

BTT- Introduction to Information Technology in Business

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY REFERENCE MANUAL

Unit 1 - Information Technology - Sheet #3

"Storage Hardware (Devices)"

Refer to the slideshow to complete the following chart. Match the terms listed in the "TERMS" box with the definitions provided on the following pages.

TERMS:

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kilobyte • CD-ROM • Megabyte • Gigabyte • CDE or CD-RW • Diskette • Byte | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Storage hardware • Disk drive • Secondary storage • Cache memory • CD drive • ZIP/JAZ drive • Bit | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary storage • DVD ROM • ROM • CD-R • RAM • Terabyte • Hard disk |
|--|---|---|

TERM	DEFINITION
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The smallest unit of capacity.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Also called a <i>floppy drive</i> • A device that holds, spins, and reads data from and writes data to the diskette.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A unit of capacity for mainframes and supercomputers • Approximately 1 trillion bites (1,009,511,627,776 bytes)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A unit of capacity. • 1024 bytes.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Also called <i>Hard Drive</i> • Usually hold the software users need to perform tasks. They are faster and hold more data than floppy disks. • Thin, but rigid, metal or glass platters covered with a substance that allows data to be held in the form of magnetised spots • They are tightly sealed within an enclosed unit to prevent any foreign matter from getting inside. • Inside, there are disk(s) on a drive spindle, read/write heads mounted on an actuator (access) arm that moves back and forth, and power connections and circuitry.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stands for <i>Compact Disk - Read Only Memory</i> • Holds up to 680 MG of data • An optical disk format that is used to hold software programs and data • once "<i>burned</i>", a CD ROM cannot be written on or erased at a later time
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stands for <i>Compact Disk - Erase</i> or <i>Compact Disk - Read, Write</i> • An erasable or rewritable, optical disk • Uses magneto-optical disk - both magnetic and optical technologies
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each type is used to read: CD ROM, CD-R, CDE, CD-RW, DVD ROM, etc. • They can be internal or external • Use optical disk technology
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Also called a <i>floppy disk</i> • A removable, round, flat piece of mylar plastic that stores data and programs as electromagnetic charges on a metal oxide film that coats the plastic. • Often called "floppy" because the disk is flexible, not rigid
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A unit of capacity. • Represents one character, digit, or other value. • Comprised of 8 bits.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Removable hard disk drives • Hold gigs worth of data on hard disks. Disks can be removed and replaced by others
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A bridge between the processor and RAM • A special high-speed memory that the processor can access quickly. • It allows the processor to run faster because it doesn't have to take time to swap instructions in and out of RAM.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A silvery, 5-inch optically readable digital disk that looks like an audio compact disk • Can store 4.7 - 17 GB • Great data storage, studio-quality video images, and theatre-like surround sound through <i>burning</i> pits with a new generation laser
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Short for <i>Read-Only Memory</i> • It cannot be written on or erased by the computer user. • The chips remember, permanently, information supplied by the manufacturer. • One of the chips contains instructions that tell the processor what to do when you first turn on, or "<i>boot</i>" the computer. (ROM <i>bootstrap</i>).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stands for <i>Random Access Memory</i> • The more you have, the faster the software will operate • Is memory that temporarily holds data and instructions that will be needed shortly by the processor. It is constantly being written on and erased.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Devices used to store information in a relatively permanent manner →i.e.: disks, tapes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Devices that provide a way of storing software and data in a form that is relatively permanent → information is NOT lost when the power is turned off

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A measurement of a microcomputer's capacity.• Approximately 1 million bites (1, 048, 576 bytes)• Describes main memory, floppy disks, and CD ROMs.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A unit of capacity for hard drives and mainframes.• Approximately 1 billion bites (1, 073, 741, 824 bytes)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Stands for <i>Compact Disk - Recordable</i>• A CD format that allows users with CD-R drives to write data, only once, only a specially manufactured disk than can then be read by a standard CD-ROM drive
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• It is the temporary working storage of the computer →contents ARE erased when power is turned off• It is contained on memory chips stored on the motherboard. The chips remember, temporarily, information supplied by you or software.