

THIẾT BỊ LƯU TRỮ

CT200
Nền tảng CNTT



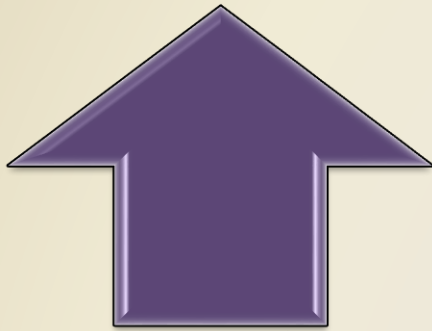
Storage

Lưu trữ
Storage holds data, instructions, and
information *for future use*

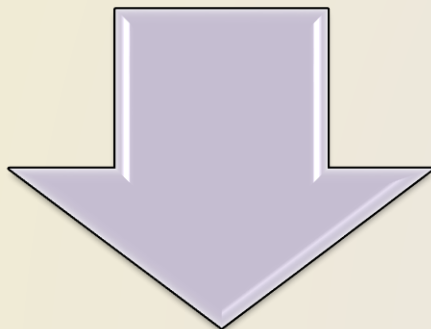


Storage

- A **storage device** is the computer *hardware* that *records and/or retrieves* data, instruction and information.



Reading is the process of transferring items from a *storage medium* into *memory*



Writing is the process of transferring items from *memory* to a *storage medium*

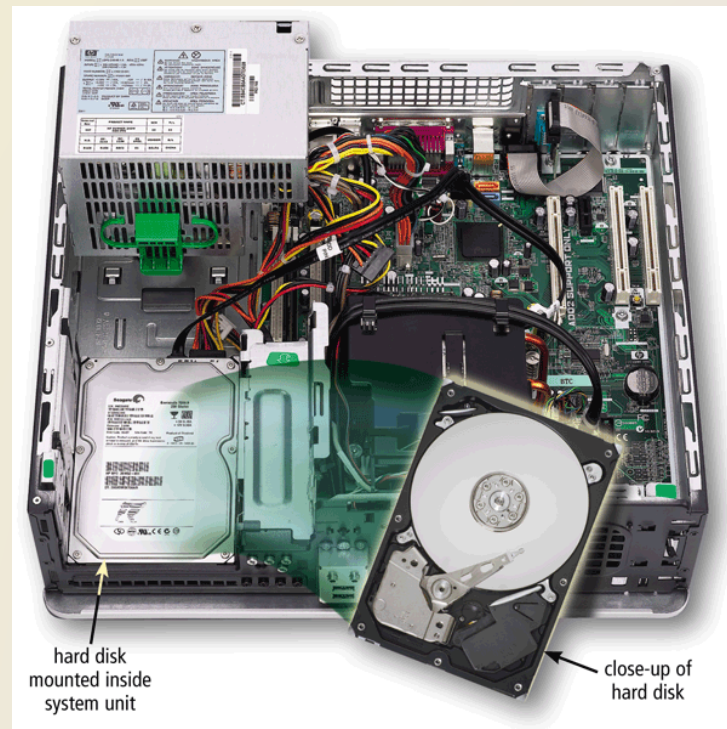
Storage

- **Capacity** is the number of bytes a storage medium can hold

| Storage Terms | | |
|----------------|-----------------------------|---|
| Storage Term | Approximate Number of Bytes | Exact Number of Bytes |
| Kilobyte (KB) | 1 thousand | 2^{10} or 1,024 |
| Megabyte (MB) | 1 million | 2^{20} or 1,048,576 |
| Gigabyte (GB) | 1 billion | 2^{30} or 1,073,741,824 |
| Terabyte (TB) | 1 trillion | 2^{40} or 1,099,511,627,776 |
| Petabyte (PB) | 1 quadrillion | 2^{50} or 1,125,899,906,842,624 |
| Exabyte (EB) | 1 quintillion | 2^{60} or 1,152,921,504,606,846,976 |
| Zettabyte (ZB) | 1 sextillion | 2^{70} or 1,180,591,620,717,411,303,424 |
| Yottabyte (YB) | 1 septillion | 2^{80} or 1,208,925,819,614,629,174,706,176 |

Hard Disks

- A **hard disk** is a storage device that contains one or more *circular platters that use magnetic particles to store data, instructions, and information*

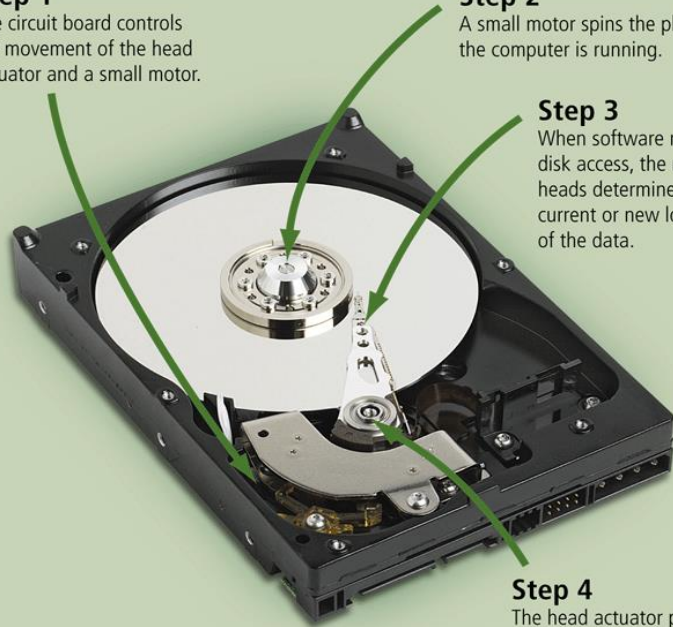


Hard Disks

How a Hard Disk Works

Step 1

The circuit board controls the movement of the head actuator and a small motor.



Step 2

A small motor spins the platters while the computer is running.

Step 3

When software requests a disk access, the read/write heads determine the current or new location of the data.

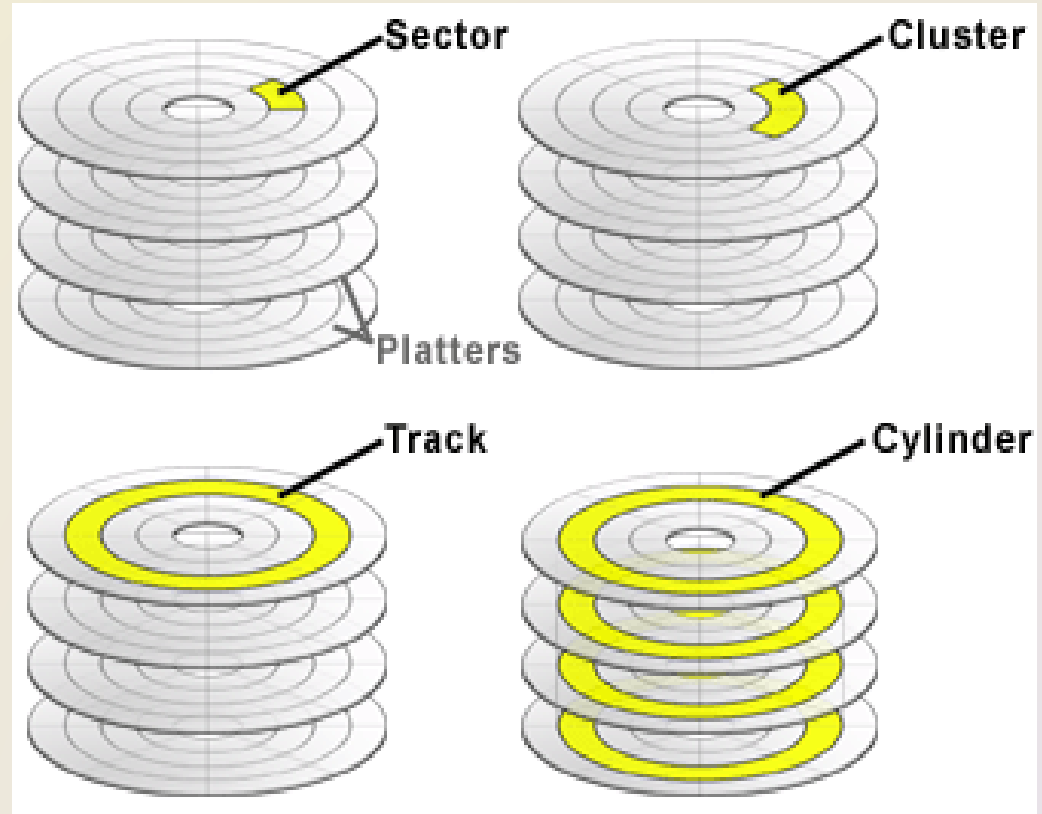
Step 4

The head actuator positions the read/write head arms over the correct location on the platters to read or write data.



Hard Disks

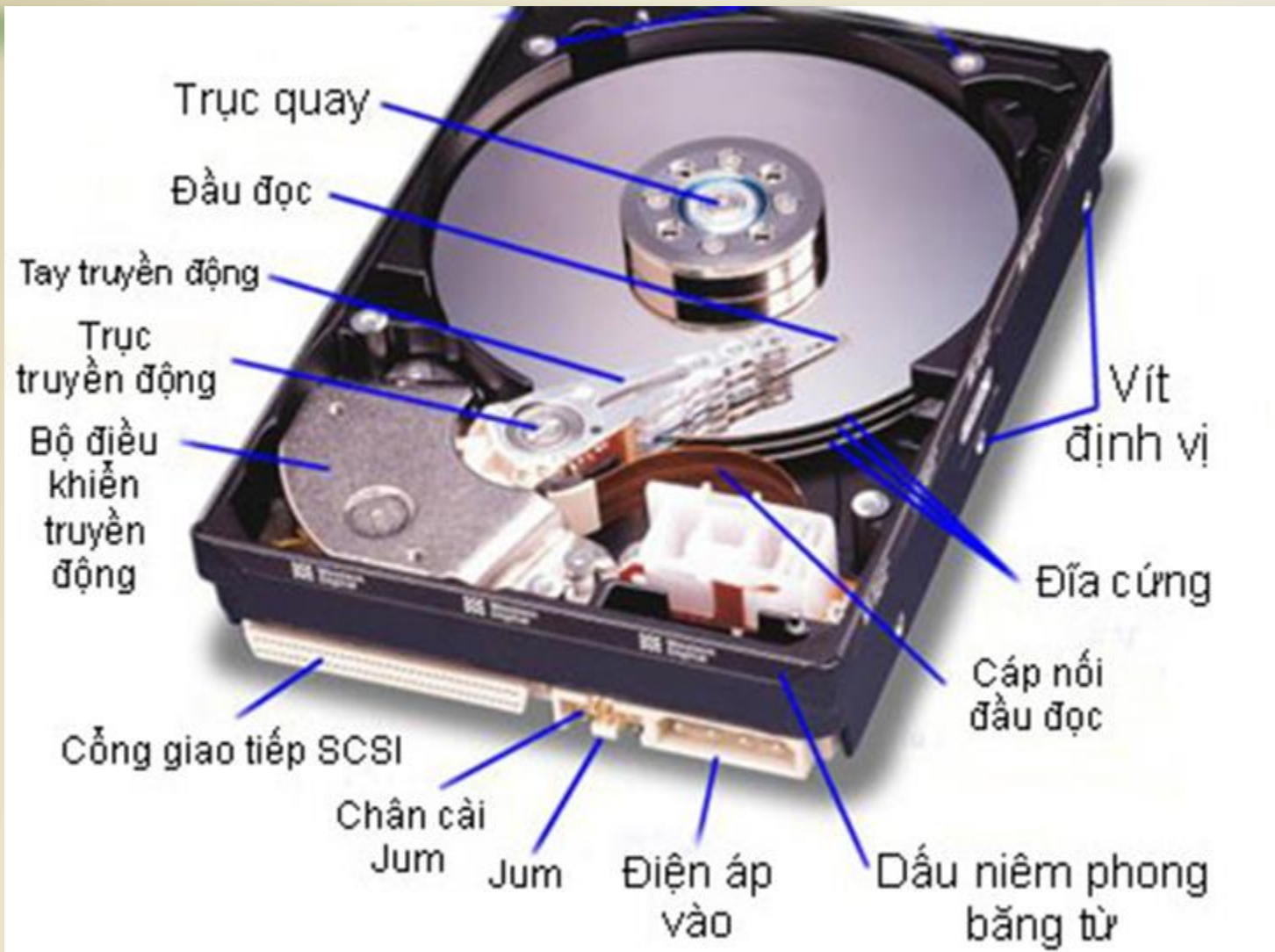
- Data are stored in rings called **tracks**.
- Sections within each track called **sectors** (~512 bytes).
- A **cylinder** consists of the set of tracks that are at the same head position on the disk.



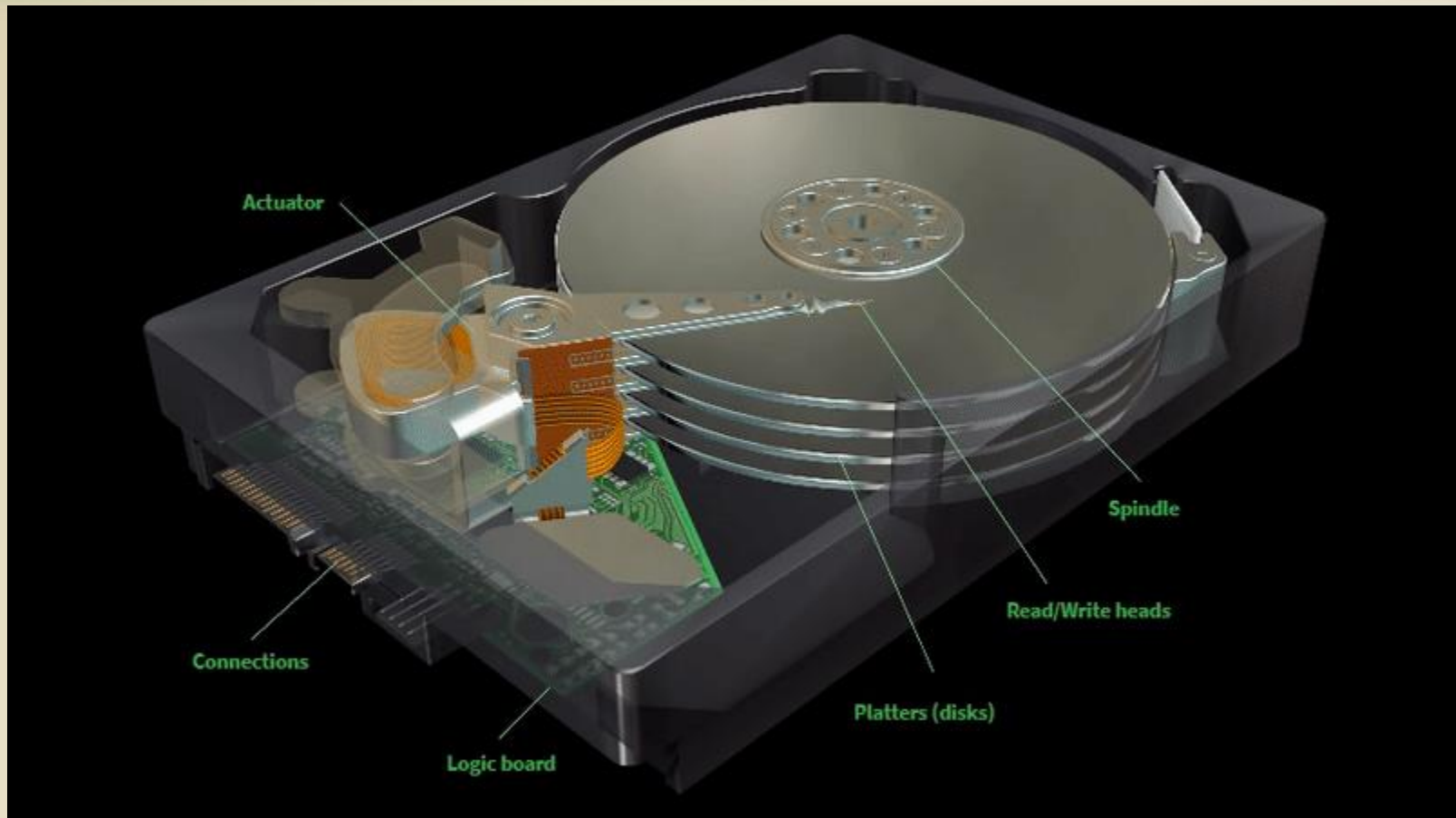
Hard Disks



Hard Disks

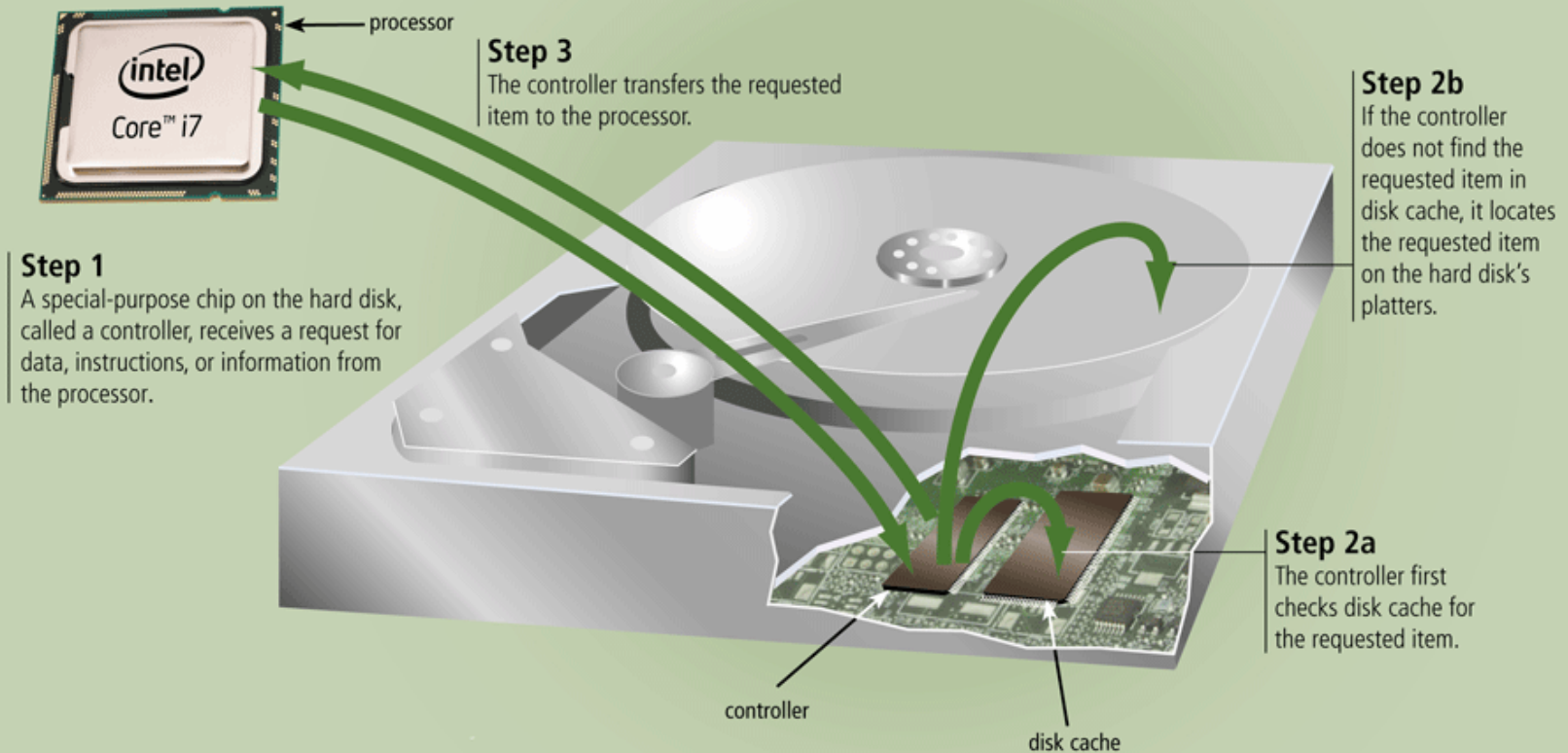


Hard Disks

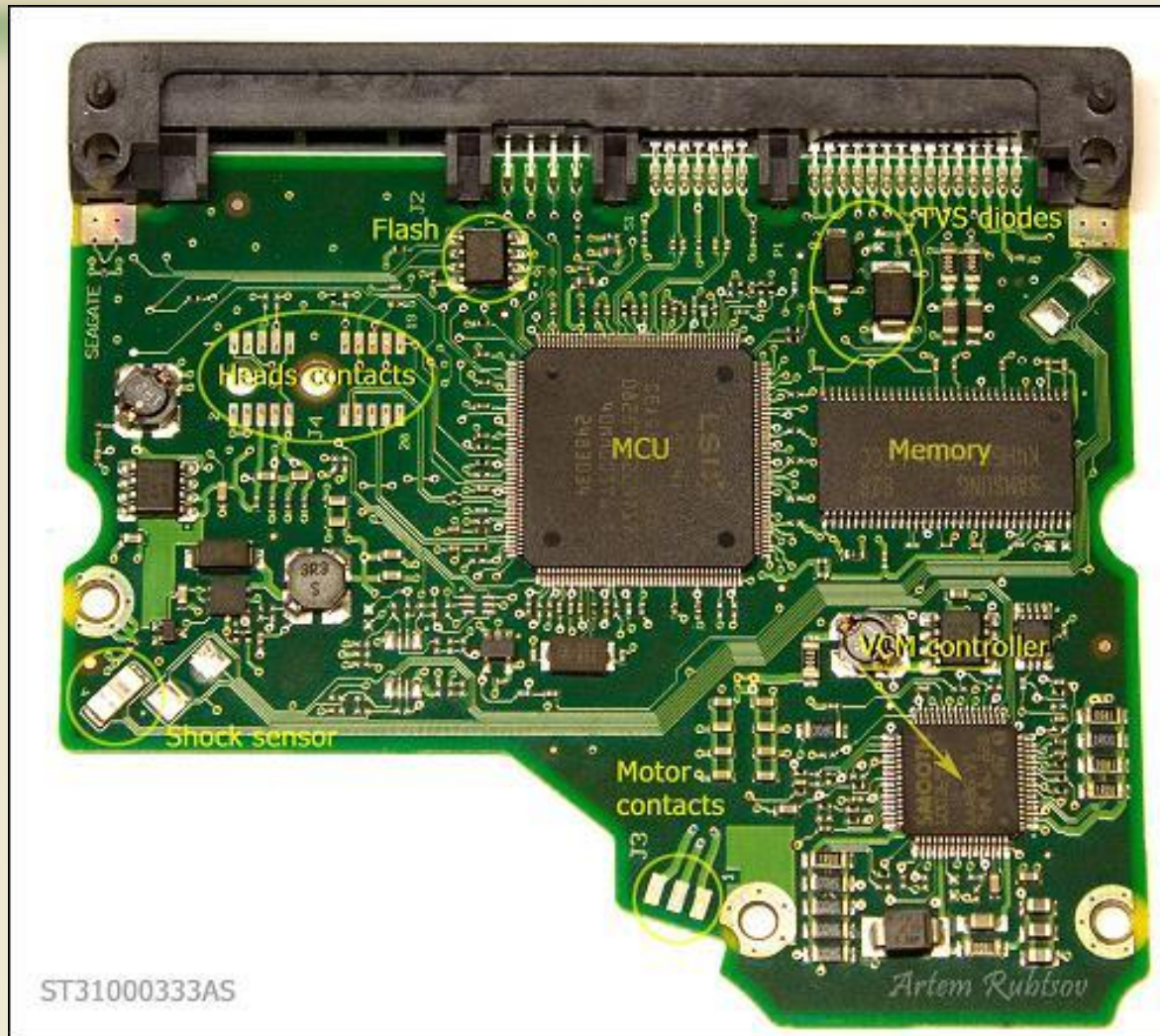


Hard Disks

How Disk Cache Works



Hard Disks



Hard Disks

- **RAID** (redundant array of independent disks) is a group of two or more *integrated hard disks*
- A **network attached storage (NAS)** device is a server connected to a network with the sole purpose of providing storage



Hard Disks



Hard Disks



Hard Disks



Hard Disks



An ***external hard disk*** is a separate free-standing hard disk that connects to your computer with a *cable or wirelessly*



A ***removable hard disk*** is a hard disk that you *insert* and remove from a drive

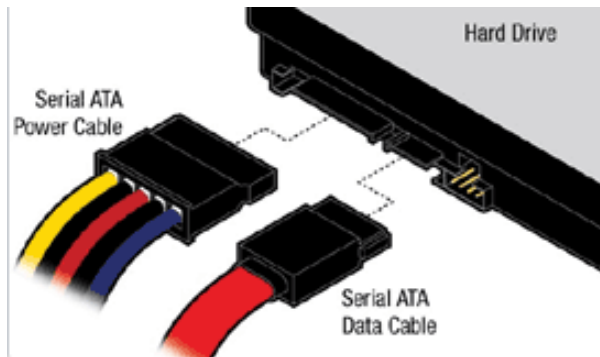
Hard Disks



Hard Disks

- Sorts of interface that a hard disk is connected to computer:

SATA



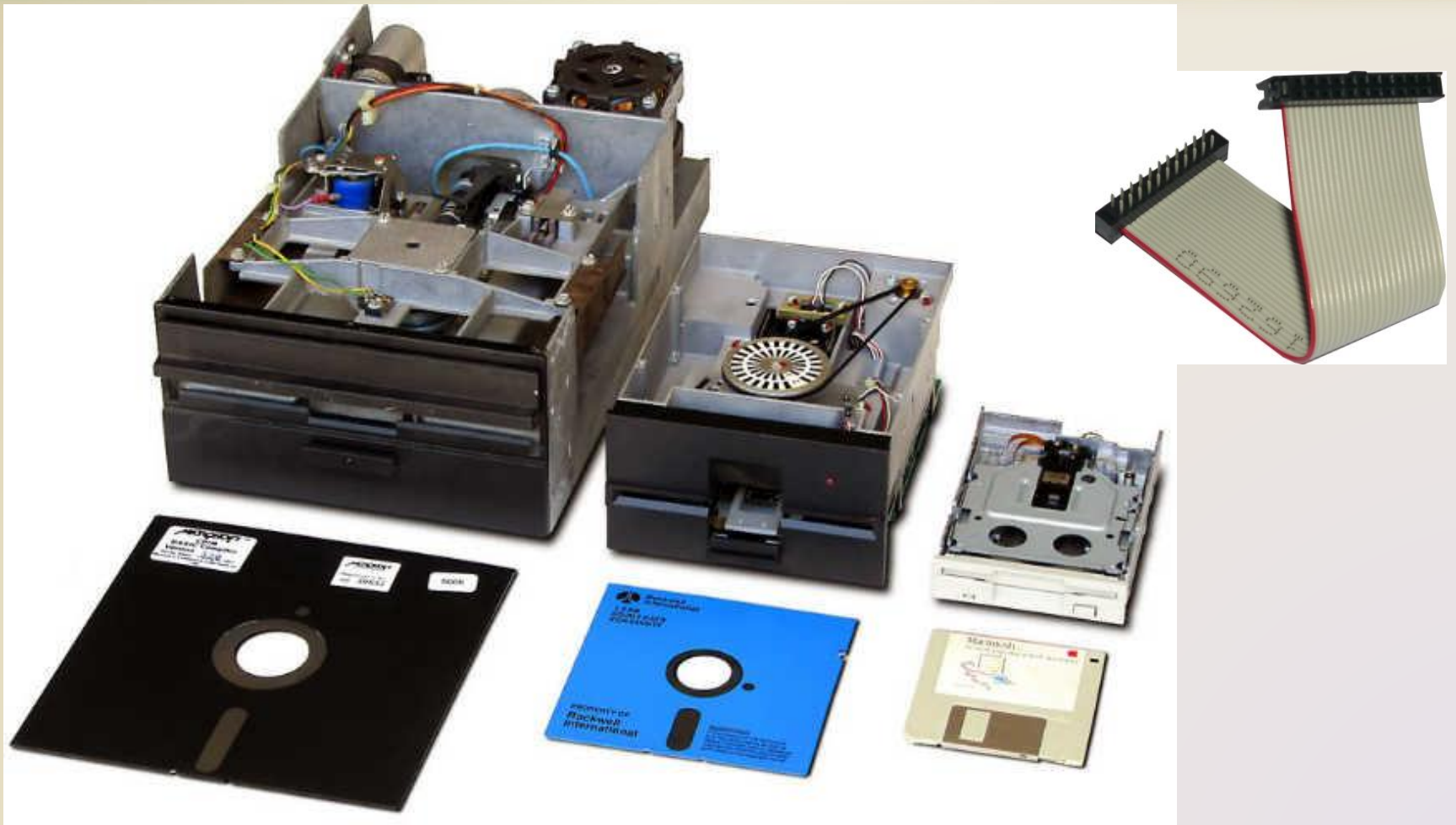
EIDE



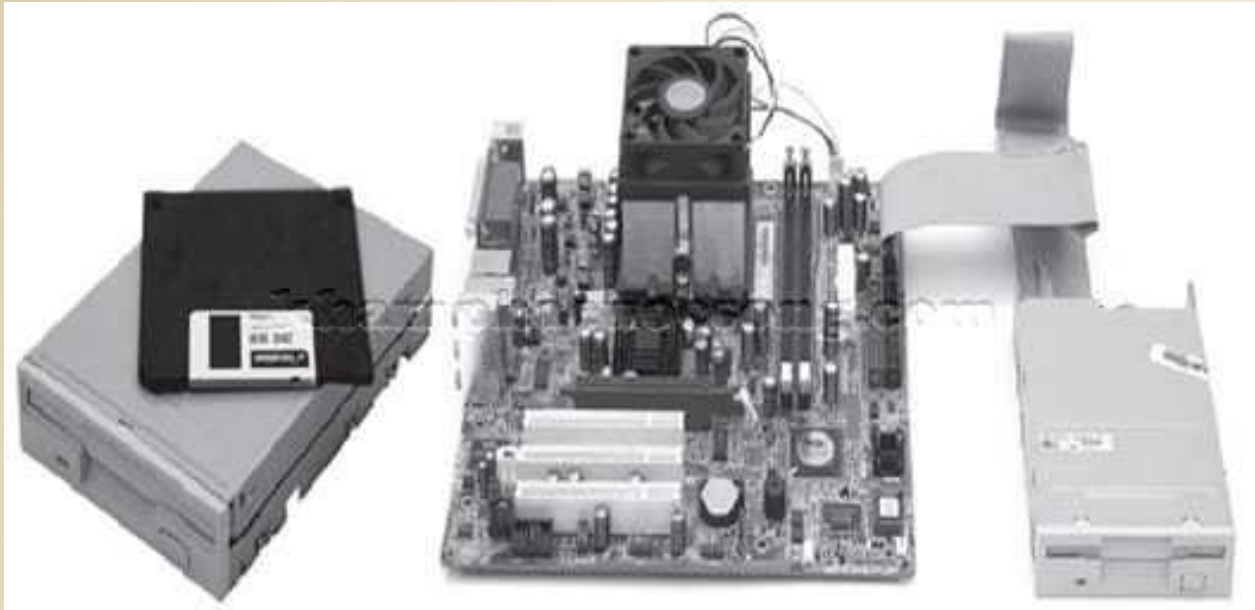
SCSI

SAS

Hard Disks

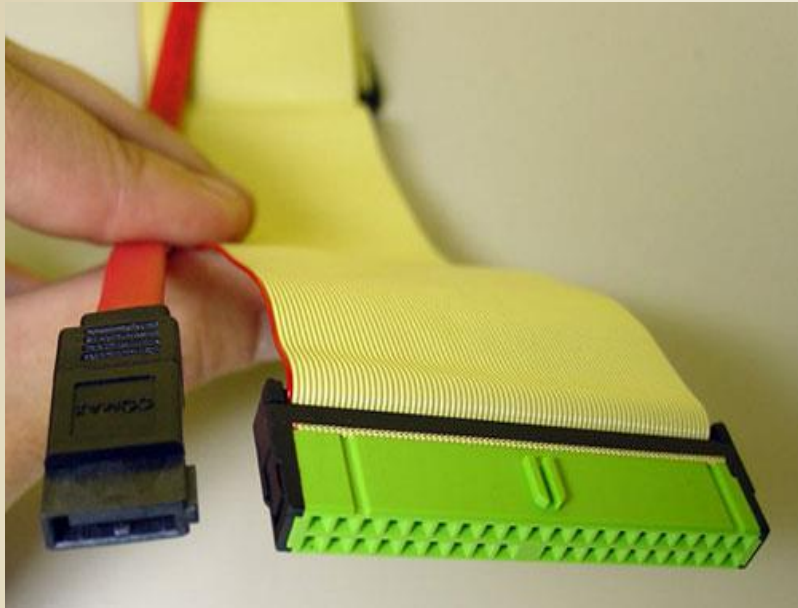


Hard Disks

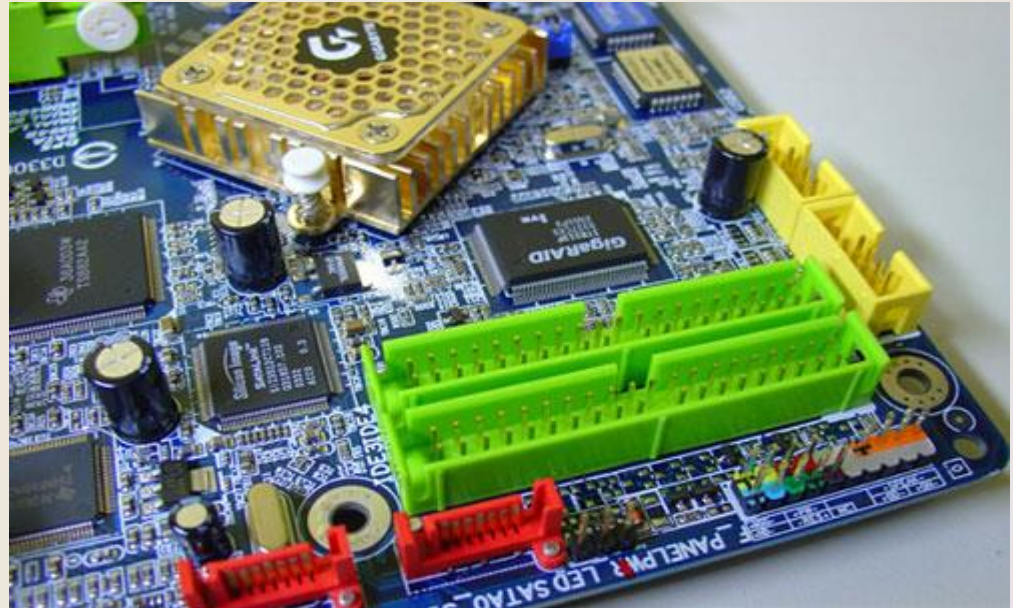


Hard Disks

- Sorts of interface that a hard disk is connected to computer:

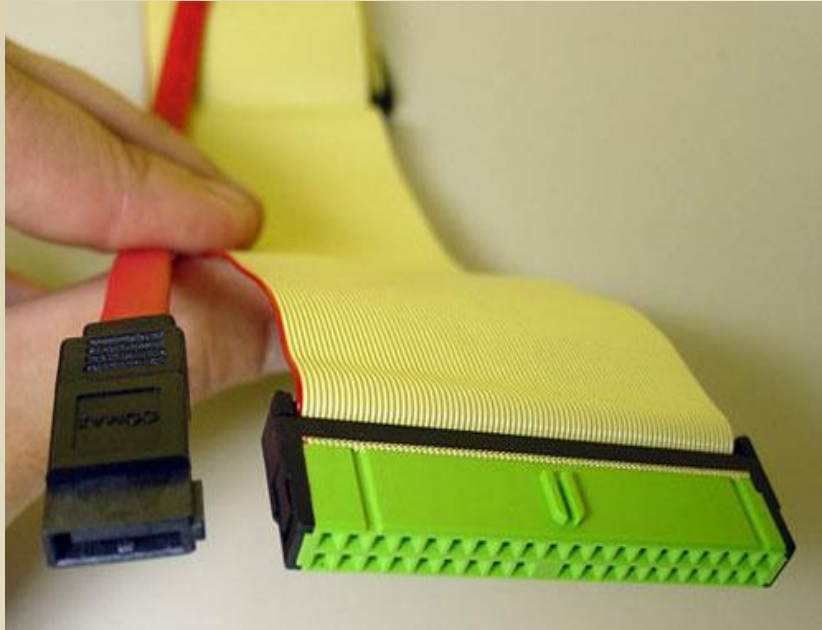


SATA vs. IDE cables



SATA ports (red) vs. IDE ports (green)

Hard Disks



SATA vs. IDE cables



SATA ports (red) vs. IDE ports (green)

Flash Memory Storage

- **Flash memory chips** are a type of *solid state* media and contain *no moving parts*
- **Solid state drives (SSDs)** have several advantages over magnetic hard disks:



Faster access time

Faster transfer rates

Generate less heat and
consume less power

Last longer




Flash Memory Storage



Flash Memory Storage



Flash Memory Storage

| Media Type | | Storage Capacity | Use |
|---------------------|---|------------------|--|
| CompactFlash (CF) |  | 512 MB to 100 GB | Digital cameras, smart phones, PDAs, photo printers, portable media players, notebook computers, desktop computers |
| Secure Digital (SD) |  | 512 MB to 8 GB | Digital cameras, digital video cameras, smart phones, PDAs, photo printers, portable media players |
| SDHC |  | 4 to 32 GB | Digital cameras |
| microSD |  | 1 to 2 GB | Smart phones, portable media players, handheld game consoles, handheld navigation devices |
| microSDHC |  | 4 to 16 GB | Smart phones, portable media players, handheld game consoles, handheld navigation devices |

Flash Memory Storage



Flash Memory Storage

How One Type of Memory Card Works

Step 1

When you insert a memory card in a card reader/writer or card slot, the memory card's metallic conductors make contact with connectors in the card reader/writer or card slot, allowing the transfer of photos and other items between the card and the reading/writing device.



card reader/writer

memory card

metallic conductors

write-protect switch

notch

Step 4

Some memory cards contain write-protect switches, which prevent users from accidentally erasing photos and other items stored on the flash memory chips.

controller chip

flash memory chips

Step 2

A notch on the side of the memory card prevents the card from accidentally slipping out of the card reader/writer or card slot.

registers

Step 3

Flash memory chips store photos and other types of data and information. When requested, the controller transfers items stored on the flash memory chips to the metallic conductors, using registers for temporary storage, as needed.

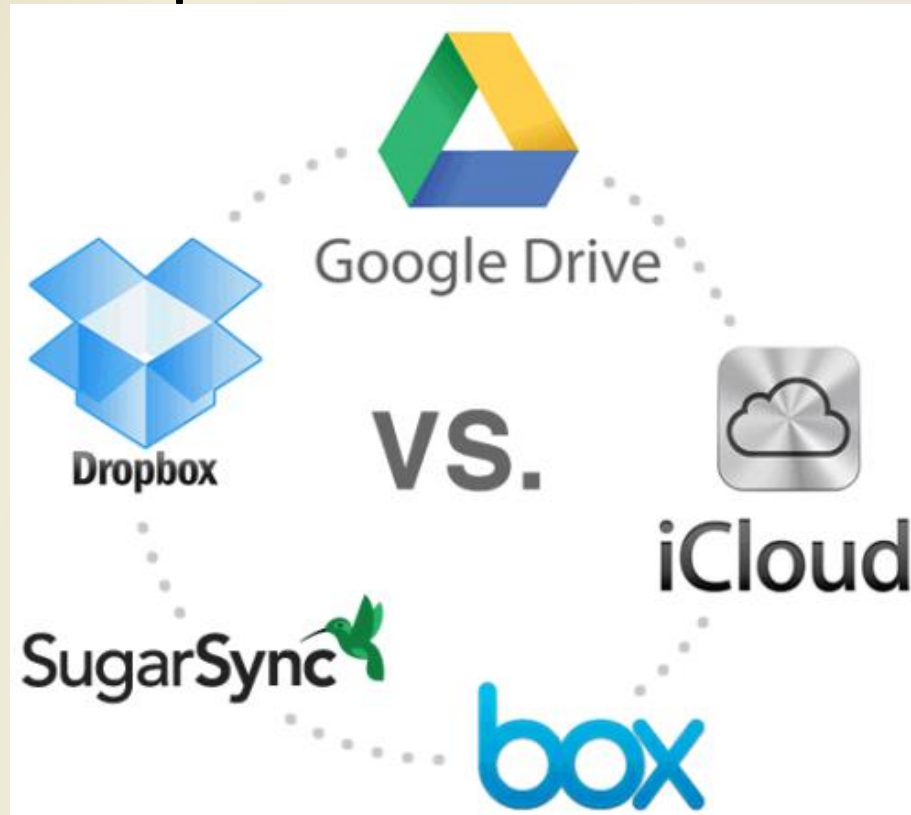
Flash Memory Storage

- **USB flash drives** plug into a USB port on a computer or mobile device



Cloud Storage

- **Cloud storage** is an Internet service that provides storage to computer users



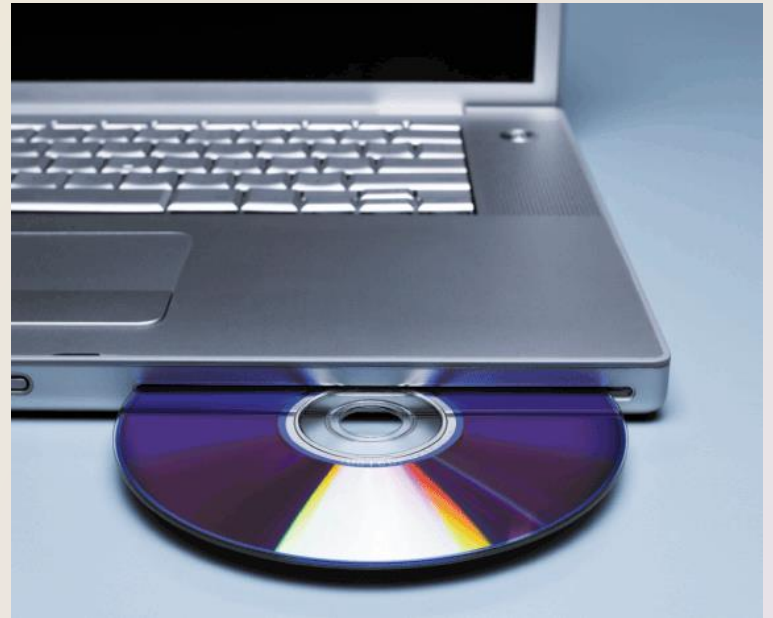
Cloud Storage

Cloud Storage Providers

| Web Site Names | Type of Storage Provided | Other Services |
|--|--|------------------------------------|
| Box.net, IDrive, Windows Live SkyDrive | Backup or additional storage for any type of file | |
| Flickr, Picasa | Digital photos | Photo editing and photo management |
| YouTube | Digital videos | |
| Facebook, MySpace | Digital photos, digital videos, messages, and personal information | Social networking |
| Google Docs, Office Web Apps | Documents, spreadsheets, presentations | Productivity suite |
| Gmail, Windows Live Hotmail, Yahoo! Mail | E-mail messages | |
| Amazon EC2, Amazon S3, Nirvanix | Enterprise-level storage | Web services, data center services |

Optical Discs

- An **optical disc** consists of a flat, round, portable disc made of metal, plastic, and lacquer that is *written and read by a laser*
- Read only vs. rewritable

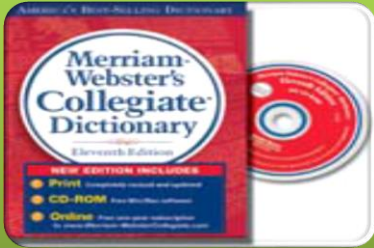


Optical Discs

- Care of optical discs



Optical Discs



A **CD-ROM** can be read from but not written to

- Read from a **CD-ROM drive** or CD-ROM player



A **CD-R** is a multisession optical disc on which users can write, but not erase



A **CD-RW** is an erasable multisession disc

- Must have a **CD-RW drive**

Optical Discs



A **DVD-ROM** is a high-capacity optical disc on which users can read but not write or erase

- Requires a **DVD-ROM** drive



A Blu-ray Disc-ROM (BD-ROM) has a storage capacity of 100 GB



DVD-RW, DVD+RW, and DVD+RAM are high-capacity rewritable DVD formats

Other Types of Storage



Tape



Magnetic stripe
cards and smart
cards



Microfilm and
microfiche



Enterprise storage

Other Types of Storage

- **Tape** is a magnetically coated ribbon of plastic capable of storing large amounts of data and information
- A **tape drive** reads and writes data and information on a tape



Other Types of Storage



Other Types of Storage

- A **magnetic stripe card** contains a magnetic stripe that stores information.



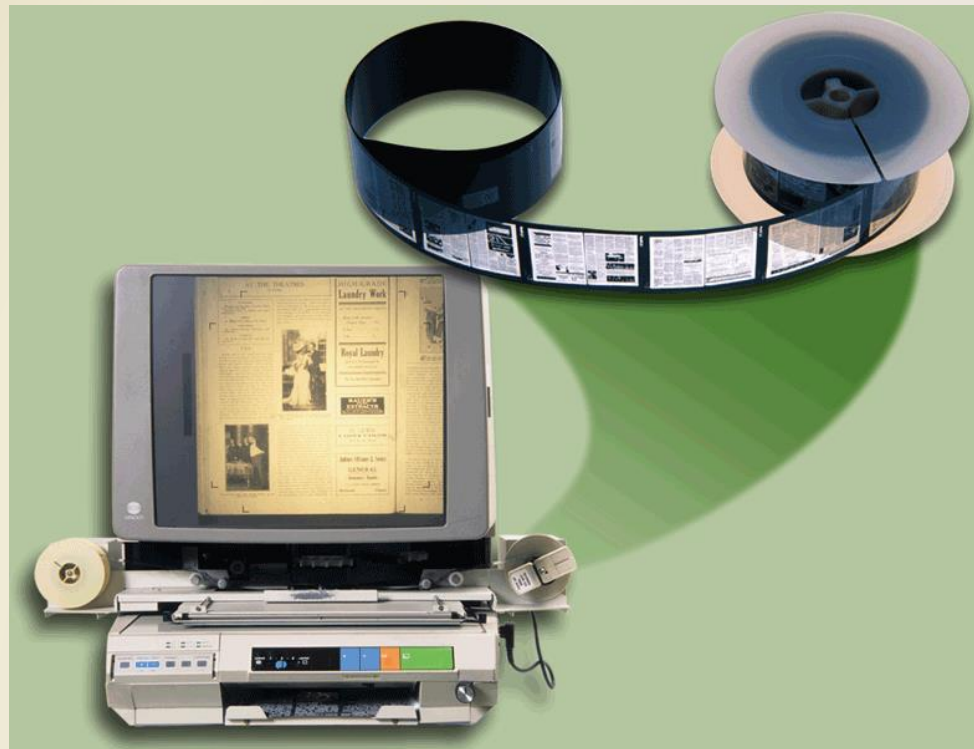
- A **smart card** stores data on a thin microprocessor embedded in the card.

Other Types of Storage



Other Types of Storage

- **Microfilm** and **microfiche** store microscopic images of documents on a roll or sheet film



Other Types of Storage



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