**Storage**

Latency is a way to measure speed, the time it takes to send information from one point to another and bandwidth is the maximum rate of transfer of data over a defined period of time across a given path.

Solid State hard drives are much faster and more reliable than traditional hard drive. They are called solid state for the fact they do not have internal moving part. Solid state drives have data stored flash memory chips and do not require motion of internal parts to access and read/write data. An example of solid-state drive is a flash drive. Computers with solid state drives are faster in term of shut down and boot up. It is uncommon for a computer with a solid state drive to bootup in less than 5 second. When a large amount of storage is needed on a computer, it is often a good idea to use a solid- state drive. On the other hand, traditional drives have a platter and arm and spin around to access the data. This spinning over a time can eventually wear out and cause the drive to run very slow or completely crashes

**Memory**

The computer system memory is made up of physical memory called Random Access Memory RAM. The more RAM the computer has, the larger the digital countertop you have to work on and faster the program will run.

A 64-bit processor can handle 64 bits of data at once, that allow it to compute information faster regardless of the processor clock speed. But with 32bit processor, only 2^32 addresses of RAM can be accessed