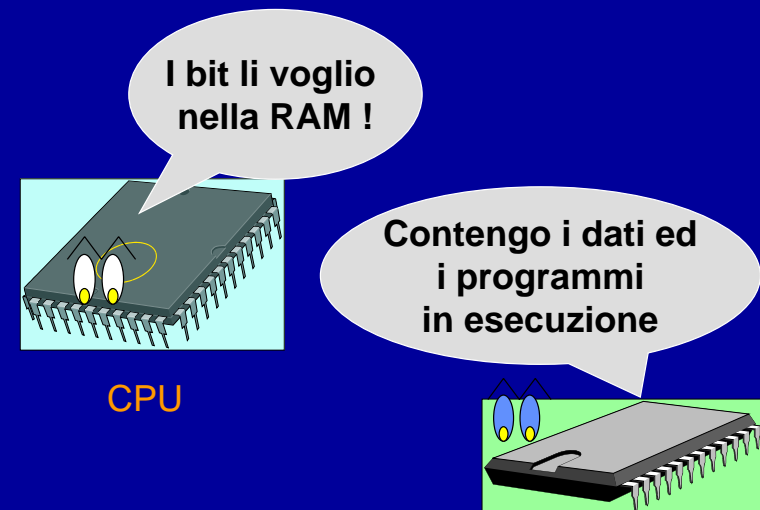
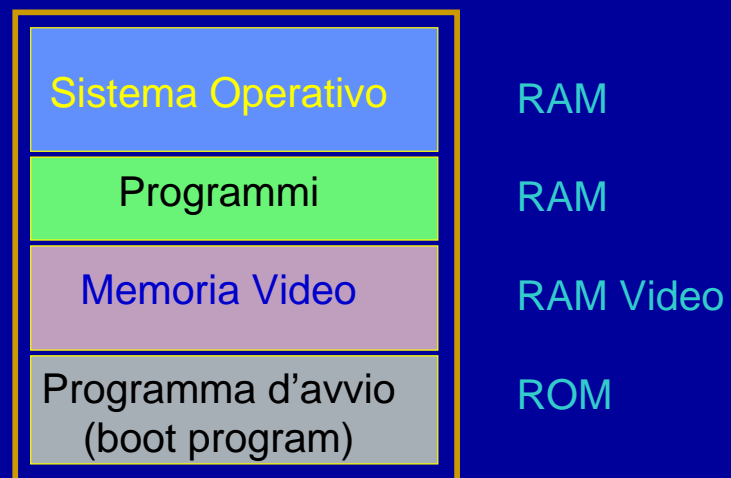


Memoria centrale

La memoria RAM



La memoria centrale



Memoria

TECNOLOGIA:

- **RAM**: memorie a lettura e scrittura
(**R**andom **A**ccess **M**emory)
- **ROM**: memorie a sola lettura
(**R**ead **O**nly **M**emory)

Memorie RAM

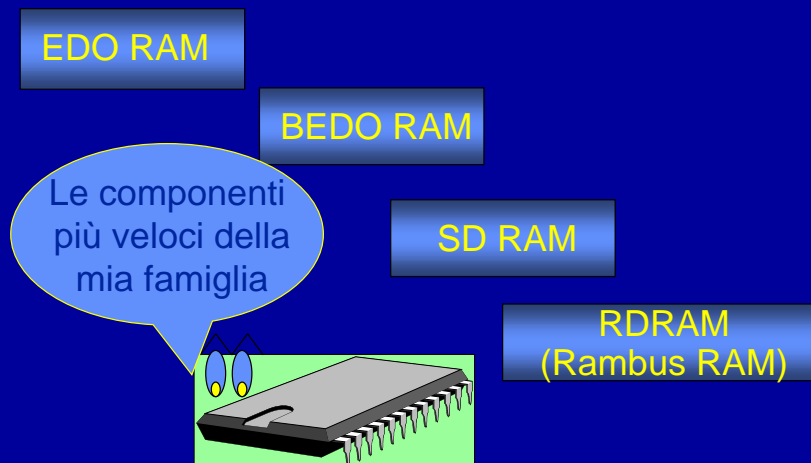
Le memorie RAM possono essere di due tipi:

- **SRAM**: RAM statiche
 - veloci (10 ns)
 - minor impaccamento
 - elevato costo per bit
- **DRAM**: RAM dinamiche
 - meno veloci (60 ns)
 - maggior impaccamento (16 Mbit/chip)
 - minor costo per bit

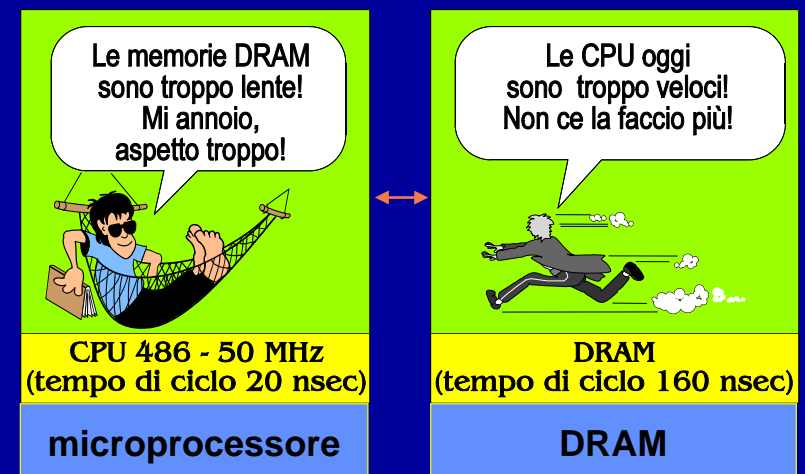
Tipologie di memorie ROM

- **PROM** (Programmable ROM)
 - programmabili una sola volta, dall'utente
- **EPROM** (Erasable PROM)
 - cancellabili e riprogrammabili più volte, dall'utente
- **FLASH**
 - cancellabili e riprogrammabili elettricamente più volte dalla cpu

La famiglia delle DRAM

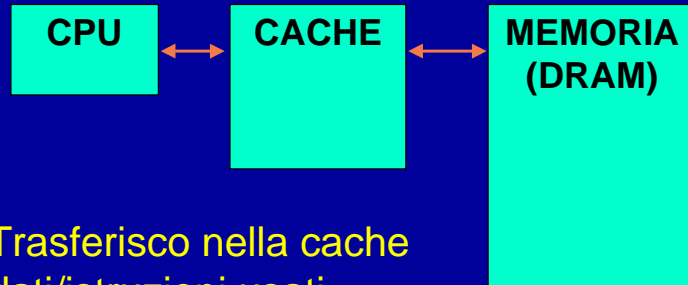


Memoria CACHE ovvero la lentezza delle RAM



Memoria CACHE

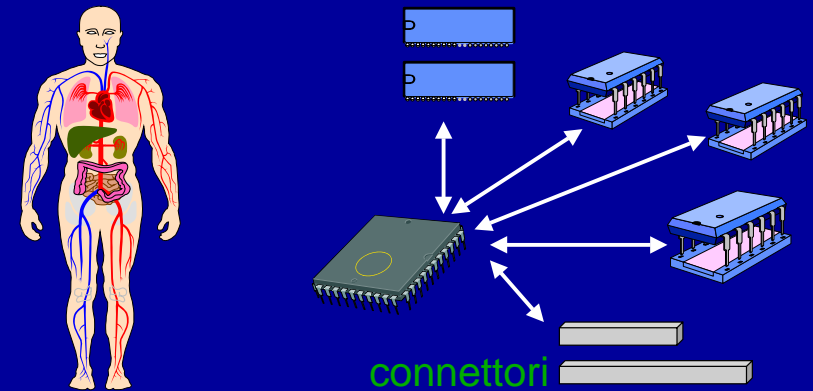
- Memoria intermedia VELOCE



- Trasferisco nella cache dati/istruzioni usati più frequentemente

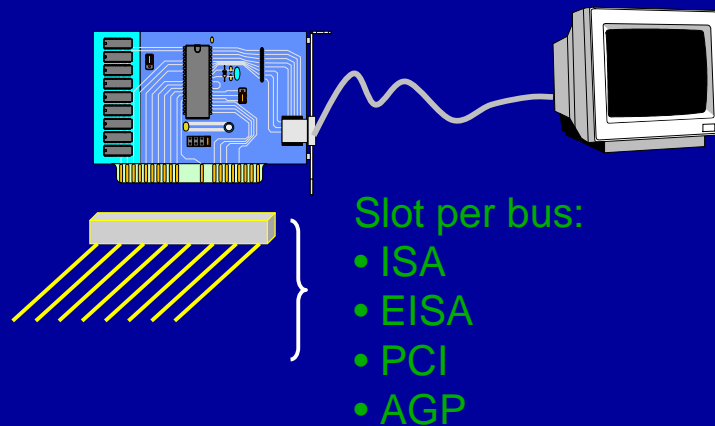
I Bus

(ovvero il sistema circolatorio del PC)

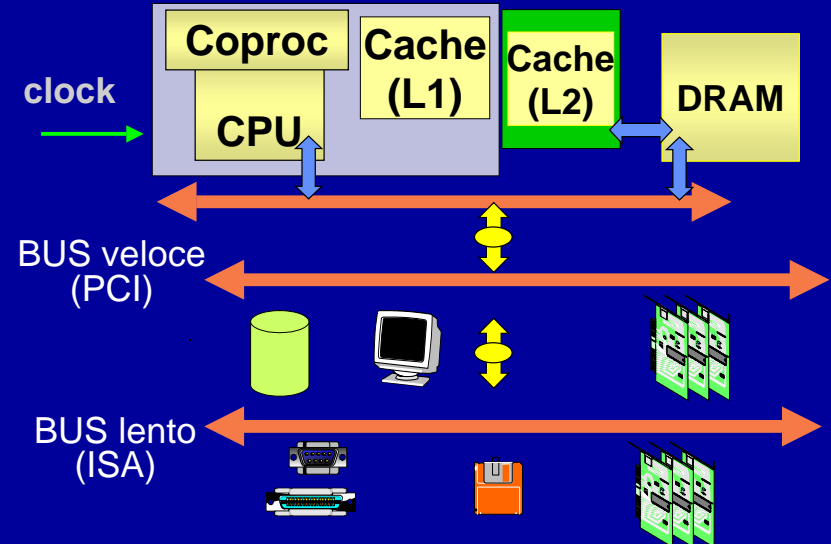


Adattatori

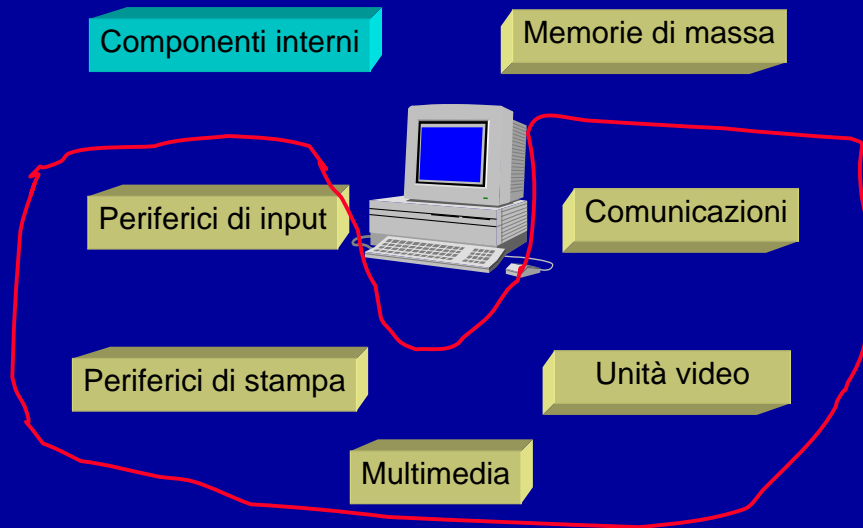
CONTROLLER



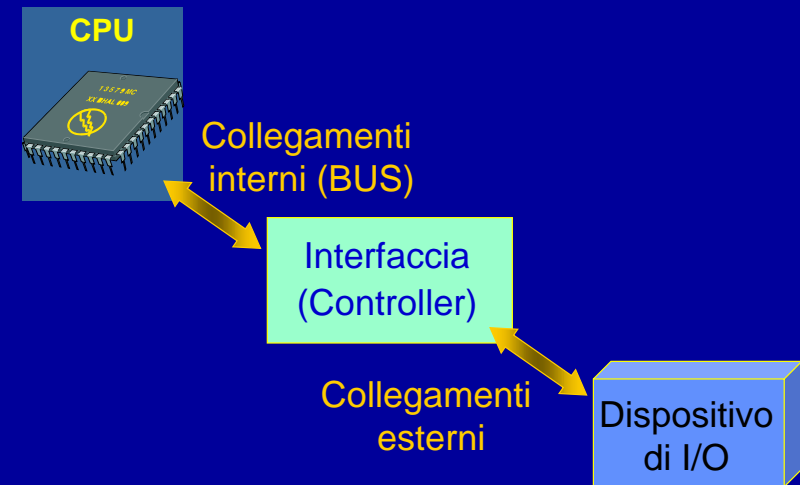
Nuova Architettura del PC



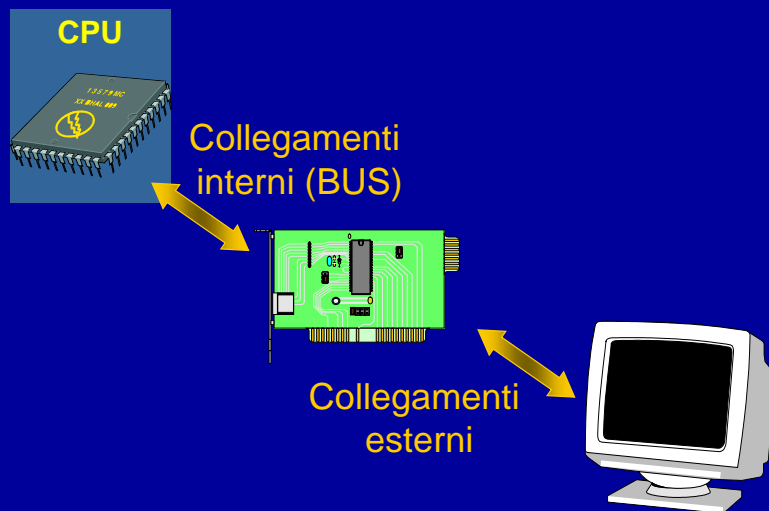
Periferici



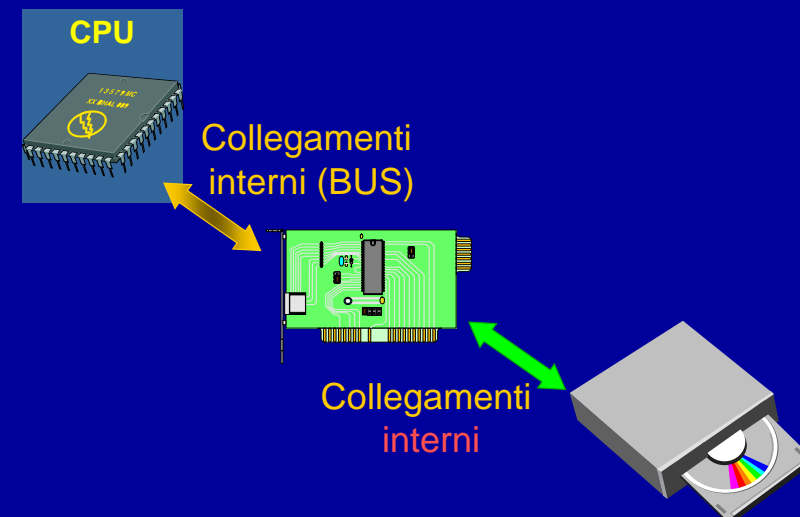
Gestione periferici

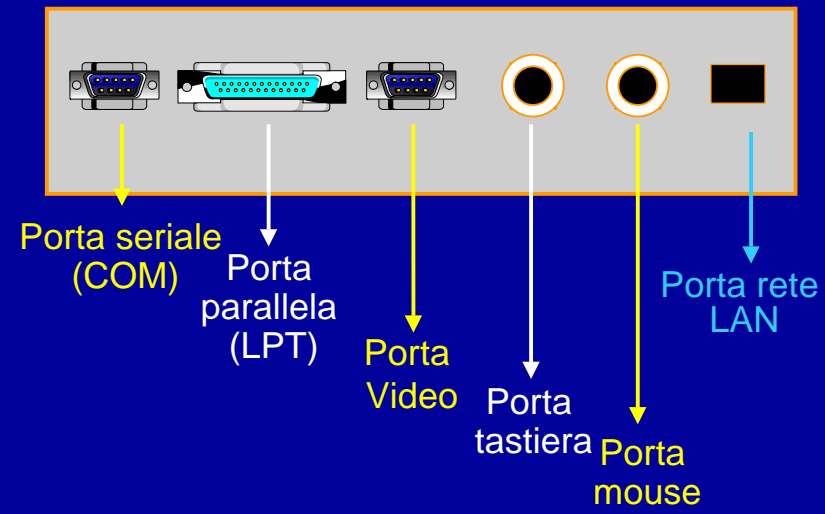


Gestione periferici



Gestione periferici





Dispositivi Periferici

