

1705045

(2) type

a) Storage of first track in one platter =

$$= 20000 \times 2000 \times 512 \text{ Byte}$$
$$= 2.048 \times 10^{10} \text{ Byte}$$
$$= 20.48 \text{ GB}$$

Storage of second type track

$$= 20000 \times 1500 \times 512 \text{ Byte}$$
$$= 1.536 \times 10^{10} \text{ Byte}$$
$$= 15.36 \text{ GB}$$

Storage in third type = $10000 \times 1000 \times 512 \text{ Byte}$

$$= 5.12 \text{ GB.}$$

b) Storage in one platter = $2 \times (20.48 + 15.36 + 5.12) \text{ GB}$

$$= 81.92 \text{ GB}$$

[2 sides]

c) Storage of the disk = $5 \times 81.92 \text{ GB}$

$$= 409.6 \text{ GB}$$

[5 platters]

①

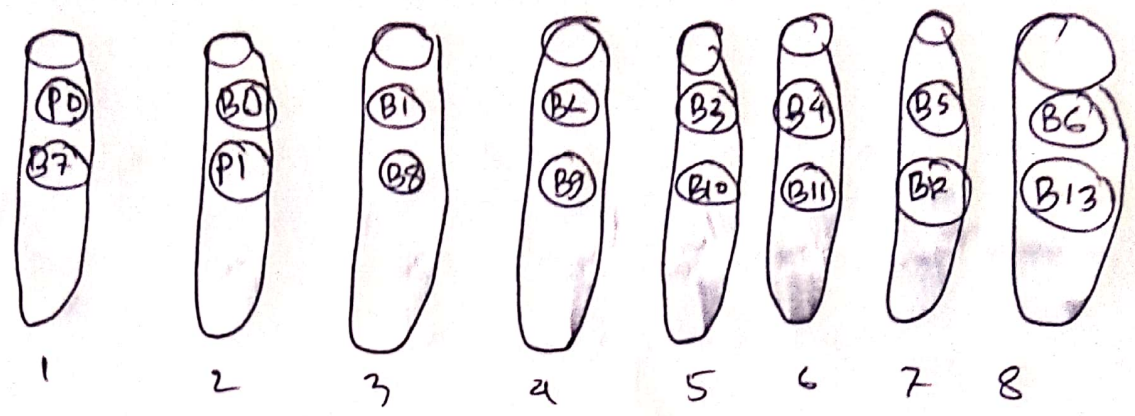
Secondary Storage:-

It is in second level of storage hierarchy. It is non-volatile storage. So, it persists contents when power shuts down.

It ^{has} ~~is~~ moderately fast access time. It means its access time is faster than ~~the~~ tertiary storage, and slower than ~~second~~ primary storage.

It includes flash memory and magnetic disks. These are important for programs and long term data. ~~So, it~~

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P0, P1 are parity blocks.

Parity blocks are distributed among disk to increase ~~the~~ reliability. So, if one disk fails, it would not be very significant. If we have ~~at~~ parity blocks in same disk, it would be less reliable in case of disk failure.

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Record	start byte -	end byte	block number
Record 0	0 - 1199		1
Record 1	1200 - 2399		1
2	2400 - 3599		1
3	3600 - 4799		1, 2
4	4800 - 5999		2
5	6000 - 7199		2
6	7200 - 8399		2, 3
7	8400 - 9599		3
8	9600 - 10799		3
9	10800 - 11999		3
	12000 - 13199		