

# Examples of Lecture 4

# Computer Technology

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## Lecture 4

# Memory Examples

**Example 1: A certain memory chip is specified as  $2K \times 8$ .**

- 1. How many words can be stored on this chip?**
- 2. What is the words size?**
- 3. How many total bits can this chip store?**

**SOLUTION:**

1.  $2K = 2 \times 1024 = 2048$  words
2. The word size is 8-bits (1 byte).
3. Capacity =  $2048 \times 8 = 16$  KB. Memory chip

**Example 2: A certain memory chip is specified as  $2K \times 16$**

- 1. How many words can be stored on this chip?**
- 2. What is the words size?**
- 3. How many total bits can this chip store?**

**SOLUTION:**

1.  $2K = 2 \times 1024 = 2048$  words
2. The word size is 16 - bits (2 byte).
3. Capacity =  $2048 * 16 = 32$ KB.

**Example 3: Which memory stores the most number of bits  $2\text{MG} \times 8$  memory or  $2\text{MG} \times 16$  memory?**

**SOLUTION:**

$$2\text{MG} = 2 \times 1024 \times 1024 = 2 \times (1048576) = 2097152 \text{ words}$$

$$\text{Capacity } 2\text{MG} \times 8 = (2 \times 1024 \times 1024) \times 8 = 16,777,216 \text{ bits.}$$

$$\text{Capacity } 2\text{MG} \times 16 = (2 \times 1024 \times 1024) \times 16 = 33,554,432 \text{ bits.}$$

So  $2\text{MG} \times 16$  memory is bigger than  $2\text{MG} \times 8$

**Example 4: Which memory stores the most number of bits  $4\text{MG} \times 8$  memory or  $2\text{MG} \times 16$ ?**

**SOLUTION:**

$$4\text{MG} = 4 \times 1024 \times 1024 = 4 \times (1048576) = 4194304 \text{ words}$$

$$\text{Capacity} = (4 \times 1024 \times 1024) \times 8 = 33,554,432 \text{ bits.}$$

$$\text{Capacity} = (2 \times 1024 \times 1024) \times 16 = 33,554,432 \text{ bits.}$$

So  $4\text{MG} \times 8$  and  $2\text{MG} \times 16$  memory are equal.

**Example 5: A certain memory has a capacity of  $4K \times 8$**

- 1. How many data I/P & data O/P lines?**
- 2. How many word address line?**
- 3. What is its capacity in byte?**

**SOLUTION:**

1. 8 each line

So data I/P lines = data O/P lines = 8

2.  $4 \times 1024 = 4096$  words

Thus, there are 4096 memory address

$$2^x = 2^{12} = 4096$$

So  $X=12$  it required a 12 bit address line

3. The capacity =  $(4 \times 1024) \times 8 = 32,768$  bit =  $32,769 / 8 = 4096$  byte  
(Since 1byte = 8 bit).

**Example: the a certain memory has a capacity of 4K×16**

- 1. How many data I/P & data O/P lines?**
- 2. How many word address lines?**
- 3. What is its capacity in byte?**

**SOLUTION:**

1. 16 each one.

Data I/P lines = data O/P lines = 16

2.  $4 \times 1024 = 20496$  words

Thus, there are 4096 memory addresses.

$$4096 = 2^{12}$$

It is require a 12-bit address line.

$$\begin{aligned} 3. \text{ Capacity} &= (4 \times 1024) \times 16 = 65,536 \text{ bit} \\ &= 65,536 / 8 = 8.192 \text{ byte} \end{aligned}$$