

Computer Basics

Connect with me: [Youtube](#) | [LinkedIn](#) | [WhatsApp Channel](#) | [Web](#) | [Facebook](#) | [Twitter](#)

Computer Data Storage Devices

[Download PDF](#)

To access the updated handouts, please click on the following link:

<https://yasirbhutta.github.io/computer-basics/docs/storage-devices.html>

Data Storage Device

- A data storage device is a device for storing information (data).

Computer data Storage: Capability of the computer to remember data is called computer data storage or memory.

Hierarchy of storage

- Primary Storage
- Secondary Storage

Primary storage

Random Access Memory(RAM)

- It is also called main memory or Direct Access Memory.
- A program must be loaded into RAM before execution.
- It is the only one directly accessible to the CPU. CPU continuously reads instructions stored there and executes them.
- RAM is a volatile memory as the information or instructions stored in it will be lost if the power is switched off. RAM

Processor Cache & Register

there are two more sub-layers of the primary storage, besides main large-capacity RAM:

Processor Register: are located inside the processor. Each register typically holds a word of data (often 32 or 64 bits). Registers are technically among the fastest of all forms of computer data storage.

Processor Cache: is an intermediate stage between ultra-fast registers and much slower main memory. The data and instructions that are most recently or most frequently used by CPU are stored in cache.

Secondary Storage

- Secondary memory (or secondary storage) is the slowest and cheapest form from primary memory.

- It cannot be processed directly by the CPU. It must first be copied into primary storage (also known as RAM).
- Secondary memory devices include magnetic disks like hard disks and floppy disks ; optical disks such as CDROMs and DVD; and magnetic tapes.

Reason To USE Storage Devices:

- The main memory of a computer system is not permanent. This means that data and programs lost when computer is shut down or power is turned off.
- The main memory of computer has limited storage capacity.

Imp. Functions of Storage Devices:

- **Reading:** The process of copying data, instructions or information from storage medium to memory is called reading.
- **Writing:** The process of copying data, instructions or information from memory to storage medium is called writing.

Hard Disk

- Hard disk is a type of magnetic disk.
- Several circular disks are coated with a magnetic material.
- Mostly fixed inside the system unit.
- Provides large capacity (250GB, 320GB, 500GB ,750GB, 1000GB,2000GB and more.)
- It is primary media for storing data and programs.

solid-state drive (SSD)

- A solid-state drive (SSD) is a new generation of storage device that replaces a traditional hard disk drive (HDD).
- SSDs use flash memory, which is much faster than the magnetic platters used in HDDs.
- This makes SSDs ideal for applications that require fast access to data, such as operating systems, applications, and games.

SSDs also have a number of other advantages over HDDs, including:

- They are more resistant to shocks and vibrations.
- They have a longer lifespan than HDDs.
- They are silent in operation.

As a result of these advantages, SSDs are becoming increasingly popular for use in laptops, desktops, and even servers.

Here are some of the things you can do with an SSD:

- Speed up your computer's boot time.
- Improve the performance of your applications.
- Make your computer more responsive.
- Increase the lifespan of your computer.
- Reduce noise pollution.

USB flash drive USB flash drives are typically removable and rewritable, much smaller than a floppy disk, and most weigh less than an ounce (30 g). Storage capacities can range from 64 MB to 256 GB with steady improvements in size and price per capacity. Virtual Memory When your computer is running low on RAM and more is needed immediately, Windows uses hard drive space to simulate system RAM. This is known as virtual memory, and is often called the paging file. The default size of the virtual memory page file (named pagefile.sys) created during installation is 1.5 times the amount of RAM on your computer.

Optical Disk

Optical Disk uses laser technology to read and write data.

Categories:

- CD
- DVD

Compact Discs (CD)

- Standard CDs have a diameter of 120 mm and can hold up to 80 minutes of uncompressed audio (700 MB of data). **Types:** **CD-ROM:** Compact disk with read only memory **CD-W:** Compact disk for write once and read many times(WORM). It then becomes a read only disk. **CD-RW:** Compact disk which you may read and rewrite many times.

Digital Video Disk(DVD)

- DVDs are of the same dimensions as compact discs (CDs), but store more than six times as much data. Allows up to 17 gigabytes of storage (from 4.7 GB to 17 GB).

**Types:*

DVD ROM: Digital Video Disk which is read only. **DVD-W:** Digital Video Disk which can be written to one time. It then becomes read only. **DVD-RW:** Digital Video Disk which can be rewritten many time.

Floppy Disk

- It is magnetic disc medium.
- The capacity of floppy disks is 1.44 MB.
- They are used for copying or carrying data from one machine to the other. -Floppies are commonly found in two sizes namely 5.1/4 " and 3.5"

True/False (Mark T for True and F for False)

Multiple Choice (Select the best answer)

Exercises

Review Questions

References and Bibliography