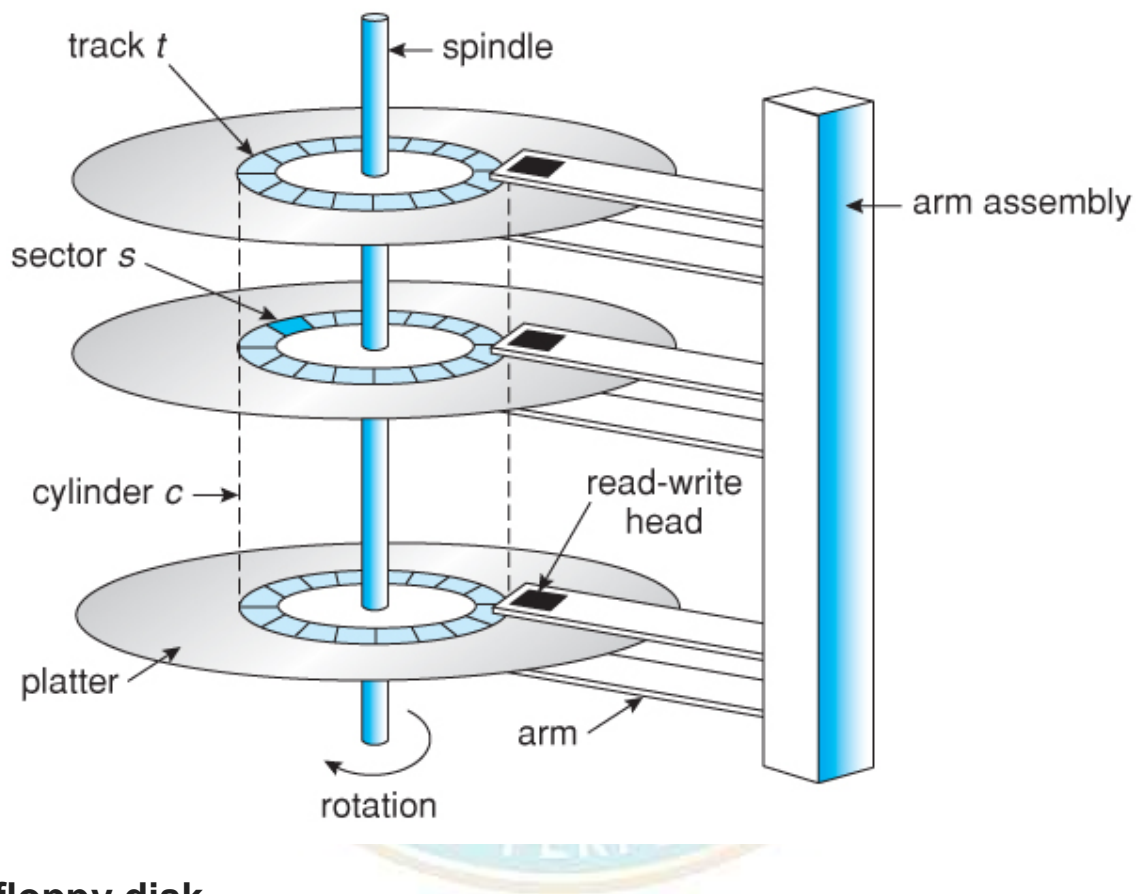


Memory

magnetic disk

A **magnetic disk** is a storage device that uses a magnetization process to write, rewrite and access data. It is covered with a **magnetic** coating and stores data in the form of tracks, spots and sectors.

Hard **disks**, zip **disks** and **floppy disks** are common examples of **magnetic disks**



floppy disk

A **floppy disk** is a magnetic storage medium for **computer** systems. The **floppy disk** is composed of a thin, flexible magnetic **disk** sealed in a square plastic carrier. In order to read and write data from a **floppy disk**, a **computer** system must have a **floppy disk** drive (FDD)



ComputerHope.com

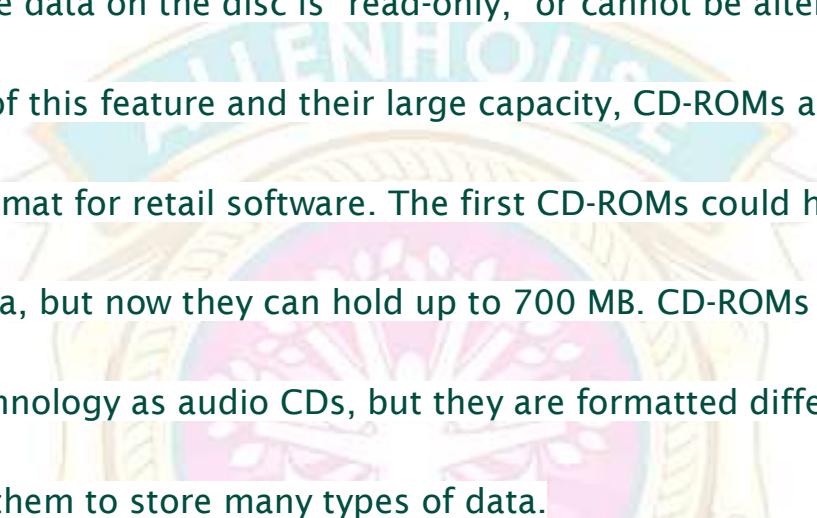
hard disk

A **hard disk** drive (**HDD**) is a non-volatile **computer** storage device containing magnetic **disks** or platters rotating at high speeds. It is a secondary storage device used to store data permanently, random access memory (RAM) being the primary memory device. ... A **hard disk** drive is also known as a **hard** drive.



CD-ROM

Stands for "Compact Disc Read-Only Memory." A CD-ROM is a CD that can be read by a computer with an optical drive. The "ROM" part of the term means the data on the disc is "read-only," or cannot be altered or erased. Because of this feature and their large capacity, CD-ROMs are a great media format for retail software. The first CD-ROMs could hold about 600 MB of data, but now they can hold up to 700 MB. CD-ROMs share the same technology as audio CDs, but they are formatted differently, allowing them to store many types of data.

The logo of Allenhouse Business School is a circular emblem. It features a central shield with a book and a torch, surrounded by a wreath. The text "ALLENHOUSE" is at the top, and "ESTO PERPETUA" is at the bottom. The logo is semi-transparent and serves as a watermark in the background of the text.