Secondary storage, in the context of computer systems, refers to non-volatile storage devices that hold data and programs for long-term use.They offer relatively small capacities compared to other storage devices but are convenient for expanding the storage capabilities of mobile devices.Here are some common examples of secondary storage devices: Hard Disk Drives (HDDs): HDDs consist of spinning magnetic disks or platters that store data using magnetism.Optical Discs: Optical discs such as CDs, DVDs, and Blu-ray discs store data using laser-etched pits on a reflective surface.Unlike primary storage, which includes RAM and cache memory and is volatile (meaning it loses its contents when the power is turned off), secondary storage retains data even when the power is removed.Secondary storage devices are typically used for storing operating systems, applications, user data, and other files that need to be preserved beyond the immediate needs of the computer's operation.They are often used for distributing software, music, movies, and other multimedia content but have largely been replaced by other storage technologies in many applications.

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