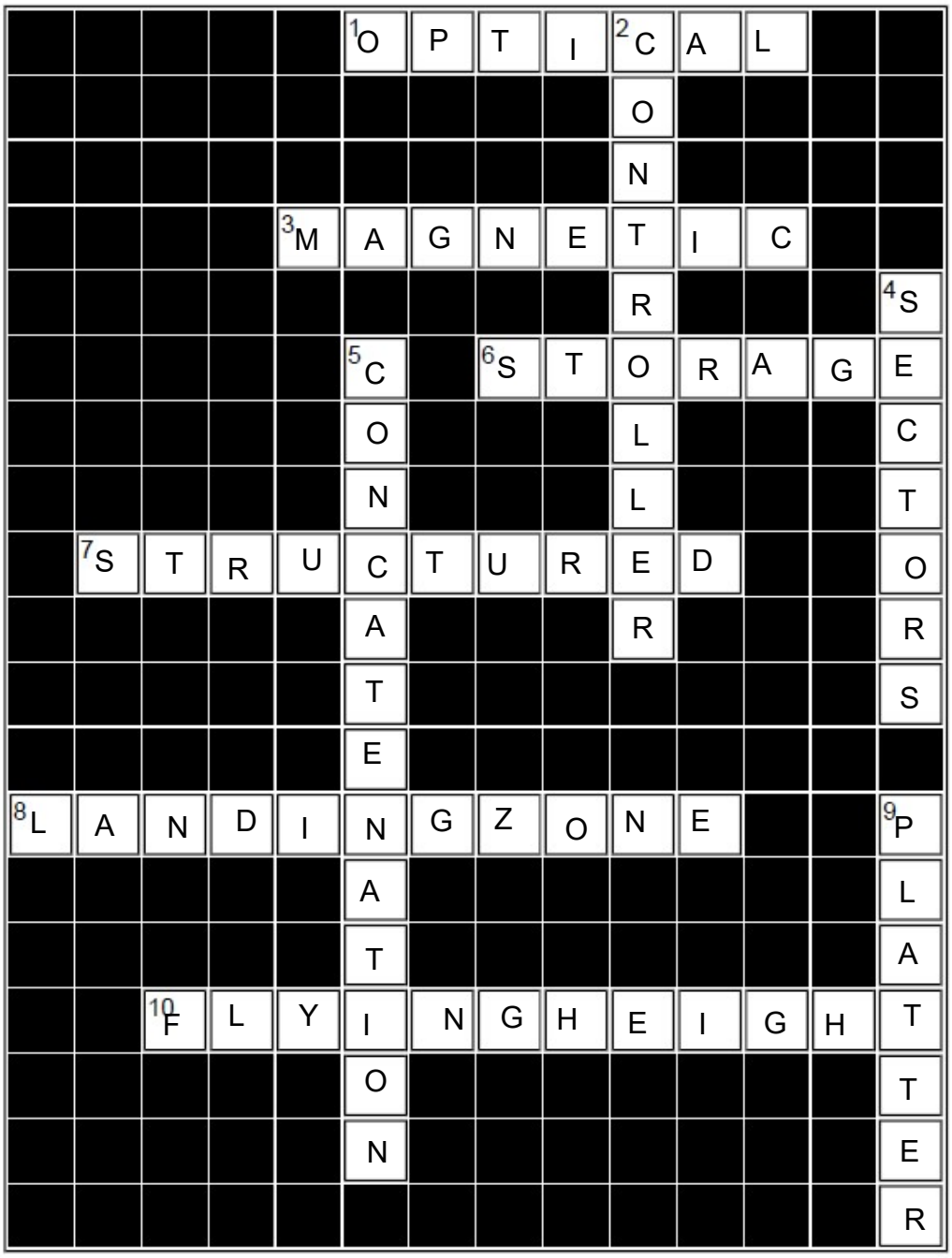


ACROSS

1. CD/DVD uses optical media for storage. (7)

3. Disks, tapes, and diskettes use magnetic media for storage. (8)

6. Storage is a core component in a data center. (7)

7. Structured data organized in rows and columns in a rigidly defined format and it's typically stored using a database management system (DBMS). (10)

8. When the spindle rotation has stopped, the air gap is removed and the R/W heads rest on the surface of the platter in a special area near the spindle called Landing Zone (7,4)

10. The microscopic air gap between the read/write heads and the platter is known as the head Flying Height (6,6)

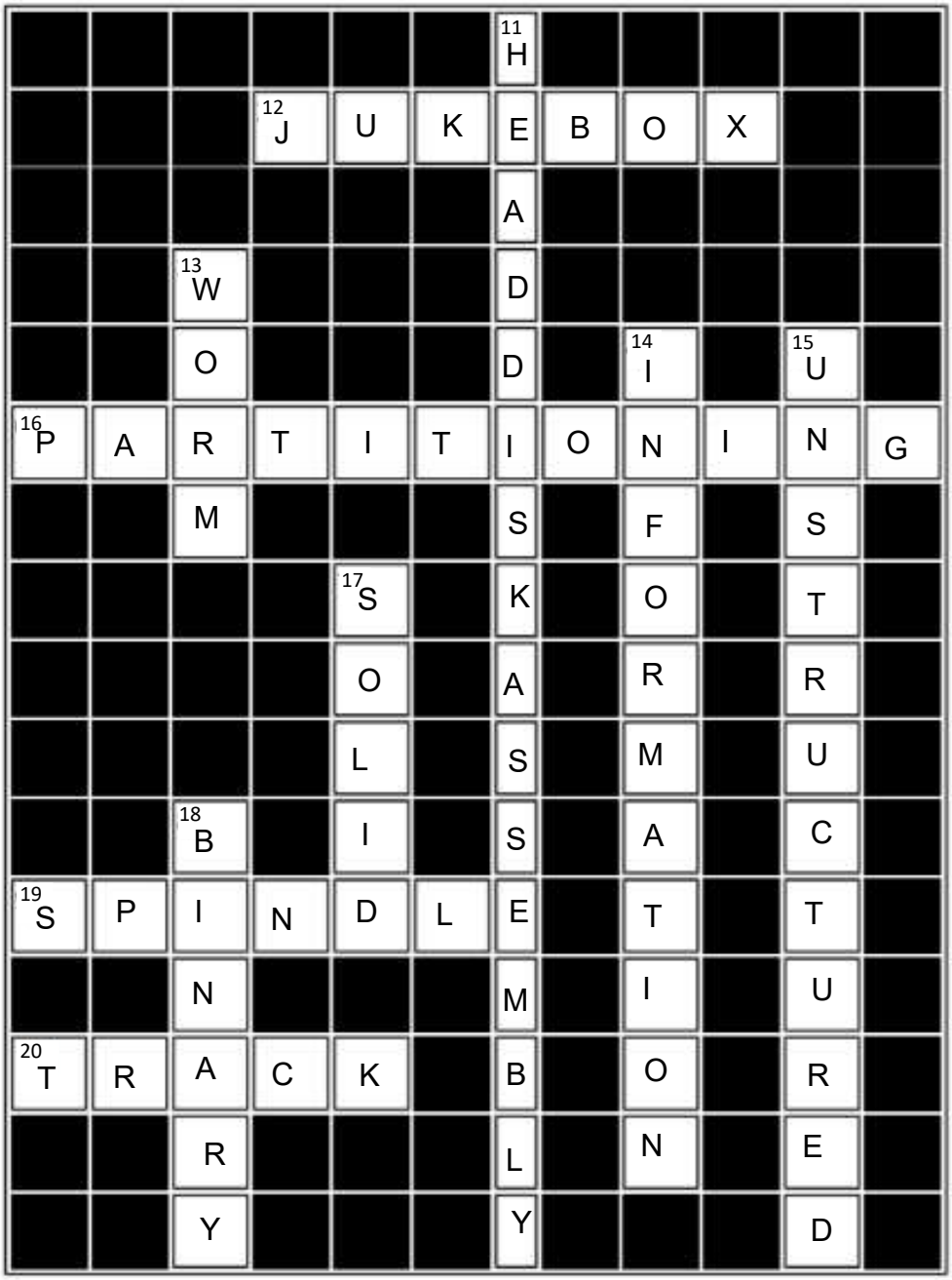
DOWN

2. The controller is a printed circuit board, mounted at the bottom of the disk drive. (10)

4. A track is divided into sectors where it is the smallest individually-addressable unit of storage. (7)

5. Concatenation groups several smaller physical drives and presents them collectively as one large logical drive to the host. (13)

9. Data can be written to and read from both surfaces of a platter. (7)



12. Collections of optical discs in an array, called a jukebox, used as a fixed-content storage solution. (7)

16. Partitioning divides the disk into logical containers (known as volumes), each of which can be used for a particular purpose. (12)

19. Multiple platters are connected by a spindle. (7)

20. A track is a concentric ring around the spindle which contains data where it can hold a large amount of data. (5)

DOWN

11. A hard drive contains a series of rotating platters within a sealed case. The sealed case is known as head disk assembly. (4,4,8)

13. The capability to WORM is one advantage of optical disc (e.g. CD-ROM) storage. (4)

14. Storage evolved from server-centric to information-centric architecture. (11)

15. Unstructured data is difficult to query and retrieve by applications. (12)

17. Removable Flash memory or Flash drives are examples of solid state media. (5)

18. Data is stored in binary code in a platter. (6)