

Capacity of a disk:

- Size of Sectors: 4KB or 16KB
 - o Bigger Sectors to eliminate wasting space with gap (only good for smaller capacity disks)
- Stack numbers
 - o 400 sectors/track
- Cooked Capacity

4KB/Sector

400 Sectors/Track

300RPM = 50RPS

$1/50 \text{ sec} = 0.02 \text{ sec}$ for one revolution

Seek 0.005 Sec, read one sector

- Best case: no seek, revolve around that one sector- one sector
 - o $1/400 \times 1/50 \text{ sec}$
- Worst case: revolve all around
 - o $1/50 + 0.005 +$
- Avg case: seek but wait for half revolution

Seek (move files around/jumping around)

- Track request: 200,201, 200, 100, 201, 101, 100 (FIFO: Slow)
 - o SSTF (shortest seek time first): 200->200->201->201->101
 - o Elevator (keep going up until reach the destination)
 - Keep going one direction then go all the way down (repeat)
 - Reverse direction
 - 200->200->201->201[reverse]->101->100->100

RAID

- Independent
- Mirror
 - o Recover one when the other fail
- Parody

P D D D D

- gives protection not usually good enough but know which disk failing by eliminating the disk with parity disk.
- Know which failed by CRC, or when overheating
- Parody disk tend to fail, need frequent replacement, usually distributed across.
- Strip (allow things to be done in parallel) Files, faster.

Network

- IP address (temp address): 32 bits (x.x.x.x) $\Rightarrow 2^{32}$ possible addresses (not all usable)
 - Roughly 4 billion
 - Change into IPv4 (32bits) $\Rightarrow 2^{32}$
 - Then IPv6 (128bits) $\Rightarrow 2^{128}$
- MAC address (physical address): ~48 bits
 - Burned into the device
- Layers
 - Applic.
 - TCP/IP
 - Transport- more controll about connection type
 - Broken to small pieces(DDP)
 - Arrive at same sequence (TCP-voice)
 - No network no security problem (traditionally)
 - NW layer(IP)
 - HW DL Block-MAC
 - SW DL (String bits)- MAC
 - Physical (Wireless/Wired communication)