Storage device

Computer literacy



Mass storage

- Process of saving software and data
- Also called mass storage, auxiliary storage, or secondary storage
- Is nonvolatile
- Examples
 - Solid state devices
 - Hard disks
 - Floppy disks (legacy)
 - Flash memory
 - USB drives
 - Optical drives: CDs and DVDs, Blue rays



USB drive

RAM vs. Mass Storage

- Mass Storage devices retain data even if power is turned off
- Data stored in memory (RAM) will be lost
- Storage devices are less expensive than memory

		Access Speed	Cost per MB	Storage Capacity
Memory	Cache memory	Fastest	Highest	2 MB
	RAM	Fast	High	4 GB
Storage	Hard disk	Medium	Medium	1 TB
	CD-R disc	Slow	Low	700 MB

Hard DISK drive



SOLID STATE DRIVE

- Uses a type of memory called "flash memory"
- Flash memory uses a grid of electrical cells to quickly send and receive data.
- These grids are separated into sections called "pages"
- Pages are clumped together to form "blocks."

Comparing Solid State Drives to Traditional Hard Drives

• Spin-up Time:

• SSDs have no spin up time; the drive has no moving parts.

• Data Access Time and Latency:

- by skipping the mechanical spin and seek routine they can access data almost instantly wherever it is on the disk
- Noise:
 - SSDs are silent; no moving parts means no noise.
- Reliability
- Power Consumption:
 - SSD drives consume 30-60% less energy than traditional HDDs.
- Cost:
 - SSD are not cheap.

Other Storage Devices

Express Card

- Notebook accessory—size of a credit card
- Can be used as a modem, as extra memory, or as a network
 adapter

Flash memory cards

- Solid-state storage device
- Used with MP3 players, smartphones, digital cameras

Flash memory reader

• Slot or compartment allows access to files stored on the card

Cloud Storage

- A service provided by a company to store your data
- Data is stored on the internet (in the "cloud"), not locally
- Usually requires software installation
- Examples:
 - Drop Box
 - Google Drive
 - Apple iCloud
 - Amazon Drive
 - Microsoft OneDrive