

CSE 421/521 - Operating Systems
Fall 2014

LECTURE - XIX

MASS STORAGE & IO - I

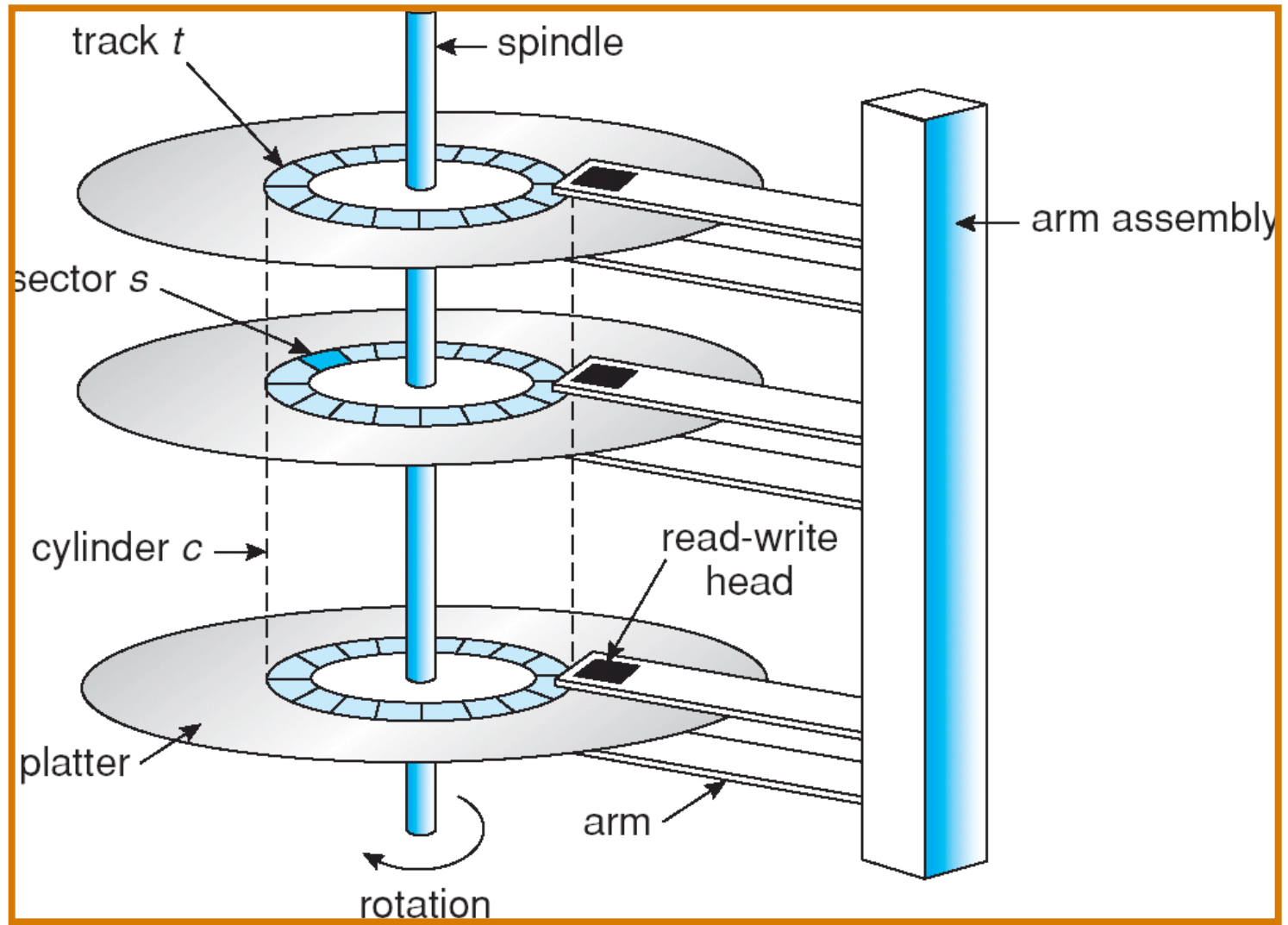
Tevfik Koşar

University at Buffalo
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Overview of Mass Storage Structure

- Magnetic disks provide bulk of secondary storage of modern computers
 - Drives rotate at 90 to 300 times per second
 - **Transfer rate** is rate at which data flow between drive and computer
 - **Positioning time (random-access time)** is time to move disk arm to desired cylinder (**seek time**) and time for desired sector to rotate under the disk head (**rotational latency**)
 - **Head crash** results from disk head making contact with the disk surface
- Solid State Disks becoming more popular
 - architecture similar to memory
 - an order of magnitude (or more) faster than magnetic disks

Moving-head Disk Mechanism

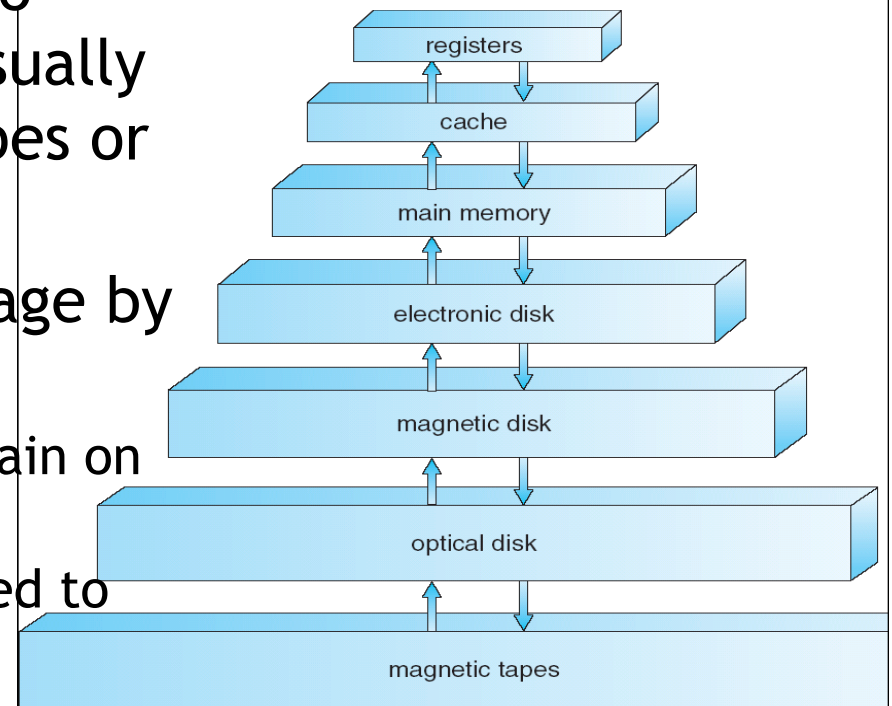


Overview of Mass Storage Structure (Cont.)

- Magnetic tape
 - Relatively permanent and holds large quantities of data
 - Access time slow
 - Random access ~1000 times slower than disk
 - Mainly used for backup, storage of infrequently-used data, transfer medium between systems
 - Kept in spool and wound or rewound past read-write head
 - Once data under head, transfer rates comparable to disk
 - Hundreds of TB typical storage
 - Common technologies are 4mm, 8mm, 19mm, LTO-2 and SDLT

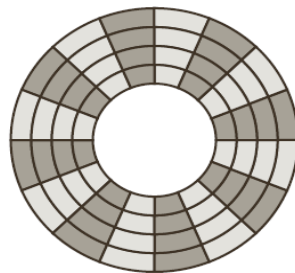
Hierarchical Storage Management (HSM)

- A hierarchical storage system extends the storage hierarchy beyond primary memory and secondary storage to incorporate tertiary storage – usually implemented as a jukebox of tapes or removable disks.
- Usually incorporate tertiary storage by extending the file system.
 - Small and frequently used files remain on disk.
 - Large, old, inactive files are archived to the jukebox.
- HSM is usually found in supercomputing centers and other large installations that have enormous volumes of data.

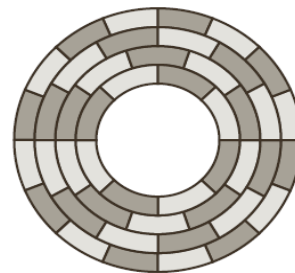


Disk Structure

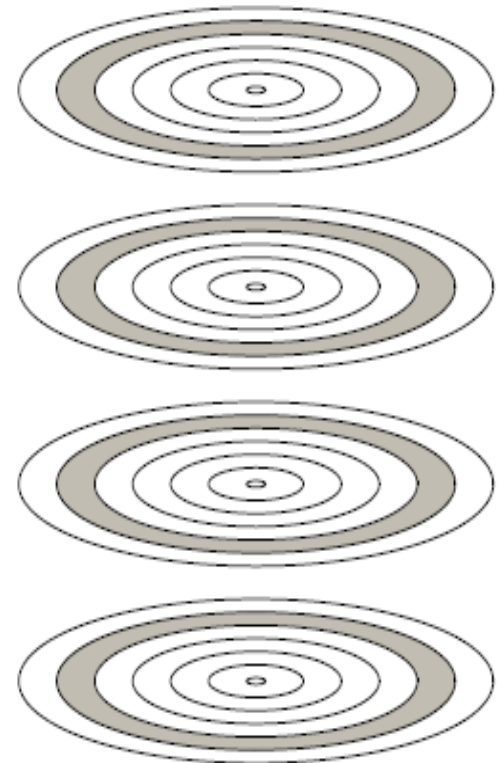
- Disk drives are addressed as large 1-dimensional arrays of *logical blocks*, where the logical block is the smallest unit of transfer.
- The 1-dimensional array of logical blocks is mapped into the sectors of the disk sequentially.
 - Sector 0 is the first sector of the first track on the outermost cylinder.
 - Mapping proceeds in order through that track, then the rest of the tracks in that cylinder, and then through the rest of the cylinders from outermost to innermost.



(a) Constant angular velocity



(b) Multiple zoned recording



Disk Scheduling

- The operating system is responsible for using hardware efficiently
 - for the disk drives, this means having a fast access time and disk bandwidth.
- Access time has two major components
 - *Seek time* is the time for the disk are to move the heads to the cylinder containing the desired sector.
 - *Rotational latency* is the additional time waiting for the disk to rotate the desired sector to the disk head.
- Minimize seek time
- Seek time \approx seek distance
- Disk bandwidth is the total number of bytes transferred, divided by the total time between the first request for service and the completion of the last transfer.

Disk Scheduling (Cont.)

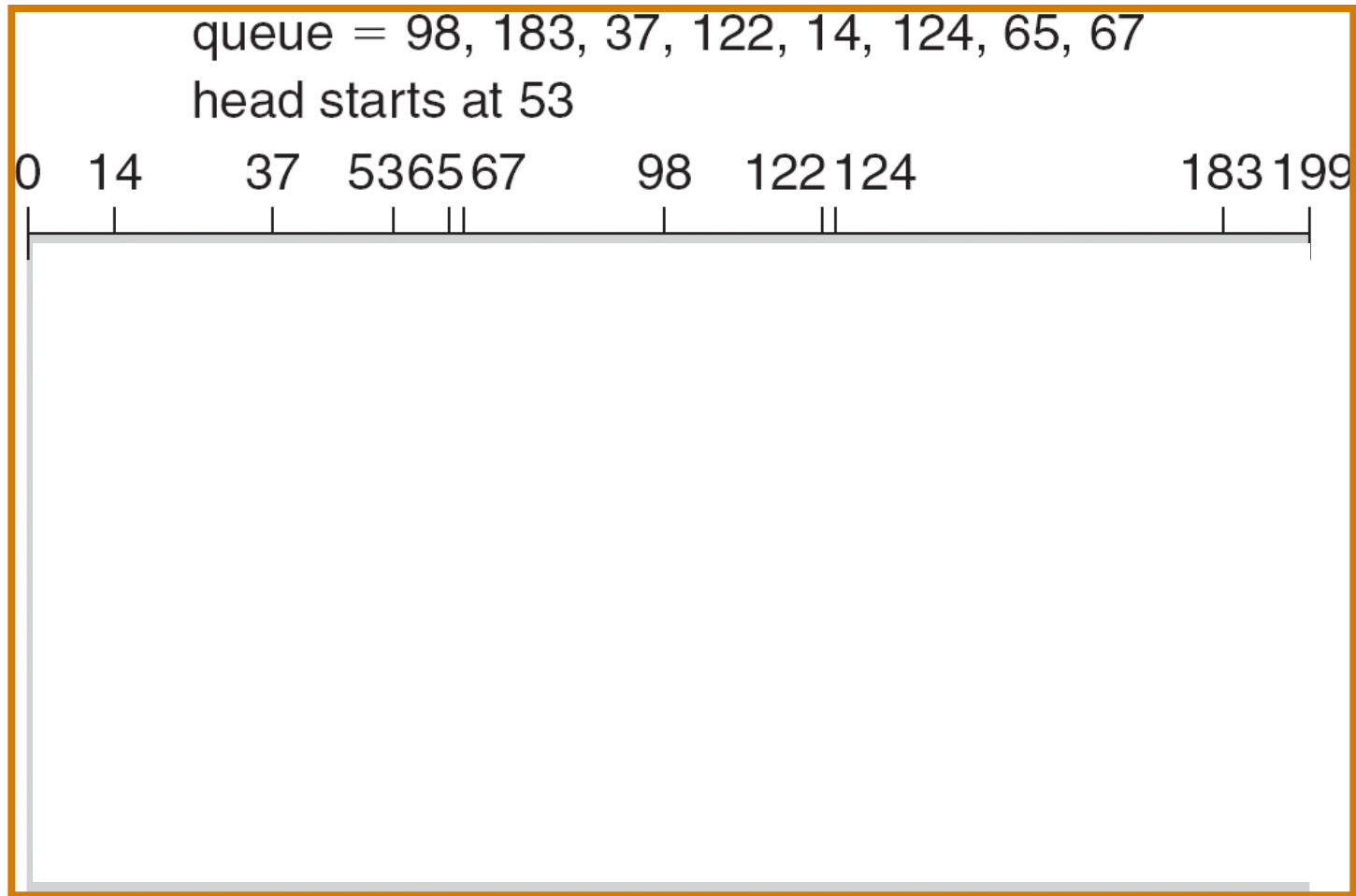
- Several algorithms exist to schedule the servicing of disk I/O requests.
- We illustrate them with a request queue (0-199).

98, 183, 37, 122, 14, 124, 65, 67

Head pointer at 53

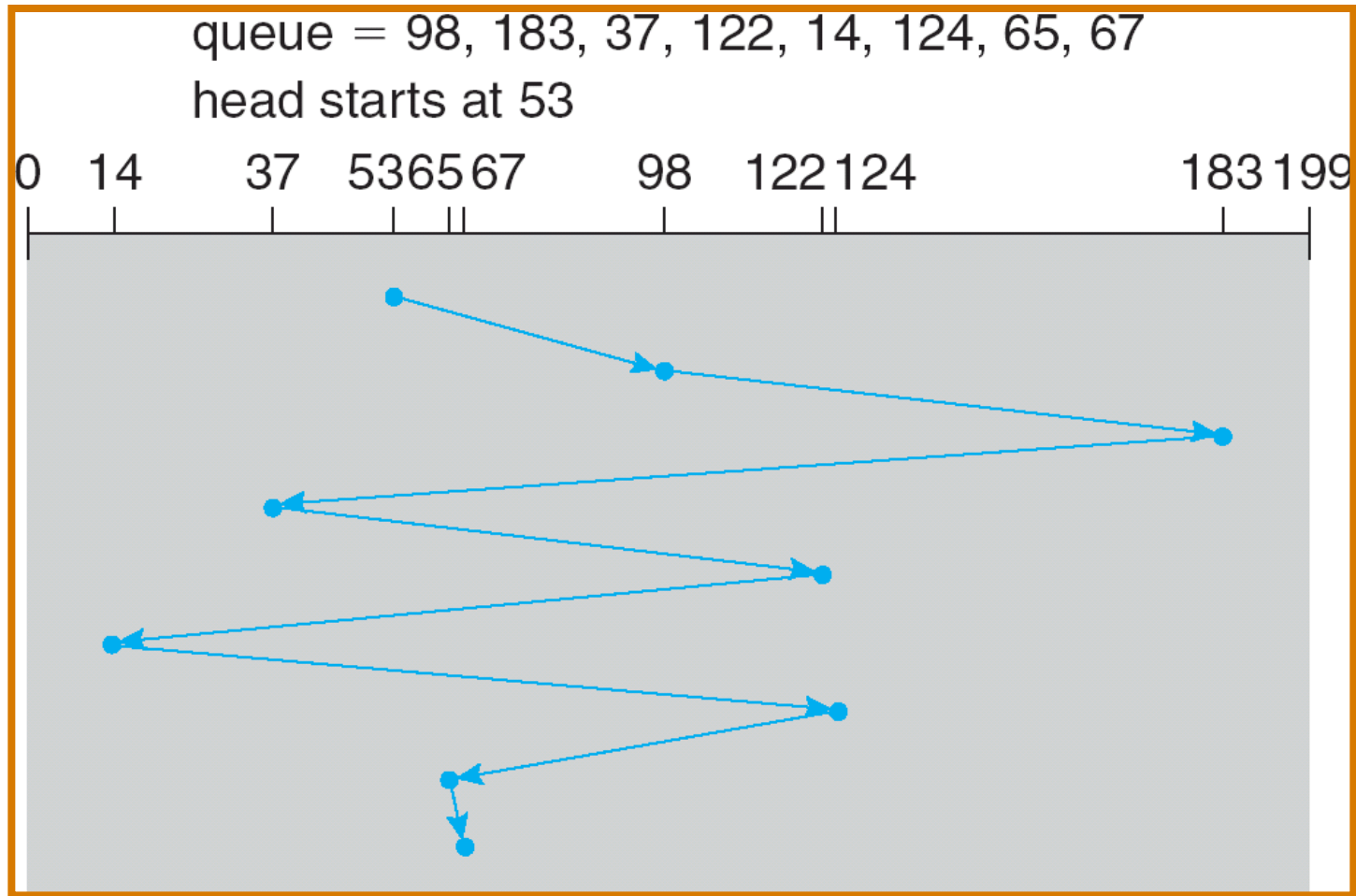
FCFS

Illustration shows total head movement of 640 cylinders.



FCFS

Illustration shows total head movement of 640 cylinders.



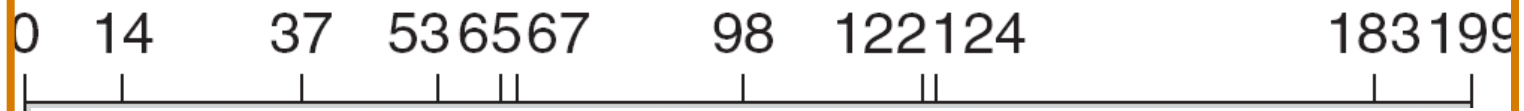
SSTF

- SSTF: Shortest Seek Time First Algorithm
- Selects the request with the minimum seek time from the current head position.
- SSTF scheduling is a form of SJF scheduling; may cause starvation of some requests.
- Illustration shows total head movement of 236 cylinders.

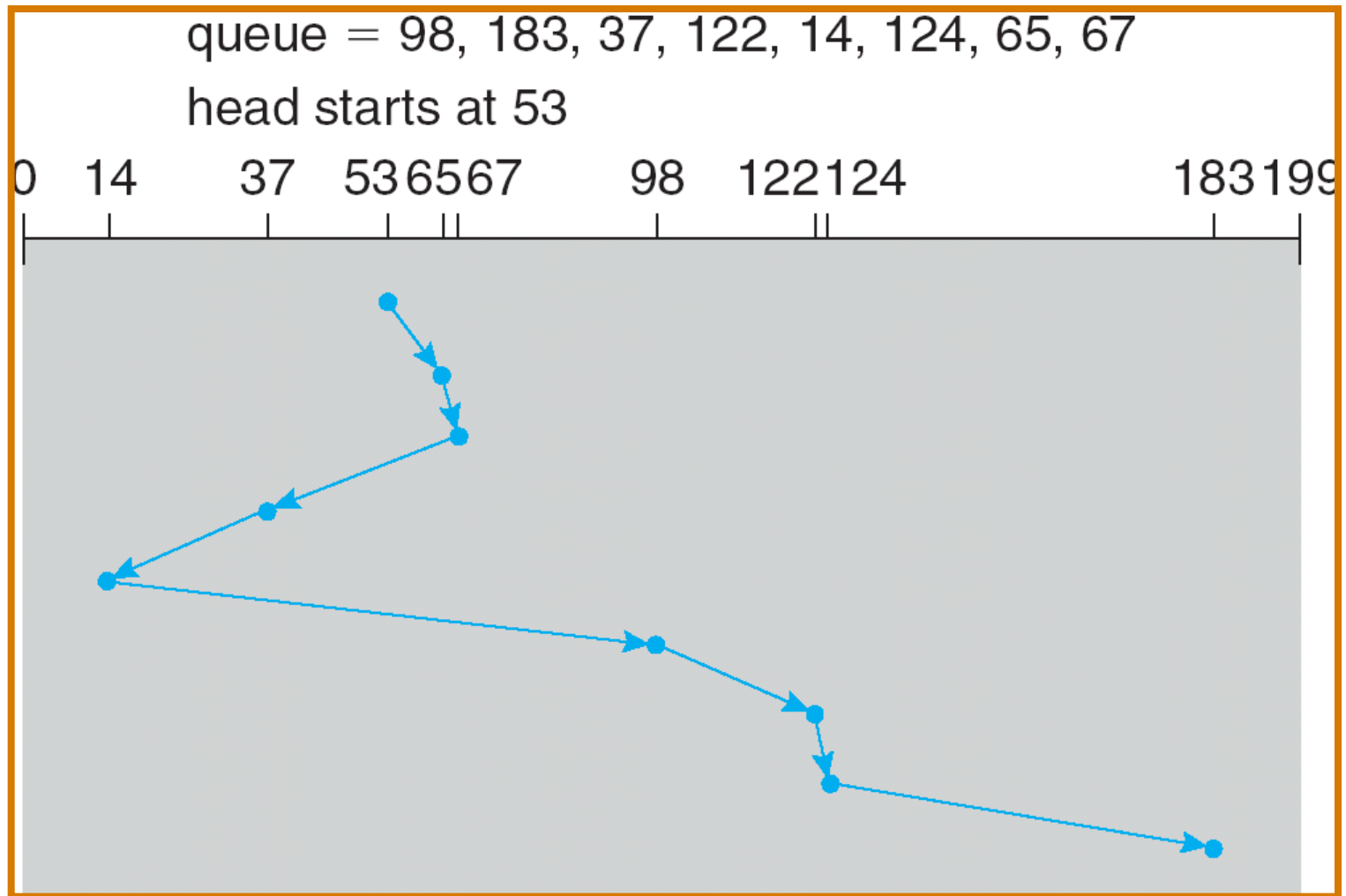
SSTF (Cont.)

queue = 98, 183, 37, 122, 14, 124, 65, 67

head starts at 53



SSTF (Cont.)



SCAN

- The disk arm starts at one end of the disk, and moves toward the other end, servicing requests until it gets to the other end of the disk, where the head movement is reversed and servicing continues.
- Sometimes called the *elevator algorithm*.
- Illustration shows total head movement of 208 cylinders.

SCAN (Cont.)

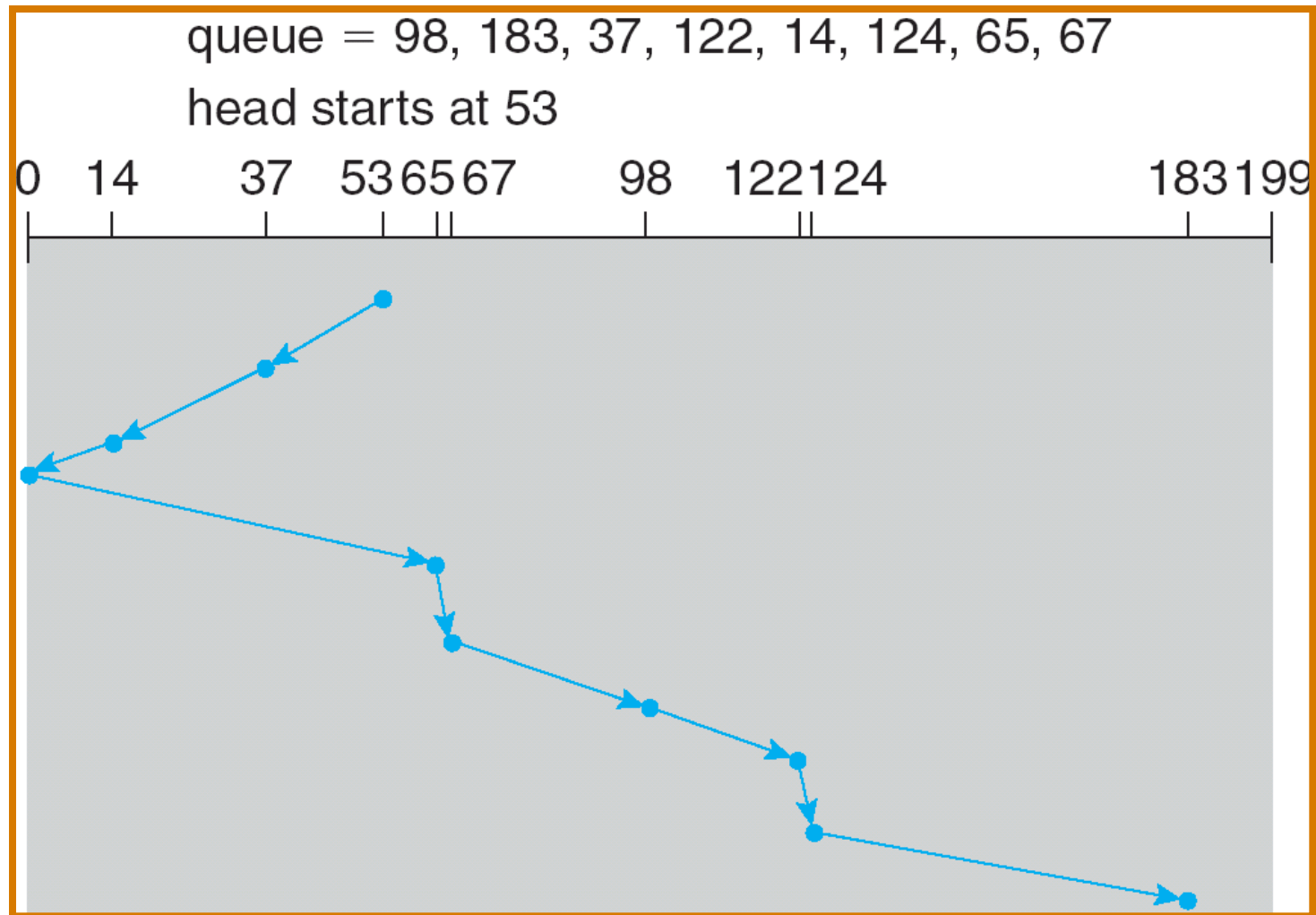
queue = 98, 183, 37, 122, 14, 124, 65, 67

head starts at 53

0 14 37 53 65 67 98 122 124 183 199



SCAN (Cont.)



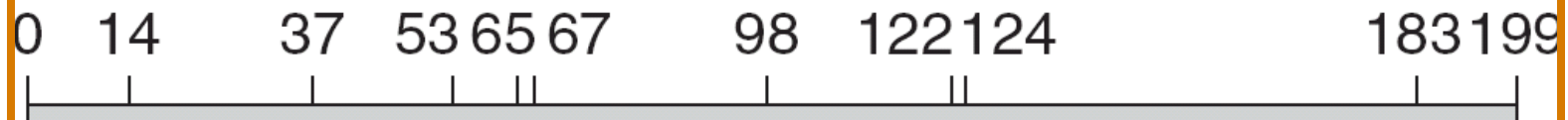
C-SCAN

- Provides a more uniform wait time than SCAN.
- The head moves from one end of the disk to the other servicing requests as it goes. When it reaches the other end, however, it immediately returns to the beginning of the disk, without servicing any requests on the return trip.
- Treats the cylinders as a circular list that wraps around from the last cylinder to the first one.

C-SCAN (Cont.)

queue = 98, 183, 37, 122, 14, 124, 65, 67

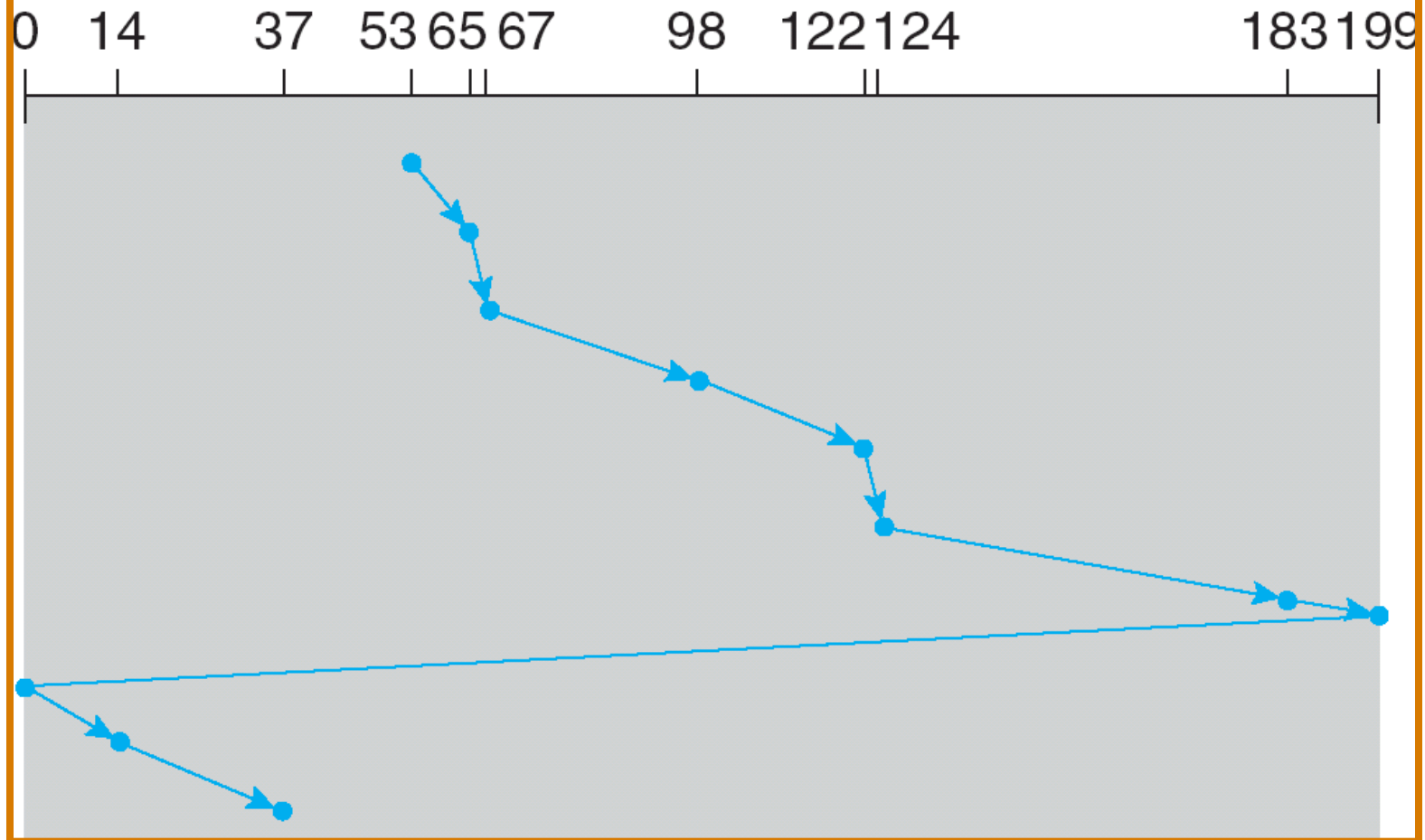
head starts at 53



C-SCAN (Cont.)

queue = 98, 183, 37, 122, 14, 124, 65, 67

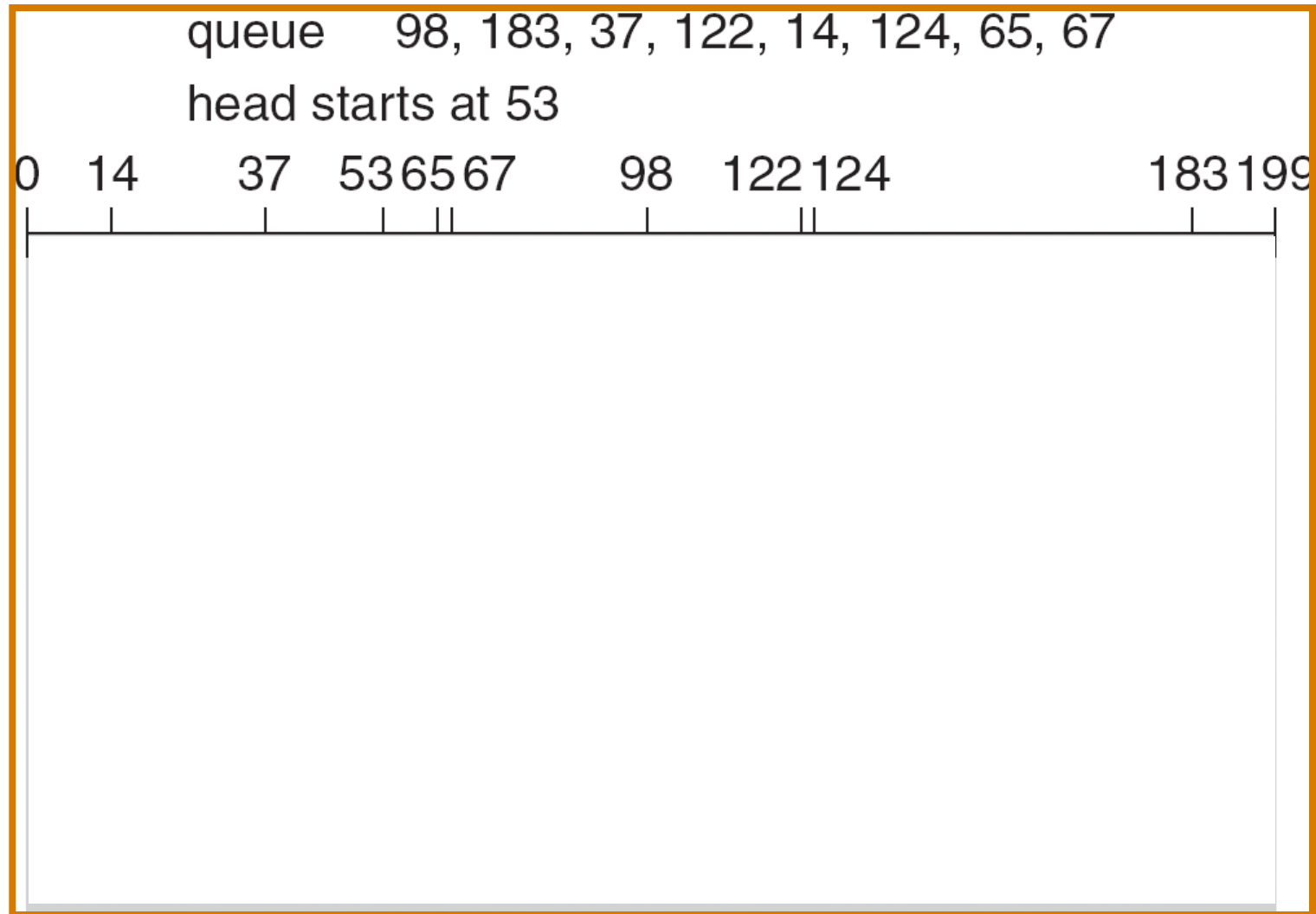
head starts at 53



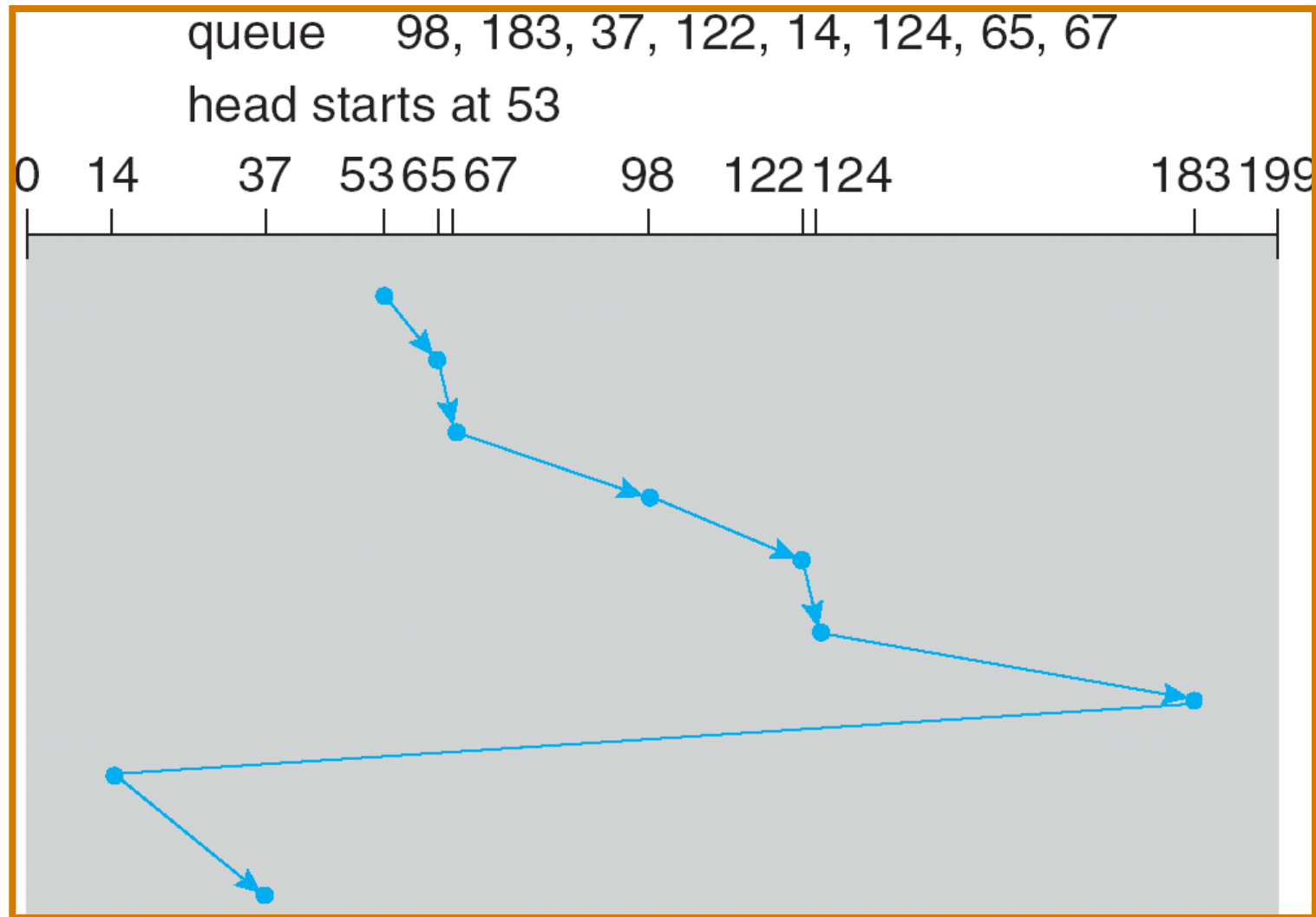
C-LOOK

- Version of C-SCAN
- Arm only goes as far as the last request in each direction, then reverses direction immediately, without first going all the way to the end of the disk.

C-LOOK (Cont.)



C-LOOK (Cont.)



Exercise

- ✓ assume sequence of requested tracks in order received by disk scheduler: 55, 58, 39, 18, 90, 160, 150, 38, 184
- ✓ assume disk head initially located at track #100
- ✓ disk has moved to track # 100 from track #44
- ✓ there are 200 total tracks on disk

- ✓ a) Show disk scheduling for FCFS, SSTF, SCAN, C-SCAN, LOOK, C-LOOK
- ✓ b) Compute total head movements for each

Exercise

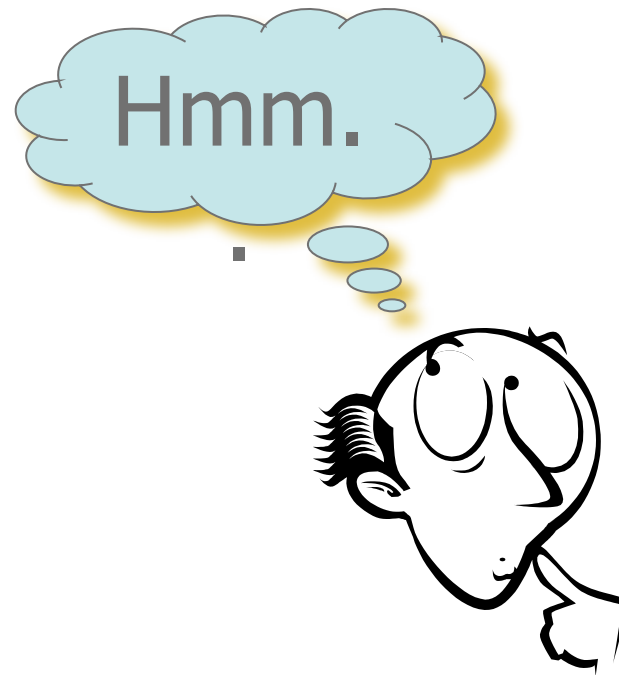
- ✓ assume sequence of requested tracks in order received by disk scheduler: 55, 58, 39, 18, 90, 160, 150, 38, 184
- ✓ Assume LOOK Algorithm....

0 18 38 39 44 55 58 90 150 160 184 200

Selecting a Disk-Scheduling Algorithm

- **SSTF** is common since increases performance over **FCFS**, but may cause starvation.
- **SCAN** and **C-SCAN** perform better for systems that place a heavy load on the disk, prevent starvation.
- **LOOK** and **C-LOOK** optimize SCAN and S-SCAN further.
- Performance depends on the number and types of requests.
- Requests for disk service can be influenced by the file-allocation method.
- The disk-scheduling algorithm should be written as a separate module of the operating system, allowing it to be replaced with a different algorithm if necessary.
- Either **SSTF** or **LOOK** is a reasonable choice for the default algorithm.

Any Questions?



Acknowledgements

- “Operating Systems Concepts” book and supplementary material by A. Silberschatz, P. Galvin and G. Gagne
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