

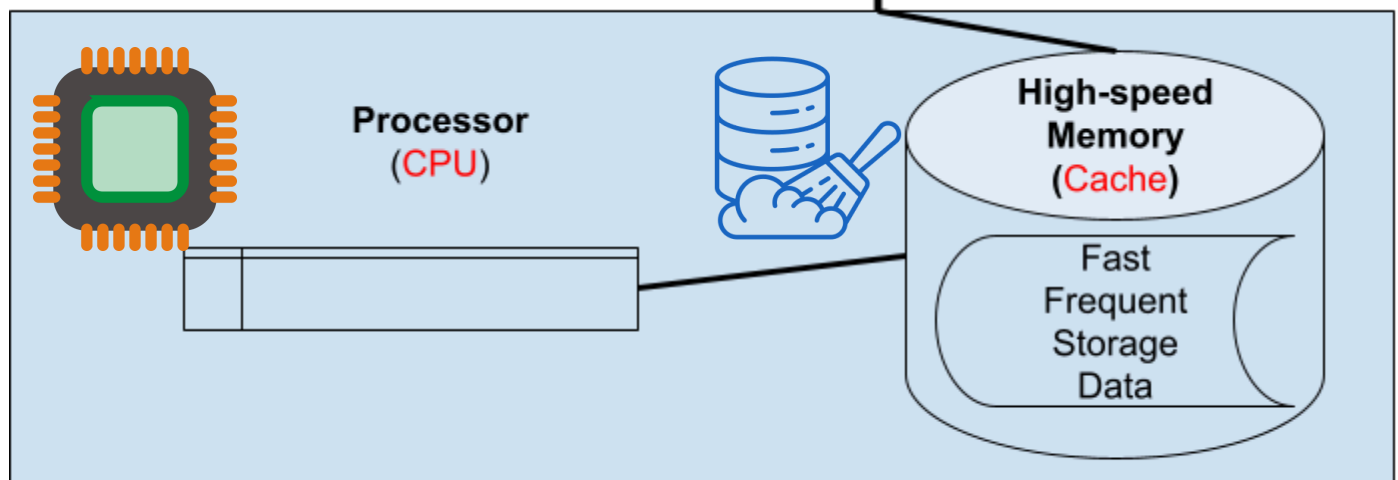
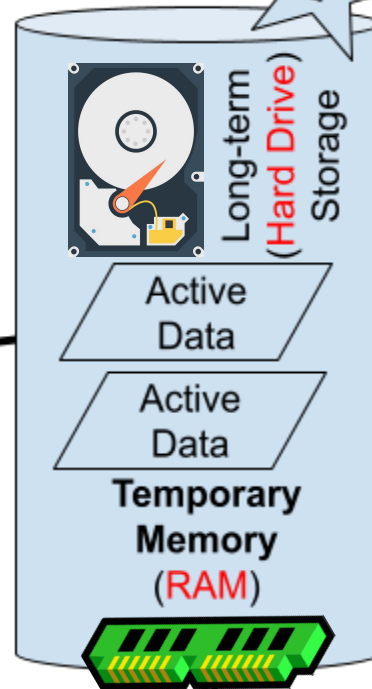
**Terabytes (TB)** – Largest storage unit in this list.

// Firstly, gets the latest version from HEAD, typically pointing to the main, master, or user-specific branch in version control, which then interacts with the system components.



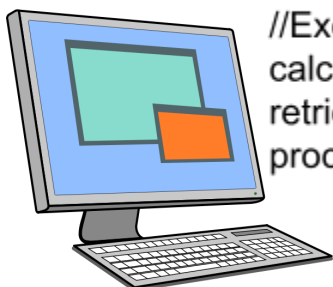
**Gigabytes (GB)** – Medium-sized storage (RAM, file sizes).

// Secondly, the Hard Drive stores data long-term, even when powered off, while RAM temporarily holds frequently used data for quick access, helping the CPU run efficiently without needing to fetch from the Hard Drive.



**Gigahertz (GHz)** – Refers to the speed of the processor, which ties to how fast the computer works (not a storage measure, but performance).

// Executes instructions and performs calculations for running programs, retrieving data from memory to process and output results.



**Megabytes (MB)** – Smaller files or memory units.

// Stores frequently used data for fast access, helping the CPU work more efficiently by reducing the need to fetch data from RAM.