SYSTEM UNITS

Mass storage units

SCSI-RACK

■ WU90R

■ EDU ■ CDU

■ EWU ■ CWU

Diab Data offers mass storage units using different methods of storage with a wide range of capacities.

All mass storage units have been selected for quality and provide maximum availability.

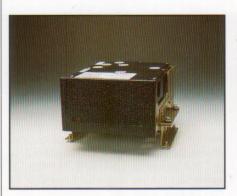
Diab Data can supply mass storage units with the conventional magnetic storing technology as well as optical units.

Magnetic units may be used in RAID configurations which means substantially increased read and write performance.

The optical mass storage units employ WORM (Write Once Read Many) disks where data can be read but not erased or overwritten. These features make the WORM disks perfect in high security systems or archiving systems. The optical medium is managed by a file handler which means that files and directories may use a UNIX structure.



WU90R, an optical mass storage unit for rack installation



EDU, hard disk for internal installation



CDU, hard disk in cassette design

Quality

The mass storage device is one of the most crucial components in a computer system. Therefore, a mass storage device undergoes rigorous testing before it is included in the Diab Data assortement. The tests include performance and functionality tests as well as shock, heat and shake tests. Long heat-run tests are also performed. All tests are carried out with the aim to offer maximum availability when installed in a system. Each unit is also tested individually before delivery. Thanks to this quality approch, mass storage devices from Diab Data always offers maximum MTBF.

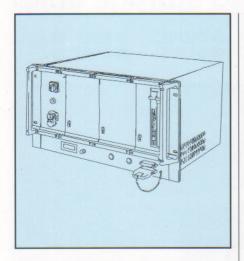
DU90R, WU90R

DU90R is a hard disk unit and WU90R is an optical disk. Both are designed for installation in rack mounted computers such as DS90-x1and DS90-x5. The units are equipped with built-in power supplies and cooling thus offering high availability. A DU90R may house up to two hard disks or a combination of one hard disk and one QIC unit.

SCSI-RACK

The SCSI-RACK is designed for use with DIABx300, DS90-x1 and DS90-x5. The SCSI-RACK has space for three





cassettes, for instance CDU or CWU. This makes it easy to configure the SCSI-RACk for a great number of applications. You can adapt it for maximum storage or you can configure it for fast and/or error tolerant systems. Speed is obtained by running the harddisks in a RAID configuration. RAID means that data is written and read in parallel by spreading data blocks between the hard disks. This is a an elegant way of optimizing database systems. The SCSI-RACk is also perfect in mirror disk systems, where data always is written on two hard disks. In case of a failure, operation may continue from one disk until the faulty disk has been replaced. The design of the SCSI-RACK makes it possible to exchange a cassette even while the system is running.

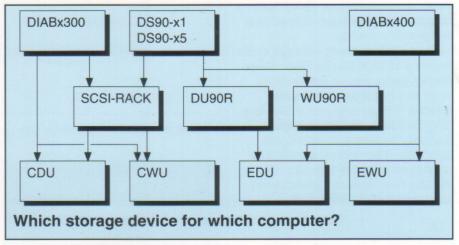
EDU, EWU

EDU and EWU are hard disks and optical disks respectively for internal installation in DIABx400. The units come complete with mounting brackets for simple installation.

CDU, CWU

CDU and CWU are hard disks and optical disks respectively for use in the DIABx300 series and the SCSI-RACK. These cassette units feature built-in power supplies. The cassettes can be removed, even in an operating computer.

Model	DU90R EDU CDU				WU90R EWU CWU
Interface	SCSI	SCSI	SCSI	SCSI	SCSI
Capacity, formatted (MB)	100	300	600	1000	2x393
Access time (ms)	20	16	16	15	100
Storing method	magnetical	magnetical	magnetical	magnetical	optical



Optical disks

An optical disk can be used as a backup device as the disk is removable and stores 393 MByte on each side. In most cases this means that a full hard disk can be backuped with no need for disk replacement or volume selection. Other interesting application areas include picture bases and indestructible log files, etc.

An optical disk has a life of at least ten years and is thus exceptionally safe and cost-effective.

The WORM technology means that data that once has been written cannot be erased, over-written or manipulated. Data can, however, be read as often as desired.

An optical disk is connected to the computer's file system with a mount utility. When this is done, a file handler is

initiated and this file handler manages all accesses to the optical disk.

The file handler manages files and directories in a UNIX structure. A file cannot be modified, however, data may be added. A file may even be truncated to zero.

As data cannot be over-written, all previous file versions are always intact. The file handler has therefore a facility that makes it possible to read the optical disk status as it was at any date and hour. Older file versions may be read by adding a version number to the file name.

Ordering information

See the configuration guide for each computer for more information as regards hard disks and optical disks.