

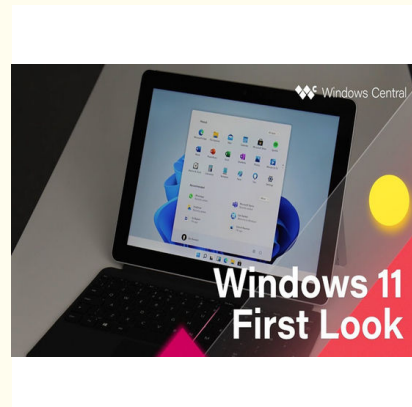


French Version TPM Microsoft Windows 11 Home Retail Full Box WIP UEFI

Our Product Introduction

Basic Information

- Place of Origin: Ireland
- Brand Name: Microsoft
- Certification: Microsoft Certified
- Model Number: Windows 11
- Minimum Order Quantity: 10pcs
- Price: Negotiable
- Packaging Details: Factory Sealed Retail box / OEM
- Delivery Time: 3-7 work days
- Payment Terms: T/T, Western Union, MoneyGram, Paypal, Skrill
- Supply Ability: 5000pcs/week



Product Specification

- DVD: Included
- Sticker: Included
- Key Type: OEM
- Package: OEM/Retail
- Activation Type: Online
- System Type: Windows
- Warranty: Lifetime
- Condition: Brand New
- Highlight: French Version Microsoft Windows 11 Home, TPM Microsoft Windows 11 Home, WIP Windows 11 Home Key



Product Description

French version Microsoft Windows 11 Home Retail full Box Win 11 home License Online

The Changes From Windows 10 – Higher RAM And Better Security On Windows 11

The minimum requirements listed below have changed in a few main areas:

Firstly, the amount of RAM required has increased from 2GB to 4GB.

Secondly, whilst the clock speed of your CPU won't need to be any higher, it will now need to have at least two cores and be 64-bit (32-bit is no longer an option). Some older CPUs that meet these requirements are unfortunately also no longer compatible with Windows 11 – you can see a full list of these here.

Thirdly, the amount of HDD space you will need at a minimum has increased from 16GB to 64GB, though Microsoft has stated that this may increase over time when updates are made to the operating system. The WePC recommendation is that you set aside 100GB on your hard drive.

Fourthly, and this is the thing which may catch the most people off guard, is that users will need to have both a processor that is fitted with a Trusted Platform Module (TPM) chip, of at least version 2.0. and a motherboard whose firmware supports a UEFI, Secure Boot capable BIOS.

Both of these features are, in Microsoft's view, crucial to boosting the security of your machine, which is something the company is putting increasing priority on with Windows 11. Users running on older CPUs, such as processors older than the Intel 8th Gen / AMD Zen 2 / Qualcomm 7 & 8 Series, will likely come across a 'TPM 2.0 not found' error, and those running on older motherboards may lack UEFI secure boot. You can read more about how to check if your motherboard has TPM support and how to enable it in our Windows 11: How To Enable TPM In Bios guide.

Finally, you will apparently only be able to run Windows 11 on a screen that has at least 720p resolution, that is of at least 9" in size and has 8-bit color channels. For the vast majority of users, none of these should be a problem, unless you are running off an especially old CRT monitor.

In short, the power needs of Windows 11 are no greater than those of Windows 10, however it does require more up-to-date hardware that comes with certain features. Despite these changes, the vast majority of people who have bought a PC in the last 7+ years will have no problems in running Windows 11, particularly if you have a desktop gaming PC with even a low-level CPU or GPU. Even the majority of tablet users should really have no problems in running Windows 11, though if you have a particularly old piece of kit you may want to check the below system requirements to make sure.

Windows 11 Home Vs Pro: Main Differences

One of the only leaked differences that currently separates Windows 11 Home vs Pro is the requirements for a Microsoft account and a stable internet connection during setup – both of which aren't needed to set up Windows 11 Pro. However, as we said earlier, many of the main differences that separate Windows 11 Home vs Pro are yet to be leaked.

However, whilst that's the case, we can still extrapolate some of the differences based on Windows 10 versions. For a start, Windows 11 Pro will likely offer additional security and business-tailored features when compared to the home version – as per Windows 10. Looking at the Windows 11 predecessor, Win 10 Pro did offer BitLocker device encryption and Windows Information Protection (WIP) – something the Home version simply couldn't boast. These are two great features that help increase the security benefits of Windows 10 Pro over Home – and we expect to see similar differences with Windows 11.

Furthermore, Windows 11 Home will likely offer limited functionality and features when it comes to business management and deployment software. This was certainly the case in Windows 10 and there has been no mention to suggest anything different this time around, with Pro benefiting from at least 10 additional managements tools – including mobile device management, Microsoft store (for business) access, and the Windows Update for business features.

Windows 10 Home Vs Pro Business Management & Deployment Features

Feature	Windows 10 Home	Windows 10 Pro
Mobile device management ¹⁴ ▾		✓
Group Policy ▾		✓
Enterprise State Roaming with Azure ¹⁵ ▾		✓
Microsoft Store for Business ¹⁶ ▾		✓
Assigned Access ▾		✓
Dynamic Provisioning ▾		✓
Windows Update for Business ▾		✓
Kiosk mode set-up ▾		✓
Support for Active Directory ▾		✓
Support for Azure Active Directory ▾		✓

Hardware requirements for Windows 11:

Component	Minimum
Processor	A compatible 64-bit processor (x86-64 or ARM64) with at least 1 GHz clock rate and at least 2 cores
Memory (RAM)	At least 4 GB
Storage space	At least 64 GB
System firmware	UEFI
Security	Trusted Platform Module (TPM) version 2.0
Graphics card	Compatible with DirectX 12 or later with WDDM 2.0 driver
Display	High definition (720p) display that is greater than 9" diagonally, 8 bits per color channel

Internet connection and Microsoft accounts	Internet connection and Microsoft account required to complete first-time setup on Windows 11 Home.
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The basic system requirements of Windows 11 differ significantly from Windows 10. Windows 11 only supports 64-bit systems such as those using an x86-64 or ARM64 processor; IA-32 processors are no longer supported. Thus, Windows 11 is the first consumer version of Windows not to support 32 bit processors and 16-bit software (though Windows Server 2008 R2 was the first version of Windows NT to not support them). The minimum RAM and storage requirements were also increased; Windows 11 now requires at least 4 GB of RAM and 64 GB of storage. S mode is only supported for the Home edition of Windows 11. As of August 2021, the officially supported list of processors includes Intel Core 8th generation and later, AMD Zen+ and later, and Qualcomm Snapdragon 850 and later. The compatibility list also includes the "AF" revisions of Ryzen processors and the Intel Core i7-7820HQ (a 7th generation processor), although the latter is only supported on devices that shipped with DCH-based drivers. Devices with unsupported processors are not blocked from installing or running Windows 11, however a clean install must be performed as Windows Update will prevent an upgrade from Windows 10. Additionally, Microsoft has stated that devices using unsupported processors may be blocked from installing updates. Legacy BIOS is no longer supported; a UEFI system with Secure Boot and a TPM 2.0 security coprocessor is now required. The TPM requirement in particular has led to confusion as many motherboards do not have TPM support, require a compatible TPM module to be physically installed onto the motherboard, or have a built-in TPM on the CPU firmware or hardware level that is disabled by default which requires changing settings in the computer's UEFI to enable. Original equipment manufacturers can still ship computers without the TPM 2.0 coprocessor upon Microsoft's approval.



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