

⊕ SSD

₹280,000

⊕ SSD

₹180,000

ShopAssist Al Laptop Shopping Assistant





1. Value for Money Options

In the given range, the Lenovo IdeaPad and HP Pavilion offer the best value for money.

- * Lenovo IdeaPad: With a price of ₹25,000, it offers an i3 processor, 8GB RAM, and Intel UHD graphics, which are adequate for basic computing needs.
- * HP Pavilion: Priced at ₹30,000, it features an i5 processor, 12GB RAM, and Intel UHD graphics, providing a noticeable performance boost over the IdeaPad.

2. Features at Different Price Points

- * Below ₹30,000: Laptops in this range typically offer i3 processors, 8GB RAM, and integrated Intel UHD graphics. They are suitable for light tasks such as web browsing and office applications.
- ₹30,000 ₹40,000: Laptops in this range offer i5 processors, 8-12GB RAM, and Intel UHD graphics. They provide better performance for multitasking and light productivity tasks.
- * Above ₹40,000: The Acer Swift 3 in this range offers a Ryzen 5 processor, 8GB RAM, and AMD Radeon graphics. It is suitable for more demanding tasks such as video editing and light gaming.

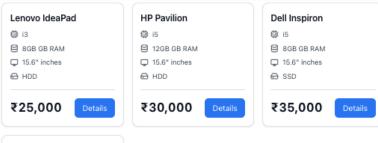
3. Best Choices for Different Use Cases

- * Students and casual users: Lenovo IdeaPad or HP Pavilion
- * Office workers and light productivity: HP Pavilion or Dell Inspiron
- * Content creators and light gamers: Acer Swift 3

Additional Considerations:

- * Portability: The Acer Swift 3 is the most portable option with a slim and lightweight design.
- * Battery life: Laptops in this range generally offer battery life of around 5-8 hours.
- * Storage: Most laptops in this range offer 256GB-512GB of solid-state storage.

Ultimately, the best laptop for you depends on your specific needs and budget. The provided recommendations offer a range of options that cater to different use cases and price points.





ShopAssist Al Laptop Shopping Assistant

What are the specs of Legion 5'





Please specify the laptop model.

my system is restarting again and again.need help on thi





Troubleshooting System Restarts

1. Identify the Cause:

- * Software Conflicts: Check for any recently installed software or updates that may be causing conflicts.
- * Hardware Issues: Inspect the system for any loose connections, overheating components, or damaged hardware.
- * BIOS/UEFI Problems: Verify the BIOS/UEFI settings and ensure they are correctly configured.

2. Safe Mode Test:

- * Restart the system and press the appropriate key (usually F8 or F12) to boot into safe mode.
- * If the system does not restart in safe mode, it indicates a hardware issue.

3. Disk Checking:

- * Run a disk check to scan for any file system errors.
- * From the command prompt as Administrator, run "chkdsk /f /r" (replace "f" with the system drive letter).

4. Memory Diagnostics:

- * Use the Windows Memory Diagnostic tool to check for any memory errors.
- * Go to "Control Panel" > "System and Security" > "Administrative Tools" > "Windows Memory Diagnostic" and run the test

5. System File Checker:

- * Run the System File Checker (SFC) to scan and repair any corrupted system files.
- * From the command prompt as Administrator, run "sfc /scannow".

6. Reinstall Windows:

- * As a last resort, consider reinstalling Windows. Note that this will erase all data on the system drive.
- * Create a system recovery disk or USB drive before proceeding.

7. Hardware Troubleshooting:

- * Overheating: Ensure adequate cooling for the system and clean any dust or debris.
- * Loose Connections: Check all cables and ensure they are securely connected.
- * Damaged Hardware: If any components appear damaged, replace them with compatible parts.

Additional Tips:

- * Monitor System Event Logs: Review the Windows Event Viewer for any error messages or warnings.
- * Update Drivers: Ensure all device drivers are up-to-date.
- * Disable Unnecessary Services: Use the Task Manager to disable any non-essential services that may be causing conflicts.
- * Contact Technical Support: If the above steps do not resolve the issue, contact a professional technical support service for assistance.





Technical Support Guidance for Checking CPU Usage

1. Open Task Manager

- * Windows: Press Ctrl + Shift + Esc
- * Mac: Press Option + Command + Esc

2. Check CPU Usage in Task Manager

- * Windows:
- * Select the "Performance" tab
- * Under "CPU," you will see the overall CPU usage as a percentage
- * Mac:
- * Select the "CPU" tab
- * The "CPU Usage" graph shows the CPU usage over time

3. Identify High CPU Usage Processes

- * Windows:
- * On the "Processes" tab, click on the "CPU" column header to sort processes by CPU usage
- · Mac:
- * On the "CPU" tab, processes are sorted by CPU usage by default

4. Analyze High CPU Usage Processes

- * Identify the Process: Note the name of the process consuming high CPU usage.
- * Research the Process: Search online or consult documentation to understand the purpose of the process.
- * Terminate the Process (if necessary): If the process is not essential and causing high CPU usage, you can right-click on it and select "End Task" (Windows) or "Quit" (Mac).

5. Other Tools for Checking CPU Usage

- * Performance Monitor (Windows): A more detailed tool that provides additional performance metrics.
- * Activity Monitor (Mac): Similar to Task Manager, but provides more advanced options for monitoring system performance.
- * System Monitor (Linux): A command-line tool that provides real-time system information, including CPU usage.

Additional Tips:

- * Keep your system updated: Software updates often include performance improvements and bug fixes.
- * Avoid running too many programs simultaneously: Close applications that are not being actively used.
- * Disable unnecessary services: Check the services running in the background and disable any that are not essential.
- * Consider upgrading your CPU: If high CPU usage persists, it may be necessary to upgrade your hardware.

V