

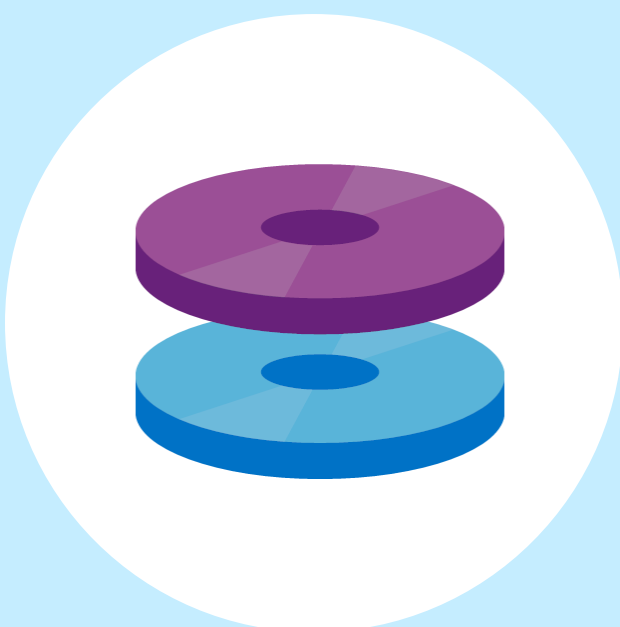
# THE 5 DIFFERENT Azure Storage Services

1

## Disk Storage

Disk storage provides disks that VMs, applications, and other services can access and use as needed – much in the same way they would in any typical on-prem scenarios.

Disks come in two flavors - managed and unmanaged. Managed disks are managed by Azure, whereas unmanaged disks are managed by the user or customer.



2

## Containers (Blobs)

Azure Blob storage is Microsoft's Azure-based object storage solution. It's optimized for storing massive amounts of unstructured data, such as text or binary data.

You would generally choose blob storage in cases where you need to serve images or documents directly to a web browser, or when you will be storing files for distributed access.



3

## Azure Files

Azure Files allows organizations to set up highly available network file shares that are accessible via the standard SMB protocol. This allows multiple virtual machines can share the same files with both read and write access – just as they could with any typical on-prem file share.

Data stored in an Azure file share can also be accessed using the REST interface or the storage client libraries.



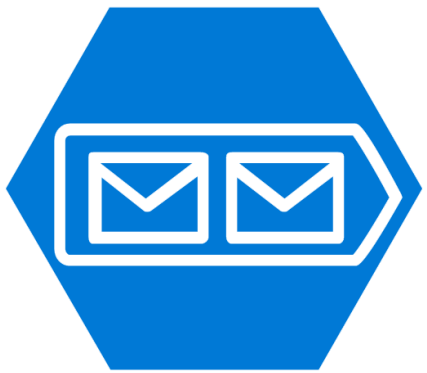
4

## Azure Queues

The Azure Queue Service is used to store and retrieve messages.

Queue messages can be up to 64 KB in size, and a queue can contain millions of messages.

Queues are normally used to store lists of messages that need to be processed asynchronously.



5

## Azure Tables

Azure Table storage is a NoSQL datastore designed to store large amounts of structured data. It accepts authenticated calls from both inside and outside the Azure cloud.

Organizations will often use Azure Table storage when they need to store TBs of structured datasets that don't require complex joins, foreign keys, or stored procedures and can be denormalized for fast access.

