



# **StratiSTOR**

Massively scalable software-defined storage cluster

### **SD Storage Cluster**

StratiSTOR is a massively scalable software-defined storage cluster that delivers enterprise-class storage services for the most demanding environments without limits.

Legacy storage architectures are ill-equipped to meet the demands of today's rapidly evolving IT landscapes. As enterprises continue to grow, the volume of data they generate reaches unprecedented levels, surpassing the capabilities of outdated systems.

## **StratiSTOR**

- Rapid Provisioning, Deployment and Expansion
- Hardware Agnostic
- Support for VMs and Containers
- Eliminate Rip-and-Replace
- Eliminate Migration Cycles
- Eliminate Future Capacity
  Concerns
- Eliminate Future Performance Concerns

#### Software-Defined

Software allows for maximum flexibility. Typically deployed on bare-metal physical hardware given its nature as a production tier-1 storage platform, it also can be deployed on any public or private cloud platform. Customers who choose to deploy in a public cloud platform are usually seeking a SAN-like experience in the cloud where performance is typically poor or unpredictable.

### Scalability

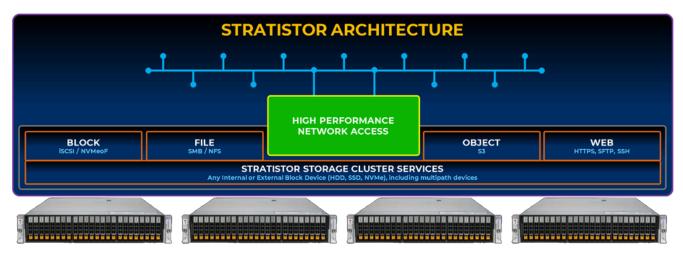
No defined limitations on storage capacity, node count or performance. Start with three nodes and scale to 300, start with 10 terabytes of capacity and scale to 10 exabytes, need 100k IOPS or 30 million. The software will take you wherever you need to go.

## Storage Cluster

Compared to traditional storage systems which have a finite amount of capacity, performance and redundancy, storage clusters are not subject to these limits. Clusters are made up of server nodes (or controllers) which collectively operate as a single entity and can scale vertically (aka. capacity) or horizontally (aka. controller or node count) as necessary.

## **Enterprise-class**

Enterprise-class refers to a platform's reliability. With a storage cluster, multiple **simultaneous** failures can occur such as drive failures, network failures, entire node failures, even an entire site failure which will not result in an outage.



STRATISTOR architecture diagram illustrating a high-performance, software-defined storage cluster delivering unified block (iSCSI/NVMeoF), file (SMB/NFS), object (S3), and web (HTTPS/SFTP/SSH) services. Built for scalability and performance, STRATISTOR supports internal and external block devices including multipath configurations, with seamless network access across enterprise environments.

### Traditional Storage Systems



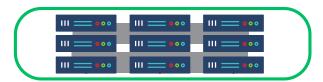
### Legacy Architecture

Isolated storage form islands which cannot interoperate or share data and contribute their capacity and performance independently.

- Limited Hardware Choice
- Limited Scale
- Limited Performance
- Limited Availability
- Forms Islands
- Heavy Initial Cost
- **EOL** Migration

# VS

### StratiSTOR Storage Cluster



### StratiSTOR Architecture

StratiSTOR forms a unified storage system which operates as a single system and scales capacity and performance linearly.

- Use Anv Hardware
- Unlimited Scale
- Unlimited Performance
- **Unlimited Availability**
- Unified System Grow-As-You-Go
- No Migration... Ever



# **Deployments**

### Single-Node

Ideal for test/dev, branch offices, or small environments. Provides block, file, and object access in a compact, resilient form. Offers fast deployment and centralized management for edge or remote workloads.

## Large-Scale Clusters

Built for enterprise-scale operations that demand extreme scalability and throughput. Ideal for use in data centers, Al training infrastructure, video archives, or scientific computing where petabyte-scale storage is the norm.

#### Multi-Node Cluster

For mid-size production environments that require high availability and performance. Supports virtualization platforms, backup targets, file sharing, and content repositories — all with automatic failover and load balancing.

### Federated Multi-Site Clusters

Used to provide SAN-like experience in the cloud where storage performance is largely unpredictable due to the shared and often overcommitted nature of public cloud resources.