NOTE: The instructor notes are already added at the bottom of various slides in the respective lecture PPTs. Also, notes & explanation have been made available via additional slides (in conjunction with the author slides) and added to the lecture slide deck. Here are some additional notes and text book references:

Lecture PPT Filename	Slide Number	Notes/Explanation	Text Book Reference
Operating Systems Lecture 45-46 UNIT4_1	7	SATA – Serial Advanced Technology attachment – is cheaper than IDE and more commonly used now USB – Universal Serial Bus: normally has 4 pins Power, D+, D- and GND. Differential data signals are used to cancel out noise. SCSI – Small Computer System Interface – harder to configure, allows more hard disks per PC compared to IDE IDE – Integrated Drive Electronics which is cheaper but slower than SCSI	Section 12.1.1, Page 541
Operating Systems Lecture 50 UNIT4_4	13	Not all operating systems support both sequential and direct access for files. Some systems allow only sequential file access; others allow only direct access. Some systems require that a file be defined as sequential or direct when it is created. Such a file can be accessed only in a manner consistent with its declaration. We can easily simulate sequential access on a direct-access file by simply keeping a variable cp that defines our current position,	Section 10.2.2, Page 466
Operating Systems Lecture 52 UNIT4_6	4	Refer to mount man page or document for various options to mount a file system	Mount man page on Linux
Operating Systems Lecture 55-56 Unit4_9	9	Figure illustrates the allocation policies. Each row represents a sequence of set and unset bits in an allocation bitmap, indicating used and free blocks on disk. In the first case, if we can find any free blocks sufficiently near the start of the search, then we allocate them no matter how fragmented they may be. In the second case, we have not immediately found a free block close by, so we search forward for an entire free byte in the bitmap	Section 16.7.2, Page 727