

SECTION-8.

Random-access memory is a form of computer memory that can be read and changed in any order typically used to store working data machine code. A RAM device allows data items to be read or written in almost the same amount of time irrespective of physical location of data inside the memory. RAM contains multiplexing and demultiplexing circuitry to connect data lines to the addressed storage for read reading or writing the entry. usually more than one bit of storage is accessed by the same address, and ~~RAM~~ RAM devices often have multiple data lines and are said to be "8-bit" or "16-bit", etc. devices.

There are two main types of RAM

- ① SRAM (Static RAM)
- ② DRAM (Dynamic RAM)

SRAM :- Static memories (SRAM) are memories that consist of circuits capable of retaining their state as long as power is on. Thus this type of memory is called volatile memory. It has lower access time so it is faster than DRAM.

DRAMs :- DRAM stores the binary information in the form of electric charges that applied to capacitors. The stored information on capacitors must be periodically recharged to retain their usage. The main memory is generally made up of DRAM chips. Though SRAM is very fast, but it is expensive because of its every cell requires several transistors. Relatively, less expensive RAM is DRAM due to use of one transistor and one capacitor in each cell.