

## **Types of Computer Memory**

**Main memory is divided into;**

### **ROM AND RAM**

#### **RAM**

#### **DRAM, SDRAM, EDO**

#### **ROM**

#### **PROM, EPROM**

RAM (Random Access Memory), Also referred to as main memory, primary storage or internal memory. Its content can be read and can be changed and is the working area for the user. It is used to hold programmes and data during processing. RAM chips are volatile, that is, they lose their contents if power is disrupted.

- I. EDO – Extended Data Out
- II. DRAM – Dynamic RAM
- III. SDRAM – Synchronous

ROM (Read Only Memory) – Its contents can only be read and cannot be changed. ROM chips are non-volatile, so the contents aren't lost if the power is disrupted. ROM provides permanent storage for unchanging data and instructions, such as data from the computer maker. It is used to hold instructions for starting the computer called the bootstrap programmer.

ROM chips, the contents, or combination of electrical circuit states, are set by the manufacturer and cannot be changed. States are permanently manufactured into the chip.

PROM: The settings must be programmed into the chip. After they are programmed

PROM behaves like ROM – the circuit states can't be changed.