Seek, Rotate, **Transfer**

Data is either read from or written to the surface.

➡ Depends on RPM and sector density
   With typical 100+ MB/s it takes 5μs / sector (512 bytes)

✓ Pretty Fast

Workload

So ...

- seeks are slow

- rotations are slow

- transfers are fast

What kind of workload is fastest for disks?

- Sequential : access sectors in order (transfer dominated)

- Random : access sectors arbitrarily (seek+rotation dominated)

➡ Disk Scheduler decides which I/O request to schedule next

- First Come First Served (FCFS)

- Shortest Seek Time First (SSTF)

- Elevator Scheduling (SCAN) commonly used on Unix