People produce a huge amount of information. The information needs to be stored somehow. Then people created devices for recording and storing information. First painted on the stones. Later, people began to use clay tablets and after paper. That was until people invented computers, which could quickly work with information. And then digital storage devices were invented, and only a computer can read them.

How human use information.

People usually use information to communicate. But information is an important part of work and science.

What is Digital Data Storage?

Digital Data Storage is a computer data storage device for transmitting and storing digital information.

Digital data storage devices have many uses. For example, computers usually depend upon information storage to function. Storage media can also be used to back up important information. Some storage devices are also portable, meaning that they can be used to transfer information from one computer to another.

Digital data storage media generally fall into one of five categories: magnetic storage devices, optical storage devices, flash memory devices, online/cloud storage, and paper storage. I will give one or more examples of each category.

Let’s look at each device next.

1. Hard Disk Drive

A hard disk drive (also known as a hard drive, HD, or HDD) is most popular storage device. It stores files for the operating system and software programs, as well as user documents, such as photographs, text files, and audio. The hard drive uses magnetic storage to record and retrieve digital information to and from one or more fast-spinning disks.

2. Solid State Drive (SSD)

Solid state drive uses flash memory to store data and is sometimes used in devices such as netbooks, laptop, and desktop computers instead of a traditional hard disk drive. The advantages of an SSD over a HDD include a faster read/write speed, noiseless operation, greater reliability, and lower power consumption. The biggest downside is cost, with an SSD offering lower capacity than an equivalently priced HDD.

3. Cloud Storage

With users increasingly operating multiple devices in multiple places, many are turning to online and cloud computing solutions. Cloud computing basically involves accessing services over a network via a collection of remote servers. Technology "cloud of computers" use in practice it can provide tremendous storage solutions for devices that are connected to the internet.

4. Compact Disc

The compact disc, known for short as a CD, is a form of optical storage, a technology which employs lasers and lights to read and write data. They have small sizes compared to DVD discs. Initially compact discs were used for music audio, but in the late 1980's they began to be also used for movies and computer data storage. Initially, the compact discs that were introduced were CD-ROM's (read only), but this was followed by CD-R's (writable compact discs) and CD-RW's (re-writable compact discs).

5. DVD and Blu-ray Discs

The DVD (digital versatile disc) and Blu-ray disc are formats of digital optical disc data storage which have replaced compact discs, mainly because of their much storage capacity. A Blu-ray disc, for example, can store 25 GB of data on a single-layer disc and 50 GB on a dual-layer disc. In comparison, a standard CD is the same physical size, but only holds 700 MB of digital data.

6. USB Flash Drive

Also known as a thumb drive, pen drive, flash-drive, memory stick, jump drive, and USB stick, the USB flash drive is a flash memory data storage device that incorporates an integrated USB interface. Flash memory is generally more efficient and reliable than optical media, being smaller, faster, and possessing much greater storage capacity, as well as being more durable due to a lack of moving parts.

7. Secure Digital Card (SD Card)

A common type of memory card, SD cards are used in multiple electronic devices, including digital cameras and mobile phones. Although there are different sizes and capacities available, they all use a rectangular design with one side "chipped off" to prevent the card from being inserted into device the wrong way.

And old digital storage.

8. Floppy Disk

The floppy disk is another type of storage medium that uses magnetic storage technology to store information. They were once a common storage device for computers and lasted from the mid-1970's through to the start of the 21st century. The earliest floppies were 8-inch (203 mm) in size, but these were replaced by 5.25-inch (133 mm) disk drives, and finally a ​3.5 inch (90 mm) version.

9. Tape

In the past, magnetic tape was often used for digital data storage, because of its low cost and ability to store large amounts of data. The technology essentially consisted of a magnetically thin coated piece of plastic wrapped around wheels. Modern tapes have become the most reliable source of information storage. Unlike hard drives or flash, they can be stored for hundreds of years.

10. Punch Card

Punch cards were a common method of data storage used in the early computers. Basically, they consisted of a paper (then they used paper, not magnets) card with punched or perforated holes that have been created by hand or machine. The cards were entered into the computer to enable the storage and accessing of information. This form of data storage has not survived to this day.

Now you know more about storage devices. And now I propose to introduce you the future information storage devices. Maybe they can help us keep tastes or something else.

Did you like the presentation? Do you want to add something interesting?