Amanda Rossetti

Thin provisioning is a promising new transformational technology that is less than two years away from becoming mainstream. Thin provisioning takes all of the space in a machine and allocates the perfect amount of storage for each separate application. This technology will help us utilize the full potential space on each server making it so we do not need as many physical servers, thus reducing costs. We should implement this thin provisioning in order to stay ahead of our competitors.

Thin provisioning allows us to only dedicate the necessary amount of storage to each application while still having the ability for the applications to grow in the future. Thin provisioning is used with virtual machines. Virtual machines are when you create smaller, virtual servers out of a larger physical server. Each virtual machine can have storage and capacity added and taken away as needed. As the applications grow, we can add more storage to certain virtual machines as necessary. This means we can give more capacity to some virtual machines, by taking it from others that do not require as much storage. This will eliminate the waste of resources that we currently have, which are caused by over allocated storage.

Thin provisioning saves us money on energy costs because there will no longer be unallocated disk space using unnecessary energy. Cooling costs will also be reduced, since we will not have to cool the unused disk space. By utilizing more of our servers, the same power consumption supports more data. Whatever boost in capacity we see will equal a reduction of that much on annual storage cost because we will not be paying for unused servers. We should implement thin provisioning because it will reduce cost and increase space.


   <http://wikibon.org/wiki/v/Thin_Provisioning_the_Cure_for_Wasted_Space_in_Storage_Infrastructures>.
