# Question 1

A sector or block is the smallest unit of storage on a hard disk drive (HDD). Sectors are used to store a fixed amount of data, typically 512 bytes, and are arranged in concentric circles on the disk platters. The operating system can read and write data to and from the disk by accessing these sectors.

# Question 2

Tracks are concentric circles on the disk platters of a hard disk drive (HDD) that contain the sectors used for storing data.

# Question 3

Cylinders are vertical slices of the disk platters that extend from the top to the bottom of the stack of disks in an HDD. Each cylinder contains the same track number on each disk surface.

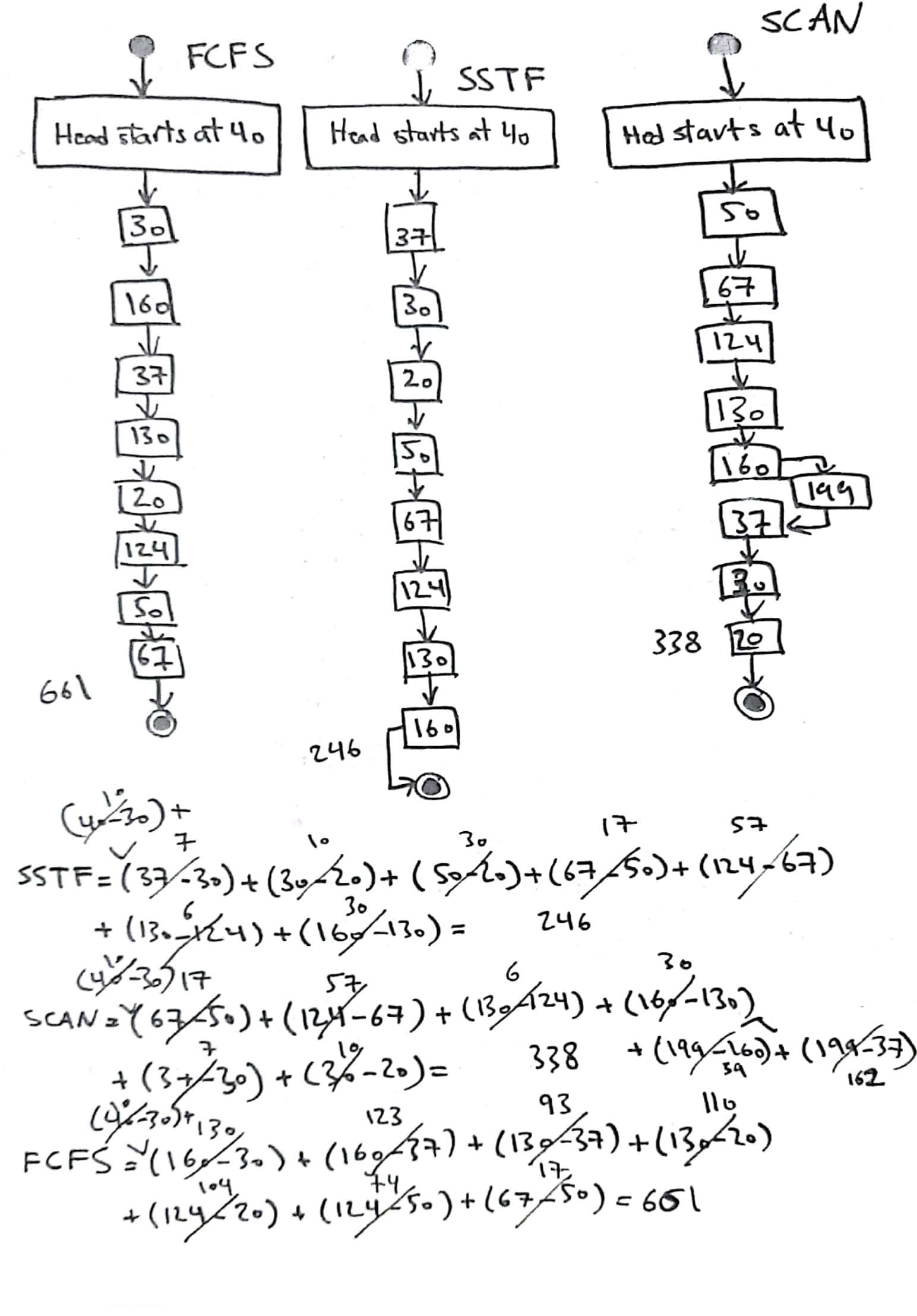
# Question 4

Clusters are groups of sectors (blocks) on a HDD that are allocated together for storing files.

# Question 5

* **Seek time** is the time taken to locate the disk arm to a specified track where the data is to be read or write.
* **Rotational latency** is the time taken by the desired sector of the disk to rotate into a position so that it can access the read/write heads.
* **Transfer time** is the time taken to transfer data and depends on the rotating speed of the disk and the number of bytes to be transferred.
* **Disk access time** is the sum of seek time, rotational latency, and transfer time. It represents the total time taken to read or write data to or from the disk.

# Question 6



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