

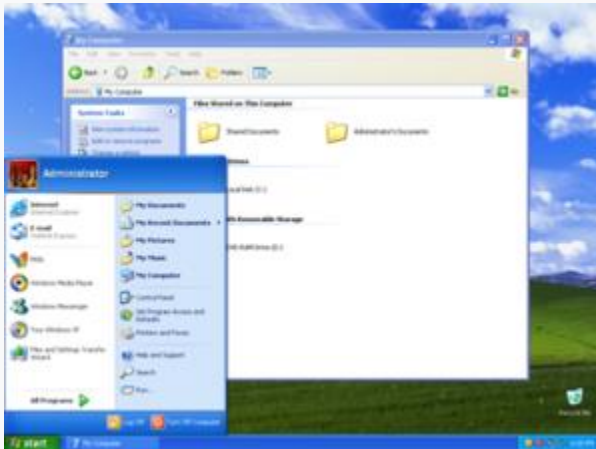


# Windows XP

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## Windows XP

A version of the [Windows NT](#) operating system



Screenshot of Windows XP running the [Luna visual style](#), showing the start menu, taskbar and [My Computer](#) window

<b><a href="#">Developer</a></b>	<a href="#">Microsoft</a>
<b>Source model</b>	<a href="#">Closed-source</a> <a href="#">Source-available</a> (through <a href="#">Shared Source Initiative</a> ) <sup>[1]</sup>
<b><a href="#">Released to manufacturing</a></b>	August 24, 2001; 17 years ago <sup>[2]</sup>
<b><a href="#">General availability</a></b>	October 25, 2001; 17 years ago <sup>[2]</sup>

<b><u>Final release</u></b>	Service Pack 3 (5.1.2600) / April 21, 2008; 10 years ago <sup>[3]</sup>
<b>Update method</b>	<a href="#">Windows Update</a> <a href="#">Windows Server Update Services</a> (WSUS) <a href="#">System Center Configuration Manager</a> (SCCM)
<b>Platforms</b>	<a href="#">IA-32</a> , <a href="#">x86-64</a> and <a href="#">Itanium</a>
<b><u>Kernel</u> type</b>	<a href="#">Hybrid</a>
<b><u>License</u></b>	<a href="#">Proprietary commercial software</a>
<b>Preceded by</b>	<a href="#">Windows 2000</a> (1999) and <a href="#">Windows ME</a> (2000)
<b>Succeeded by</b>	<a href="#">Windows Vista</a> (2007)
<b>Support status</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mainstream support ended on April 14, 2009.<sup>[4]</sup></li> <li>• Extended support ended on April 8, 2014.<sup>[4]</sup></li> <li>• Exceptions exist; see <a href="#">§ Support lifecycle</a> for details.</li> </ul>	

Part of <a href="#">a series</a> on
<b>Windows XP</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">New features</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Releases and editions</a></li> </ul> <p>(<a href="#">x64</a> • <a href="#">Media Center</a> • <a href="#">Fundamentals</a>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Development history</a> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Criticism</a></li> </ul> </li> <li>• <a href="#">Removed features</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">XP vs. Vista</a></li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">v</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">t</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">e</a></li> </ul>

**Windows XP** is a [personal computer operating system](#) produced by [Microsoft](#) as part of the [Windows NT](#) family of operating systems. It was released to manufacturing on August 24, 2001, and broadly released for retail sale on October 25, 2001.

Development of Windows XP began in the late 1990s as "[Neptune](#)", an operating system (OS) built on the [Windows NT kernel](#) which was intended specifically for mainstream consumer use. An updated version of [Windows 2000](#) was also originally planned for the business market; however, in

January 2000, both projects were scrapped in favor of a single OS codenamed "Whistler", which would serve as a single OS platform for both consumer and business markets. As such, Windows XP was the first consumer edition of Windows not to be based on [MS-DOS](#).<sup>[5]</sup>

Upon its release, Windows XP received generally positive reviews, with critics noting increased performance and stability (especially in comparison to [Windows ME](#), the previous Windows operating system), a more intuitive user interface, improved hardware support, and expanded multimedia capabilities. However, some industry reviewers were concerned by the new licensing model and [product activation system](#).<sup>[6]</sup>

Extended support for Windows XP ended on April 8, 2014, after which the operating system [ceased receiving further support or security updates](#) to most users. As of December 2018, 2.33% of Windows PCs run Windows XP,<sup>[7]</sup> and the OS is still popular in some countries with up to 28% of the Windows share.<sup>[8]</sup>



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## Development[\[edit\]](#)

*Main article: [Development of Windows XP](#)*

In the late 1990s, initial development of what would become Windows XP was focused on two individual products; "[Odyssey](#)", which was reportedly intended to succeed the future [Windows 2000](#), and "[Neptune](#)", which was reportedly a consumer-oriented operating system using the [Windows NT](#) architecture, succeeding the [MS-DOS](#)-based [Windows 98](#).<sup>[9]</sup>

However, the projects proved to be [too ambitious](#). In January 2000, shortly prior to the official release of Windows 2000, technology writer [Paul Thurrott](#) reported that Microsoft had shelved both Neptune and Odyssey in favor of a new product codenamed "Whistler", after [Whistler, British Columbia](#), as many Microsoft employees skied at the [Whistler-Blackcomb](#) ski resort.<sup>[10]</sup> The goal of Whistler was to unify both the consumer and business-oriented Windows lines under a single, Windows NT platform: Thurrott stated that Neptune had become "a black hole when all the features that were cut from [Windows ME] were simply re-tagged as Neptune features. And since Neptune and Odyssey would be based on the same code-base anyway, it made sense to combine them into a single project".<sup>[11]</sup>

At [PDC](#) on July 13, 2000, Microsoft announced that Whistler would be released during the second half of 2001, and also unveiled the first preview build, 2250. The build notably introduced an early version of Windows XP's visual styles system.<sup>[12]</sup>

Microsoft released the first beta build of Whistler, build 2296, on October 31, 2000. Subsequent builds gradually introduced features that users of the release version of Windows XP would recognise, such as [Internet Explorer 6.0](#), the [Microsoft Product Activation](#) system and the [Bliss](#) desktop background.<sup>[13]</sup>

On February 5, 2001, Microsoft officially announced that Whistler would be known as Windows XP, where XP stands for "eXPerience".<sup>[14]</sup>

## Release[\[edit\]](#)

In June 2001, Microsoft indicated that it was planning to, in conjunction with [Intel](#) and other PC makers, spend at least 1 billion US dollars on marketing and promoting Windows XP.<sup>[15]</sup> The theme of the campaign, "Yes You Can", was designed to emphasize the platform's overall capabilities. Microsoft had originally planned to use the slogan "Prepare to Fly", but it was replaced due to sensitivity issues in the wake of the [September 11 attacks](#).<sup>[16]</sup>

On August 24, 2001, Windows XP build 2600 was [released to manufacturing](#). During a ceremonial media event at [Microsoft Redmond Campus](#), copies of the RTM build were given to representatives of several major PC manufacturers in [briefcases](#), who then flew off on decorated [helicopters](#). While PC manufacturers would be able to release devices running XP beginning on September 24, 2001, XP was expected to reach general, retail availability on October 25, 2001. On the same day, Microsoft also announced the final retail pricing of XP's two main editions, "Home" and "Professional".<sup>[17]</sup>

## New and updated features[\[edit\]](#)

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*Main article: [Features new to Windows XP](#)*

### User interface[\[edit\]](#)



Updated start menu in the Royale theme, now featuring two columns

While retaining some similarities to previous versions, Windows XP's interface was overhauled with a new visual appearance, with an increased use of [alpha compositing](#) effects, [drop shadows](#), and "[visual styles](#)", which completely changed the appearance of the operating system. The number of effects enabled are determined by the operating system based on the computer's processing power, and can be enabled or disabled on a case-by-case basis. XP also added [ClearType](#), a new [subpixel rendering](#) system designed to improve the appearance of fonts on [liquid-crystal displays](#).<sup>[18]</sup> A new set of system icons was also introduced.<sup>[19]</sup> The default wallpaper, [Bliss](#), is a photo of a landscape in the [Napa Valley](#) outside [Napa, California](#), with rolling green hills and a blue sky with [stratocumulus](#) and [cirrus clouds](#).<sup>[20]</sup>

The Start menu received its first major overhaul in XP, switching to a two-column layout with the ability to list, pin, and display frequently used applications, recently opened documents, and the traditional cascading "All Programs" menu. The [taskbar](#) can now group windows opened by a single application into one taskbar button, with a [popup menu](#) listing the individual windows. The notification area also hides "inactive" icons by default. A "common tasks" list was added, and [Windows Explorer](#)'s sidebar was updated to use a new task-based design with lists of common actions; the tasks displayed are contextually relevant to the type of content in a folder (e.g. a folder with music displays offers to play all the files in the folder, or burn them to a CD).<sup>[21]</sup>



The "task grouping" feature introduced in Windows XP showing both grouped and individual items

Fast user switching allows additional users to log into a Windows XP machine without existing users having to close their programs and logging out. Although only one user at the time can use the console (i.e. monitor, keyboard and mouse), previous users can resume their session once they regain control of the console.<sup>[22]</sup>

## Infrastructure[\[edit\]](#)

Windows XP uses [prefetching](#) to improve startup and application launch times.<sup>[23]</sup> It also became possible to revert the installation of an updated [device driver](#), should the updated driver produce undesirable results.<sup>[24]</sup>

A [copy protection](#) system known as [Windows Product Activation](#) was introduced with Windows XP and its server counterpart, [Windows Server 2003](#). All Windows licenses must be tied to a unique ID

generated using information from the [computer hardware](#), transmitted either via the internet or a telephone hotline. If Windows is not activated within 30 days of installation, the OS will cease to function until it is activated. Windows also periodically verifies the hardware to check for changes. If significant hardware changes are detected, the activation is voided, and Windows must be re-activated.<sup>[25]</sup>

## Networking and internet functionality<sup>[edit]</sup>

Windows XP was originally bundled with [Internet Explorer 6](#), [Outlook Express 6](#), [Windows Messenger](#), and [MSN Explorer](#). New networking features were also added, including Internet Connection Firewall, [Internet Connection Sharing](#) integration with UPnP, NAT traversal APIs, Quality of Service features, IPv6 and Teredo tunneling, [Background Intelligent Transfer Service](#), extended fax features, network bridging, peer to peer networking, support for most [DSL](#) modems, [IEEE 802.11 \(Wi-Fi\)](#) connections with [auto configuration](#) and roaming, [TAPI 3.1](#), and networking over FireWire.<sup>[26]</sup> [Remote Assistance](#) and [Remote Desktop](#) were also added, which allow users to connect to a computer running Windows XP from across a network or the [Internet](#) and access their applications, files, printers, and devices or request help.<sup>[27]</sup> Improvements were also made to *IntelliMirror* features such as [Offline Files](#), [Roaming user profiles](#) and [Folder redirection](#).<sup>[28]</sup>

## Other features<sup>[edit]</sup>

- Improved [application compatibility](#) and [shims](#) compared to Windows 2000.<sup>[29]</sup>
- [DirectX](#) 8.1 upgradeable to DirectX 9.0c.<sup>[30]</sup>
- A number of new features in [Windows Explorer](#) including task panes, thumbnails and the option to view photos as a slideshow.<sup>[31]</sup>
- Improved imaging features such as *Windows Picture and Fax Viewer*.<sup>[32]</sup>
- Faster start-up, (due to improved [Prefetch](#) functions) logon, logoff, [hibernation](#) and application launch sequences.<sup>[23]</sup>
- Numerous improvements to increase the system reliability such as improved [System Restore](#),<sup>[33]</sup> [Automated System Recovery](#),<sup>[34]</sup> and driver reliability improvements through Device Driver Rollback.<sup>[35]</sup>
- Hardware support improvements such as [FireWire](#) 800,<sup>[36]</sup> and improvements to [multi-monitor](#) support under the name "DualView".<sup>[37]</sup>
- [Fast user switching](#).<sup>[38]</sup>
- The [ClearType](#) font rendering mechanism, which is designed to improve text readability on [liquid-crystal display](#) (LCD) and similar monitors, especially laptops.<sup>[18]</sup>
- [Side-by-side assemblies](#)<sup>[39]</sup> and [registration-free COM](#).<sup>[40]</sup>
- General improvements to international support such as more locales, languages and scripts, [MUI](#) support in Terminal Services, improved [Input Method Editors](#) and National Language Support.<sup>[41]</sup>

## Sounds<sup>[edit]</sup>

Unlike previous versions of the operating system, Windows XP included a background song that played during the installation, the song is simply called "Windows XP Installation Music", The melody based on a song called "A Thousand Words" by Savage Garden.<sup>[citation needed]</sup>

The other sounds of the operating system like the "Start Sound" and the "Shut Down Sound" composed by Bill Brown.<sup>[citation needed]</sup>

## Removed features<sup>[edit]</sup>

Main article: [List of features removed in Windows XP](#)

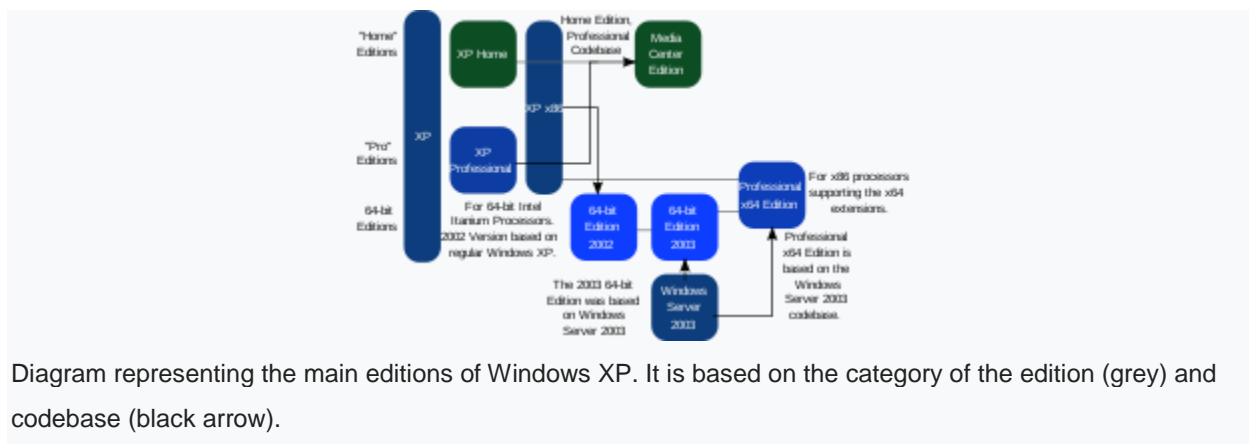
Some of the programs and features that were part of the previous versions of Windows did not make it to Windows XP. Various [MS-DOS](#) commands available in its [Windows 9x](#) predecessor were removed,<sup>[42]</sup> as were the [POSIX](#) & [OS/2](#) subsystems.<sup>[43]</sup>

In [networking](#), [NetBEUI](#) and [NetDDE](#) were [deprecated](#) and not installed by default.<sup>[44]</sup> [Plug-and-play-incompatible](#) communication devices (like [modems](#) and [network interface cards](#)) were no longer supported.<sup>[45]</sup>

[Service Pack 2](#) and [Service Pack 3](#) also removed features from Windows XP but to a less noticeable extent. For instance, support for [TCP half-open](#) connections was removed in Service Pack 2,<sup>[46]</sup> and the address bar on the taskbar was removed in Service Pack 3.<sup>[47]</sup>

## Editions<sup>[edit]</sup>

Main article: [Windows XP editions](#)



Windows XP was released in two major editions on launch: *Home Edition* and *Professional Edition*. Both editions were made available at retail as pre-loaded software on new computers and as boxed copies. Boxed copies were sold as "Upgrade" or "Full" licenses; the "Upgrade" versions were slightly cheaper, but require an existing version of Windows to install. The "Full" version can be installed on systems without an operating system or existing version of Windows.<sup>[15]</sup> The two editions of XP were aimed at different markets: *Home Edition* is explicitly intended for consumer use and disables or removes certain advanced and enterprise-oriented features present on *Professional*, such as the ability to join a [Windows domain](#), [Internet Information Services](#), and [Multilingual User Interface](#). Windows 98 or ME can be upgraded to either version, but [Windows NT 4.0](#) and Windows 2000 can only be upgraded to *Professional*.<sup>[48]</sup> Windows' [software license agreement](#) for pre-loaded licenses allows the software to be "returned" to the OEM for a refund if the user does not wish to use it.<sup>[49]</sup> Despite the refusal of some manufacturers to honor the entitlement, it has been enforced by courts in some countries.<sup>[50]</sup>

Two specialized variants of XP were introduced in 2002 for certain types of hardware, exclusively through [OEM](#) channels as pre-loaded software. [Windows XP Media Center Edition](#) was initially designed for high-end [home theater PCs](#) with [TV tuners](#) (marketed under the term "Media Center PC"), offering expanded multimedia functionality, an [electronic program guide](#), and [digital video recorder](#) (DVR) support through the [Windows Media Center](#) application.<sup>[51]</sup> Microsoft also unveiled [Windows XP Tablet PC Edition](#), which contains additional [pen input](#) features, and is optimized for mobile devices meeting its [Tablet PC](#) specifications.<sup>[52]</sup> Two different [64-bit](#) editions of XP were made available; the first, *Windows XP 64-Bit Edition*, was intended for [IA-64](#) ([Itanium](#))



systems; as IA-64 usage declined on workstations in favor of [AMD's x86-64](#) architecture (which was supported by the later *Windows XP Professional x64 Edition*), the Itanium version was discontinued in 2005.<sup>[53]</sup>

Microsoft also targeted [emerging markets](#) with the 2004 introduction of *Windows XP Starter Edition*, a special variant of *Home Edition* intended for low-cost PCs. The OS is primarily aimed at first-time computer owners, containing heavy [localization](#) (including wallpapers and screen savers incorporating images of local landmarks), and a "My Support" area which contains video tutorials on basic computing tasks. It also removes certain "complex" features, and does not allow users to run more than three applications at a time. After a pilot program in [India](#) and [Thailand](#), *Starter* was released in other emerging markets throughout 2005.<sup>[54]</sup> In 2006, Microsoft also unveiled the [FlexGo](#) initiative, which would also target emerging markets with [subsidized](#) PCs on a pre-paid, subscription basis.<sup>[55]</sup>

As the result of [unfair competition](#) lawsuits in [Europe](#) and [South Korea](#), which both alleged that Microsoft had improperly leveraged its status in the PC market to favor its own bundled software, Microsoft was ordered to release special versions of XP in these markets that excluded certain applications. In March 2004, after the [European Commission fined](#) Microsoft €497 million (US\$603 million), Microsoft was ordered to release "N" versions of XP that excluded Windows Media Player, encouraging users to pick and download their own [media player](#) software.<sup>[56]</sup> As it was sold at the same price as the version with Windows Media Player included, certain OEMs (such as [Dell](#), who offered it for a short period, along with [Hewlett-Packard](#), [Lenovo](#) and [Fujitsu Siemens](#)) chose not to offer it. Consumer interest was minuscule, with roughly 1,500 units shipped to [OEMs](#), and no reported sales to consumers.<sup>[57]</sup> In December 2005, the [Korean Fair Trade Commission](#) ordered Microsoft to make available editions of Windows XP and Windows Server 2003 that do not contain Windows Media Player or Windows Messenger.<sup>[58]</sup> The "K" and "KN" editions of Windows XP were released in August 2006, and are only available in English and Korean, and also contain links to third-party [instant messenger](#) and media player software.<sup>[59]</sup>

## Service packs<sup>[edit]</sup>

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A [service pack](#) is cumulative update package that is a superset of all updates, and even service packs, that have been released before it.<sup>[60]</sup> Three service packs have been released for Windows XP. Service Pack 3 is slightly different, in that it needs at least Service Pack 1 to have been installed, in order to update a live OS.<sup>[61]</sup> However, Service Pack 3 can still be [embedded into a Windows installation disc](#); SP1 is not reported as a prerequisite for doing so.<sup>[62]</sup>

### Service Pack 1<sup>[edit]</sup>

Service Pack 1 (SP1) for Windows XP was released on September 9, 2002. It contained over 300 minor, post-RTM bug fixes, along with all security patches released since the original release of XP. SP1 also added USB 2.0 support, the [Microsoft Java Virtual Machine](#), [.NET Framework](#) support, and support for technologies used by the then-upcoming *Media Center* and *Tablet PC* editions of XP.<sup>[63]</sup> The most significant change on SP1 was the addition of *Set Program Access and Defaults*, a settings page which allows programs to be set as default for certain types of activities (such as media players or web browsers) and for access to bundled, Microsoft programs (such as Internet Explorer or Windows Media Player) to be disabled. This feature was added to comply with the settlement of *United States v. Microsoft Corp.*, which required Microsoft to offer the ability for OEMs to bundle third-party competitors to software it bundles with Windows (such as [Internet Explorer](#) and [Windows Media Player](#)), and give them the same level of prominence as those normally bundled with the OS.<sup>[64]</sup>

On February 3, 2003, Microsoft released Service Pack 1a (SP1a). It was the same as SP1, except that the Microsoft Java Virtual Machine was removed.<sup>[65]</sup>

### Service Pack 2<sup>[edit]</sup>





[Windows Security Center](#) was added in Service Pack 2.

Service Pack 2 (SP2) was released on August 25, 2004.<sup>[66]</sup> Headline features included [WPA](#) encryption compatibility for Wi-Fi & usability improvements to the Wi-Fi networking user interface,<sup>[67]</sup> partial [Bluetooth](#) support,<sup>[68]</sup> and various improvements to security systems.

The security improvements (codenamed "Springboard",<sup>[69]</sup> as these features were intended to underpin additional changes in [Longhorn](#)), included a major revision to the included firewall (renamed Windows Firewall, and now enabled by default), and an update to [Data Execution Prevention](#), which gained hardware support in the [NX bit](#) that can stop some forms of buffer overflow attacks. [Raw socket](#) support is removed (which supposedly limits the damage done by [zombie machines](#)) and the [Windows Messenger service](#) (which had been abused to cause pop-up advertisements to be displayed as system messages without a web browser or any additional software) became disabled by default. Additionally, security-related improvements were made to e-mail and web browsing. Service Pack 2 also added [Security Center](#), an interface which provides a general overview of the system's security status, including the state of the firewall and automatic updates. Third-party firewall and [antivirus software](#) can also be monitored from Security Center.<sup>[70]</sup>

In August 2006, Microsoft released updated installation media for Windows XP and Windows Server 2003 SP2 (SP2b), in order to incorporate a patch requiring [ActiveX](#) controls in Internet Explorer to be manually activated before a user may interact with them. This was done so that the browser would not violate a [patent](#) owned by [Eolas](#).<sup>[71]</sup> Microsoft has since licensed the patent, and released a patch reverting the change in April 2008.<sup>[72]</sup> In September 2007, another minor revision known as SP2c was released for XP Professional, extending the number of available [product keys](#) for the operating system to "support the continued availability of Windows XP Professional through the scheduled system builder channel end-of-life (EOL) date of January 31, 2009."<sup>[73]</sup>

### Service Pack 3<sup>[edit]</sup>

The third and final Service Pack, SP3, was released to manufacturing on April 21, 2008, and to the public via both the Microsoft Download Center and [Windows Update](#) on May 6, 2008.<sup>[3]</sup> Service Pack 3 is not available for Windows XP x64 Edition, which is based on the Windows Server 2003 kernel.<sup>[74]</sup>

It began being automatically pushed out to *Automatic Updates* users on July 10, 2008.<sup>[75]</sup> A feature set overview which details new features available separately as stand-alone updates to Windows XP, as well as [backported](#) features from Windows Vista, has been posted by Microsoft.<sup>[76]</sup> A total of 1,174 fixes are included in SP3.<sup>[77]</sup> Service Pack 3 can be installed on systems with Internet Explorer versions 6, 7, or 8; Internet Explorer 7 is not included as part of SP3.<sup>[78]</sup>

Service Pack 3 included security enhancements over and above those of SP2, including APIs allowing developers to enable [Data Execution Prevention](#) for their code, independent of system-wide compatibility enforcement settings,<sup>[79]</sup> the [Security Support Provider Interface](#),<sup>[80]</sup> improvements to [WPA2](#) security,<sup>[81]</sup> and an updated version of the Microsoft Enhanced Cryptographic Provider Module that is [FIPS 140-2](#) certified.<sup>[82]</sup>

In incorporating all previously released updates not included in SP2, Service Pack 3 included many other key features. [Windows Imaging Component](#) allowed camera vendors to integrate their own proprietary image codecs with the operating system's features, such as thumbnails and slideshows.<sup>[83]</sup> In enterprise features, [Remote Desktop Protocol](#) 6.1 included support for ClearType and 32-bit color depth over RDP,<sup>[84]</sup> while improvements made to [Windows Management Instrumentation](#) in Windows Vista to reduce the possibility of corruption of the WMI repository were [backported](#) to XP SP3.<sup>[85]</sup>

In addition, SP3 contains updates to the operating system components of Windows XP Media Center Edition (MCE) and Windows XP Tablet PC Edition, and security updates for .NET Framework version 1.0, which is included in these editions. However, it does not include update rollups for the Windows Media Center application in Windows XP MCE 2005.<sup>[86]</sup> SP3 also omits security updates for Windows Media Player 10, although the player is included in Windows XP MCE 2005.<sup>[86]</sup> The Address Bar DeskBand on the Taskbar is no longer included due to antitrust violation concerns.<sup>[87]</sup>

## System requirements<sup>[edit]</sup>

System requirements for Windows XP are as follows:

	hideSystem requirements
	Minimum
	Home/Professional
<b>CPU</b>	<a href="#">Pentium</a> or compatible, 233 <a href="#">MHz</a> <sup>[1]</sup> <a href="#">BIOS</a> or compatible firmware <sup>[89]</sup>
<b>Memory</b>	64 <a href="#">MB</a> <sup>[2]</sup>
<b>Hard drive</b>	1.5 GB <a href="#">Master boot record</a> used <sup>[89]</sup>
<b>Media</b>	<a href="#">CD-ROM drive</a> or compatible
<b>Display</b>	<a href="#">Super VGA</a> (800 × 600)
<b>Sound hardware</b>	N/A
<b>Input device(s)</b>	<a href="#">Keyboard</a> , <a href="#">mouse</a>
	Professional
<b>CPU</b>	<a href="#">x86-64</a> or compatible <a href="#">BIOS</a> or compatible firmware <sup>[89]</sup>
<b>Memory</b>	256 MB
<b>Hard drive</b>	1.5 GB <a href="#">Master boot record</a> used <sup>[89]</sup>

<b>Media</b>	<a href="#">CD-ROM drive</a> or compatible
<b>Display</b>	<a href="#">Super VGA</a> (800 × 600)
<b>Sound hardware</b>	N/A
<b>Input device(s)</b>	<a href="#">Keyboard</a> , <a href="#">mouse</a>
<b>64-Bit Edition</b>	
<b>CPU</b>	<a href="#">Itanium</a> 733 <a href="#">MHz</a>
<b>Memory</b>	1 GB
<b>Hard drive</b>	6 GB
<b>Media</b>	<a href="#">CD-ROM drive</a> or compatible
<b>Display</b>	<a href="#">Super VGA</a> (800 × 600)
<b>Input device(s)</b>	<a href="#">Keyboard</a> , <a href="#">mouse</a>

#### Notes:

- <sup>^1</sup> Even though this is Microsoft's stated minimum processor speed for Windows XP, it is possible to install and run the operating system on early [IA-32](#) processors such as a [P5 Pentium](#) without [MMX](#) instructions. Windows XP is not compatible with processors older than Pentium (such as 486) because it requires [CMPXCHG8B](#) instructions.<sup>[95]</sup>
- <sup>^2</sup> A Microsoft TechNet paper from Summer 2001 (before Windows XP's actual release), states that: "A computer with 64 MB of RAM will have sufficient resources to run Windows XP and **a few** applications with moderate memory requirements." (Emphasis added.) These were said to be office productivity applications, e-mail programs, and web browsers (of the time). With such a configuration, user interface enhancements and fast user switching are turned off by default. For comparable workloads, 64 MB of RAM was then regarded as providing an equal or better user experience on Windows XP with similar settings than it would with [Windows ME](#) on the same hardware. In a later section of the paper, superior performance over Windows ME was noted with 128 MB of RAM or more, and with computers that exceed the minimum hardware requirements.<sup>[96]</sup>

### Physical memory limits<sup>[edit]</sup>

The maximum amount of RAM that Windows XP can support varies depending on the product edition and the processor architecture, as shown in the following table.<sup>[97]</sup>

Physical memory limits of Windows XP	
Edition	Maximum
Starter	512 MB
Home	
Media Center	
Tablet PC	

Professional	
<a href="#">Professional x64</a>	
<a href="#">64-bit</a> (Itanium)	

## Processor limits[\[edit\]](#)

Windows XP Professional supports up to two physical processors;<sup>[99]</sup> Windows XP Home Edition is limited to one.<sup>[100]</sup>

However, XP supports a greater number of [logical processors](#): 32-bit editions support up to 32 logical processors,<sup>[101]</sup> whereas 64-bit editions support up to 64 logical processors.<sup>[102]</sup>

## Support lifecycle[\[edit\]](#)

Support status summary	
Expiration date	
<b>Mainstream support</b>	April 14, 2009 <sup>[4]</sup>
<b>Extended support</b>	April 8, 2014 <sup>[4]</sup>
Applicable <a href="#">XP editions</a> :	
Home Edition, Professional Edition, <a href="#">Professional x64 Edition</a> , Professional for Embedded Systems, <a href="#">Media Center Editions</a> (all), Starter Edition, Tablet PC Edition and Tablet PC Edition 2005, <sup>[4]</sup> as well as <a href="#">Windows Fundamentals for Legacy PCs</a> . <sup>[103]</sup>	
Exceptions	
<a href="#">Windows XP 64-Bit Edition</a> (including Version 2003)	Mainstream support ended on June 30, 2005. <sup>[104]</sup>
<a href="#">Windows XP Embedded</a>	Mainstream support ended on January 11, 2011. <sup>[4]</sup> Extended support ended on January 12, 2016. <sup>[4]</sup>

<b><u>Windows Embedded for Point of Service</u></b>	Mainstream support ended on April 12, 2011 <sup>[105]</sup> Extended support ended on April 12, 2016 <sup>[105]</sup>
<b><u>Windows Embedded Standard 2009</u></b>	Mainstream support ended on January 14, 2014. Extended support ended on January 8, 2019. <sup>[106]</sup>
<b><u>Windows Embedded POSReady 2009</u></b>	Mainstream support ended on April 8, 2014. Extended support ends on April 9, 2019. <sup>[107]</sup>

Support for Windows XP without a service pack ended on September 30, 2005.<sup>[4]</sup> Windows XP Service Packs 1 and 1a were retired on October 10, 2006,<sup>[4]</sup> and Service Pack 2 reached end of support on July 13, 2010, almost six years after its general availability.<sup>[4]</sup> The company stopped general licensing of Windows XP to OEMs and terminated retail sales of the operating system on June 30, 2008, 17 months after the release of Windows Vista.<sup>[108]</sup> However, an exception was announced on April 3, 2008, for OEMs producing what it defined as "ultra low-cost personal computers", particularly [netbooks](#), until one year after the availability of [Windows 7](#) on October 22, 2010. Analysts felt that the move was primarily intended to compete against [Linux](#)-based netbooks, although Microsoft's Kevin Hutz stated that the decision was due to apparent market demand for low-end computers with Windows.<sup>[109]</sup>

Variants of Windows XP for [embedded systems](#) have different support policies: Windows XP Embedded SP3 and Windows Embedded for Point of Service SP3 were supported until January and April 2016, respectively. [Windows Embedded Standard 2009](#) was supported until January 2019 and [Windows Embedded POSReady 2009](#) continues to receive Extended support through April 2019.<sup>[110]</sup> These updates, while intended for the embedded versions, can also be downloaded on standard Windows XP with a registry hack, which enables unofficial patches until April 2019. However, Microsoft advises against Windows XP users installing these fixes.<sup>[111]</sup>

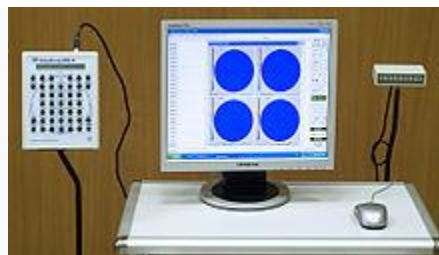
## End of support<sup>[edit]</sup>

On April 14, 2009, Windows XP exited mainstream support and entered the extended support phase; Microsoft continued to provide security updates every month for Windows XP, however, free technical support, warranty claims, and design changes were no longer being offered. Extended support ended on April 8, 2014, over 12 years since the release of XP; normally Microsoft products have a support life cycle of only 10 years.<sup>[112]</sup> Beyond the final security updates released on April 8, no more security patches or support information are provided for XP free-of-charge; "critical patches" will still be created, and made available only to customers subscribing to a paid "Custom Support" plan.<sup>[113]</sup> As it is a Windows component, all versions of Internet Explorer for Windows XP also became unsupported.<sup>[114]</sup>

In January 2014, it was estimated that more than 95% of the 3 million [automated teller machines](#) in the world were still running Windows XP (which largely replaced [IBM's OS/2](#) as the predominant operating system on ATMs); ATMs have an average lifecycle of between seven and ten years, but some have had lifecycles as long as 15. Plans were being made by several ATM vendors and their customers to migrate to Windows 7-based systems over the course of 2014, while vendors have also considered the possibility of using Linux-based platforms in the future to give them more flexibility for support lifecycles, and the [ATM Industry Association \(ATMIA\)](#) has since endorsed [Windows 10](#) as a further replacement.<sup>[115]</sup> However, ATMs typically run the embedded variant of Windows XP, which was supported through January 2016.<sup>[116]</sup> As of May 2017, around 60% of the 220,000 ATMs in India still run Windows XP.<sup>[117]</sup>

Furthermore, at least 49% of all computers in [China](#) still ran XP at the beginning of 2014. These holdouts were influenced by several factors; prices of genuine copies of Windows in the country are high, while Ni Guangnan of the [Chinese Academy of Sciences](#) warned that Windows 8 could allegedly expose users to [surveillance by the United States government](#),<sup>[118]</sup> and the [Chinese government](#) would ban the purchase of Windows 8 products for government use in May 2014 in protest of Microsoft's inability to provide "guaranteed" support.<sup>[119]</sup> The government also had concerns that the impending end of support could affect their [anti-piracy](#) initiatives with Microsoft, as users would simply pirate newer versions rather than purchasing them legally. As such, government officials formally requested that Microsoft extend the support period for XP for these reasons. While Microsoft did not comply with their requests, a number of major Chinese software developers, such as Lenovo, [Kingsoft](#) and [Tencent](#), will provide free support and resources for Chinese users migrating from XP.<sup>[120]</sup> Several governments, in particular those of the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, elected to negotiate "Custom Support" plans with Microsoft for their continued, internal use of Windows XP; the British government's deal lasted for a year, and also covered support for [Office 2003](#) (which reached end-of-life the same day) and cost [£5.5 million](#).<sup>[121]</sup>

On March 8, 2014, Microsoft deployed an update for XP that, on the 8th of each month, displays a pop-up notification to remind users about the end of support; however, these notifications may be disabled by the user.<sup>[122]</sup> Microsoft also partnered with Laplink to provide a special "express" version of its [PCmover](#) software to help users migrate files and settings from XP to a computer with a newer version of Windows.<sup>[123]</sup>



An [electroencephalograph](#) running on Windows XP. The medical industry continues to utilise Windows XP, partly due to medical applications being incompatible with later versions of Windows.

Despite the approaching end of support, there were still notable holdouts that had not migrated past XP; many users elected to remain on XP because of the poor reception of [Windows Vista](#), sales of newer PCs with newer versions of Windows declined due to the [Great Recession](#) and the effects of Vista, and deployments of new versions of Windows in enterprise environments require a large amount of planning, which includes testing applications for compatibility (especially those that are dependent on Internet Explorer 6, which is not compatible with newer versions of Windows).<sup>[124]</sup> Major security software vendors (including Microsoft itself) planned to continue offering support and definitions for Windows XP past the end of support to varying extents, along with the developers of [Google Chrome](#), [Mozilla Firefox](#), and [Opera](#) web browsers;<sup>[114]</sup> despite these measures, critics similarly argued that users should eventually migrate from XP to a supported



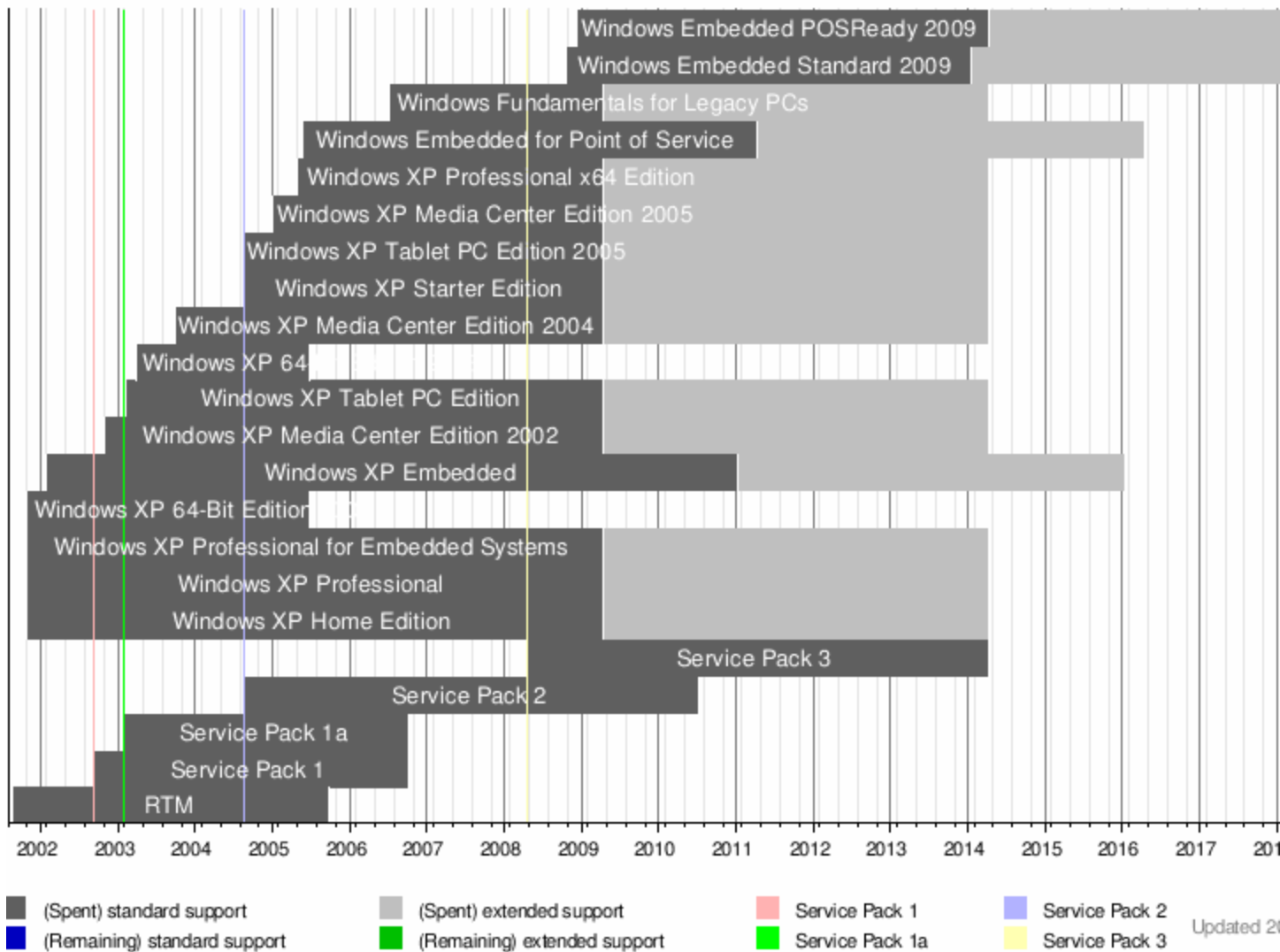
platform.<sup>[125]</sup> The United States' [Computer Emergency Readiness Team](#) released an alert in March 2014 advising users of the impending end of support, and informing them that using XP after April 8 may prevent them from meeting US government information security requirements.<sup>[126]</sup> Microsoft continued to provide [Security Essentials virus definitions](#) and updates for its [Malicious Software Removal Tool](#) (MSRT) for XP until July 14, 2015.<sup>[127]</sup> As the end of extended support approached, Microsoft began to increasingly urge XP customers to migrate to newer versions such as Windows 7 or 8 in the interest of security, suggesting that attackers could [reverse engineer](#) security patches for newer versions of Windows and use them to target equivalent vulnerabilities in XP.<sup>[128]</sup> Windows XP is [remotely exploitable](#) by numerous security holes that were discovered after Microsoft stopped supporting it.<sup>[129][130]</sup>

Similarly, specialized devices that run XP, particularly [medical devices](#), must have any revisions to their software—even security updates for the underlying operating system—approved by relevant regulators before they can be released. For this reason, manufacturers often did not allow any updates to devices' operating systems, leaving them open to security exploits and malware.<sup>[131]</sup>

Despite the end of support for Windows XP, Microsoft has released two emergency security updates for the operating system to patch major security vulnerabilities:

- A patch released May 2014 to address recently discovered vulnerabilities in Internet Explorer 6 through 11 on all versions of Windows.<sup>[132]</sup>
- A patch released May 2017 to address a vulnerability that was being leveraged by the [WannaCry ransomware attack](#).<sup>[133]</sup>

## Timeline of Windows XP



## Reception<sup>[edit]</sup>

On release, Windows XP received critical acclaim. [CNET](#) described the operating system as being "worth the hype", considering the new interface to be "spiffier" and more intuitive than previous versions, but feeling that it may "annoy" experienced users with its "hand-holding". XP's expanded multimedia support and CD burning functionality were also noted, along with its streamlined networking tools. The performance improvements of XP in comparison to 2000 and ME were also praised, along with its increased number of built-in device drivers in comparison to 2000. The software compatibility tools were also praised, although it was noted that some programs, particularly older MS-DOS software, may not work correctly on XP due to its differing architecture. They panned Windows XP's new licensing model and product activation system, considering it to be a "slightly annoying roadblock", but acknowledged Microsoft's intent for the changes.<sup>[134]</sup> [PC Magazine](#) provided similar praise, although noting that a number of its online features were designed

to promote Microsoft-owned services, and that aside from quicker boot times, XP's overall performance showed little difference over Windows 2000.<sup>[135]</sup>

Despite extended support for Windows XP ending in 2014, many users – including some enterprises – were reluctant to move away from an operating system they viewed as a stable known quantity despite the many security and functionality improvements in subsequent releases of Windows. Windows XP's longevity was viewed as testament to its stability and Microsoft's successful attempts to keep it up to date, but also as an indictment of its direct successor's [perceived failings](#).<sup>[136]</sup>

## Market share<sup>[edit]</sup>

See also: [Usage share of operating systems](#)

According to [web analytics](#) data generated by [Net Applications](#), Windows XP was the most widely used operating system until August 2012, when Windows 7 overtook it.<sup>[137]</sup> In January 2014, Net Applications reported a market share of 29.23%<sup>[138]</sup> of "desktop operating systems" for XP (when XP was introduced there was not a separate mobile category to track), while [W3Schools](#) reported a share of 11.0%.<sup>[139]</sup>

As of November 2018, in most regions, Windows XP market share, as a fraction of total Windows share, has gone below 4%. XP still has a double-digit market share in a few countries such as in [Armenia](#) at 28.88%.<sup>[140]</sup> Africa has highest XP share out of all 7 continents at 3.59%,<sup>[141]</sup> with [Mauritania](#) at 8.18%.<sup>[142]</sup> and in [Eritrea](#) at 14.13%.<sup>[143]</sup>

## See also<sup>[edit]</sup>

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-  [Microsoft portal](#)

- [Comparison of operating systems](#)
- [History of operating systems](#)
- [Legacy system](#)
- [List of operating systems](#)

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