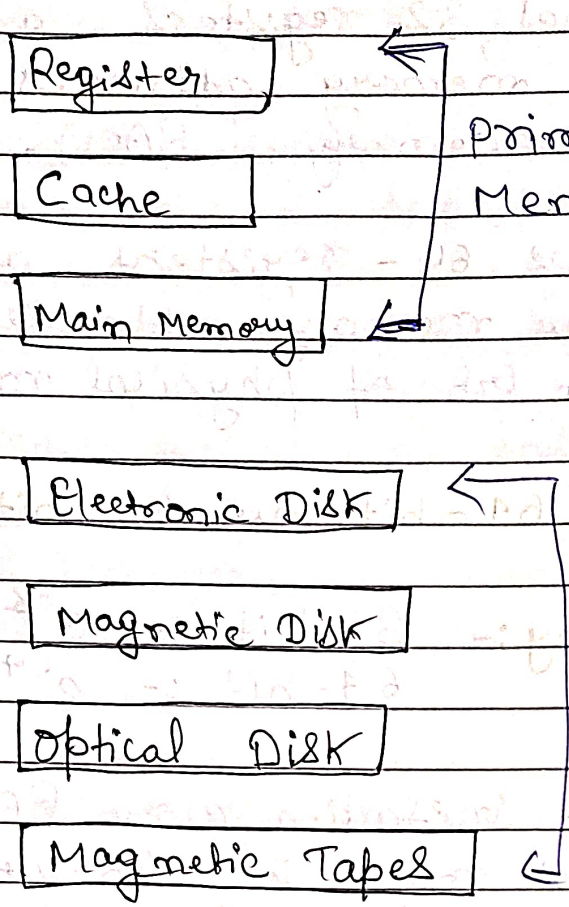


(1) **Register** :- Smallest unit of storage. It is a part of CPU itself. It may hold an instruction, a storage address, or any data. It is the fastest memory for transfer of data.

(2) **Cache** :- Additional memory system that temp. stores frequently used instructions.

(3) **Main memory** :- RAM.

(4) **Secondary memory** :- Storage media, on which computer can store data & programs.

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- Comparison

(1) Cost :- (a) Registers are most expensive due to expensive semiconductors & labour.

(b) Primary storages are costly.

(c) Secondary storages are cheaper than primary.

(2) Access speed :-

(a) Registers has highest access speed, then comes Cache, and then primary memory, and then secondary.

(3) Storage size :- Secondary has more space, then primary (8 GB RAM, 16 GB RAM), Cache (4 KB) and then registers (4 byte).

(4) Volatility :- Primary memory are volatile while secondary are non-volatile.