The Memory

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1 The computer's memory

1.1-The computer's memory is where the data runs and is storage.
1.2-The space where the data is stored temporally, while the processes are running and being modified. This one is different of Hard Drive Disk, because of the run-time feature(The HDD has it, but it is very impractical, with years of processes power).

2 Memory's types

1.1-The ROM memory that is where the data is storage for long term use, and the RAM memory that is where the data keeps static for some processes that are executed continuously.
1.2- Cache memory: The computer works with the cache memory with the most recurrent processes, this one counts with 3 levels,in order, the one after has lower in process power but with more capacity than the before.
RAM memory: It is where the data is stored temporally for the processes that on the fly.
HDD: The hard drive disk, where the data in stored permanently, when the processes finish the data is saved in this storage, and when the data is require the microprocessor call it from here.
ROM memory: A no volatile memory that means that the data is never erased, and where the start data is saved.
Virtual memory: In this one works with a portion of the HDD, storing a part of the RAM memory that is not being used but it can be in a nearly future.

3 How the memory is managed

1.1-The OS manage the memory between the processes that are in "execution".
1.2-The microprocessor manage the memory conveniently, the processes in running-time, are stored in the RAM memory, meanwhile this ones but in unused state are stored in the virtual memory but the most used are stored in the cache memory and the HDD store the data in a long term for future use.

4 Why are some kinds of memories are faster?

1.1-I think is because of the data and processes they keep stored and on the fly, meanwhile the other ones have to call it and run it.
1.2-It depends of the memory's technology.