We have two types of Memory Devices within a computer, because we have six expectations from the Memory unit. They are:-

1. Extremly fast in Execution
2. Non-Volatile
3. In-Expensive
4. More Storage capacity
5. Compact in Size
6. Less Noisy

There is not a single Memory device that can satisfy all the six expectations of a Computer Memory. Hence, we have two Memory devices in a Computer, namely

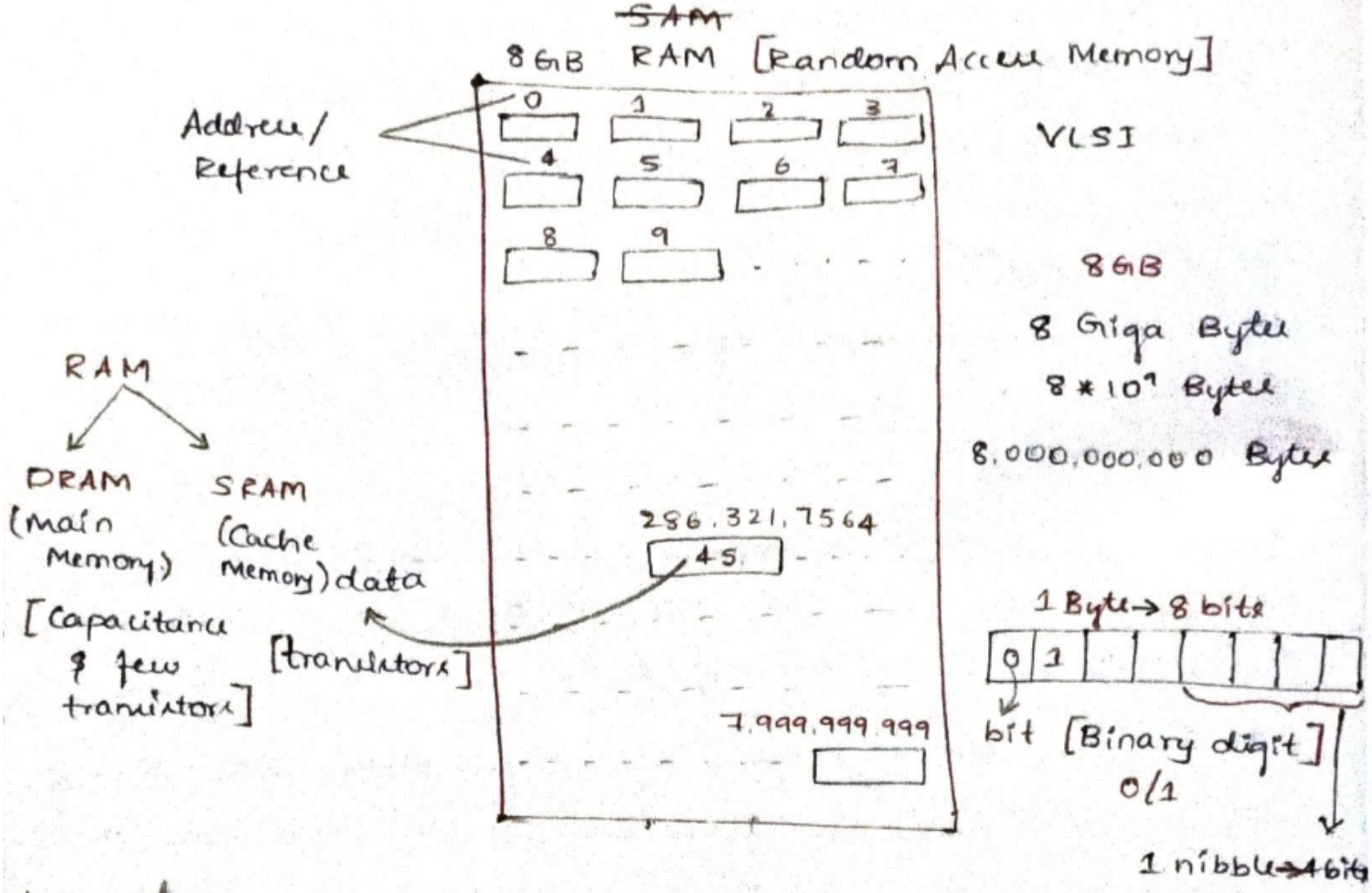
1. Primary Memory also known as RAM / Main Memory
2. Secondary Memory also known as Hard disk [HDD]

* File is a Storage location on the Hard disk where data can be Stored.
* Byte is a storage location on the RAM where data can be stored.
* Register is a Storage location on the Processor where data can be Stored.

* Loading is the process of taking the copy of the data from the Hard disk and placing it on to the RAM. The process purpose of loading is to process the data (or) to use / run / execute any program. (Applications)

* Saving is the process of taking a copy of the data from the RAM and placing it on to the Hard disk. The purpose of saving is to store the data permanantly

* A RAM is a collection of bytes.



Assignment

Measurements Units of a Memory.

1 Bit = Binary digit

1 nibble = 4 bits

8 bits = 1 Byte

1024 Bytes = 1 KB (Kilo Byte)

1024 KB = 1 MB (Mega Byte)

1024 MB = 1 GB (Giga Byte)

1024 GB = 1 TB (Terra Byte)

1024 TB = 1 PB (Peta Byte)

1024 PB = 1 EB (Exa Byte)

1024 EB = 1 ZB (Zetta Byte)

1024 ZB = 1 YB (Yotta Byte)

1024 YB = 1 BB (Bronto Byte)

1024 BB = 1 Geop Byte

* Geop Byte is the Highest Memory Measurement Unit