***Q1: Write notes about the types of ROM?***

*There are five basic ROM types:*

1-**ROM**: ROM stands for read only memory, a memory that can only read data stored in advance. Its characteristic is that once the data is stored, it can no longer be changed or deleted.

2-**PROM**: PROM is read-only memory chip that data can be written only once by a user. The difference between it and the read only memory is that PROM is manufactured as a blank memory, while the ROM is programmed during the manufacturing process.

3-**EPROM**: EPROM is a special kind of read only memory chip that can erase the programmed data, which the feature can be seen from its name.

4-**EEPROM**: EEPROM is also a kind of read only memory that the principle of operation is similar to EPROM which we have mentioned, but the ways to program and erase are done by exposing it to an electrical charge, so no transparent window is needed.

5-**Flash memory**: Flash memory (flash) is a modern type of EEPROM. Flash memory can be erased and rewritten faster than ordinary EEPROM, and newer designs has the feature that is very high endurance (exceeding 1,000,000 cycles).

***Q2: The main difference between RAM and ROM is ….***

Read / Write

***Read Only (True)***

No Read / Write

None of the above.

***Q3: The size of Memory is depending on***

***Address lines (True)***

Data lines

OR gates

Address lines and Data lines

***Q4: True or False***

1. 1 bit = 8 bytes ***(False)***
2. 16-Byte word = 4 byte ***(False)***
3. 32-bit word = 4 bytes ***(True)***
4. RAM can provide READ/WRITE ***(True)***
5. ROM is programed and the data is stored based on Hexadecimal system ***(True)***
6. G(giga)= , it means the number of address lines are 20 ***(True)***
7. 64K =, the address lines are 64 ***(False)***

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