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Comparison table between SSD & HDD

Attribute	SSD (Solid State Drive)	HDD (Hard Disk Drive)
Definition	SSD (solid-state drive) is a type of nonvolatile storage media that stores persistent data on solid-state flash memory. Two key components make up an SSD: a flash controller and NAND flash memory chips.	An HDD uses magnetism to store data on a rotating platter. A read/write head floats above the spinning platter reading and writing data.
Price	Expensive, roughly $0.20 per gigabyte (based on buying a 1TB drive)	Only around $0.03 per gigabyte, very cheap (buying a 4TB model)
Capacity	Typically not larger than 1TB for notebook size drives; 4TB max for desktops	Typically around 500GB and 2TB maximum for notebook size drives; 10TB max for desktops
Size	SSD dimension between 1.8 inch to 3.5 inch	HDD is around 2.5 inch – 3.5 inch
Speed	Generally above 200 MB/s and up to 550 MB/s for cutting edge drives	The range can be anywhere from 50 – 120MB / s
Advantages	-SSD run way more faster than HDD -Better fragmentation -Better Durability -Quiet -Less power requier	-HDD is cheaper than SSD -More capacity
Disadvantages	-Expensive -Less capacity	-Slower than SSD -spinning drive made a lot of noises -More power requirement
Picture