Computer Memory

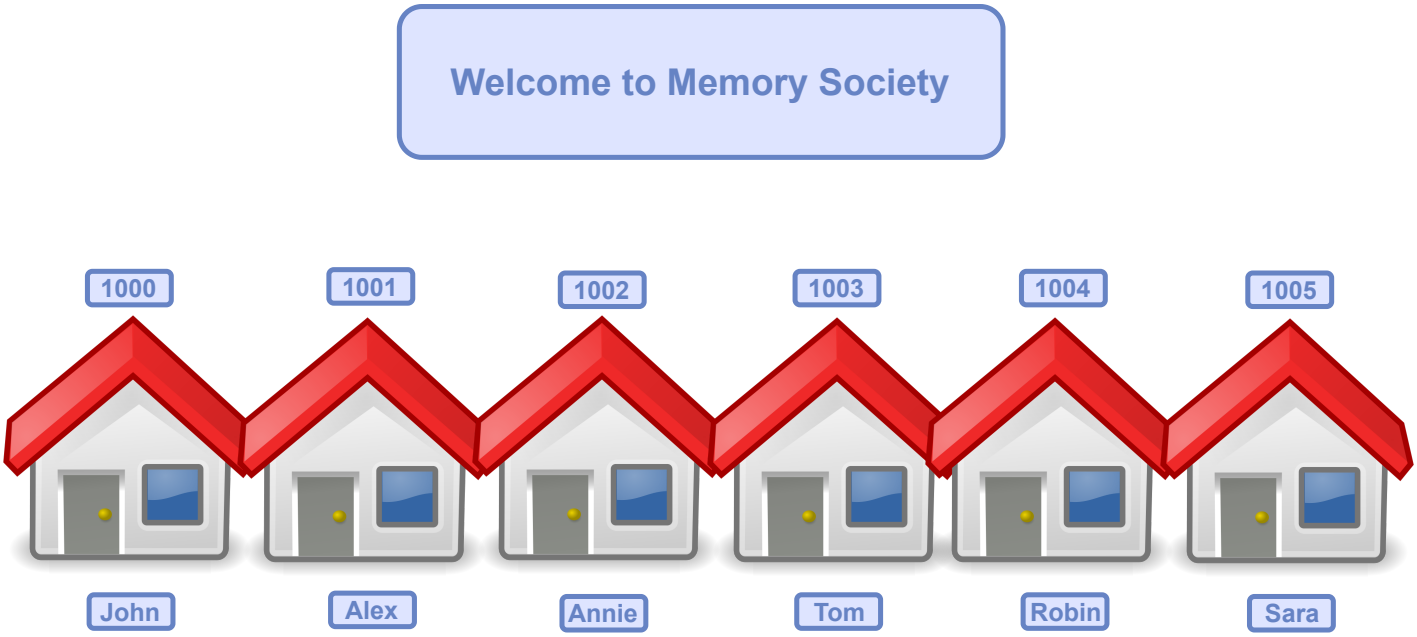
In this lesson, we will be introduced to the concept of computer memory.

We'll cover the following

- Introduction to memory

Introduction to memory

Suppose we have a fictional society named **Memory Society**. **Memory Society** has a lot of consecutive storage houses in a straight line. If a person wants to store his item in a **Memory Society**, they will be allocated a storage house with their name. If someone wants to access the items in the storage house, there must be some unique address to locate it. Suppose the address of the first storage house is **1000**, then the address of the second storage house is **1001**, the third storage house is **1002**, and so on.



Here, **Memory Society** is just like a computer's memory, whereas the storage house is similar to the memory cell. Each memory cell can hold **1 byte** of data. If someone wants to store **4 bytes** of data, they will be allocated 4 consecutive cells in a computer's memory.

*A computer's **memory** can be thought of as an array of bytes.*

> **i Bit** is short for binary digit. It is the smallest possible unit of information that can be stored on a computer. Its value is either **0** or **1**. We bundled together the bits into 8 bits collections, known as **bytes**. There are 8 bits in 1 byte. With 1 byte, values from **0-255** can be represented.

The address of the storage house is like a memory address where the particular value is stored.

*The number that uniquely identifies the location in the memory is known as the **memory address**.*

Quiz

1 byte is equal to:

Retake Quiz

In the upcoming lesson, you will see how variables are stored in memory.