|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| NO | Devices | Capacity | Speed | How data are saved |
| 1. | Register | A few thousand bytes in size | the fastest possible access (usually 1 CPU cycle). |  |
| 2. | Cache Level 1 (L1) Data cache | 128 KiB in size | around 700 [GiB](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/GiB)/second | Static |
| 3. | Cache Level 2 (L2) Instruction and data (shared) | 1 [MiB](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/MiB) in size | Best access speed is around 200 GiB/second | Static |
| 4. | Cache Level 3 (L3) Shared cache | 6 MiB in size | Best access speed is around 100 GB/second | Static |
| 5. | Cache Level 4 (L4) Shared cache | 128 MiB in size | Best access speed is around 40 GB/second | Static |
| 6. | [Main memory](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computer_memory) ([Primary storage](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Primary_storage)) | [Gigabytes](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/GiB) in size | Best access speed is around 10 GB/second | Dynamic |
| 7. | Magnetic Disk | Typically around 500GB and 2TB maximum for notebook size drives; 10TB max for desktops | The range can be anywhere from 50 – 120MB / s | Magnetic |
| 8. | Optical Disk (Blu-Ray disk) | 25 GB - 128 GB | Araound 72 MB/s | Magnetic-Optical |
| 9. | Solid State Drive | Typically not larger than 1TB for notebook size drives; 4TB max for desktops | Theoretically up to 550MB/s read and write speeds | Flash - which is an electronic non-volatile computer storage media that can be electrically erased and reprogrammed |

**RAFIQA MAHARANI PUTRI SIREGAR – L 200 154 -010**

**X Class**

**Computer Organization and Architecture**

**Comparison of Storage Memory Devices**