**28/04**

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**Ex.1**

**1. What is memory?**

Memory is the workspace for the computer's processor. It is a temporary storage area where the programs and data being operated on by the processor must reside.

**2. How do we call the main memory? Why?**

Main memory is called RAM because you can randomly (and quickly) access any location in memory.

**3. Why is memory one of the more expensive components in a modern PC?**

Next to the processor, memory can be one of the more expensive components in a modern PC, although the total amount spent on memory for a typical system has declined over the past few years. Even after the price drops, you should still be spending more on the memory for your sys­tem than for your motherboard - in fact, up to twice as much.

**4. What types of memory do you know?**

Primary memory(RAM and ROM) and Secondary memory(hard drive,CD)

**5. What is ROM?**

Read-only memory (ROM), for example, is also randomly acces­sible, yet is normally differentiated from the system RAM because it cannot normally be written to.

**6.What is DRAM and what are its advantages?**

DRAM is a type of random-access semiconductor memory that stores each bit of data in a memory cell. Its adventages is that they store data dynamically, which means informa­tion can be written to RAM over and over again at any time. An important characteristic of RAM is that data is stored only as long as the memory has electrical power.

**7. What memory doesn’t need the periodic refresh rates?**

Electronic memory that does not require refreshing is available, called static random-access memory (SRAM).

**8. What is the effect of EDO?**

The effect of EDO is that cycle times are improved by allowing the memory controller to begin a new column address instruction while it is reading data at the current address. This is almost identical to what was achieved in older systems by interleaving banks of memory, but unlike interleaving, you don't need to install two identical banks of memory in the system at a time.

**9. EDORAM became available for Pentium systems in 1998, didn’t it?**

EDO (Extended Data Out) RAM became available for Pentium systems in 1995.

**10. Are there two or four types of ROM chips?**

There are four different types of ROM chips:

• ROM. Read-only memory

• FROM. Programmable ROM

• EPROM. Erasable FROM

• EEPROM. Electrically Erasable PROM, also called flash ROM

**Ex.2**

1-a; 2-b; 3-a; 4-c; 5-b; 6-b; 7-c; 8-a; 9-b; 10-a.