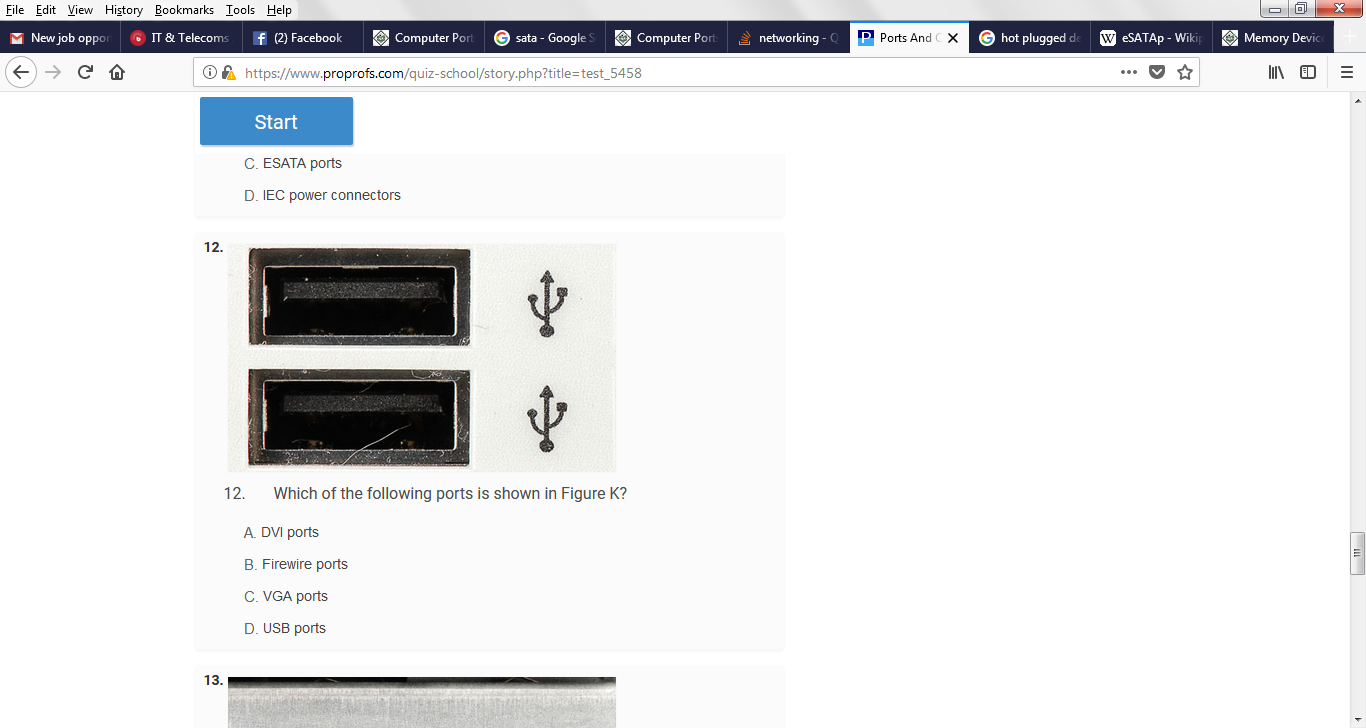
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IEC power connector

**Types of RAM**

SRAM (Static RAM):

* Fast and has less access time.
* Consists of flip-flop using either transistor or MOS (Mosfet).
* For each bit it requires one flip-flop.
* Status of each bit remains as it is unless there is write operation or power is off.
* e.g. Cache memory.
* Advantages   
  Refreshing circuit is not required.
* Disadvantages   
  Costly and low package density.   
  Requires more space.

DRAM (Dynamic RAM):

* Slower and higher access time
* Data is stored in the form of capacitors.
* Capacitors charges when data is 1 and doesn't charge if data is 0.
* Because of leakage current in capacitor, they need to be refreshed to hold the data in memory cells.
* Refreshing is the process in which the contents of each memory cell is read and written hundred times a second.
* This maintains the data of memory cells in capacitor.
* e.g. Main memory.
* Advantages   
  Cheaper than static RAM.
* Disadvantages   
  Requires refreshing circuit.

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