Component 1: Hardware

eduqas

Secondary storage

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	Cost	3333	33333	3 33	Ŧ	££	Free / subscription based
	Speed	* * *	* * *	* *	*	* *	
	Portability	>			>	>	>
	Durability	* * *	* * *	*	* *	* * *	
0000	Capacity	2 GB - 512 GB	128 GB – 4 TB	250 GB - 16 TB		CD: 700 MB DVD: 9 GB BD: 50 GB	Unlimited
000	Se	Flash memory drive	Solid-state drive	Hard disc drive	Magnetic tape drive	CD / DVD / Blu-ray Drive	
	Devices						
secondary storage	Functional characteristics	 A non-mechanical design of semiconductor chips It does not require defragmentation There are two types of solid state memory NOR and NAND 	 Both contain cells (transistors) in a grid, but the wiring between the cells differs If a chain of transistors conducts current, it has the value of 1. If it doesn't conduct current, it's 0. 	 Each sector can be magnetised as 1 or demagnetised as 0 Data is read and written using a mechanical arm that has a head at the end In hard disc drives, a platter is divided into 	 billions of tiny areas. As the disk spins, the arm travels across the disk Each sector of the platter can store data and the movement of both the disk and the read / write head means that every sector on the hard drive can be reached. 	 A pit is "burned" with a laser beam into the surface A pit represents 0 The lack of a pit (a flat, unburned area on the disc, called a land) represents the number 1 Data is stored in a continuous spiral. 	 A technology that allows users to store their data on third-party servers. They can then access that data from many computing devices.
מבכחוו		Solid state		Magnetic		lsoitq0	Cloud storage

Embedded systems

An embedded system is a combination of software and hardware that performs a specific task whereas a general-purpose computer is designed to carry out multiple

Examples include - MP3 players, mobile phones, video game consoles, digital cameras, DVD players, and GPS. Household appliances, such as microwave ovens, washing machines and dishwashers.