**01. A DISK is a circular platter constructed of nonmagnetic material, called the substrate, coated with a magnetizable material.**

**02. Data are recorded on and later retrieved from the disk via a conducting coil named the HEAD.**

**03. Data is organized on the platter in a concentric set of rings called TRACKS.**

**04. To increase density in a straightforward CAV system, modern hard disk systems use a technique known as MULTIPLE ZONE RECORDING , in which the surface is divided into a number of concentric zones.**

**05. In a FIXED-HEAD disk there is one read-write head per track and all of the heads are mounted on a rigid arm that extends across all tracks.**

**06. In a MOVABLE-HEAD disk there is only one read-write head mounted on an arm that can be extended or retracted to be able to be positioned above any track.**

**07. The FLOPPY disk is a small, flexible platter and the least expensive type of disk.**

**08. WINCHESTER heads are used in sealed drive assemblies that are almost free of contaminants and the head is actually an aerodynamic foil that rests lightly on the platter’s surface when the disk is motionless.**

**09. On a movable-head system, the time it takes to position the head at the track is known as seek time.**

**10. The time it takes for the beginning of the sector to reach the head is the rotational delay (rotational latency).**

**11. The RAID is a data storage virtualization technology that combines multiple physical disk drive components into a single logical unit for the purposes of data redundancy, performance improvement, or both.**

**12. RAID levels 2 and 3 make use of a parallel access technique in which all member disks participate in the execution of every I/O request.**

**13. RAID levels 4 through 6 make use of an independent access technique that allows separate I/O requests to be satisfied in parallel.**

**14. A solid state drive is a memory device made with solid-state components that can be used as a replacement to a hard disk drive.**