

HOW TO CHOOSE A COMPUTER FOR STUDYING AT A UNIVERSITY

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Today, technologies are developing at a very fast pace. It has become impossible to surprise people today with technical achievements that surprised people ten years ago. Computers running powerful programs that were considered powerful ten years ago are now useless for anything other than simple office applications. We can divide modern computers into two types depending on their power:

- “Game computers”. When we think of “gaming computers”, we all think of computers full of colorful lights designed for gaming. But one thing should not be forgotten: the game is also a program. The game makes us waste our time. But the computer works with more pressure than powerful programs during the game. There is a strong pressure on the processor and graphics processor. A computer that can handle a powerful game can also work on a powerful program. Both those who work with 3D technology and those who do video editing use “gaming computers”.

- “Office computers”. These computers are more budget computers, and the price is much cheaper. It is convenient for working with ordinary office programs: word, excel, power point, or just for watching movies and cartoons.

Most students' computers will be “office computers”. Because of this, students find it difficult or impossible to use powerful programs with these computers. A student entering a technical field should choose a computer knowing these things in advance. Based on his orientation, he should be able to correctly analyze what programs he will use in the future.

The main points that technical students should pay attention to when getting a computer are:

- Processor. It is the brain of a modern computer. The processor comes from the English word “Process” and means the one who implements the process, the manager. The processor performs tasks of implementation and control of the processes taking place in the computer. This control device determines the procedure for releasing information in memory, controls the operation of computer devices, develops control signals, protects information in memory;

- Core. Nuclear power and number. This will vary by device processor. The number of cores in “office computers” is less and less powerful. If the number of cores ensures the multi-functionality of the computer, the power of the core ensures that it can handle powerful programs and games;

- RAM. It is a device that determines the speed of the computer. The more powerful this device is, the higher the speed of the computer. Ten years ago, in “gaming computers” this device had 4 gigabytes of power, now in ordinary “office computers” this device has such power;

- Graphics processor or the most common name “Video card”. This device provides graphics operation on a computer. Graphics processors are divided into two types: an “integrated graphics processor” that sits inside the motherboard, and a larger “graphics processor” that is installed as an add-on. While almost all motherboards have an integrated GPU, extra large GPUs are only found in “gaming PCs”;

- ROM. This device determines the capacity of the computer and how much data it can hold. This device also developed depending on the development of technology and moved from Hard technology to SSD technology. All the old computers worked on “hard”, but now we can meet only some of the new modern computers “office computers”. “Gaming PCs” are all coming out with non-volatile memory based on SSD technology. These types of devices are much more expensive than non-volatile memory devices of older hard technology. Therefore, the storage capacity of computers with SSD is much smaller.

In addition to the five main aspects listed above, there are other aspects to consider. These are: screen clarity, power management, etc. Everyone should choose these aspects based on the work he does.

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In conclusion, a student should first choose a computer for himself based on his direction, the programs he will use in the future, giving importance to the above aspects. In the future, a person who does not use powerful programs at all will buy a powerful computer and use it for office programs. And the purchase of “office computers” by the students of the field, which is sure to use a powerful program, limits them in many ways. Therefore, it is necessary for the student to thoroughly analyze all this.

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