1. **The sum of the seek time, if any, and the rotational delay equals the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_, which is the time it takes to get into position to read or write. Once the head is in position, the read or write operation is then performed as the sector moves under the head; this is the data transfer portion of the operation and the time for the transfer is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**  
   **a. Access time, transfer time (Thời gian truy cập, thời gian chuyển giao)**  
   b. Transfer time, access time  
   c. Lag time, exchange time  
   d. Exchange time, lag time
2. **RAID is a set of physical disk drives viewed by the operating system as a single logical drive.**  
   **a. True**  
   b. False
3. **RAID 0 is non-redundant.  
   a. True**  
   b. False
4. **RAID 1 is mirrored data.**  
   **a. True**  
   b. False
5. **Striped data is when the disk is divided into strips; these strips may be physical blocks, sectors or some other unit.  
   a. True**  
   b. False
6. **Data is written onto a magnetic disk through a mechanism based on the fact that electricity flowing through a coil produces a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?  
   a. Magnetic field**  
   b. Electrical flux  
   c. Track on a sector  
   d. None of these answers are correct
7. **Data is read onto a magnetic disk through a read head that consists of a partially shielded \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sensor.  
   a. Magnetoresistive**  
   b. Electrical flux  
   c. Conduit  
   d. Track
8. **On a magnetic disk. data is organized on the platter in a concentric set of rings, called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Data are transferred to and from the disk in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. For a disk with multiple platters, the set of all the tracks in the same relative position on the platter is referred to as a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
   a. Tracks, sectors, cylinder**  
   b. Sectors, tracks, cylinder  
   c. Cylinder, tracks, sectors  
   d. None of these answers are correct
9. **Seek time is the time it takes to position the head at the track on a movable-head system.**  
   **a. True**  
   b. False
10. **Once the track is selected, the disk controller waits until the appropriate sector rotates to line up with the head. The time it takes for the beginning of the sector to reach the head is known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
    a. Rotational delay**  
    b. Lag time  
    c. Random read  
    d. Access time
11. **Data are transferred to and from the disk in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**A. tracks  
    B. gaps  
    **C. sectors**  
    D. pits
12. **In most contemporary systems fixed-length sectors are used, with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bytes being the nearly universal sector size.**A. 64  
    B. 128  
    C. 256  
    **D. 512**
13. **Scanning information at the same rate by rotating the disk at a fixed speed is known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
    A. constant angular velocity**  
    B. magnetoresistive  
    C. rotational delay  
    D. constant linear velocity
14. **The set of all the tracks in the same relative position on the platter is referred to as a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**  
    A. floppy disk  
    B. single-sided disk  
    C. sector  
    **D. cylinder**
15. **The sum of the seek time and the rotational delay equals the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which is the time it takes to get into position to read or write.  
    A. access time**  
    B. gap time  
    C. transfer time  
    D. constant angular velocity
16. **Data are recorded on and later retrieved from the disk via a conducting coil named the \_\_\_read\_\_\_\_\_.**
17. **Data is organized on the platter in a concentric set of rings called \_\_\_tracks\_\_\_\_\_.**
18. **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.**
19. **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.**
20. **The \_\_\_floppy\_\_\_\_\_\_ disk is a small, flexible platter and the least expensive type of disk.**
21. **On a movable-head system, the time it takes to position the head at the track is known as \_\_\_\_seek time\_\_\_\_\_\_.**
22. **The time it takes for the beginning of the sector to reach the head is known as \_\_\_\_\_rotational delay\_\_\_\_\_.**
23. **The \_\_redundant array of independent disks strategy employs multiple disk drives and distributes data in such a way as to enable simultaneous access to data from multiple drives, thereby improving I/O performance and allowing easier incremental increases in capacity.**
24. **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.**
25. **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.**