# Disk Management, Scheduling, and Protection

#### **Magnetic Disk Structure**

In modern computers, most of the secondary storage is in the form of magnetic disks. Knowing the structure of a magnetic disk is necessary to understand how the data in the disk is accessed.

### **Important Disk Terms**

Seek Time: Time to position the disk arm over the track.

Rotational Latency: Time for the sector to rotate under the read/write head. Transfer Time: Time to transfer data based on disk speed and bytes. Disk Access Time = Seek Time + Rotational Latency + Transfer Time. Response Time: Average time spent by a request waiting for I/O operation.

### **Disk Scheduling Algorithms**

- 1. FCFS (First Come First Serve): Requests handled in arrival order.
- 2. SSTF (Shortest Seek Time First): Request with minimum seek time served first.
- 3. SCAN (Elevator Algorithm): Arm moves in one direction, then reverses.
- 4. C-SCAN (Circular SCAN): Arm moves circularly instead of reversing.
- 5. LOOK: Like SCAN but reverses only at last request, not end of disk.
- 6. C-LOOK: Like C-SCAN but jumps only between last requests.

## **Disk Management**

Utility in OS to create, delete, and format partitions, assign drive letters, and manage file systems.

## **Swap-Space Management**

OS can copy a memory page to swap space on disk to free up RAM.

## **Protection and Security**

Protection: Mechanism controlling access to resources.

Security: Ensures system integrity and prevents unauthorized access.

#### **Goals of Protection**

- Prevent destructive behavior
- Ensure fair resource use
- Enforce usage policies

#### **Domain of Protection**

Domain specifies resources a process may access.

Domain = set of pairs.

## **Access Matrix**

General model of protection using a matrix of domains and objects. Implemented as Global Tables, Access Lists, or Capability Lists.

# **Revocation of Access Rights**

Access rights may be revoked immediately, selectively, partially, or permanently. Schemes: Reacquisition, Back-pointers, Indirection, Keys mechanism.

**Example: Access Matrix** 

Domain/Object	File1	File2	Printer
Domain1	Read	Read/Write	_
Domain2	_	Read	Print