



THE FLOPPY HISTORY

Commercialisation

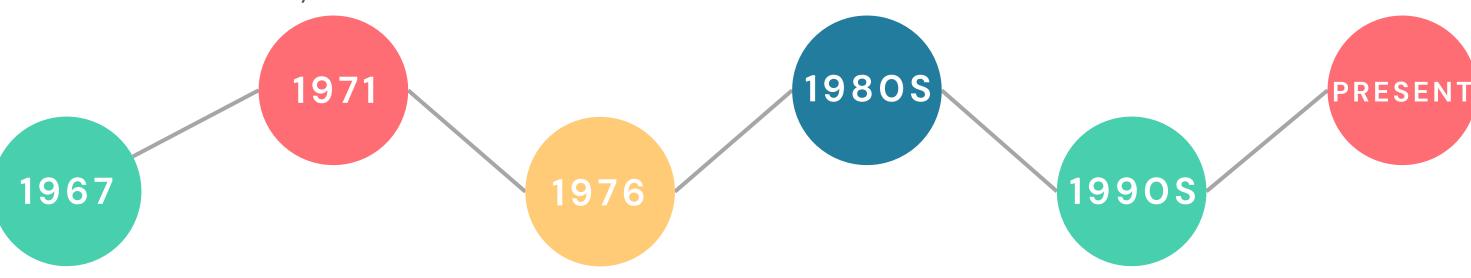
- Commercialised by IBM
- Disks now encased
- Other manufacturers catching on
- Portability of data

The Floppy Peak

- Various new and smaller formats introduced
- Adopted by Apple

The Legacy

- Immortalisation as the "Save" icon
- Legacy users still operate with floppy disks



Creation

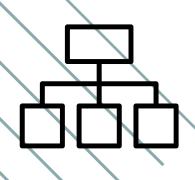
- First created by Donald L.
 Wartner, Herbert E.
 Thompson and their team at IBM
- Disks were 8" in diameter
- Capacity of 80 KB
- Diska bare and exposed

5.25" Floppy Enters

- Pioneered by Shugart Associates
- Capacity of 110 KB at peak
- Much less expensive to produce and purchase
- IBM created a high density version

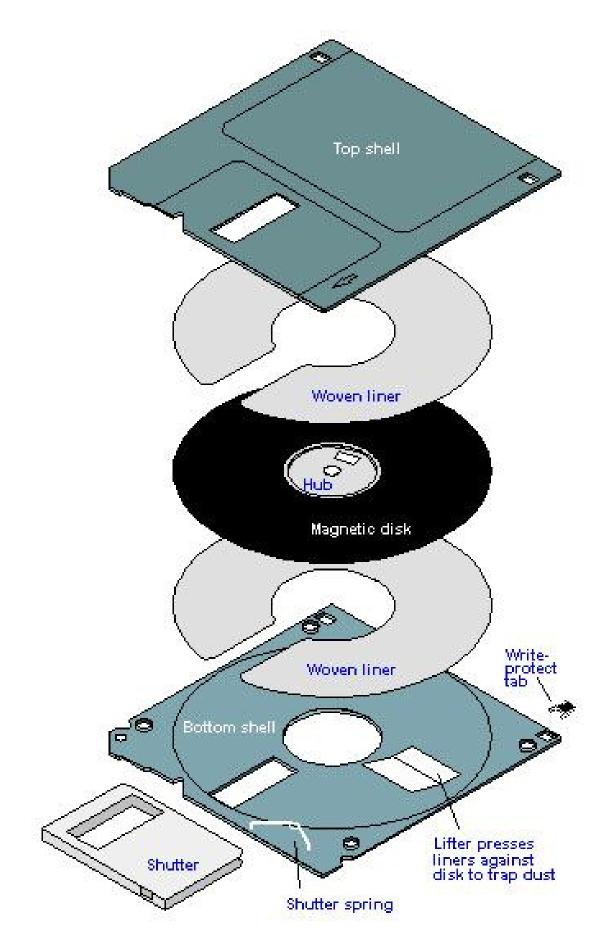
The Flop (Decline)

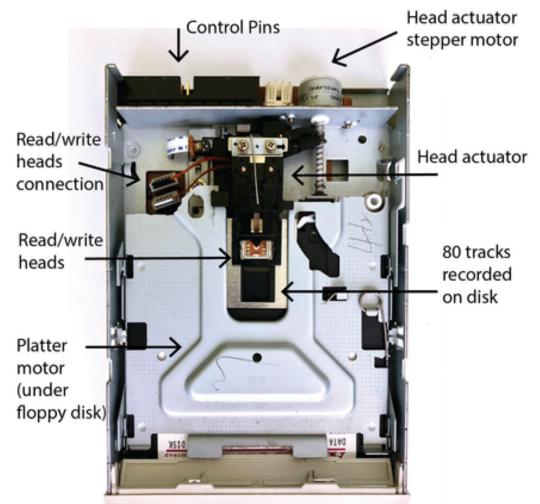
- Prevelance lasted a strong 40 years
- Cheaper, more efficient and voluminous mediums (CD, Solid State Storage)



THE FLOPPY STRUCTURE

- The only "Floppy" part is the magnetic disk
- Magnetic coating compounds:
 - DD: 2 μm magnetic iron oxide
 - HD: 1.2 μm cobalt– doped iron oxide
 - ED: 3 μm barium ferrite
- Design:
 - Pro: Intuative usage
 - Con: Prone to dust





DISK BUT MAKE IT FLOPPY

- Track: Circular strip of physical data blocks
- Sector
 - An element of a track
 - 512 bytes in size
- File Structure: FAT-12

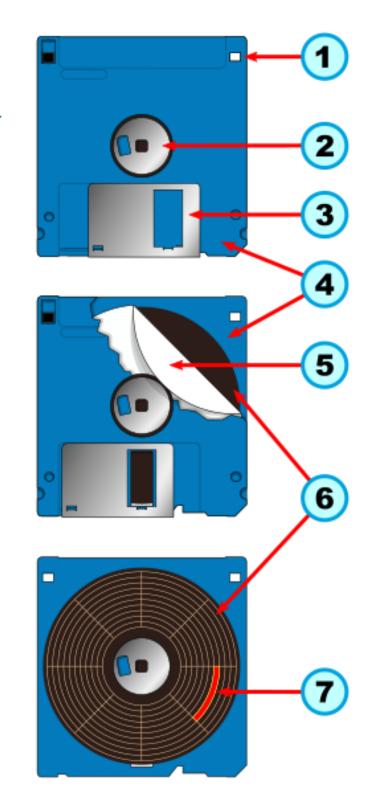


Diagram Labels:

- 1. A hole that indicates a high-capacity disk.
- 2. The hub that engages with the drive motor.
- 3. A shutter that protects the surface when removed from the drive.
- 4. The plastic housing.
- 5. A polyester sheet reducing friction against the disk media as it rotates within the housing.
- 6. The magnetic coated plastic disk.
- 7. A schematic representation of one sector of data on the disk; the tracks and sectors are not visible on actual disks.

FLOPERATIONS

Head

- Constant Angular Velocity
- Constant Linear Velocity
- Not always spinning

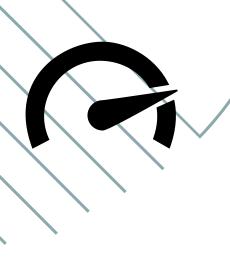
Sector

- Identifier Bits
- File Data
- CRC; Error correction

Track

- Hole punch
- Phototransistor





PERFORMANCE

- Intel 8271 Floppy Disk Controller:
 - Used in the late 1970s.
 - This was an 8-bit controller.
 - Operated in a machine clocked at 1 MHz.
 - Incurred a ~400ms spin-up cost.
 - Had a >50ms head seek time for reading a 40 track, single-sided, single-density, 5.25", 3 KByte/track disk.
 - The cost of bytes transferred was 4–8ms per byte written.
- Spin-Up Cost and Seek Overhead:
 - Reading/writing a >3 Kbyte file would incur over a second of spin-up and seek overhead.
 - This was before adding the cost of the bytes transferred.
- Sector Operations:
 - Tracks were typically partitioned into 128, 256, or 512– byte sectors (blocks).
 - A sector operation would incur a ~60ms penalty.
 - This was as the device waited for the desired sector to come under the head.

THANK YOU