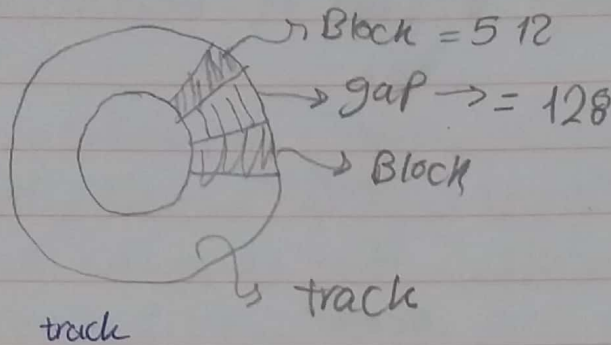


sec 1 DB Sheet 1

13.23



20 gap (بقي)

$$\# \text{ blocks / track} = 20$$

$$\# \text{ tracks / surface} = 400$$

$$\# \text{ double sided disks} = 15$$

a) $\text{useful cap.} = 20 \times 512$

$\text{total cap.} = 20 \times 512 + 20 \times 128 = 12800 \text{ bytes}$

b) $\# \text{ Cylinder} = \# \text{ tracks} = 400$

c) $\text{cylinder useful cap} = 2 \times 15 \times (20 \times 512)$

15

tracks

useful size

track الوحد

d) $\text{disk useful cap} = \text{cylinder useful cap} \times 400$

400

400 cylinders

$\text{disk total cap} = \text{total cap} \times 400$

e) $\text{speed} = 2400 \text{ rpm}$

transfer rate = $\text{track cap} \times \text{rpm} = \frac{12800 \times 2400}{60 \times 10^3} = 512 \text{ bytes/ms}$

512 bytes/ms

$\text{Block transfer time} = \frac{\text{transfer rate}}{\text{Block size}} = \frac{512}{512} = 1 \text{ Msec}$

average rotational delay 8

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 2400 & \longrightarrow & 1 \text{ minute} \\ \text{rotation} & & \\ \text{oo} & & \\ \frac{2400}{60 \times 10^3} & \longrightarrow & \frac{1}{60 \times 10^3} \text{ msec} \end{array}$$

$$\text{oo} \quad \frac{24}{600} \text{ rev} \longrightarrow 1 \text{ msec}$$

$$1 \text{ rev} \longrightarrow \text{P msec} \longrightarrow \frac{600}{24} = 25 \text{ msec}$$

25 msec ← بين اللفة الواحدة يعني

$$\text{avg rotational delay} = \frac{25}{2} = 12.5 \text{ msec}$$

بناح اللفة

$$\text{bulk transfer rate} = 512 \times \frac{B}{B+G}$$

512 ← B
 512 ← B+G → 128
 128 ← G

transfer rate
 transfer rate
 track useful cap * rpm

512 ← B
 512 ← B+G → 128
 128 ← G

512 ← B
 512 ← B+G → 128
 128 ← G

$$R) \text{ avg seek time} = 30 \text{ msec} \leftarrow \text{loc arm}$$

الوقت الذي ينفذه كلنا في الـ loc

$$\text{time on average to read one block} = \text{avg seek time} + \text{avg rotational delay} + \text{Block transfer time}$$

(1) الف
 (2) الحركة الدائرية

$$= 12.5 + 30 + 1 = 43.5$$

g) to transfer 20 random blocks = $20(12.5 + 30 + 1)$

تکثیر لایه consecutive seek و rotation در محاسبه
 هر واحد به یک هارد و را به یک بیت هارد نظر آخری یا ال
 gaps لایه صفر وقت را می آید از head و آن تا یک بیت هارد مقابل

$$20 \text{ Consecutive} = 12.5 + 30 + \frac{20(512 + 128)}{512}$$

= ✓

ار gaps لایه
 transfer Time
 ال gaps

13.24] $r = 20000$ records \Rightarrow name = 30 bytes

SSN = 9 "

Address = 40 "

Phone = 8 "

Bd = 8 "

SEX = 1 "

MAJ. = 4 "

Mino. = 4 "

class. = 4 " , int

DEG. = 3 bytes

Block size = 512 bytes (given)

a) record size = $30 + 9 + 40 + 9 + 8 + 3(4) + 3 = 113 \text{ bytes}$

$$b) bPr = \left\lfloor \frac{\text{Block size}}{\text{Record size}} \right\rfloor = 4$$

ال block
 ال واحد هارد

$$\# \text{ of blocks} = \frac{20000}{4} = 5000$$

avg linear search blocks

c) i) seek + rotational delay + $\frac{5000}{2}$ (transfer time)

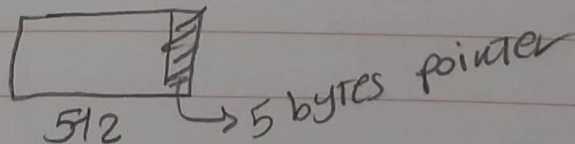
ii) (seek + " + transfer time) $\frac{5000}{2}$ " " " " blocks

d) (seek + " + transfer time) $\lceil \log_2 5000 \rceil$

عدد ال blocks الى الـ على
binary search on avg

13.25 الفرق في السؤال ده ان ال records مت كملها قد
بقره فوانا بحسب ال avg record length
= $field_1 \times count_1 + field_2 \times count_2 + \dots$

→ we use a spanned record organization



$$\# \text{ Blocks} = \left\lceil \frac{(512 - 5)}{\text{avg R length}} \right\rceil$$