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Computer memory

# Computer memory holds the data and instruction needed to process raw data and product output

# Computer memory is two types 1. volatile (Ram) and 2. non-volatile(ROM).

# The secondary memory (hard disk) is refered as storage not memory.

# On the basis of space or location it can be divided in to four types:

# Register memory

# Cache memory

# Primary memory

# Secondary memory

# Register memory

# Register memory is the smallest and the fastest memory in the computer

# It is located in cpu in the form of register

# It holds frequendly used data ,instruction and process by the cpu

# Cache memory

# High speed memory

# Small in size but faster the main memory(RAM)

# Acting as a buffer between RAM and CPU

# Primary memory

# Two types RAM and ROM

# RAM- volatile memory.it does not store data permanently

# ROM-nonvolatile memory. It store data permanently

# Secondary memory

# The secondary storage devices are built in to the computer or connected to the computer.

# It is also known as external memory or auxiliary storage

# Permenantly store the data even when the computer is turned off or until this data is overwritten or deleted

# Eg:hard disk,pen drive,sd card,compact disk ,dvd.

# Memory unit

# Measure and represent data

# Memory units are:

# bit-binary value 0 and 1.

# Byte-8bit

# KB-1024byte

# MB-1024kb

# GB-1024mb

# TB-1024gb.