Computers and their components.

Main topics:
- Input and Output Devices
- Primary Memory
  - DRAM vs. SRAM
  - PROM vs. EPROM vs. EEPROM
  - RAM vs. ROM
- Embedded Systems
  - what they are
  - Benefits vs. Drawbacks.
- Monitoring and Control Systems
  - Their similarities and differences
  - Sensors available
  - Importance of feedback

"Memory" usually refers to the internal devices which the computer, ie the processor can access directly. This memory usually contains data that is related to the user's currently active workspace, temporary data or data that is key to running the computer.

On the other hand, "storage" devices are those that are used to store all the data, applications, and files, regardless of whether it's currently required or not.

→ Internal "memory" includes components such as registers.

A "memory cache" is internal memory that is external to the processor that stores frequently used / required data to improve the computer's speed.