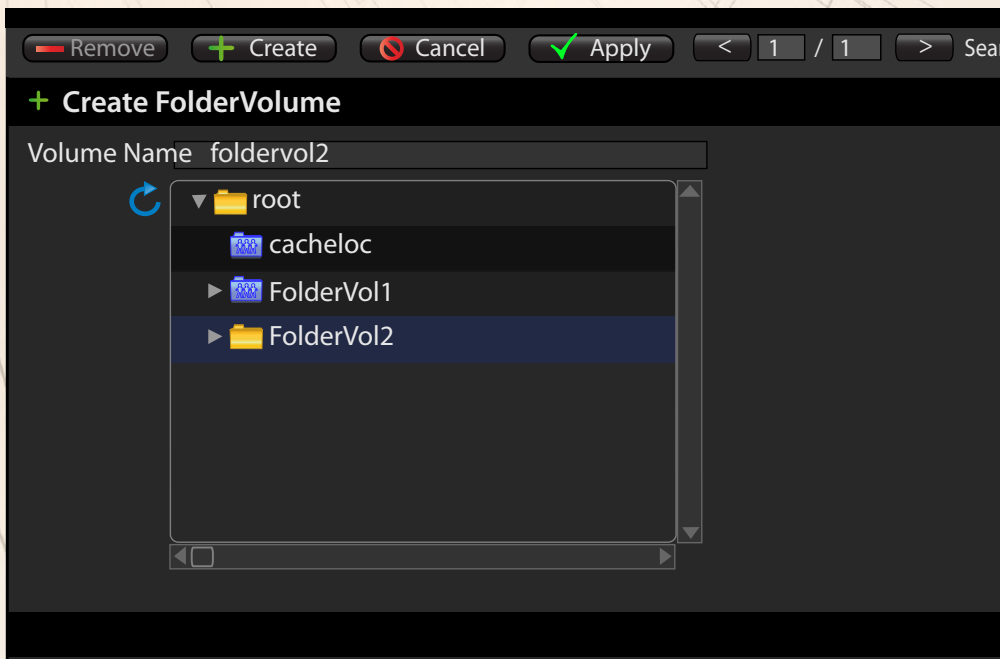


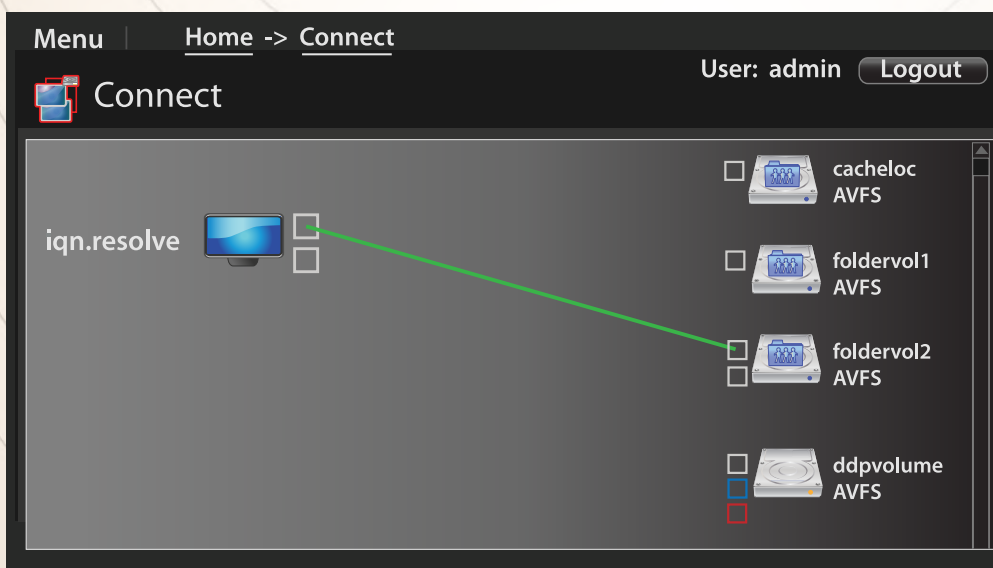
## How Does It Work? 1-3

DP storage servers are special and different from all others. DDP and DDP Clusters have one file system called "ddpvolume", which holds all files, folders and folder volumes.

The first picture shows the top level called: root.

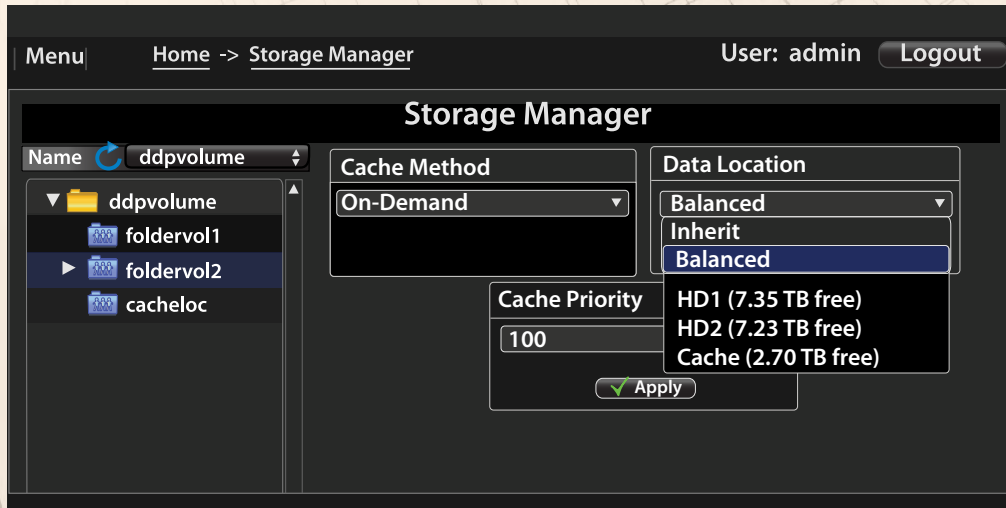


Let's give this folder volume properties: FolderVolume ...

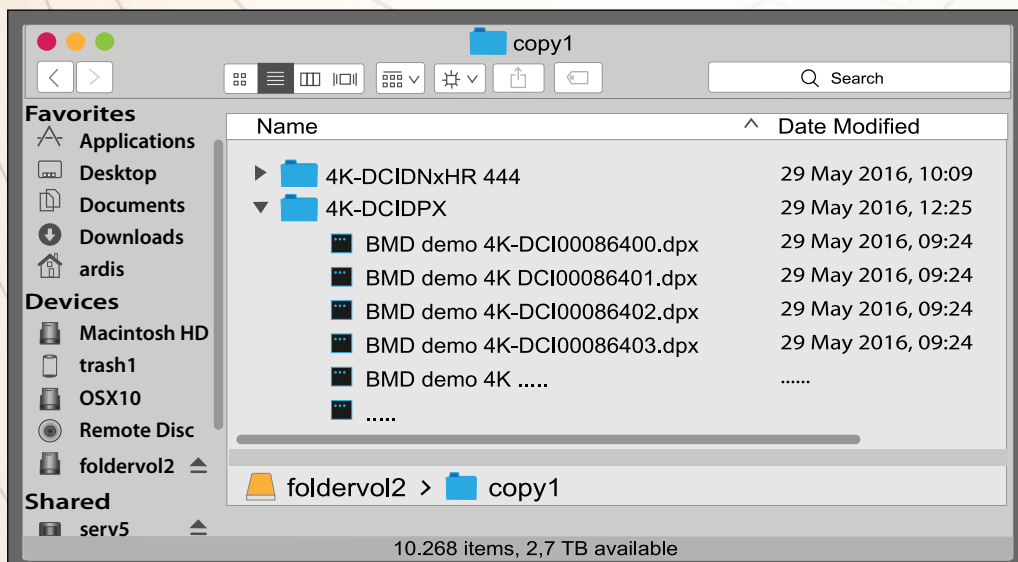


... so that it can be connected as a volume to desktop Resolve via iSCSI / AVFS Protocol

## How Does It Work? 2-3



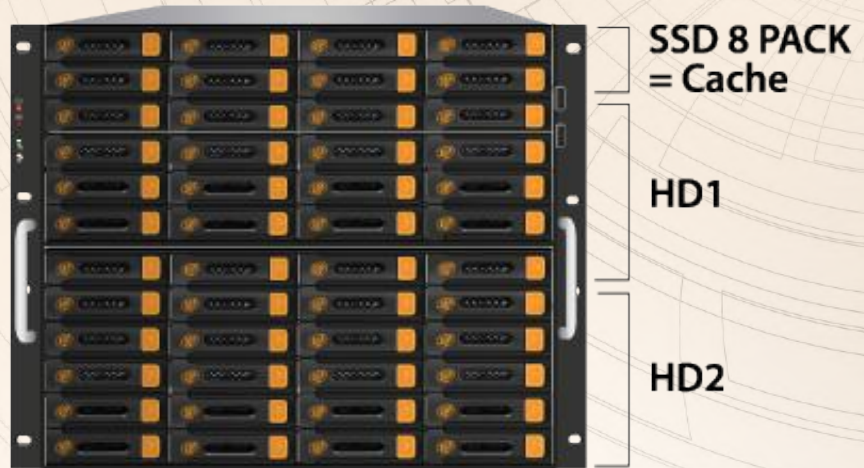
There are 3 Data Locations: HD1, HD2 and Cache.  
Let's decide that folder and file data of this Folder Volume is ingested / copied Load Balanced to HD1 and HD2.  
Let's also decide that the file data is cached: On-Demand.



This means that: File xx.400.dpx is on HD1, File xx.401.dpx on HD2 and File xx.402.dpx on HD1 etc. So all data of a file is either on HD1 or HD2 and cached.

## How Does It Work? 3-3

Data Locations HD1, HD2, Cache and many others can be within 1 DDP or on multiple DDPs, all within One Namespace: DDP Cluster with Parallel Data Access.

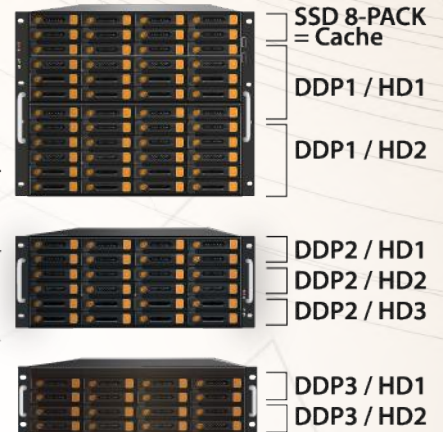


- \* DDP Cluster with 8 Data Locations, one is cache
- \* Desktops have Parallel Data Access
- \* Any DDP type dating 7 years back can be part of a Cluster
- \* All within One Namespace

### DDP Cluster



Ethernet switch



What does this mean for existing and new DDP customers?  
DDP users benefit from:

- \* A large increase in performance due to **Load Balancing**
- \* Full control of SSD Cache to get large **increase in performance** where and when it is needed
- \* **Mixing DDPs** of different types/build dates in a DDP Cluster
- \* **No directory changes** while adding storage or DDPs
- \* Linear or tailor made performance and capacity scaling: **Scale Out**
- \* Writing data to two DDPs in parallel: **Mirroring**