

ROM(read only memory)

- 1- Read Only Memory, Computers almost always contain a small amount of read-only memory that holds instructions for starting up the computer.
- 2- Unlike RAM, ROM cannot be written to. It is non-volatile which means once you turn off the computer the Information is still there.

characteristic for read-only memory

Performance:

- The values stored in the ROM memory is always present, whether the energy **on** or **off**. For this reason we call the storage is nonvolatile.
- ROM memory can be removed from the computer, period of time and then returned to the computer,

Security:

- 1-fact that ROM can not be modified easily, they are equipped with security against change their contents.

Used of ROM

- ✓ Used to store programs that are at the system level, and that we want to be available in the computer at all times.
- ✓ The most common example of ROM is the BIOS chip in computers, which can be used to boot the computer system.

programmable read-only memory)

1-programmable read-only memory A PROM is a memory chip on which data can be written only once. •

2-The difference between a PROM and a ROM is that a PROM is manufactured as blank memory, whereas a ROM is programmed during the manufacturing process.

EPROM(Erasable Programmable Read–Only Memory) •

- EPROM is a special type of PROM that can be erased by exposing it to ultraviolet light. Once it is erased, it can be reprogrammed.

EEPROM(Electrically Erasable Programmable Read–Only Memory) •

- EEPROM is a special type of PROM that can be erased by exposing it to an electrical charge.

Flash Memory

- Is a EEPROM memory types differ by the EEPROM erase every time a single byte, while Flash Memory can deal with 512 bytes at a time, making it much faster
- you can find Flash Memory in the following devices:
- BIOS chip in your device.
- Compact Flash Smart Media Compact Flash found in digital cameras.
- motherboards type of PCMCIA Type I or Type II and found in portable devices.