

# Memory

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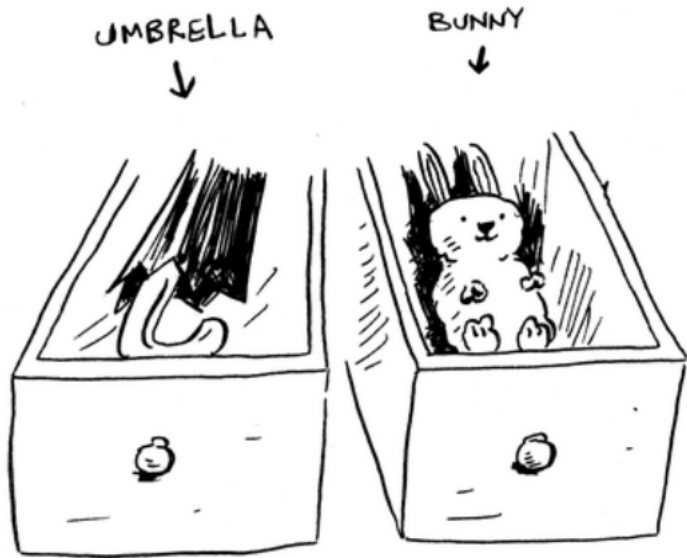
# Memory is like a drawer



# Programs ask to use memory

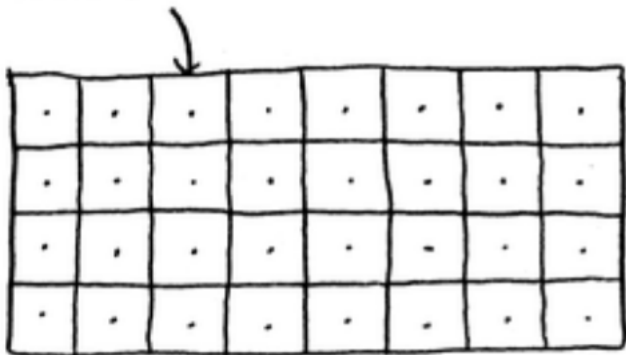


# Programs use memory



## A more typical illustration of memory

ADDRESS: fe0ffeeb



Grokking Algorithms

Each **slot** has an address, written in hexadecimal.

# Slots are **Bytes**

- ▶ A **bit** is just a 0 or 1.
- ▶ A **byte** is a collection of 8 bits.
- ▶ A “slot” in memory is a **byte** (usually).

A laptop with 16 GB of RAM has roughly

- ▶ **1.6 billion** bytes (= “slots” in memory), or
- ▶ **12.8 billion** zeros and ones.

# Bytes all the way down

## Practical examples [\[ edit \]](#)

Unit ↕	Approximate equivalent
bit	a <a href="#">Boolean</a> variable indicating true (1) or false (0).
byte	a <a href="#">basic Latin</a> character.
kilobyte	text of " <a href="#">Jabberwocky</a> "
	a typical <a href="#">favicon</a>
megabyte	text of <i><a href="#">Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire</a></i> <sup>[61]</sup>
gigabyte	about half an hour of video <sup>[62]</sup>
	CD-quality uncompressed audio of <i><a href="#">The Lamb Lies Down on Broadway</a></i>
terabyte	the largest consumer hard drive in 2007 <sup>[63]</sup>
	75 hours of video, encoded at 30 Mbit/second
petabyte	2000 years of <a href="#">MP3</a> -encoded music <sup>[64]</sup>
exabyte	global monthly <a href="#">Internet traffic</a> in 2004 <sup>[65]</sup>
zettabyte	global yearly Internet traffic in 2016 (known as the <i><a href="#">Zettabyte Era</a></i> ) <sup>[66]</sup>