DATA STORAGE TECHNOLOGIES & NETWORKS (CS C446, CS F446 & IS C446)

LECTURE 03 – STORAGE

- Persistent Isolated Data
 - Data is accessible to (or accessible through) a single computer and persistent across computations
 - (Input/Output on the) Storage is controlled by the computer
 - Types of (logical) data accesses:
 - Large streams either text or binary (e.g. program code, multimedia)
 - Transactional units records
 - Applications need not be aware of physical details of storage
 - Operating System provides a logical layer File System
 - Special purpose logical layers are possible Database System

- Persistent Shared Data
 - Data is accessible to (or accessible through)
 multiple computers and persistent across
 computations
 - Storage is shared by multiple computers i.e. available on a network
 - Question: Is the network same as the "network of computers"?
 - Question: Is the network "transparent" to the computers?

Network Attached Storage vs.

Storage Area Networks

RAID

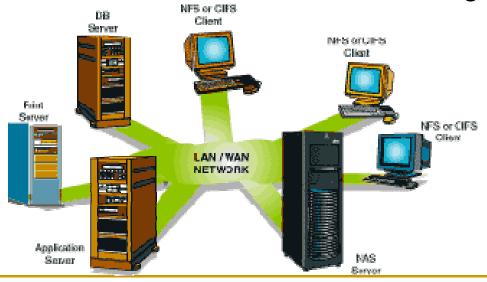
- Redundant Array of Independent Disks
- Developed to address cost, performance and availability requirement of data

DAS

- Direct Attached Storage
- Connects directly to a server or group of servers in a cluster
- Can be internal or external to the server

NAS

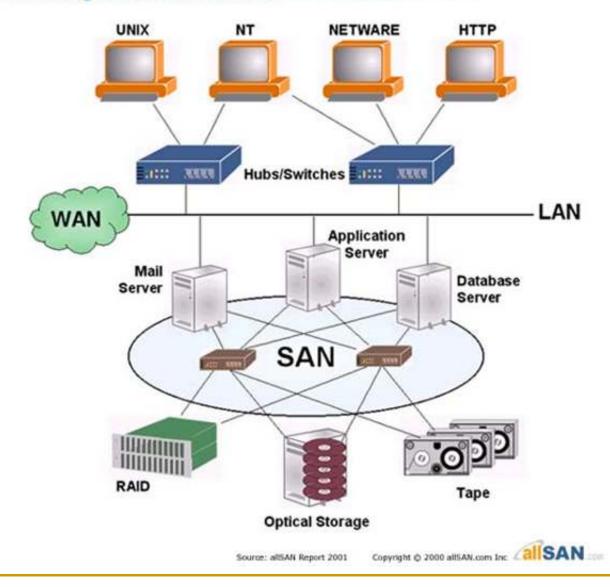
- Network Attached Storage
- Shared storage is on the same network (LAN) as computers & provides file access to heterogeneous clients
- Computers are aware of the network and the fact that storage is attached over the network
 - Translation: Data are accessed as files or logical units



SAN

- Storage Area Network
- Dedicated high performance fibre channel network to facilitate block level communication between servers and storage
- Shared storage is on a different network from the computer network – but these networks are connected.
- Computers are not aware of this (storage) network
 - Translation: Data are accessed raw (as from direct storage)

Storage Area Networks



- IP SAN
 - Internet Protocol SAN
 - Convergence of technologies used in SAN & NAS
 - Provides block level communication across a local or wide area network (LAN or WAN).
 - Greater consolidation and availability of data