

## OEM 64GB DCH Drivers Microsoft Windows 11 Professional Win 11 Pro OEM COA Sticker

### Our Product Introduction

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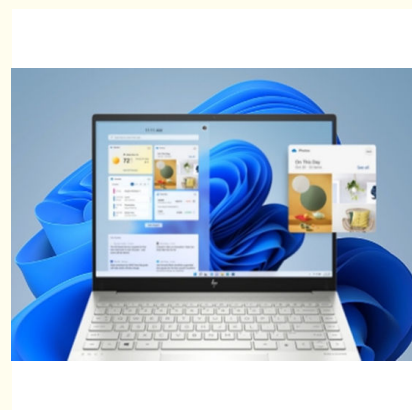
#### Basic Information

- 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

- System Firmware: UEFI
- Graphics Card: DirectX 12 Or Later With WDDM 2.0 Driver
- Auto HDR: HDR Capable Monitor
- Package: OEM
- Hyper-V: Second Level Address Translation
- Storage Space: At Least 64GB
- System Firmware: Supports UEFI Secure Boot
- 5G Support: 5G Capable Modem
- Highlight: **DCH Drivers Microsoft Windows 11 Professional , OEM 64GB Microsoft Windows 11 Professional , Win 11 Pro OEM COA Sticker**



## Product Description

### 100% Working Microsoft Windows 11 Professional Win 11 Pro OEM COA Sticker Retail Key English

#### Features:

Windows 11 will bring a new lick of paint to Microsoft's Windows OS. There's a brand new look for the desktop, a major UI redesign, and big changes to the core Microsoft OS apps and services that we've come to rely upon in PC gaming. Most importantly of all, though, Microsoft says Windows 11 was built for gamers.

And all of that will arrive October 5, 2021.

Indeed, the "What's next for Windows" event on June 24 where Microsoft announced the new OS had been preceded by an early build of Windows 11 leaking just the week before, so it didn't come as too much of a surprise. Still, it's all quite exciting as Windows Insider beta testers already have access to an early build, and you can try it out yourself, you can sign up for the Windows Insider build. Or even download the Windows 11 ISO.

Prior to this official announcement, it wasn't clear what the future of the Windows OS would be. The general expectation was that the changes to the Windows UI, codenamed Sun Valley, would simply roll at as yet another Windows 10 update. And in many respects, that's what Windows 11 is, another update to Windows 10, albeit one that Microsoft's marketing department can get behind.

#### Development:

At the 2015 Ignite conference, Microsoft employee Jerry Nixon stated that Windows 10 would be the "last version of Windows", a statement that Microsoft confirmed was "reflective" of its view. The operating system was considered to be a service, with new builds and updates to be released over time. However, speculation of a new version or a redesign of Windows arose in January 2021, after a job listing referring to a "sweeping visual rejuvenation of Windows" was posted by Microsoft. A visual refresh for Windows, developed under the codename "Sun Valley", was reportedly set to re-design the system's user interface.

#### Announcement

At the Microsoft Build 2021 developer conference, CEO and chairman Satya Nadella teased about the existence of the next generation of Windows during his keynote speech. According to Nadella, he had been self-hosting it for several months. He also teased that an official announcement would come very soon. Just a week after Nadella's keynote, Microsoft started sending invitations for a dedicated Windows media event at 11 am ET on June 24, 2021. Microsoft also posted an 11-minute video of Windows start-up sounds to YouTube on June 10, 2021, with many people speculating both the time of the Microsoft event and the duration of the Windows start-up sound video to be a reference to the name of the operating system as Windows 11.

On June 24, 2021, Windows 11 was officially announced at a virtual event hosted by Chief Product Officer Panos Panay. According to Nadella, Windows 11 is "a re-imagining of the operating system". Further details for developers such as updates to the Microsoft Store, the new Windows App SDK (code-named "Project Reunion"), new Fluent Design guidelines, and more were discussed during another developer-focused event on the same day.

#### Release

The Windows 11 name was accidentally released in an official Microsoft support document in June 2021. Leaked images of a purported beta build of Windows 11's desktop surfaced online later on June 15, 2021, which were followed by a leak of the aforementioned build on the same day. The screenshots and leaked build show an interface resembling that of the cancelled Windows 10X, alongside a redesigned out-of-box experience (OOBE) and Windows 11 branding. Microsoft would later confirm the authenticity of the leaked beta, with Panay stating that it was an "early weird build".

At the June 24 media event, Microsoft also announced that Windows 11 would be released in "Holiday 2021", with an exact date not given. Its release will be accompanied by a free upgrade for compatible Windows 10 devices through Windows Update. On June 28, Microsoft announced the release of the first preview build and SDK of Windows 11 to Windows Insiders.

On August 31, 2021, Microsoft announced that Windows 11 is slated for release on October 5, 2021. The release would be phased, with newer eligible devices to be offered the upgrade first. Microsoft expects the roll-out to be finished by mid-2022. Since its predecessor Windows 10 was released on July 29, 2015, more than six years earlier, this is the longest time span between successive releases of Microsoft Windows operating systems, beating the time between Windows XP (released on October 25, 2001) and Windows Vista (released on January 30, 2007).

#### 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. |

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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