the balance between the rate of asset generation and the available volumetric storage capacity

and turkeys). Simple database systems will have difficulty modeling these relation

In addition, for the self-managing and self-tuning capabilities of future

× Using continuous versioning for intrusion detection and determining what application

Isolation for data inte

Debat

Function	Fixed

LONG-TERM STORAGE

Participants

Tom Ruwa

manage the records) enabled the records' preservation. The "Y2K" endeavors provided a good

When data resides in

interact with a document in a meaningful way – is semantic continuity, i.e., preserving our capacity to interact with

References

[Bearman]

[Rabin] Michael O. Rabin, “Efficient Dispersal of Information for Security, Load Balancing, and Fault Tolerance,” *Journal of the ACM*, **36**, 2, pp. 335-348 (1989).

[Rothenberg] Jeff Rothenberg, “Avoiding Technological Quicksand: Finding a viable technical foundation for digital preservation,nce,

Belatedly, the group recognized that it had not dealt adequately with the reality that completely

Up-to-date access to a

inherent in the basic pervasive storage model,

to share objects (possibly using separate instances). These capabilities, constrained by the proverbial “speed of light”, require research into the issue of data consistency. What can be

- Why do we need autonomics?
- What's really important in data management?
- Can we build autonomic systems with middleware?
- Can we focus solely on the storage system?
-

Self-configuring systems

“rules of thumb” or “best practices.” In all of these cases, autonomics has the potential to speed up and improve the state of the art and lead to new business opportunities.

What’s really important in data management?

We also discussed what was most important about storage management. Without a doubt, the answer was “don't lose the data.” As one of us succinctly put i98 3.02 186.14815 670.