Introduction to digital memory and media.

Media of the memory boom / the electric age

With the advent of digital media in the past decade, the memory boom has become a reality. The exponential growth of digital media has led to an increase in the storage capacity of memory devices. The primary focus has been on the development of high-capacity storage solutions, such as hard drives, solid-state drives (SSDs), and memory cards. These devices have revolutionized the way we store and access digital media, making it easier to store and retrieve large amounts of data.

The electric age has also brought about a shift in the way we consume media. Online streaming services, such as Netflix and Spotify, have changed the way we watch movies and listen to music. These services allow us to access a vast library of content, which can be streamed on-demand, making it possible to watch or listen to any content at any time.

The electric age has also had a significant impact on the way we communicate. Social media platforms, such as Facebook and Twitter, have changed the way we interact with each other. These platforms allow us to connect with friends and family, share content, and participate in online conversations.

In conclusion, the electric age has brought about a revolution in the way we store, consume, and communicate with digital media. As technology continues to evolve, we can expect even more changes in the way we interact with digital media.

References:

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Consciousness is the new memory ecology.

When we consider the composition of our minds, we can think of them in terms of three levels of memory: Long-term, working, and external memory. Long-term memory is the most stable and persistent form of memory, storing information for extended periods of time. Working memory is the temporary storage of information that is actively used and manipulated. External memory, also known as declarative memory, is the storage of information that can be recalled at a later time.

Consciousness, as discussed by Donald (1990), involves the interaction between these different memory systems. It is through this interaction that we are able to access and manipulate the information stored in our minds.

Figure 1.3: Posterior view of consciousness mind (adapted from Donald 2002: 310)

Vivid Consciousness Core

External Memory Field

Level 3 Working Memory

Long-term Memory

To take a view from computer science, Altshuler (Donald, 1996) describes the mind as a parallel computer with multiple processors working concurrently.

Understanding this, it is clear that our minds are complex and interconnected systems. The way we interact with the world and our memories is crucial in shaping our consciousness and our understanding of the world around us.
Introduction to digital money and media
Conectivity

Section 1

Connectivity