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This website is not available in your country. But whether you're installing Windows 10 or Windows 7, you should almost certainly skip the 32-bit version and get the 64-bit version instead. The 64-bit version of Windows is also known as the x64 version of Windows, while the 32-bit version is also known as the x86 version. Your PC is almost certainly 64-bit 64-bit PCs are mainstream for a long time. Intel's first large 64-bit consumer CPU was the Core 2 Duo, released in 2006. AMD released the Athlon 64 in 2003. If you have a PC that you have bought or built in the last ten years, it is almost certainly a 64-bit PC. There are, of course, some exceptions. Early versions of the very underpowered Intel Atom CPU line were only 32-bit CPUs. But these were so slow when they were released that it is very unlikely that many people still use these discount netbooks and tablets today. Computers with 64-bit CPUs can run 32-bit operating systems, but there's really no reason to do so. Even on a 64-bit operating system, you can still run 32-bit applications well. Why you should install the 64-bit edition 32-bit versions of Windows is limited to 4 GB of RAM, which is a small amount nowadays, when even budget PCs today usually have 8 GB or more. If you actually want to use more than 4 GB of RAM—and you probably do—you need a 64-bit version of Windows. RELATED: How To Upgrade Or Replace Your PC's RAM In addition, 32-bit programs (even if running on a 64-bit Windows operating system) can only access 2 GB of RAM at a time. Modern sophisticated games and professional tools can easily use more than 2GB of RAM. Given this limitation, it is not surprising that many applications now require a 64-bit operating system. For example, if you want to play the PC version of Grand Theft Auto V and many other PC games that have been released in recent years, you need a 64-bit version of Windows. ZBrush, a 3D modeling tool, has discontinued its 32-bit version. Even NVIDIA has stopped working on its 32-bit graphics drivers, so you need a 64-bit operating system to get new graphics drivers for NVIDIA hardware. 64-bit versions also have a number of useful security features that 32-bit versions of Windows simply do not. For example,B, an expanded address space allows address space layout randomization (ASLR) to better protect against program attacks. Drivers must be signed unless they are installed in a special boot mode, kernel patch protection prevents patch the Windows kernel in memory on 64-bit versions of Windows, and Data Execution Prevention (DEP) has more restrictive settings for the 64-bit edition. Why do you want 32-bit Windows? There are some valid reasons why you have a Version of Windows. If you are using a very old computer with a 32-bit processor, you have no choice. Some manufacturers may only offer 32-bit drivers for particularly old hardware devices, and you may need a 32-bit version of Windows to run them. The 32-bit version of Windows also allows you to run 16-bit software written for Windows 3.1, which is a feature that is not found in 64-bit Windows. However, you can always run 16-bit software in DOSBox. Some older programs can also only run on 32-bit versions of Windows if they have used dangerous techniques such as kernel patching, which have now been blocked on 64-bit versions of Windows for security reasons. 32-bit versions of Windows should only be used for older compatibility purposes. This is all a 32-bit operating system is really necessary for: old CPUs, old hardware devices, Windows 3.1 applications and other applications that need to be updated to run on a modern version of Windows. To verify that you are using 64-bit or 32-bit Windows. If you're not sure if your computer has a 64-bit version of Windows or even a 64-bit CPU, you can check in Windows. On Windows 10, go to Settings &gt; System &gt; About. Look at System Type to the right of the entry. When 64-bit operating system, x64-based processor is displayed, your computer is running a 64-bit operating system. If you see 32-bit operating system, x64-based processor, your computer is running a 32-bit operating system, but can run a 64-bit operating system. RELATED: How do I know if I'm running 32-bit or 64-bit Windows? On Windows 7, go to the System and Security System &gt; System and &gt; System. Look at System Type to see if you are running a 32-bit or 64-bit operating system. Windows 7 Control Panel does not indicate whether your CPU is 64-bit capable, so you should perform an online search for the processor name that appears on the system screen to see if it is a 64-bit CPU if you are currently running 32-bit Windows. How to upgrade to 64-bit Windows If you are using a 32-bit version of Windows on a 64-bit-capable processor, there is good news and bad news. The good news is that you can upgrade to a 64-bit operating system for free. Your current Windows license can be used to install either a 64-bit or 32-bit version of Windows. The bad news is that you need to reinstall your Windows operating system to make the change. RELATED: How to switch from 32-bit Windows 10 to 64-bit Windows 10 on Windows 10, you can upgrade to 64-bit by Get 64-bit Windows installation media and perform a clean installation. On Windows 7, the process is similar —just download 64-bit Windows installation media from Microsoft. Microsoft should find 32-bit Windows harder to find We think that Microsoft should make the 32-bit version of Windows more difficult to access. Some people may need it, but average Users should not be able to accidentally install a version of Windows 10 (or even Windows 7) that has so many limitations with modern hardware and software. Backblaze, for example, has found that many of its customers who use a 32-bit version of Windows seem to have accidentally installed it without realizing the drawbacks. So if you install Windows in the future, be sure to go for the 64-bit version. Photo credit: Nor Gal/Shutterstock.com. Whether you're buying a new computer or updating an old computer, you've probably come across the 64-bit label and wondered what that means. Read on how we explain what Windows 64-bit is and why you want a piece of this 64-bit cake. RELATED: How do I know if I'm running 32-bit or 64-bit Windows? Starting with Windows 7, Microsoft has done an enormous amount to increase the popularity of 64-bit computing among home users, but many people are unclear what exactly it means (and may not even realize that they are already running it). Today, we take a look at the history of 32-bit and 64-bit computing, whether your computer can handle it or not, and the benefits and flaws of using a 64-bit Windows environment. A Very Brief History of 64-bit Computing Before we start dazzling you with interesting history, let's get the basics down. What does 64-bit actually mean? In discussions about 32-bit and 64-bit PCs, the XX-bit format refers to the width of the CPU register. The register is a small amount of memory where the CPU stores all the data it needs to access quickly for optimal computer performance. The bit designation refers to the width of the register. A 64-bit register can contain more data than a 32-bit register, which in turn contains more than 16-bit and 8-bit registers. The larger the space in the CPU register system, the more it can handle – especially in terms of efficient use of system memory. For example, a CPU with 32-bit registers has an upper limit of 232 addresses in the register and is therefore limited to access to 4 GB of RAM. This may seem like an enormous amount of RAM when they outsourced register sizes 40 years ago, but it's a pretty uncomfortable limit for modern computers. Although it seems that 64-bit computing is the new kid on the techno wizardry block, it has actually been around for decades. The first computer to use a 64-bit architecture was the Cray UNICOS in 1985, which sets a precedent for 64-bit supercomputers (the Cray 1 can be seen in the middle of the photo above). 64-bit computing would be the only province of supercomputers and large for the next 15 years. During this time, consumers were exposed to 64-bit systems, but most were unaware of them at all. The Nintendo 64 and Playstation 2, both seen in the photo above, had 64-bit processors 5 years before the consumer level 64-bit 64-bit and accompanying operating systems even appeared on the public radar. Consumer confusion about what 64-bit means to them – and the poor support of drivers by manufacturers – significantly hampered the push for 64-bit PCs in most of the 2000s. In 2001, Microsoft released the 64-bit version of Windows XP. It has not been widely used except for those who are willing to treat with extremely limited driver support and a lot of headaches. The following year, OS X Panther and a handful of Linux distributions began supporting 64-bit CPUs in different capacities. macOS X did not fully support 64-bit for another five years with the release of OS X Leopard. Windows supported 64-bit in Windows Vista, but again it wasn't widely used. All around it was a bumpy road for 64-bit adoption among home users. Two things have turned the tide in the PC world. The first was the release of Windows 7. Microsoft has pushed 64-bit computing heavily to manufacturers and provided them with better tools – and a longer lead time—for implementing 64-bit drivers. The second, arguably greater influence came from the way PC manufacturers marketed their PCs. Selling to people who may not fully understand the platforms they buy means that marketers need to squeeze certain easy-to-understand numbers. The amount of memory in a PC is one of these numbers. A PC with 8GB of RAM just seems better than one with 4GB of RAM, doesn't it? And 32-bit PCs were limited to 4 GB of RAM. To provide PCs with higher memory, manufacturers had to introduce 64-bit PCs. Can your computer handle 64-bit? If your PC is not ahead of Windows 7, the chances are high that it supports a 64-bit version of Windows. You may even be running a 64-bit version of Windows, and that's a pretty simple thing to check. Even if you are running a 32-bit version of Windows 10, you may be able to switch versions if you have 64-bit-enabled hardware. RELATED: How do I know if I'm running 32-bit or 64-bit Windows? The benefits and flaws of 64-bit computing You've read a little about the history of 64-bit computing and your system scan indicates that you can run 64-bit Windows. Now what? Let's run through the pros and cons of switching to a 64-bit operating system. What do you have to look forward to when you make the leap? Here are some of the huge benefits of jumping to a 64-bit system: you can radically rock more RAM: How much more? 32-bit versions of Windows (and other OS) are limited to 4096MB (or 4GB) of RAM. 64-bit versions are able to support just over 17 billion GB of RAM thanks to this spacious register system that we talked about earlier. Realistically, Windows 7 64-bit Home editions are limited to 16 GB of RAM (due to licensing issues, not physical limitations), and professional and Ultimate editions can rock up to 192GB of RAM. You will see increased only you can install more RAM in your system (just as much as your motherboard can support) you will also see a more efficient use of this RAM. Because of the nature of the 64-bit address system in the register and the allocation of memory by Windows 64-bit, you see less of your system memory chewed by secondary systems (e..B your graphics card). Although you can only double the physical amount of RAM in your computer, it will feel like much more due to the new efficiency of your system. Your computer can allocate more virtual memory per process: Under the 32-bit architecture, Windows is limited to allocating 2 GB of memory to an application. Modern games, video and photo editing applications, and hungry applications such as virtual machines crave large memory blocks. Under 64-bit systems they can have to upgrade for another large theoretical number, up to 8 TB of virtual memory. That's more than enough for even the craziest Photoshop editing and crisis sessions. In addition to more efficient use and allocation of memory, applications optimized for 64-bit operating systems, such as Photoshop and Virtualbox, are super fast and take full advantage of processor and memory spaciousness. You'll benefit from advanced security features: Windows 64-bit with a modern 64-bit processor provides additional protection that is not available to 32-bit users. These protections include the d.E.P. hardware above, kernel patch protection, which protects you from kernel exploits, and device drivers must be digitally signed, which reduces the incident of driver-related infections. That all sounds wonderful, no? What about the defects? Fortunately, the list of flaws that come with the introduction of a 64-bit operating system gets smaller and smaller over time. Still, there are a few considerations: You won't find 64-bit drivers for older but critical devices on your system: This is a serious deal killer, but the good news is that it's not as big a problem as it used to be. Vendors support 64-bit versions of the latest operating systems and devices almost everywhere. If you are running Windows 8 or 10 and are using hardware that has been manufactured in the last five or so years, you should not have problems with hardware drivers. If you're running Windows 7 or previous ones—or using very old hardware—you may be less fortunate. Do you have an expensive sheet scanner from 2003 that you love? Too bad. You probably won't find 64-bit drivers for it. Hardware companies would rather spend their energy on supporting new products (and encourage you to buy them) than older ones support. For small things that can be easily replaced or need to be upgraded anyway, this is not a big deal. It's more important for business-critical and expensive hardware. You have to decide for yourself whether the Costs and compromises are worthwhile. Your motherboard does not support more than 4GB of RAM: Although rare, it is not outrageous to have a motherboard that supports an early 64-bit processor but does not support more than 4GB of RAM. In this case, you'll still get some of the benefits of a 64-bit processor, but you won't get the benefit most people want: access to more memory. However, if you don't buy bleeding edge parts, hardware has become so cheap lately that it might be time to pull back the old motherboard and upgrade at the same time when you upgrade your operating system. You have to deal with older software or other software problems: Some software does not make the transition to 64-bit smooth. While 32-bit apps run well on 64-bit Windows, 16-bit apps won't. If, by chance, you're still using a really old legacy app for something, you'll either need to virtualize it or forgo an upgrade. RELATED: Why are most programs still 32-bit on a 64-bit version of Windows? At some point, everyone will use a 64-bit version of Windows. We are now very close. But even in these later stages of the 32-bit to 64-bit transition, there are a few speed overruns out there. Have you recently experienced 64-bit problems? We would be happy to hear about it in the discussions. Discussions.

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