



# AI Study Buddy

Developed by Vincent881909



# Problem

- Numerous sources of study material
- Lengthy lecture recordings
- Repetitive content
- Struggling to prepare for an exam



# Solution

- AI Study Buddy - an interactive way to prepare for exams using AI
- Quick way of summarizing study material
- Easy way of creating practice questions
- Generated feedback on answers

# Prototype

AI Study Buddy

Welcome to AI Study Buddy!  
Upload your lecture recordings, generate academic summaries, and create exercises with different difficulty levels.

Select Lecture Video

Generate Summary

Easy Exercise Sheet

Medium Exercise Sheet

Difficult Exercise Sheet

Save

Clear

Submit Answers

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Select Lecture Video

Y2Mate.is - RAM Explained - Random Access Memory,mp3

Generate Summary

Primary memory, or Random Access Memory (RAM), is an essential part of a computer and is stored on the motherboard in modules called Dual Inline Memory Modules (DIMMs). A DIMM has either 168, 184, 240, or 288 pins and is installed in memory slots on the motherboard which can range from two to four slots. When data or programs need to be run on a computer, they must first be loaded into RAM. If the RAM is too low, some data will have to be kept on the slower hard drive, slowing the computer down. Increasing the amount of RAM on a computer can solve this problem, as more data can be loaded into faster RAM without the need of accessing the slow hard drive. RAM requires constant electrical power to store data and if the power is turned off, the data is erased. Two types of RAM are Dynamic RAM (DRAM) and SD RAM (Synchronous DRAM). DRAM contains capacitors which hold the bit of information, such as a 1 or 0, while SD RAM is faster than DRAM and is used today in RAM DIMMs. SD RAM is rated at different speeds, such as PC 100 which is 100 megahertz with a total bandwidth of 800 megabytes per second, PC133 which is 133 megahertz with a total bandwidth of 1066 megabytes per second, and RDRAM which is 800 megahertz with a total bandwidth of 1600 megabytes per second. DDR (Double Data Rate) RAM is faster than non-DDR RAM and sends double the amount of data in each clock cycle. DDR2 and DDR3 RAM also exist and are faster than their predecessors and use less power. DDR4 is the fourth generation of DDR SD RAM and has 288 pins and offers a higher range of speed than DDR3. ECC (Error Correcting Code) RAM is used in servers to make RAM more stable and detect if data is correctly processed by the memory module and make corrections if needed.

Easy Exercise Sheet

Medium Exercise Sheet

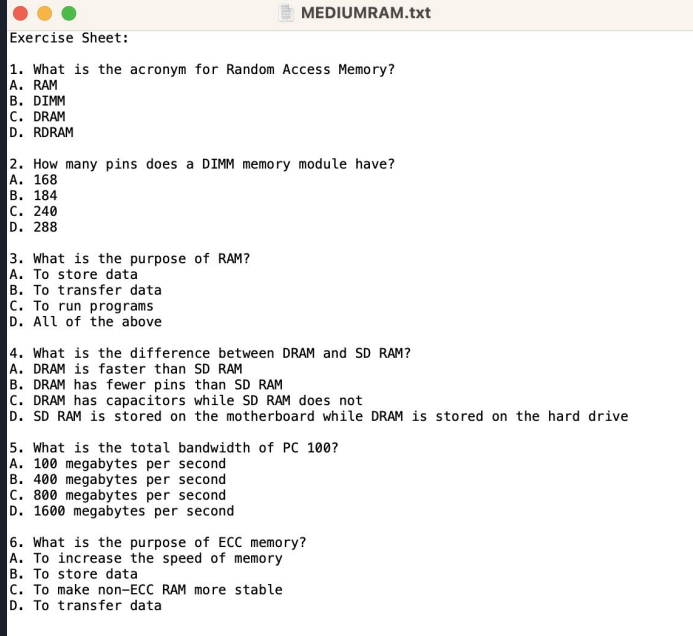
Difficult Exercise Sheet

Save

Clear

Submit Answers

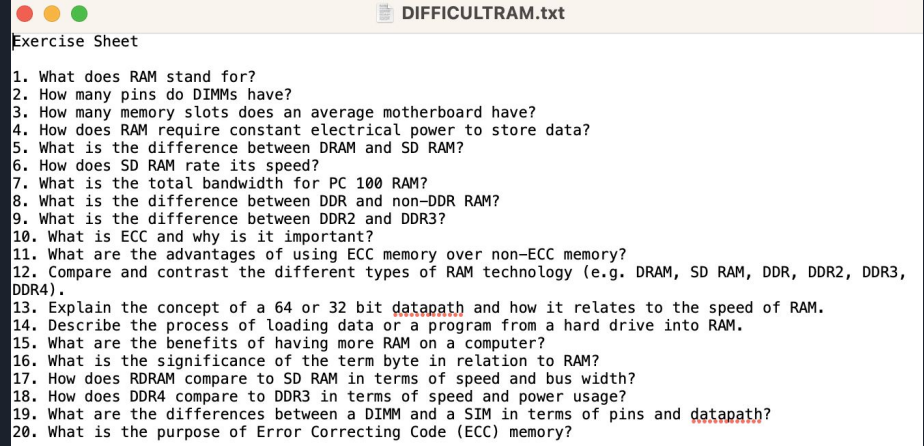
# Prototype



MEDIUMRAM.txt

Exercise Sheet:

1. What is the acronym for Random Access Memory?  
A. RAM  
B. DIMM  
C. DRAM  
D. RDRAM
2. How many pins does a DIMM memory module have?  
A. 168  
B. 184  
C. 240  
D. 288
3. What is the purpose of RAM?  
A. To store data  
B. To transfer data  
C. To run programs  
D. All of the above
4. What is the difference between DRAM and SD RAM?  
A. DRAM is faster than SD RAM  
B. DRAM has fewer pins than SD RAM  
C. DRAM has capacitors while SD RAM does not  
D. SD RAM is stored on the motherboard while DRAM is stored on the hard drive
5. What is the total bandwidth of PC 100?  
A. 100 megabytes per second  
B. 400 megabytes per second  
C. 800 megabytes per second  
D. 1600 megabytes per second
6. What is the purpose of ECC memory?  
A. To increase the speed of memory  
B. To store data  
C. To make non-ECC RAM more stable  
D. To transfer data



DIFFICULTRAM.txt

Exercise Sheet

1. What does RAM stand for?
2. How many pins do DIMMs have?
3. How many memory slots does an average motherboard have?
4. How does RAM require constant electrical power to store data?
5. What is the difference between DRAM and SD RAM?
6. How does SD RAM rate its speed?
7. What is the total bandwidth for PC 100 RAM?
8. What is the difference between DDR and non-DDR RAM?
9. What is the difference between DDR2 and DDR3?
10. What is ECC and why is it important?
11. What are the advantages of using ECC memory over non-ECC memory?
12. Compare and contrast the different types of RAM technology (e.g. DRAM, SD RAM, DDR, DDR2, DDR3, DDR4).
13. Explain the concept of a 64 or 32 bit datapath and how it relates to the speed of RAM.
14. Describe the process of loading data or a program from a hard drive into RAM.
15. What are the benefits of having more RAM on a computer?
16. What is the significance of the term byte in relation to RAM?
17. How does RDRAM compare to SD RAM in terms of speed and bus width?
18. How does DDR4 compare to DDR3 in terms of speed and power usage?
19. What are the differences between a DIMM and a SIM in terms of pins and datapath?
20. What is the purpose of Error Correcting Code (ECC) memory?



Demo



# Limitations

- Sources of input
- Giving feedback on generated summary
- Submit Answer feature
- Time to transcribe



# Potential

- Multiple sources as input
- Interactive and quick feedback
- Tailored exam questions
- More efficient way to study
- Flashcards
- Record your own answers





# Conclusion

Thank you for watching!