

Section-3

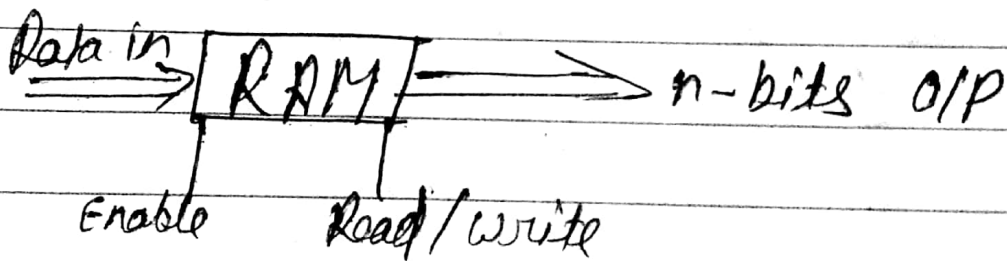
Ans 3

RAM (Random Access Memory) -

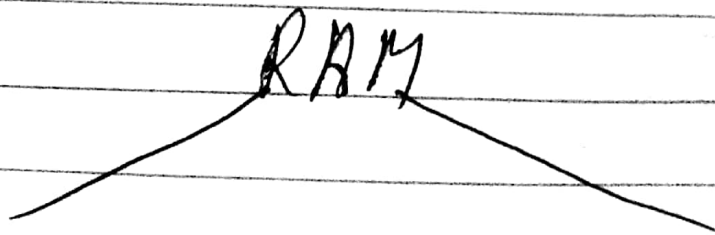
Section 3

The Binary memory which is employed for temporary storage is in processing of Programs data & Processed data.

The memory is a volatile memory in which both read & write operations can be performed.



Block diagram of read-write memory.



(i) Static Ram

(ii) Dynamic Ram

12) Static RAM (SRAM) = It employs an array of flipflops. For each stored bit, data written into a flipflop remains stored as long as d.c. power is maintained. The memory capacity of a static Ram varies from 64 bits to 1 Megabits.

13) Dynamic RAM (DRAM) = The static RAM cell is much smaller than dynamic RAM cell. The reason of cheapness of DRAM is that the basic storage device DRAM is not a flipflop but a simple MOS transistor & a capacitor.

- Levels of Memory (Capacity)
- Level 1 or Register
 - Level 2 or Cache memory
 - Level 3 or Main memory
 - Level 4 or Secondary memory.