Here are 10 steps to build and get a basic PC working:

1. \*\*Gather Components\*\*: Assemble all the necessary hardware components, including a CPU, motherboard, RAM, storage (SSD or HDD), power supply, graphics card (if not integrated), case, and any additional peripherals like a keyboard and mouse.

2. \*\*Prepare the Workspace\*\*: Find a clean, well-lit, and static-free area to work on. Ground yourself by touching a metal surface before handling sensitive components to prevent static damage.

3. \*\*Install the CPU\*\*: Open the CPU socket on the motherboard, align the CPU's pins (or contacts) with the socket, and gently place the CPU in position. Close the socket lever to secure it.

4. \*\*Install the CPU Cooler\*\*: Apply thermal paste to the CPU (if not pre-applied), and attach the CPU cooler according to the manufacturer's instructions. This might involve using screws or a mounting bracket.

5. \*\*Install RAM\*\*: Insert the RAM sticks into the appropriate slots on the motherboard. Make sure they are fully seated, and the retaining clips on the slots snap into place.

6. \*\*Install Storage\*\*: Connect the SSD/HDD to the appropriate SATA port on the motherboard and secure it in the case using screws or brackets.

7. \*\*Install the Graphics Card\*\*: If your motherboard doesn't have integrated graphics, install the graphics card into the appropriate PCIe slot on the motherboard and secure it with a screw.

8. \*\*Connect Cables\*\*: Connect the necessary cables, including the main motherboard power (usually 24-pin) and CPU power (usually 4 or 8-pin). Also, connect the SATA cables for storage and any PCIe power connectors for the graphics card.

9. \*\*Case Fans and Front Panel\*\*: Install case fans in the designated spots for proper airflow. Connect the front panel connectors (power button, reset button, USB ports, etc.) to the motherboard headers following the motherboard manual.

10. \*\*Power On and Test\*\*: Double-check all connections, and then plug the power supply into the wall outlet. Press the power button on the case to start the PC. If everything is connected correctly, the PC should boot into the BIOS/UEFI screen. From here, you can install an operating system (e.g., Windows, Linux) and configure your basic PC settings.

Remember to consult the manuals of your specific components, as they might have unique installation procedures. Building a PC requires attention to detail and caution, but it can be a rewarding experience when you see your creation come to life!

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