The SSSC Reach

Sponsored by
IEEE Computer Society

Storage Systems Standards Committee
SSSC Standards

- MSSRM
  - Mass Storage Systems Reference Model
  - Never Balloted, de facto Standard
  - Developed Concepts New Then, Common Now
    - Separation of Control and Data Lines
    - Net-Attached Storage
    - Physical Volume Libraries, Repositories
  - Revision Ended in 2000

- Reference Model Widely Cited Throughout Industry
- Forms Basis of Many Storage Systems Used Today
- Original Driver: High Performance Computing
SSSC Standards

- MMS (Media Management System)
  - Built on MSSRM
  - Architecture and 4 Companion Standards
    Balloted in 2000 (IEEE 1244)
  - Part of Suite of Ten, Other 5 Never Completed
  - Generic Architecture to Manage Any Kind of Media
  - Companion Standards Are Protocols to Implement Architecture
  - Inspired Security in Storage Effort in IASC, in Workshops

- Although Since Withdrawn, IEEE 1244 Still in Use
- Before Economic Downturn, Industry Groups Sought Revision to Update IEEE 1244
- Original Driver: SGI XFS Filesystem
SSSC Standards

IEEE 1667

- Standard Protocol for Authentication in Host Attachments of Transient Storage Devices
- Various methods for authenticating transient storage devices such as USB flash drives
- First Jointly Developed Standard (IASC and SSSC)
- “Smart Card Transport Silo”
  - Trusted Computing Group Storage Silo Based on 1667

- Original Driver: USB Flash Drive Industry
- Microsoft Windows 7 Adheres to IEEE 1667
- Standard Continually Revised, Re-Balloting
SSSC Standards

IEEE 2200
- Interfaces for Intelligently Distributing and Replicating Content over Heterogeneous Networks to Portable And Intermediate Devices with Local Storage
- Enable Rich Media (e.g., 3D Video) to Network Edge Devices (e.g., Smart Phones) Without Choking Network
- Uses Disruption Tolerant Networking Concepts
  - Unpredicted Path, Links of Opportunity, Store and Forward
- Most Recent Version Published in 2012

Driver: Entertainment, Storage, Cellular Communications Industries