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NAS: uses Ethernet (IP). Is a dedicated hardware devices that connects to a local area network that authenticates clients and manages file operations like a file server

SAN: uses Fibre Channel (faster). Connects a set of storage devices that can share data with one another (acts like a switch/peer to peer that connects suitable machines together)

Use cases – SAN

Utilizes for high speed network connectivity (faster than NAS)

Suitable for e-commerce with high traffics

Use cases: NAS :

Access data independent of locations. A simple file storage & sharing

Good uses for VMWare where the NAS can be divided into multiple partitions to create VMs