

## Exercise Sheet 4

### Exercise 1 (Hard Disk Drives)

1. Explain what sectors (= blocks) in HDDs are.
2. Explain what tracks in HDDs are.
3. Explain what cylinders in HDDs are.
4. Explain what clusters in HDDs are.
5. Draw the structure of a hard disk drive schematically. Explain with your drawing(s) the meaning of the following terms:
  - a) Sector (= Block)
  - b) Track
  - c) Cylinder
  - d) Cluster
6. Explain why the performance (especially the latency) of HDDs cannot be improved infinitely.
7. Name the factors that influence the access time of HDDs.
8. Describe the factors of subtask 7.

### Exercise 2 (Disk Geometry of HDDs)

An old HDD provides these information:

```
Western Digital WD Caviar 64AA           Enhanced IDE Hard Drive
Drive parameters      13328 cyl      15 heads      63 spt      6448.6 MB
S/N: WM653  321 5163      MDL: WD64AA - 00AAA4      DATE: 02 FEB 2000
```

1. Calculate the capacity of one disk of the HDD.  
(Provide the calculation steps!)
2. Calculate the capacity of one track of the HDD.  
(Provide the calculation steps!)
3. Calculate the total capacity of the HDD.  
(Provide the calculation steps!)

4. Do the information on the HDD describe the physical disk geometry?  
(*Explain your answer!*)

## Exercise 3 (Solid State Drives)

1. Explain why is it wrong to call SSDs Solid State Disks.
2. Name four advantages of SSDs over HDDs.
3. Name two drawbacks of SSDs over HDDs.
4. Explain why erase operations on flash memory are more complex than read operations.
5. Name an advantage and a drawback of NOR memory.
6. Name an advantage and a drawback of NAND memory.
7. Describe the difference between NAND memory of the categories Single-Level Cell (SLC), Multi-Level Cell (MLC) and Triple-Level Cell (TLC).
8. Describe why objective of using wear leveling algorithms with flash memory drives.

## Exercise 4 (RAID)

1. Mark the RAID levels that improve the data transfer rate for write.  
☐ RAID-0      ☐ RAID 1      ☐ RAID 5
2. Mark the RAID levels that improve the reliability.  
☐ RAID-0      ☐ RAID 1      ☐ RAID 5
3. Give the number of drives that are allowed to fail in a RAID 0 array without data loss.
4. Give the number of drives that are allowed to fail in a RAID 1 array without data loss.
5. Give the number of drives that are allowed to fail in a RAID 5 array without data loss.
6. Please comment the statement: „A RAID array can be used to replace the regular backup of important data“.

7. Explain why it is not useful to store all parity information on a single drive, but to distribute the parity information on all drives.
8. Give the net capacity of a RAID 0 array.
9. Give the net capacity of a RAID 1 array.
10. Give the net capacity of a RAID 5 array.
11. Explain how the parity information of a RAID 5 array are calculated.
12. Name one advantage and one drawback of software RAID compared with hardware RAID.

## Exercise 5 (Character Count, Time and Date, Aliases, Redirecting, Search for Files)

1. Create a file `Quote.txt` with this content by using the command `echo`:

```
Was man nicht weiß,  
das eben brauchte man,  
und was man weiß,  
kann man nicht brauchen.
```

Gothe (Faust)

2. Print out the number of characters in the file `Quote.txt` by using the command `wc`.
3. Print out the number of words in the file `Quote.txt` and redirect the output into the command `wc`.
4. Print out the calendar of the year 1999 and redirect the output into a new file `Calendar.txt`.
5. Use the command `date` to create an output in the shell with the current date and formatted like this example:

```
Heute ist Donnerstag, der 24. Oktober 2013.  
Es ist 16:08 Uhr und 07 Sekunden.  
In UNIX-Zeit ist es genau: 1382623687
```

Redirect the output in a way that it is attached at the file `Calendar.txt`.

6. Calculate the number of entries (files and directories) in the directory `/dev` with the command `wc`. Additionally, the processing speed must be measured.
7. Print out a list of existing aliases in the shell.

8. Create an alias `zeit`, which produces the output of subtask 6.
9. Remove the alias `zeit`.
10. Search with an appropriate command all files in your home directory, which match these search criteria:
  - Search only for files and not for directories or links.
  - The file name must contain the string `BTS` (case insensitive)
  - The files must belong to your user account (user ID).
  - The age of the files must be at least 1 day.
  - The last modification must have taken place more than 3 days ago.
  - The file size must be at least 10 kB.

For each file found, the number of lines must be printed out in the shell.