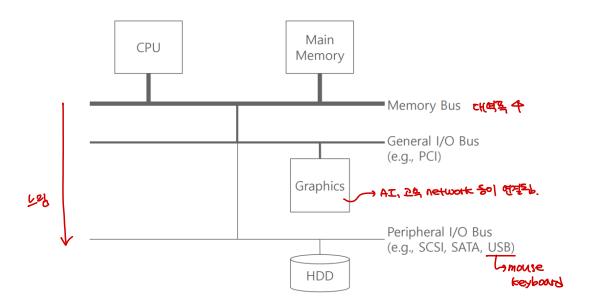


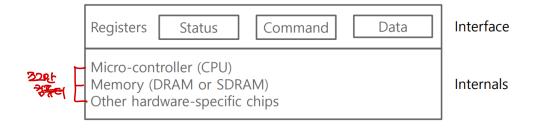
20. I/O Devices and HDD

▼ System Architecture(여기 강의 좀 다시)



▼ I/O Devices

- 1. interfaces
- PH(wel ष्टिंगे जिल्ले स्टर प्रमह स्रारा!
- allows the system software to control its operation
- 모든 device → specified interface + typical interaction에 대한 각각의 protocol이
 존재 ⇒ 여떤 앤더가 제작했다고 제작 각각의 protocol이
- 2. internal structure
 - 기기가 system에 제시하는 implementation을 구체적으로 구현



▼ protocol

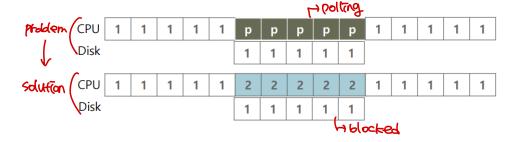
• device와 device driver 사이의 communication 어떻게?

```
While (STATUS == BUSY)
; // wait until device is not busy
Write data to DATA register
Write command to COMMAND register
(Doing so starts the device and executes the command)
While (STATUS == BUSY) 그 단표 교육에 기타입
```

but, 상당히 효율적이지 않은 구현 ver

- · inefficiencies and inconveniences
 - 1. cpu 자원 낭비
 - solution :(interrupt)
 - o interrupts: cpu overhead 낮춰 줌
 - 1. device를 반복적으로 낭비하는 것 대신에 OS가 요청을 받을 수 있음
 - 2. 호출한 process가 blocked state로 이동
 - ⇒ busy waiting 하는데 사용 x (CPU 더 효율적으로 사용)
 - 3. 다른 task로 context switch
 - device : operation을 완전히 끝낸 후 h/w interrupt를 발생시킴

 → h/w interrupt : 미리 정의해둔 interrupt service routine(ISR, interrupt handler)로 CPU가 이동함.
 - interrupts : computation, I/O가 overlap 가능



- 2. programmed I/O(PIO): device 쪽에 data 옮기기 (BUST 가 어떻 때에게 되는데 나는데 그리고 아니다 그리고 아니
 - CPU → data movement 하는 동안 cpu 낭비

- solution : Direct Memory Access(DMA)
 - Direct Memory Access(DMA): 더 효율적인 data 이동 → ৫০০ ৬ দুর্গ্রে ১/০০ করে
 - DMA engine: CPU 개입 없이 device와 main memory 사이의 data 전송을 조정할 수 있는 장치
 - OS: data가 memory 어디에 있고 copy하는데 얼마나 걸리는지 DMA engine에게 말해줌으로써 program
 - → DMA가 완료되면 DMA controller가 interrupt 발생시킴



- Methods of Device Interaction ⇒ CPV: できに 「いられていていっと」 エロ しゅれる なる
 - 1. I/O instructions

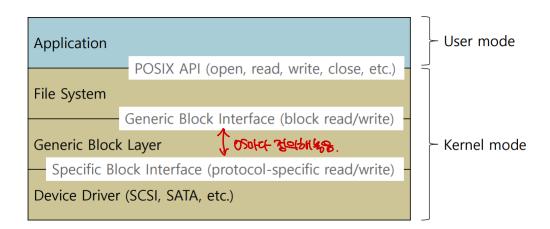
 ex) in and out (x86) ⇒ usually privileged

 device of (১-৭) বিলম ক্যানিয় প্রতিন্দ্র ক্রিয়া প্রতিন্দ্র ক্রিয়াল কর্মানিয়া কর্মানিয়া প্রতিন্দ্র ক্রিয়াল কর্মানিয়া প্রতিন্দ্র ক্রিয়াল কর্মানিয়া কর্মানিয়া কর্মানিয়া কর্মানিয়া কর্মানিয়া কর্মানিয়া কর্মানিয়া করেয়া করেয়া করেয়া কর্মানিয়া করেয়া করেয়া করেয়া কর্মানিয়া করেয়া কর
 - 2. memory-mapped I/O

h/w: memory location처럼 device register 사용

- → 특정 register에 접근할 때 OS가 그 주소에 load/store
- ⇒ 어느 하나 유독 잘난 건 없음. 때에 따라 사용 → 두가지 방법 ?두 응은

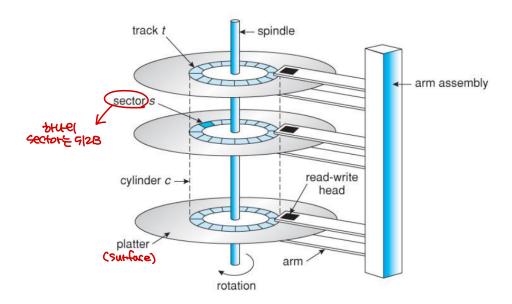
▼ Device Drivers



▼ Hard Disk Drivers(HDD)

▼ HDD

Basic geomerty → ইথাবৃত্ত হণ্ডা পল্পুনা ধ্রেন্থ্র ব্রুণ্ডাধ্যান্



- 1. Platter: data가 저장되어 있는 판때기
 - → 하나의 disk는 여러 or 하나의 platter(surface)가 존재하며 양면에 저장 가능
- 2. Spindle: platter들이 연결되어 있는 중심축
 - → platter를 일정한 속도로 회전시키는 motor에 연결

→ 발연 3음

- rotation 속도는 분당 속도로 측정됨 (RPM) (ex: 7,200~15,000 RPM)
- 3. Track: data는 sectored 동남원들 및 각 surface or lencoding 및
- 4. Disk head and Disk arm : reading, writing은 disk head에 의해 표시됨

 - disk head : 각 disk arm마다 붙어 있으며 track에 따라 head의 위치가 platter 가로질러 움직임
- I/O Time ⇒ 与な ならか なえ べんり ずった べいた

> fectarit head을 지나갈때의 data 전승역도

 $T_{I/O} = T_{seek} + T_{rotation} + T_{transfer}$

Chead)>+

o seek time : 정확한 track으로 disk arm이 이동하는 시간

17 Hackor 55ला खेरार मरी

o rotational delay: disk head 밑에 원하는 sector가 회전할 때까지 기다리는 시간

▼ Disk Scheduling

- OS: disk에 접근하는 I/O의 순서를 결정
 - I/O request가 주어지면 disk scheduler는 요청을 검사 + 다음에 schedule 될지 경험하

日型水水品門以上

- SSTF: shortest seek time first ⇒ seek time이 젤 적은 놈부터 read
 - track에 의해 I/O 요청을 queue로 정렬 → seak time이 가장 먼저 끝나는 놈부터 pick
 - problem

→ अस्ट्रेबंहर अन्य अभ्याला क्षेत्र Block

- (Odrive geometry → host OS에 not availabe, NBF(nearest-block-first) block 배열이 나타남

┗starvation : 멀리에 위치하는 놈들은 자꾸 우선순위에서 밀림

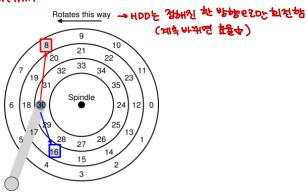
- Example(OS: track에 대한 구조는 모른다고 가정)
 - 98, 183, 37, 122, 14, 124, 65, 67 (Head starts at 53)
 - \circ SSTF: $65 \to 67 \to 37 \to 14 \to 98 \to 122 \to 124 \to 183$
 - \circ FCFS: 98 \rightarrow 183 \rightarrow 37 \rightarrow 122 \rightarrow 14 \rightarrow 124 \rightarrow 65 \rightarrow 67 (FCFO)
- Elevator
 - SCAN
 - disk service 요청 사이에 track 간에 순서대로 앞뒤로 움직임
 - C-SCAN
 - 밖에서 안으로만 sweep 한 뒤 바깥 track부터 다시 시작하도록reset

⇒ seek만 고려하기에 rotation cost가 비쌈

- Example(OS: track에 대한 구조는 모른다고 가정)
 - 98, 183, 37, 122, 14, 124, 65, 67 (Head starts at 53) → head > head > h খুট্রিe3 দে মেন্ট্রামন্ত্র

 - 。 CSCAN: 65 → 67 → 98 → 122 → 124 → 183) → 14 → 37 (パなれがせ 短端性)
- SPTF(Shortest Positioning Time First)

LI HDD Story FEESON RIE algorithm



- seek과 rotation을 동일하게 고려
 - rotation > seek : ৪০ লে গদা ৪ → বিকে ে। ১৯৫৬ বিস্কাল হা

- rotation < seek : ୨००(ে পশান্ত ⇒ SSTF শুৰী
- 。 OS에 구현해놓기 훨씬 더 어려움
 - 현대의 system에서는 disk가 여러 개의 미해결 요청을 해결할 수 있고 정교한 내 부 scheduler 자체를 가지고 있음.