

# Memory

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## Memory

Memory is about measurement. It begins at 0 and 1 and ends at the size of the memory. Other units of memory include number of bits [1] in a single unit of memory and memory size at a certain level (encapsulation [2] and abstraction [3]). The last measurement is memory size at all levels.

## Implementation

Memory measurement could be implemented as round circular memory like a disc. 0 and 1 are written on it in successive order as the order of numbers from 0 to 9 in binary. For 1 say, there are 4 bits written, say 0001. Like the shaft in DC motor [4], the memory reader rotates and reads one unit of memory (say 4 bits here). Current could be adjusted to control the movement of shaft to read the memory. The memory written on the disc is continuous that means that after 9, 1 is written or 1 comes. This disc and the reading of memory as described above provides for the measurement of memory. The current value of disc provides the measurement of the memory at a certain level.

Measurement of memory is for convenient reading and writing of memory. Say at nth location and at nth level, something is stored. Based on that knowledge, one could read the memory for that particular object. Another way is writing the memory, we could store some information(bits) at nth location at nth level.

## Reference

1. Source - <https://web.stanford.edu/class/cs101/bits-bytes.html>
2. Source - <https://web.stanford.edu/class/archive/cs/cs108/cs108.1092/handouts/09OOPEncapsulation.pdf>
3. Source - <https://stanford.edu/class/archive/cs/cs106x/cs106x.1162/lectures/11-Classes.pdf>
4. Source - <http://large.stanford.edu/courses/2012/ph240/kramer2/>