Overview of Mass Storage Structure

- Magnetic disks provide bulk of secondary storage
 - Drives rotate at 70 to 250 times per second
 - Ipod disks: 4200 rpm
 - Laptop disks: 4200, 5400 rpm or 7200 rpm
 - Desktop disks: 7200 rpm
 - Server disks: 10000 rpm or 15000 rpm
 - 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 contacting disk surface
 - That's bad
- Disks can be removable
- Drive attached to computer via **I/O bus**
 - Busses vary, including EIDE, ATA, SATA, Firewire, USB, Fibre Channel, SCSI
 - Host controller in computer uses bus to talk to disk controller built into drive or storage array

Moving-head Disk Mechanism



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Disk drives



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Hard disk head, platter and disk crash



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.

Magnetic tape

- Was early secondary-storage medium
- Relatively permanent and holds large quantities of data
- Access time slow
- Random access ~1000 times slower than disk
- Mainly used for backup, storage of infrequentlyused data, transfer medium between systems
- Kept in spool and wound or rewound past readwrite head
- Once data under head, transfer rates comparable to disk
- 20-200GB typical storage
- Common technologies are 4mm, 8mm, 19mm, LTO-2 and SDLT

Tape pictures

