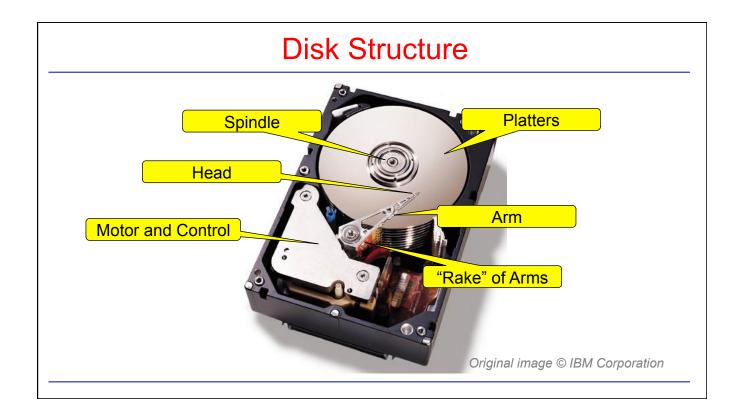
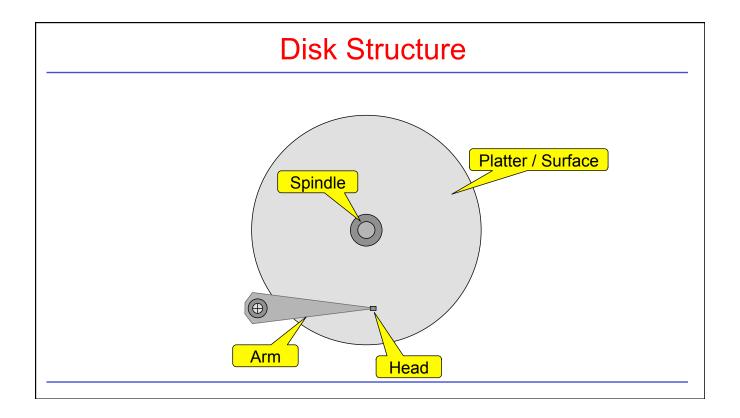
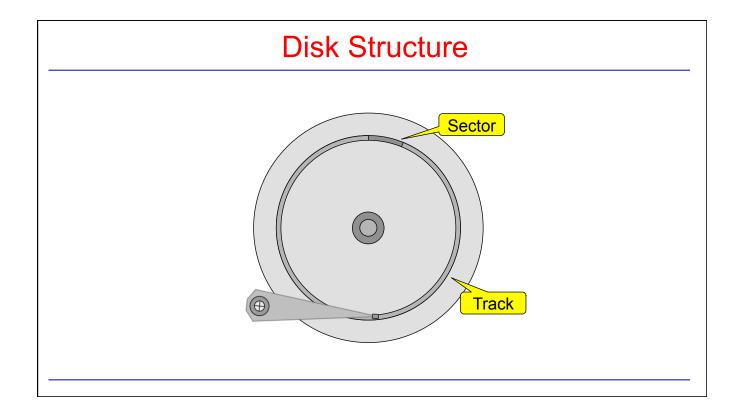
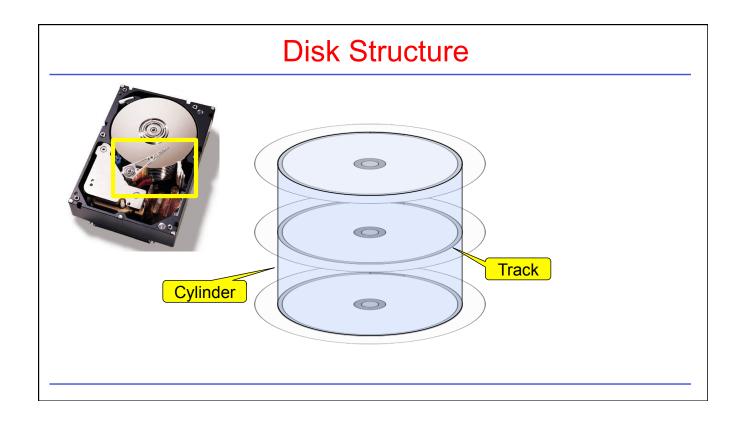
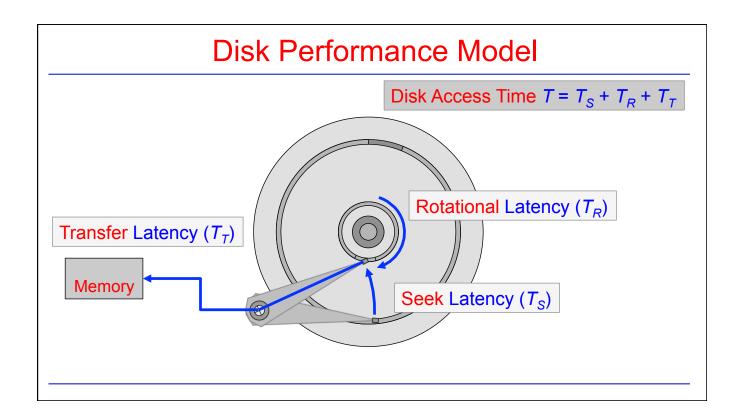
- Structure of a Hard Disk Drive
- Performance Modeling of Hard Disk Drives
- Disk Scheduling











Disk Performance Model

Seek Latency: T_s

 $T_s = m \times n + s$

n = number of tracks traversed

m = "track traversal time"

s = startup time

Rotational Latency: T_R

 $T_{R} = 1 / 2r$

r = # revolutions per time unit

Transfer Latency: T_{τ}

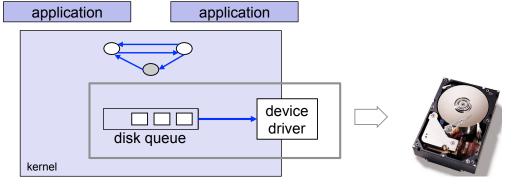
 $T_T = b / rN$

b = # bytes to be transferredN = number of bytes on track

Disk Access Time:

$$T = T_S + T_R + T_T$$

Disk Scheduling



Q: Does it pay off to think about scheduling policy in disk queue?

Evaluation: Compare time for service for given request sequence.

Distinguish only by cylinder.

Evaluation of Disk Scheduling

Seek Latency: T_s

n = number of tracks traversed

m = "track traversal time"

s = startup time

Rotational Latency: T_R

r = # revolutions per time unit

Transfer Latency: T_{τ}

b = # bytes to be transferred

N = number of bytes on track

Disk Access Time:

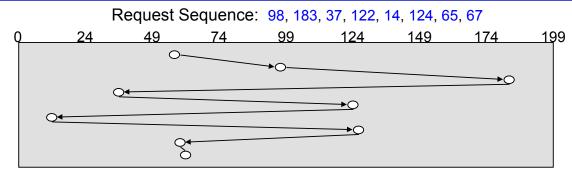
 $T_R = 1/2r$

 $T_s = m (n) s$

 $T_T = b / rN$

 $T = T_S + T_R + T_T$

FCFS Scheduling



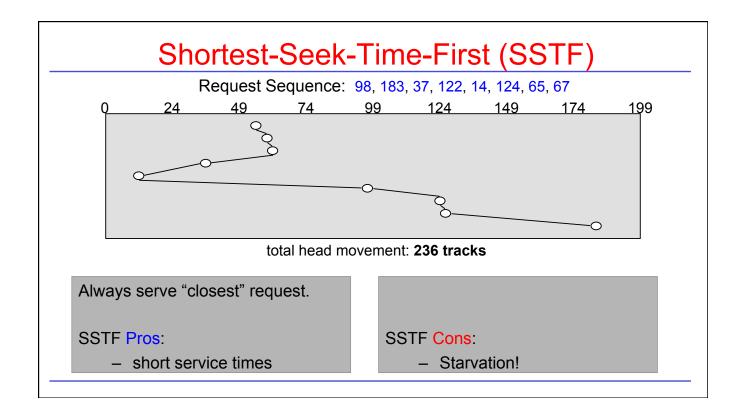
total head movement: 640 tracks

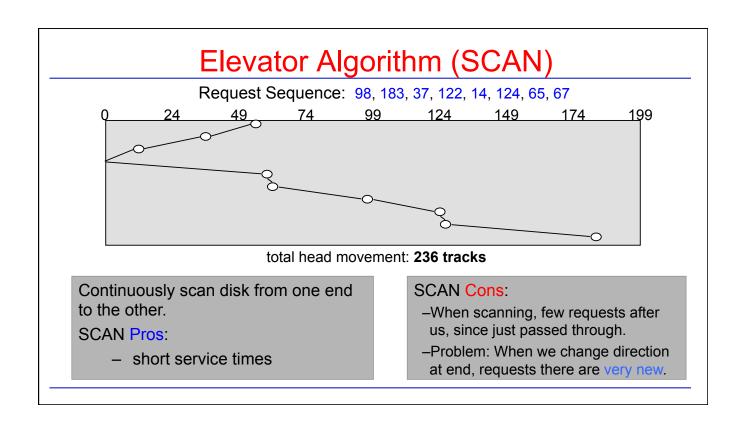
FCFS Pros:

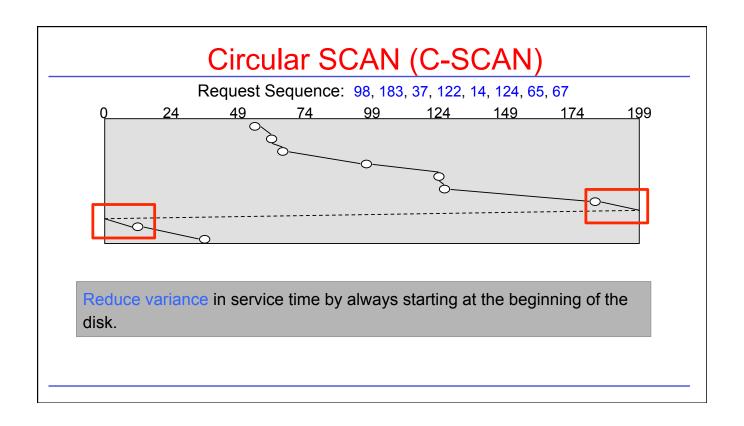
- simple
- fair

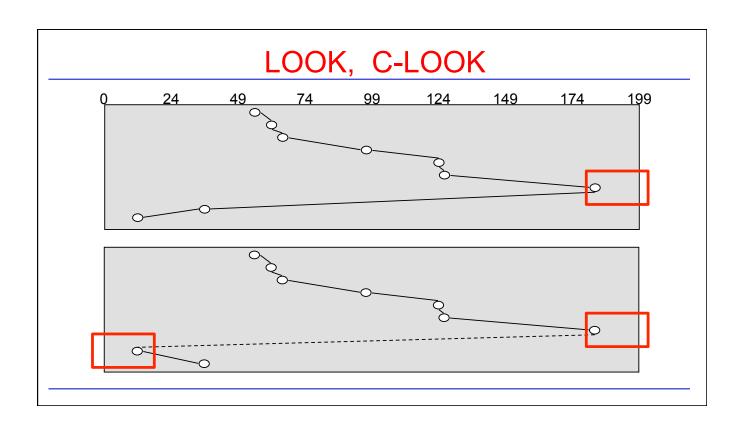
FCFS Cons:

poor average service time









- · Structure of a Hard Disk Drive
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