

Meta Title: How to Build a Gaming PC: A Step-by-Step Guide for Beginners.

Meta description: How to build a gaming PC: Complete step-by-step guide covering components, assembly, and setup. Build your dream gaming rig on any budget.

Article Excerpt: Learn how to build a gaming PC step by step, from choosing the right components to assembling and optimizing your setup. This guide covers tools, part selection, and build tips to help you create a powerful, custom gaming machine with ease.

How to Build a Gaming PC: Step-by-Step

One of the best decisions a gamer can make is to learn how to build a gaming PC. In addition to offering you total control over performance and customization, it may also be less expensive than purchasing a pre-built system.

Whether multitasking power, beautiful graphics, or high frame rates are your top priorities, building your rig gives you the freedom to select the exact parts you want. Although it may initially seem daunting, with the correct direction, the process is far more manageable than you might imagine.

From the CPU to the case, we'll take you step-by-step through every important component in this guide, outlining their functions and offering reliable part choices as we go. By the time it's all over, you'll know how to put together a powerful gaming machine that suits your needs and budget. Let's begin constructing your ideal gaming computer.

1. Gather Tools

To make the process safer and more efficient, it's crucial to gather the necessary tools before beginning your build. You'll save time and prevent errors if you have everything prepared in advance.

A set of Phillips-head screwdrivers, ideally magnetic, will come in handy. Screws that are difficult to reach inside your case are kept in place thanks to a magnetic tip.



(Image credit: amazon.com)

You will need an anti-static wrist strap. This helps you stay grounded and shields delicate parts from static electricity.

Velcro straps or cable ties are excellent for keeping your build tidy and airflow-friendly while also organizing cables. A tiny bowl or container should be kept in place. This is to hold screws and small parts so you don't lose them during the build. It is also vital to have Thermal paste (if not pre-applied). It is used for installing some CPU coolers.

Select a clean, flat, well-lit location, such as a desk or a large table. You want to have enough space to lay out all your components and to be able to move around comfortably. You should avoid building on carpet to minimize the risk of static electricity interference.

2. Choose the Right CPU (Processor)

The CPU (Central Processing Unit) is the brain of your gaming PC. It executes instructions that run your games and applications. Selecting the right processor is extremely important when considering the performance of your entire system and long-term usability.

It is vital to consider the performance metrics. For gaming, look at real-world benchmarks, particularly in the games you play. More cores may help with multitasking and will future-proof your build.

Ensure to confirm the CPU socket fits the motherboard socket (LGA 1700 for Intel 13th gen and AM5 for AMD Ryzen 7000 series). Features such as integrated graphics (useful if you are delaying on a GPU), PCIe 5.0 support, and overclocking ability must be put into consideration. Entry-level CPUs are good for budget gaming, but mid to high-end CPUs are better long-term.

Some important specifications include clock speed (GHz), Core/Thread Count, Socket Type, and TDP. The Clock Speed impacts how quickly a core can process tasks. The higher the speed, the better. Higher clock speeds are more valuable for lightly threaded games because performance will largely depend on core speed.

Core/Thread Count for a CPU with a minimum of 6 cores and 12 threads is recommended for modern gaming. The Socket Type includes which motherboards the CPU is compatible with (e.g., Intel - LGA 1700, AMD - AM5). TDP Stands for Thermal Design Power, which is heat output; this will help you select a cooler.



(Image credit: istockphoto.com)

Check that the CPU is compatible with the motherboard socket type and is supported by the chipset (to use features like overclocking, PCIe 5.0, etc.). Ensure the CPU is equipped with adequate cooling (high-performance CPUs may need more) and not bottlenecked.

Product Suggestions

- **Entry Level: Intel Core i5-12400F**

It is a good, solid 6-core 12-thread processor that gives great 1080p gaming performance at a very low price.

[Get your Intel Core i5-12400F.](#)

- **Mid-Range: AMD Ryzen 5 7600X**

A good, solid 6-core 12-thread CPU with good single-core speeds and support for the AM5 platform for the future.

[Get your AMD Ryzen 5 7600X](#)

- **High-End: Intel Core i7-13700K**

A 16-core CPU (8 performance + 8 efficiency cores) provides performance-level multitasking and gaming performance.

[Get your Intel Core i7-13700K](#)

3. Pick a Powerful GPU (Graphics Card)

The Graphics Processing Unit (GPU) is arguably the most important component of a gaming PC, as it is responsible for rendering in-game visuals. It also allows for textures, lighting, and special effects. If you choose a strong GPU compared to current models, it can greatly impact your overall gaming and streaming experience. This is especially true for higher-resolution graphics like 1440p and 4K.

8GB of VRAM (Video Memory) for a 2025 gaming PC would be acceptable. You may want more depending on the resolution and memory requirements of modern games. Ray Tracing is another notable specification.



(Image credit: amazon.com)

It is the realistic lighting, mirrors, and shadows that are available on NVIDIA RTX and AMD RX 7000-series cards. This makes you see yourself playing with reflections. The DLSS (NVIDIA only) specification is very critical. It gives the ability to super-sample with AI or Deep Learning and improve performance while maintaining image quality.

Be sure that your case is large enough, and your PSU can power the GPU, or it may not fit at all.

Product Suggestions

- **Entry-Level: NVIDIA GeForce RTX 3050 8GB**

This is a good GPU for 1080p gaming and has the ability for ray tracing and DLSS 2.0 for better performance with new titles.

[Buy an NVIDIA GeForce RTX 3050 8GB](#)

- **Mid-Range: AMD Radeon RX 6750 XT 12GB**

Perfect for 1440p with good VRAM, good ray tracing, and smart access memory with AMD Ryzen CPUs.

[Buy your AMD Radeon RX 6750 XT 12GB](#)

- **High-End: NVIDIA GeForce RTX 4080 Super 16GB**

Designed for gaming at 4K with ultra-settings and real-time ray tracing, as well as DLSS 3.5 for the best visuals and refresh rates.

[Buy your NVIDIA GeForce RTX 4080 Super 16GB](#)

4. Get the Right Motherboard

The motherboard is essentially the backbone of your gaming PC. The motherboard houses all the components and ensures they communicate with each other. It will also effectively limit what expansions you can add to your build. It determines the kinds of features your system will support, including expansion slots, network capabilities, and RAM speed. The final choice you make depends on you. If you choose the right motherboard, you'll have no compatibility issues, and your build will be stable and fully functional.

It is very necessary to consider CPU Compatibility: This is the motherboard's socket and chipset. Your motherboard must match your CPU on both of these two levels: Intel: B760/Z790 and AMD: B550/X670. The B-series is a good average chipset with many good features. The X/Z series offers Higher-tier chipsets featuring robust VRMs, enhanced I/O options, and overclocking capabilities.



(Image credit: pcpartpicker.com)

Check for useful components like Wi-Fi and Bluetooth. They are useful for wireless setups. The PCIe 4.0 + 5.0 improves transfers for both GPUs and SSDs. High-quality VRM (Voltage Regulator Modules) ensures clean power to the CPU, central to performance and stability.

Product Suggestions

- **Entry Level: MSI B550M PRO-VDH WiFi (AMD AM4)**

A budget-friendly micro-ATX board with built-in Wi-Fi, PCIe 4.0 capability, and all the components needed for Ryzen 3000/5000 CPUs.

[Buy your MSI B550M PRO-VDH WiFi \(AMD AM4\)](#)

- **Mid-Range: ASUS TUF Gaming B760-PLUS WiFi D4 (Intel LGA 1700)**

An excellent option for a solid ATX motherboard for 12th/13th Gen Intel CPUs.; with PCIe 5.0, Wi-Fi 6, and a sturdy build.

[Buy your ASUS TUF Gaming B760-PLUS WiFi D4 \(Intel LGA 1700\)](#)

- **High-End: Gigabyte X670E AORUS Master (AMD AM5)**

Top-of-the-line motherboard, suitable for PCIe 5.0 support, exceptional VRMs, DDR5 support, and loads of connectivity options for Ryzen 7000 series components.

[Buy your Gigabyte X670E AORUS Master \(AMD AM5\)](#)

5. Select RAM (Memory)

RAM (Random Access Memory) is one of the most vital components for the smooth running of your games and applications. RAM is a temporary memory that stores the information your system needs to access in a busy or multithreaded setup. The data kept in your RAM will all follow a structure of functionality by minimizing freezing or lag when you tap and turn your mouse or keyboard. Without adequate RAM, gaming modern AAA titles and progressive multitasking could be terribly stressed and used.

For 2025, 16GB (2x8 GB) would be the minimum for gaming purposes. That amount of RAM would be good enough for most of the gaming ecosystem at this time, even with some general use. 32GB (2x16GB) is ideally used for peace of mind. Multitasking with several apps open in the background will make a difference. If you stream, video edit as examples, or have several systems running at the same time, 32GB could serve as a great combination where games that require memory consumption will struggle less.

Different types of RAM offer varying speeds. DDR4 is widely available and is compatible with many Intel and AMD platforms. It operates at a frequency of 3200 MHz or higher. DDR5 is a newer and faster technology that is quickly becoming standard equipment on newer systems, starting with Intel 12th Generation + and AMD Ryzen 7000. It operates at a frequency of 56000 MHz. Ensure the types (DDR4 or DDR5) of RAM match any given configuration of what your motherboard supports, as they are not interchangeable.



(Image credit: pangoly.com)

Not all RAM is an Equal playing field (Dual Channel vs Single Stick). Dual-channel kits (2 sticks) perform better than a single stick of RAM. Check out the maximum supported speed of your motherboard and CPU, you do not want bottlenecks or stability issues.

Product Suggestions

- **Budget: Corsair Vengeance LPX 16GB (2x8GB) DDR-3200**

Reliable, fast, and inexpensive, and perfect for entry-level or mid-tier builds that use DDR4 platforms.

[Get a Corsair Vengeance LPX 16GB \(2x8GB\) DDR-3200](#)

- **For DDR5: G.SKILL Ripjaws S5 32GB (2x16GB) DDR5-6000**

Fast, efficient, and high-performing memory for Intel 13th Gen and AMD Ryzen 7000 builds.

[Get a G.SKILL Ripjaws S5 32GB \(2x16GB\) DDR5-6000](#)

6. Pick a Storage Solution

Your PC's storage will impact game load times, system boot speed, and application opening times. While several older HDDs (Hard Disk Drives) are somewhat cheaper and have larger capacities, SSDs (Solid State Drives) have become the new standard for gaming PCs, as they offer speed, reliability, and performance.

Why pick SSD over HDD? SSDs have much faster speeds in games and apps. They are quieter and cooler. Less wear and tear. They offer faster performance and responsiveness on your system.

SSDs (NVMe and SATA) have their unique features. SATA SSDs are still way faster than HDDs, with speeds that will get to around 500 MB/s. They are cost-effective and still a great upgrade for older systems. NVMe SSDs utilize PCIe lanes for data transfer and are much faster, about 5x faster compared to SATA SSDs. They are excellent for quick boot times and loading games quickly.



(Image credit: pcenthusiast.com)

You will want at least 1TB of total storage. Modern games can typically be between 50 - 150 GB each, and you will want storage for your OS, software, and media files. If it is possible, get a 1TB NVMe SSD for your OS and games and, in the future, some combo HDD or non-HDD added later when you need the space.

Product Suggestions

- **Budget SSD: Crucial MX500 1TB SATA SSD**

Reliable and fast for an entry-level SATA drive, with great endurance and speed performance for infrastructure.

[Buy a Crucial MX500 1TB SATA SSD](#)

- **High Speed Option: WD_BLACK SN850X 1TB NVMe SSD**

A top-of-the-line Gen4 NVMe class SSD with superfast read and write speeds, made for high-end builds of serious gamers.

[Buy a WD_BLACK SN850X 1TB NVMe SSD](#)

7. Choose a Power Supply (PSU)

The Power Supply Unit (PSU) is a key component in your gaming PC. It provides stable and clean power to all of the other bits. It is critical to research a reputable PSU manufacturer for the performance and long-term safety, and stability of your system.

The wattage required is directly related to your GPU and CPU. They pull the most power. Most mid-range gaming builds will be able to get by with 550W to 750W. Most high-end systems with higher-powered GPUs will likely be in the 850W and up category.

You should at a minimum look for an 80+ Bronze-certified. Completely. This will provide some assurance that you are getting a certain level of efficiency and wasting less energy (heat). The other ratings are 80+ Silver, Gold, Platinum, and Titanium, which offer a high degree of efficiency and reliability. This increased reliability is important, especially if the system will be high-performance, running 24/7.

On modular types, we have the Non-Modular, Semi-Modular, and Fully Modular. Non-Modular has all cables permanently attached. It is cheaper but may create more cable clutter. Semi-modular may have some cables attached like motherboard power, but may have all other cables removable (i.e., PCIe or SATA).



(Image credit: evga.com)

Fully Modular gives you the liberty to add or remove any cable you would like to manually. So you should have cleaner cable management and better airflow through the case. Modular power supplies are worth it for a custom build, and if you like to keep your builds neat.

Product Suggestions

- **Budget: EVGA 600 BR 600W 80+ Bronze**

Trustworthy entry-level PSU that offers enough power for most budget to mid-range builds, including GPUs like the RTX 3060.

[Buy your EVGA 600 BR 600W 80+ Bronze](#)

- **Mid-Range: Corsair RM750e 750W 80+ Gold (Fully Modular)**

Provides efficient and stable power with a solid build quality, with fully modular cables.

[Buy your Corsair RM750e 750W 80+ Gold \(Fully Modular\)](#)

8. Find a Case that Fits

Your PC case is more than just a box to put your parts into. It plays a role in how airflow works in your build, allows you to manage your cables, and contributes to the look and feel of your PC. Make sure to choose your case carefully so that your parts fit properly and your system keeps cool and clean!

The ATX (Mid-Tower and Full-Tower) is the most standard size. It accommodates most motherboards and GPUs, with airflow room, and room to upgrade components in the future. mATX (Micro-ATX) is slightly smaller than ATX and typically fits a micro-ATX board (fewer fans or drives). ITX (Mini-ITX) is the smallest in size. It is great for small builds; however, tight to work in. It has limited airflow and GPU length options. Always check GPU clearance and cooler height clearance before purchasing your case!

It is important to search for cases with mesh front panels or top and/or bottom vents for maximum airflow. It is ideally recommended that the case can support at least 2 intake fans and 1 exhaust fan. Meanwhile, you want to make sure that there's room for the CPU cooler (air or AIO) and that if you're doing a liquid cooling setup, your radiators will accept and fit. You'll want to consider dust filters as a bonus since they can help keep your system clean in the long run.



(Image credit: ebay.com)

You should check the case for front USB ports; the more ports, the better. You should look for USB 3.2 or Type-C included if your motherboard has them and supports them. Consider how convenient the audio jacks and the power/reset buttons will be. While it may not be your primary concern, the appearance of the front case panel is also very vital. Make sure whatever case you pick matches the desired aesthetic of your build.

Product Suggestions

- **Compact Case: NZXT H210 (Mini-ITX)**

This compact case has an excellent, high-quality build, as well as cable management if you're looking for a small build.

[Get your NZXT H210 \(Mini-ITX\)](#)

- **Spacious Mid-Tower Case: Fractal Design Meshify C**

The Meshify C has an open mesh front panel for great airflow and a great look while minimizing sound.

[Get your Fractal Design Meshify C](#)

- **RGB Style Pick: Lian Li Lancool II Mesh RGB**

This case has excellent airflow with RGB fans, tempered glass, and attractive appeal.

[Get your Lian Li Lancool II Mesh RGB](#)

9. Cooling: Stock or Aftermarket?

It is important to keep your CPU operating temperature as low as possible to ensure that you will get maximum CPU performance and ultimately ensure your gaming PC will operate reliably under load.

Most AMD CPUs, such as the Ryzen 5 5600X, will come with a decent stock cooler that is certainly sufficient if you are building a budget or mid-range gaming PC. For Intel CPUs, stock coolers have improved over the years as the generations of processors have improved. They are still generally louder and run warmer under load, however.

Use a stock cooler if you are not overclocking or want to save money. Stock coolers are fine just for everyday gaming and productivity.

The stock cooler will only be good under light gaming workloads, as it gets louder than a cheaper aftermarket air or liquid cooler due to its limited thermal capacity. And it is not built to be very aesthetically pleasing.

Aftermarket air or liquid coolers are designed to be much more efficient in regard to their thermal performance and will also be quieter. They get more consistent as the load goes on for long gaming sessions. Also, many aftermarket CPU coolers have RGB lighting options with a nice appeal.



(Image credit: arctic.de)

Air Coolers make use of a heatsink and fan for heat management. They are relatively inexpensive, reliable, safe, and easy to install. AIO (All-in-one) Liquid Cooling Solutions allow for quieter and much more efficient cooling, especially if you are in a compact build or looking to overclock.

You should verify that your case can accommodate the cooler's height or radiator dimensions while ensuring compatibility with your CPU socket.

Product Suggestions

- **Air: The Cooler Master Hyper 212 Black Edition**

This mythical budget air cooler achieves excellent thermal performance while operating quietly and maintaining a stylish appearance.

[Purchase the Cooler Master Hyper 212 Black Edition](#)

- **AIO: Arctic Liquid Freezer II 240mm**

Disclaimer: Prices and product suggestions are subject to change. Please do your own research before making a purchase.

This high-end AIO delivers exceptional cooling performance while maintaining quiet operation and features a built-in VRM fan to enhance airflow.

[Purchase the ARCTIC Liquid Freezer II 240mm](#)

10. Don't Forget Peripherals

Your gaming PC boasts strong internal components, but remember not to neglect the importance of peripherals. The elements of the monitor, keyboard, mouse, and headset serve as your actual connection points to gaming experiences.

The performance of your monitor determines the level of smoothness and immersion in your gaming experience. Most users find 1080p acceptable, while 1440p delivers increased detail, and only high-end systems handle 4K.

The standard 60Hz refresh rate serves as a basic level, while higher rates like 120Hz to 165Hz or more provide optimal performance for smooth competitive gaming. A response time of 1 ms or 5 ms is pretty low enough for almost no motion blur. The Panel type is also relevant. IPS panels have much better colors and viewing angles than TN panels. Make sure your GPU is capable of displaying the resolution and frame rate specified by the monitor you chose.

Gaming keyboards are mechanical or membrane. Mechanical switches provide a better, more responsive feel and longevity than a membrane-style keyboard. Membrane keyboards are quieter and often cheaper.



(Image credit: rtings.com)

You should consider the DPI (sensitivity) settings for your mouse. It helps to maintain accuracy and speed. Choose one that feels good in your hand for hours of gaming. Extra buttons would be nice for those who are playing MMOs or are productivity geeks.

A good gaming headset offers positional sound, clearer communication, and a greater awareness of competitive titles. If you are on a tight budget, remember you can always add a gaming headset later.

Product Suggestions

- **Monitor: AOC 24G2 24" 1080p 144Hz IPS**

Amazing color accuracy and refresh rate for an excellent price--ideal for competitive 1080p gaming purposes.

[Buy the AOC 24G2 24" 1080p 144Hz IPS](#)

- **Keyboard: Redragon K552 Mechanical Gaming Keyboard**

It is compact, tactile, affordable, and perfect for first-time builders or budget gamers.

[Buy the Redragon K552 Mechanical Gaming Keyboard](#)

- **Mouse: Logitech G502 HERO Wired Gaming Mouse**

DPI and weight tuning based on your needs, plus the programmable buttons, make it suitable for any genre of game.

[Buy the Logitech G502 HERO Wired Gaming Mouse](#)

Best PC Build for Gaming around \$1000

When it comes to building a gaming PC at the \$1000 mark, this is the sweet spot for balancing performance and budget. This price bracket is aimed at gamers who want a respectable 1080p gaming experience with reasonable frame rates while avoiding the excessive cost of premium hardware.

This features a CPU with a mid-range processor, with 6 cores and good single-threaded performance for smooth gaming and multitasking. A mid-range Graphics Card capable of running most games at 1080p with 60 fps or more, and on some rare occasions, 1440p with medium settings. A 16GB DDR4 at 3200 MHz, which is a good amount for fairly solid gaming while multitasking.

It also features a 1TB NVMe SSD for easier load times and ample space for games and software. A reliable b series chipset with decent features and upgrade paths. A solid case with good airflow, plus an 80+ Bronze PSU for reliable and efficient power delivery.

This \$1,000 build will run the most popular esports titles such as Fortnite, Valorant, and CS: GO at 144+ FPS. It can play AAA-rs like Call of Duty: Modern Warfare II or Cyberpunk 2077 at 1080p high settings at 60 FPS or higher. It may require medium settings for more demanding gaming titles. It could be useful to consider this build if you are a gamer who wants some good visuals and responsiveness to your gaming without spending a bucketload of money.

Recommended Build - Around \$1,000

Component Category	Model	Price
CPU	AMD Ryzen 5 5600	\$160
Motherboard	MSI B550-A PRO	\$130
GPU	NVIDIA RTX 3060 12GB	\$330
RAM	Corsair Vengeance LPX 16GB (2x 8GB) DDR4-3200	\$60
Storage	Western Digital SN570 1TB NVMe SSD	\$70
Case	NZXT H510	\$80
PSU	EVGA 600 BR 600W 80+ Bronze	\$55
Cooler	Stock Cooler (included with CPU)	\$0

Total ~\$885

This build is a great choice for gamers who are looking for good performance and the potential to upgrade later. It achieves a good balance of power and price, providing a high-performance gaming experience at 1080p with modern titles. It also gives room for solid upgrade options for the future.

Best Gaming PC Build for Gaming around \$2000

If you are ready to take the jump into high-end gaming, with a budget of \$2000, you can expect amazing quality. It promises superior performance, impressive visuals, and the best hardware available. This build is recommended for gamers who want to thoroughly enjoy 1440p and 4K gaming, high-rate monitors, seamless streaming, and high-intensity productivity tasks such as video editing and 3D rendering.

You should look out for specifications such as A high-end CPU like the Ryzen 7 7800X3D with 3D V-Cache, which has best-in-class gaming performance. A robust GPU such as the RTX 4070 Ti SUPER can power all games at 1440p Ultra and perform well at 4K. Fast 32GB DDR5 RAM ensures you can multitask and also provides future-proofing. 2TB of fast NVMe SSD storage provides quick load times while providing enough space for many of today's storage-heavy games.

You can expect 120+ FPS at 1440p Ultra in most AAA titles, and smooth 4K gameplay with high settings. This build will also provide you with great competitive and cinematic gaming experiences.

Recommended Build - Around \$2000

Component Category	Model	Price
CPU	AMD Ryzen 7 7800X3D	\$379
Motherboard	ASUS ROG Strix B650-A WiFi	\$209
GPU	Gigabyte RTX 4070 Ti SUPER Windforce	\$799
RAM	G.SKILL Trident Z5 RGB 32GB DDR5-6000	\$139
Storage	Samsung 990 PRO 2TB NVMe SSD	\$149
Case	Lian Li Lancool III RGB	\$149
PSU	Seasonic Focus GX-850W 80+ Gold	\$119
Cooler	DeepCool AK620 High-performance air cooler	\$64

Total ~\$2007

For this \$2000 build, you are getting one of the best gaming systems in terms of value. It is powerful, efficient, and has great aesthetics. It will dominate your gaming experience for now and several gaming generations to come.

Best PC Build for Gaming \$3000+

If you want to be the best, this is the tier of gaming builds. If you're a hardcore gamer, content creator, streamer, or even just a gaming enthusiast looking for high-end performance, premium aesthetics, and responsiveness, look into a \$3000+ build. This platform contains the best components available and provides elite performance in gaming at 1440p ultra-wide & 4K. It offers power to power through video editing, 3D rendering, or streaming without a hitch.

This build should have Intel Core i9-14900K. It is one of the fastest gaming CPUs on the market, making it perfect for high-FPS gaming and multitasking. The NVIDIA RTX 4090 can max out any new game at 4K with ray tracing, DLSS 3.5, and AI features. 64GB DDR5 RAM for extreme multitasking, so you can future-proof yourself

Go for a Fast 2TB Gen 4 NVMe SSD for faster boot and game load times, and future expansion. Premium PSU, cooling, and case for supreme airflow, noise levels, and a beautiful display case.

You should be able to not only game at 4K Ultra with ray tracing, but also consistently get 250+ FPS in competitive esports titles. You'll also have superb thermal and acoustic performance while gaming and rendering at load.

Recommended Build - Around \$3000+

Component Category	Model	Price
CPU	Intel Core i9-14900K	\$589
Motherboard	ASUS ROG Maximus Z790 Hero	\$599
GPU	ASUS ROG Strix RTX 4090 OC	\$1,999
RAM	G.SKILL Trident Z5 RGB DDR5 64GB (2x32) 6400MHz	\$269
Storage	Samsung 990 PRO 2TB NVMe Gen 4	\$149
Case	Lian Li O11 Dynamic EVO XL	\$234
PSU	Corsair HX1000i 1000W 80+ Platinum	\$259

Disclaimer: Prices and product suggestions are subject to change. Please do your own research before making a purchase.

Cooler

[Corsair iCUE H150i Elite LCD XT 360mm AIO](#)

\$259

Total ~\$4,357

This 3000+ build is the ultimate gaming PC. Whether you are gaming in 4K, live streaming at high bitrates, or rendering 3D graphics, this rig brings the power and panache.

FAQs

How much does it cost to build a PC?

The cost of building a PC is quite flexible, with typical builds ranging from \$500 to \$3000. The price depends on the components you select and the performance you aim to achieve.

What do I need to build a gaming PC?

The essential components needed to build a gaming PC are CPU, GPU, motherboard, RAM, storage, power supply, case, and cooling unit.

Is it cheaper to build a PC?

Is it cheaper to build a PC? Yes, it depends on the components you choose and their sources, as well as various market price factors.

How long does it take to build a PC?

Building a computer can take anywhere from 1 hour to 3 hours, depending on your skill level and the complexity of the components. New builders usually take longer to assemble a computer, but careful planning can help you finish the process more quickly.

How hard is it to build a PC?

With the right guidance, most people will be able to successfully put together a system by just following the step-by-step instructions. The main thing is to be patient and take your time, and you can avoid common mistakes.