SAS

Serial Attached SCSI (**SAS**) is a data transfer technology designed to move data to and from computer storage devices such as hard drives and tape drives.

A typical Serial Attached SCSI system consists of the following basic components:

1. An **Initiator** is a device that originates device service and task management requests to be processed by a target device and receives responses for the same requests from other target devices. Initiators may be provided as an on-board component on the motherboard (as is the case with many server-oriented motherboards) or as an add-on host bus adapter.
2. A **Target** is a device containing logical units and target ports that receives device service and task management requests for processing and sends responses for the same requests to initiator devices. A target device could be a hard disk or a disk array system.
3. A **Service Delivery Subsystem** is the part of an I/O system that transmits information between an initiator and a target. Typically cables connecting an initiator and target with or without expanders and backplanes constitute a service delivery subsystem.
4. **Expanders** are devices that are part of a service delivery subsystem and facilitate communication between SAS devices. It facilitates connection of multiple SAS End devices to a single initiator port.