

# CSE 330: Operating Systems

Spring 2018

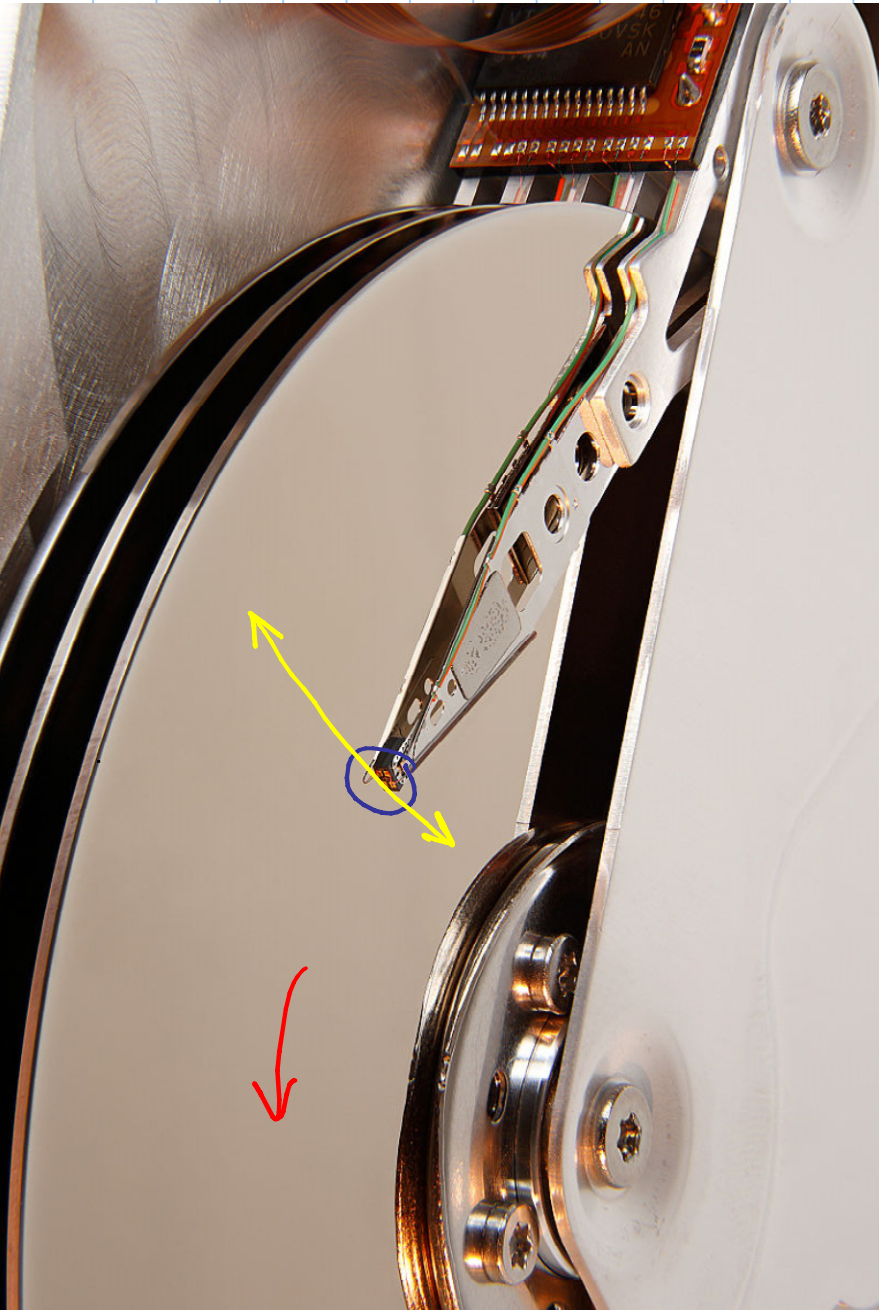
Class:

25

Date:

4/12

Note Title



DISK HEAD

SCHEDULING

# Hard disk vs SSD

- larger
- R/W
- slower

expensive  
better for read  
write

design of interfaces  
(I/O) & drivers

network, SSD,  
printers - ...

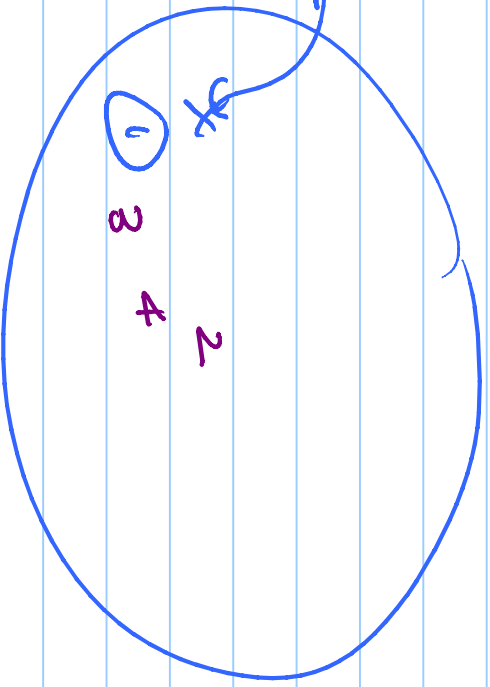
Scheduling - based on head movement  
FCFS

↳ too much head movement

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Waiting

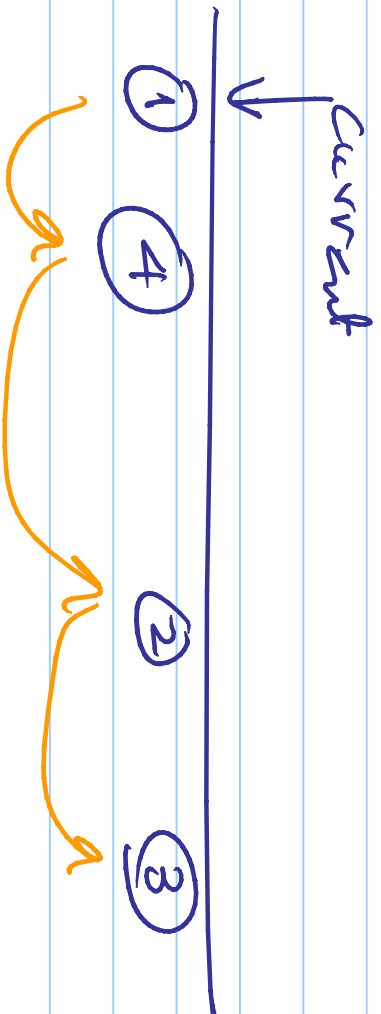
Current



2 3 4 5

SSTF

→ Shortest seek time first

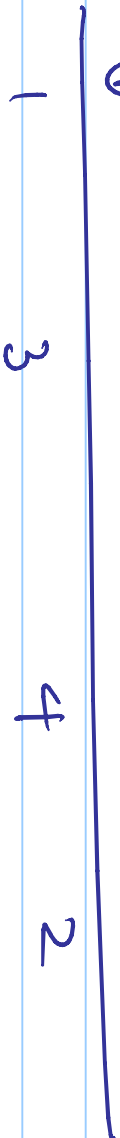


New ones may get added

# SCAN

Shortest seek time in 7

→ direction of travel →



elevator algorithm

Circular  
C-SCAN

↳ go to end & retreat to beginning  
only 1 direction of travel

LOOK → do not go to end (stop at  
last one.

C-LOOK ↗ same but circular

where in the driver is the disk head scheduler ?

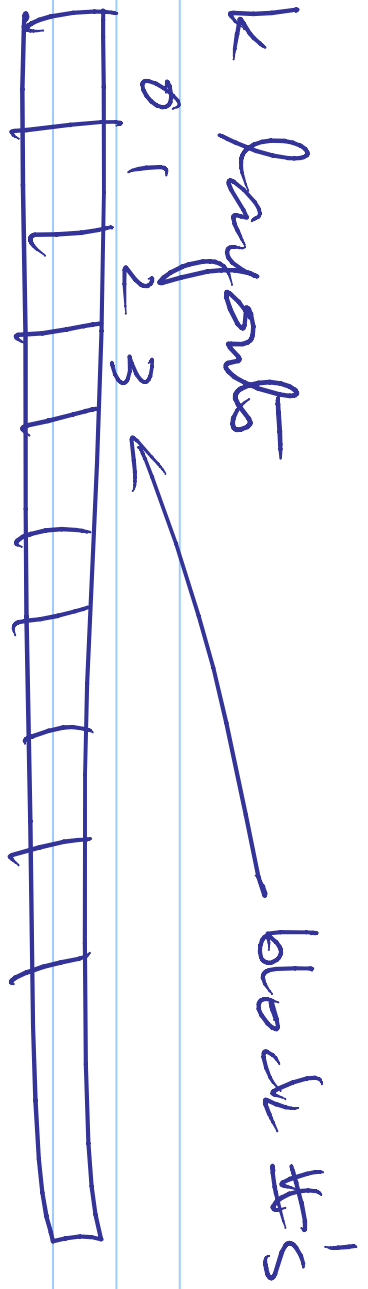
read (or write)

{ P (disk-mtts)

FIFO

↓  
change the  
ordering of  
the queue  
here

# Disk Layouts



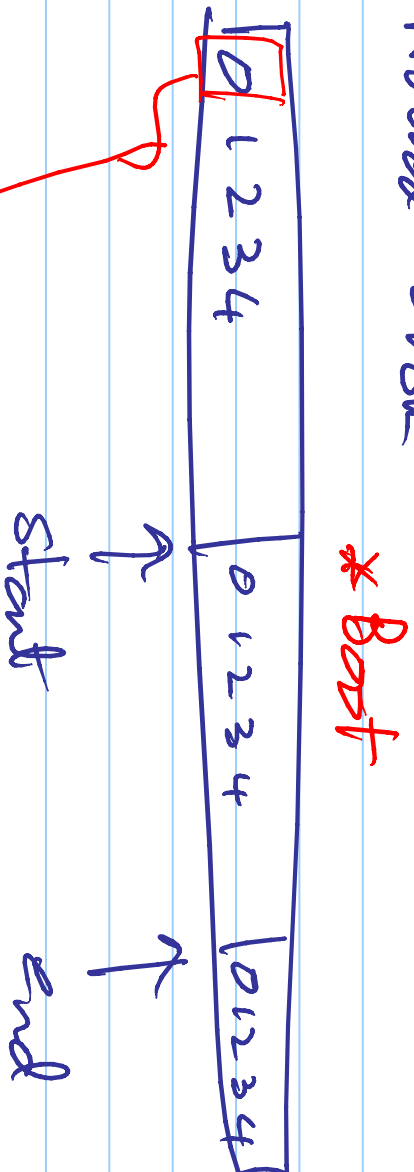
↓ Partition table

- Partitions
- Boot Partitions
- MBR (master Boot Record)

Boot #	start	END
1		
2		

↑ Block #s

# Partitioned disk



- BIOS will pick one from the boot partitions

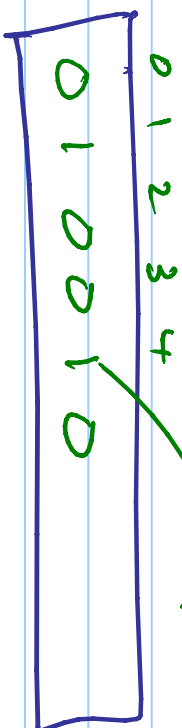
MBR  
set of pointers to files  
containing Boot loader

# FREE Space (per partition)



Bit Vector

Free



Set of bits →

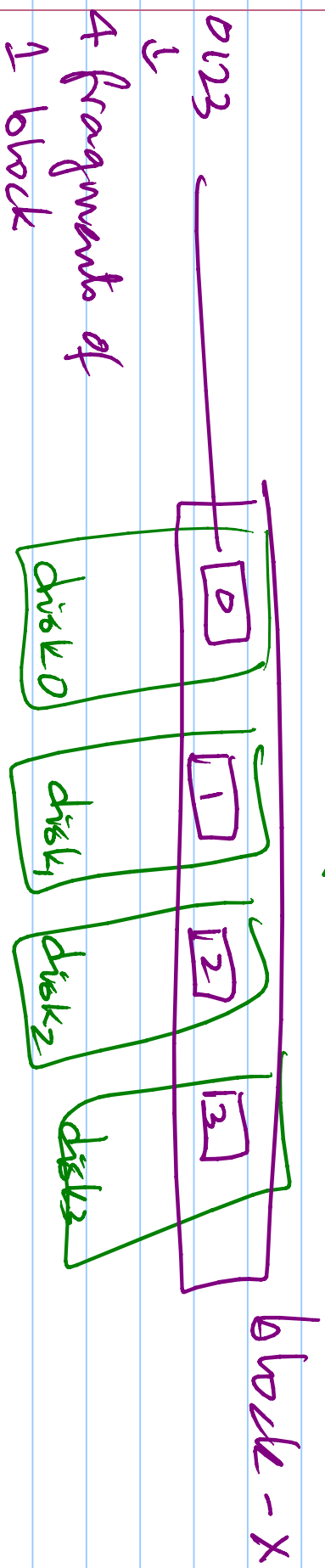
N blocks

size of partition in blocks

RAID Redundant Arrays of

~~Inexpensive~~ Disks  
Independent

RAID-0 → striping

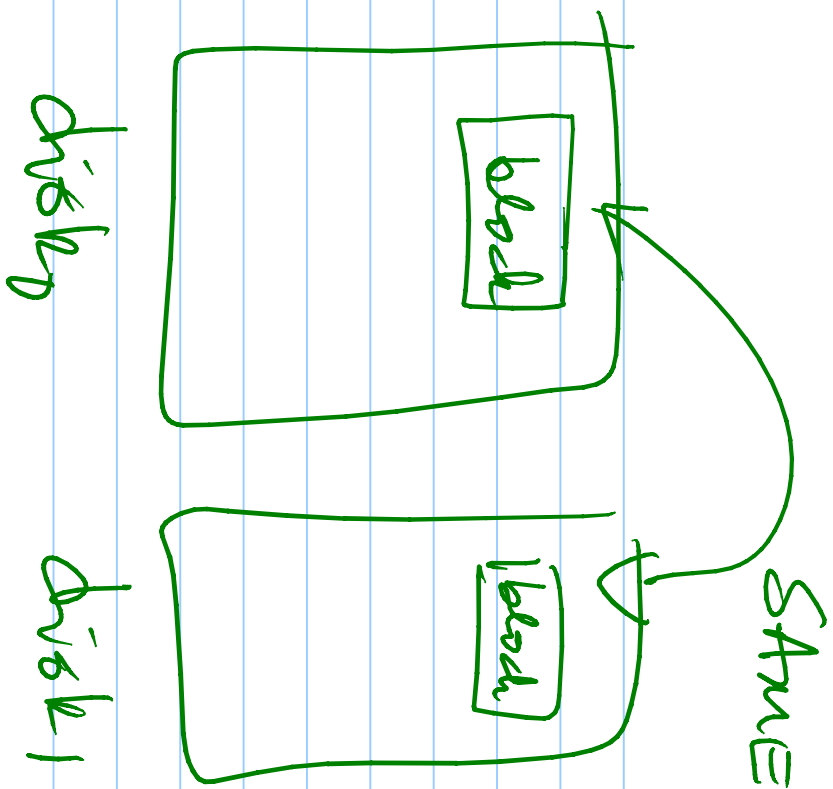


RAID-1

mirroring

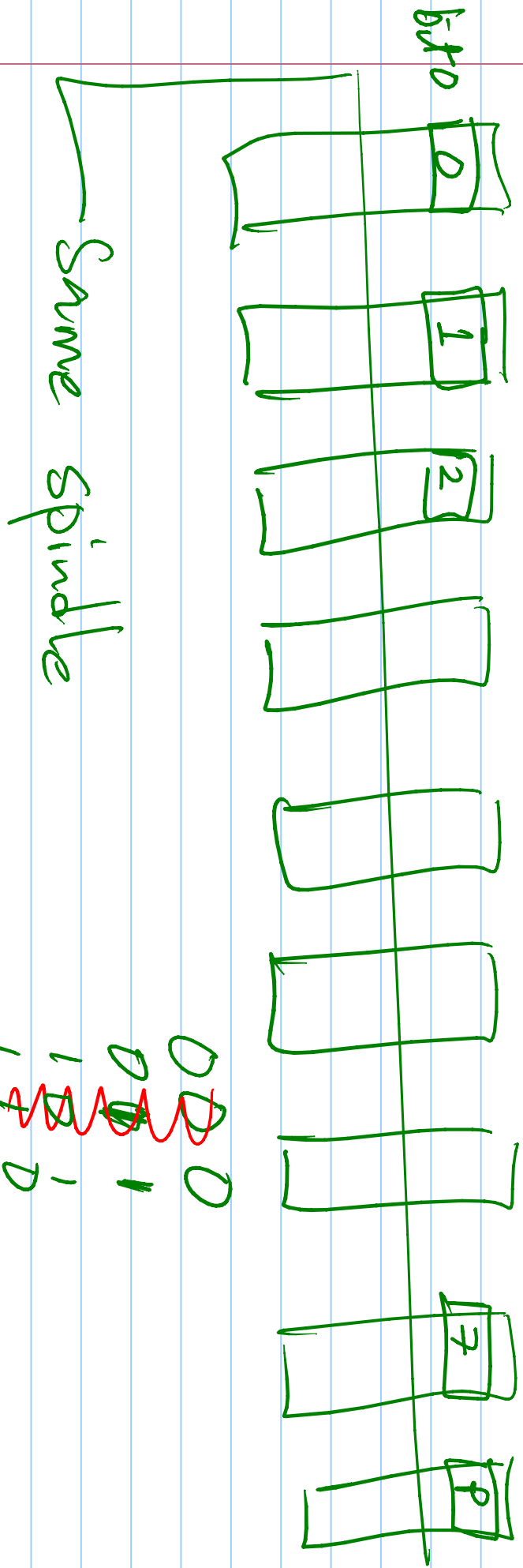


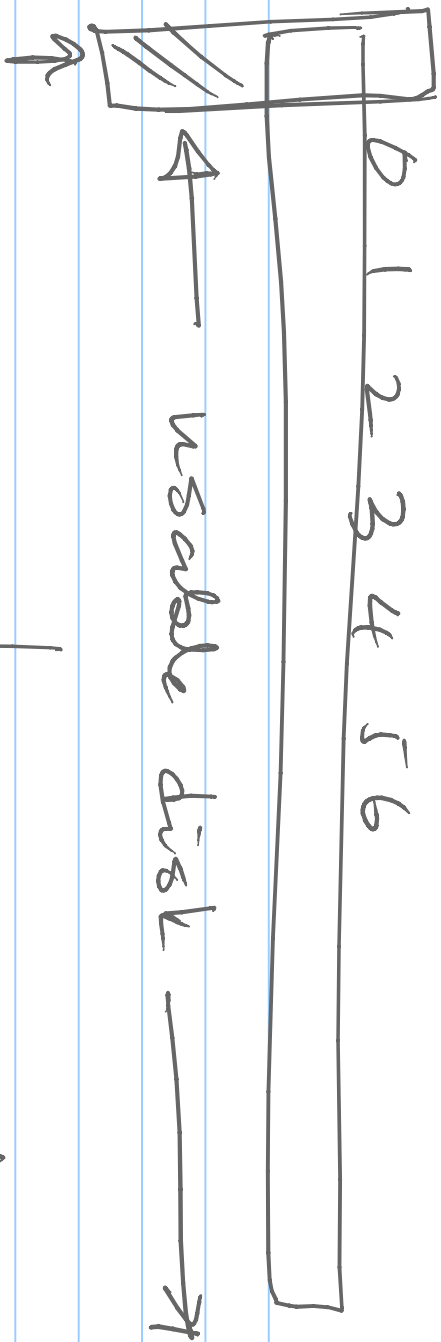
2 copies of  
everything.



# RAID-2 (parity)

byte is striped



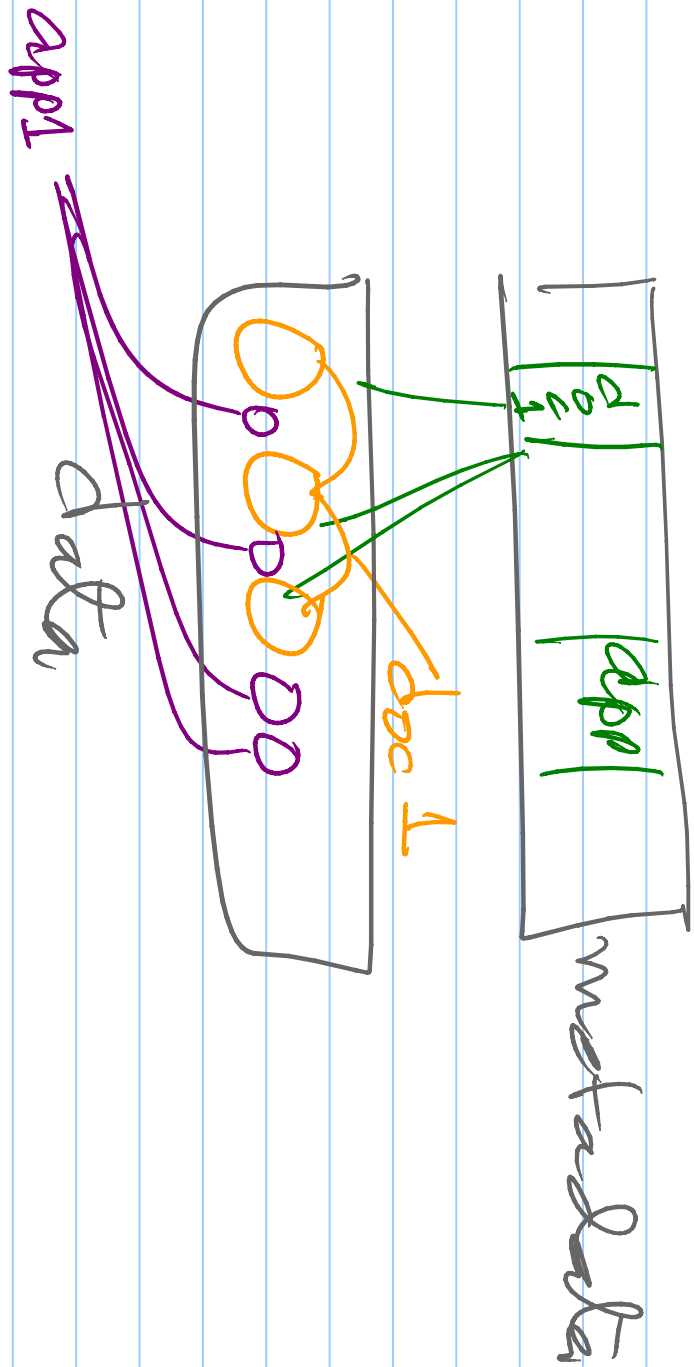


reserved  
for

file system

(disk) data organization  
done by the OS

# file system



File → a Sequential set of uninterpreted bytes

has

attributes

- NAME
- OWNER
- Creation date
- Permissions
- Size



BYTES

contents

---

file types — none!

↳ extension

↳ magic number

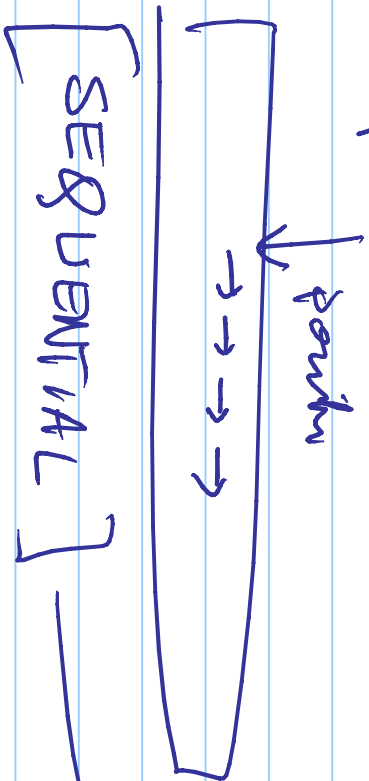
# File functions

- create
- read, write
- delete

[Set permission]

system calls

position & access methods



[SEQUENTIAL]

→ RANDOM  
→ ISAM  
→ DIRECT

ACCESS

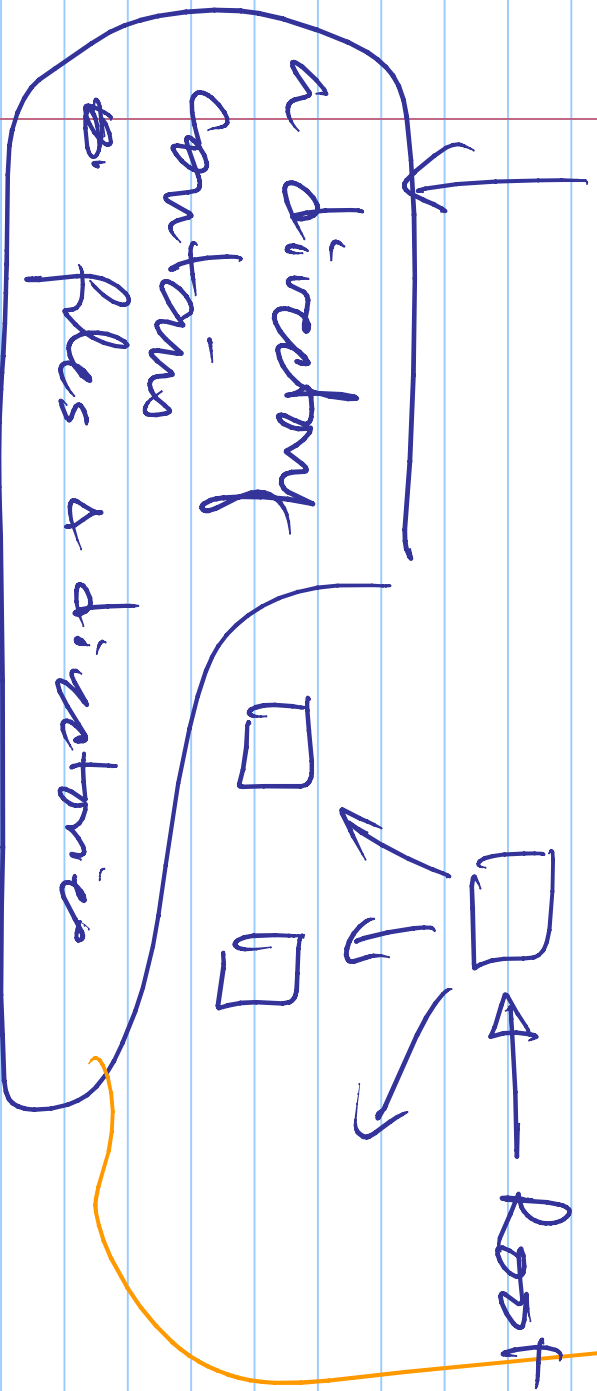
directories → containers for files  
(folders)

flat file system

↳ one directory, contains files

→ 2 level directories

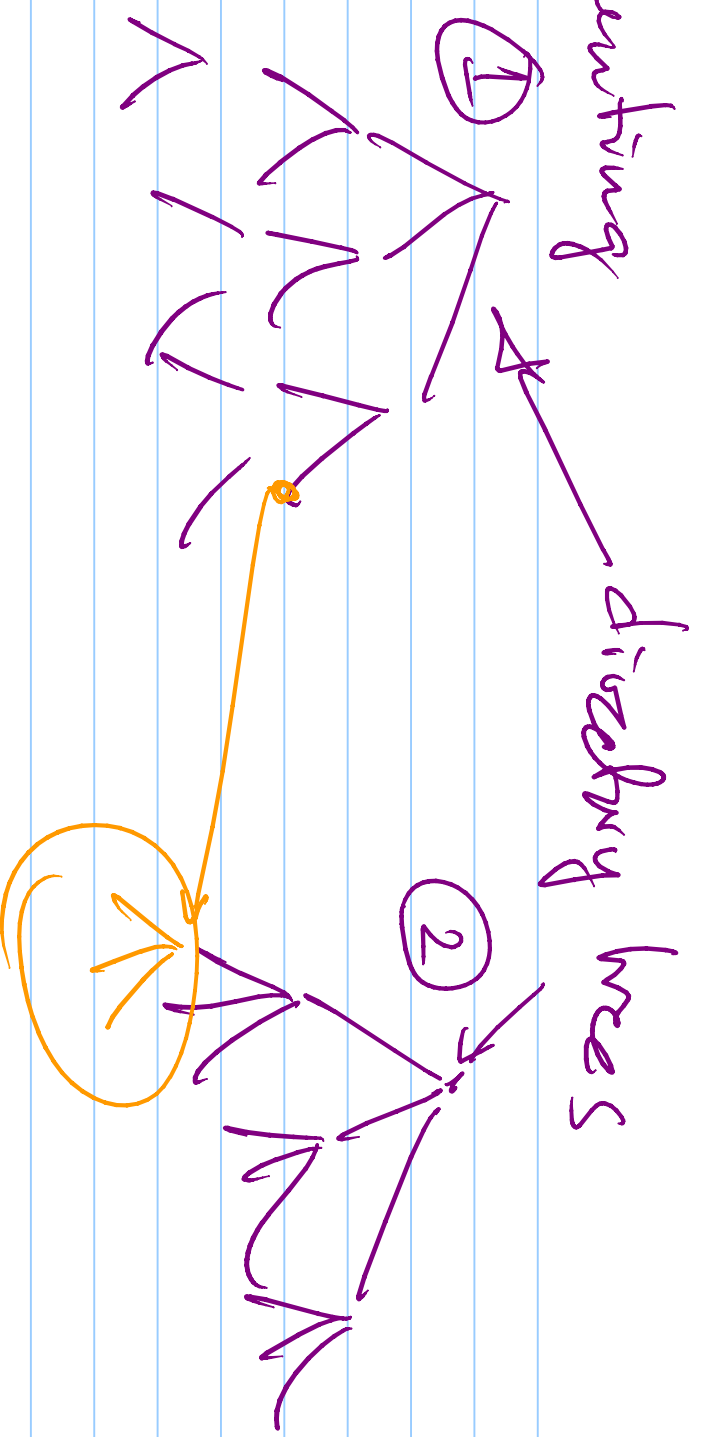
multilevel directories



Links only

- ① TREE
- ② Acyclic GRAPHS
- ③ ~~GENERAL GRAPHS~~
- ④ Symbolic links

Mounting



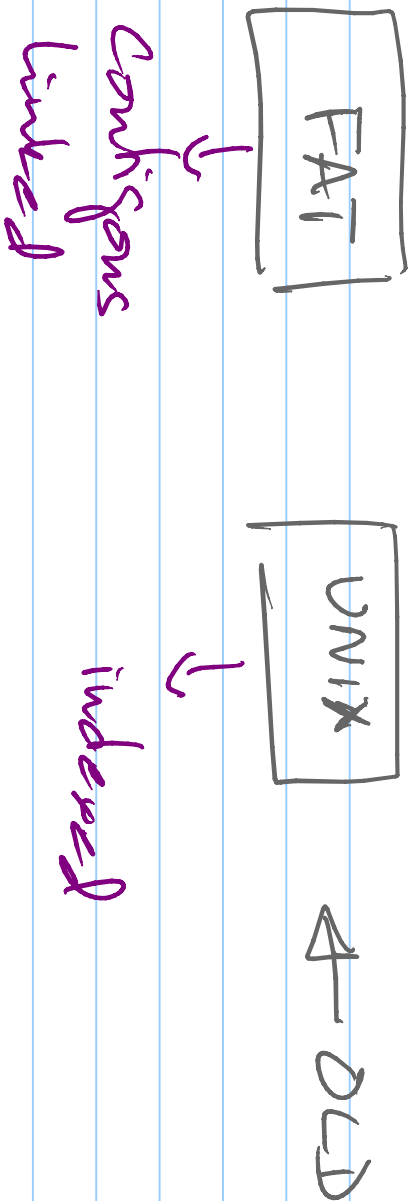
↳ Remote mounting (Linux) → NFS

appears in  
2 trees

↳ sharing (WIN) → SMB

How are file systems implemented

→ complicated



→ journaling, log structured  
NTFS / ext

