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| Name | Definition | Property | Way of loading information | Field of utilization |
| ROM | Read-only memory (ROM) is a type of non-volatile memory used in computers and other electronic devices. | Small capacity;  Volatile;  Very fast. | Data exchange between the processor and RAM is carried out both directly and through ultrafast zero—level memory or, if there is a processor hardware cache, through the cache. | It is used in computers to work with programs |
| RAM | Random-access memory (RAM) is a form of computer memory that can be read and changed in any order, typically used to store working data and machine code. | Large capacity;  Non-volatile;  Not very fast. | Persistent memory works the same way as an array. The ROM contains a grid of rows and columns that should be turned on or off. If the value is 1, it uses a diode to connect the lines. When the value is 0, the lines are not connected at all. Each element of the array corresponds to a storage element present in the memory chip.  The address that is fed to the chip is used to select a specific memory area. Then the value that is read from the memory chip corresponds to the contents of the selected array element. | It is used to store information where it is needed |