William Stallings Computer Organization and Architecture

Chapter 5 External Memory

Types of External Memory

#Magnetic Disk

△RAID

#Optical

△CD-ROM

△DVD

****** Magnetic Tape

Magnetic Disk

- #Metal or plastic disk coated with magnetizable material (iron oxide...rust)
- ******Range of packaging
 - **△**Floppy

 - □ Removable hard disk

Data Organization and Formatting

#Concentric rings or tracks

- □ Gaps between tracks
- □ Reduce gap to increase capacity
- □Same number of bits per track (variable packing density)
- #Tracks divided into sectors
- # Minimum block size is one sector
- ****** May have more than one sector per block

Disk Data Layout

Fixed/Movable Head Disk

#Fixed head

- ○One read write head per track

Movable head

- One read write head per side

Fixed and Movable Heads

Removable or Not

****** Removable disk

- □Can be removed from drive and replaced with another disk
- Provides unlimited storage capacity
- Easy data transfer between systems
- **₩** Nonremovable disk
 - Permanently mounted in the drive

Floppy Disk

Winchester Hard Disk (1)

- #Developed by IBM in Winchester (USA)
- **#**Sealed unit
- **#**One or more platters (disks)
- #Heads fly on boundary layer of air as disk spins
- ★ Very small head to disk gap
- **#**Getting more robust

Winchester Hard Disk (2)

- **#**Universal
- **#**Cheap
- #Fastest external storage
- #Getting larger all the time

Removable Hard Disk

XZIP

- ✓ Very common
- ☑Only 100M

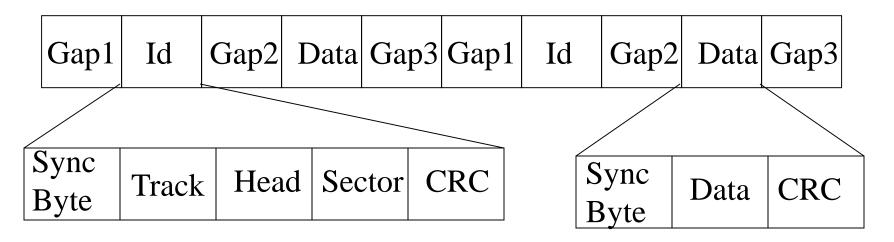
#JAZ

- **△**1G
- **%**L-120 (a: drive)
 - △Also reads 3.5" floppy

Finding Sectors

- #Must be able to identify start of track and sector #Format disk
 - △Additional information not available to user

ST506 format (old!)



¥ Foreground reading □ Find others

Characteristics

- #Fixed (rare) or movable head
- ****** Removable or fixed
- **#**Single or double (usually) sided
- **#**Single or multiple platter
- **#**Head mechanism

 - □ Flying (Winchester)

Multiple Platter

- **#**One head per side
- **#**Heads are joined and aligned
- ******Aligned tracks on each platter form cylinders
- ★ Data is striped by cylinder
 - reduces head movement
 - ☑Increases speed (transfer rate)

Speed

- **#**Seek time
- - Waiting for data to rotate under head
- ******Access time = Seek + Latency
- **X** Transfer rate

- ****Redundant Array of Independent Disks**
- ****Redundant Array of Inexpensive Disks**
- #6 levels in common use
- ★ Not a hierarchy
- Set of physical disks viewed as single logical drive by O/S
- **#** Data distributed across physical drives
- ****Can use redundant capacity to store parity information**

- **※** No redundancy
- ★ Data striped across all disks
- ****Round Robin striping**
- **#**Increase speed

 - □ Disks seek in parallel
 - △A set of data is likely to be striped across multiple disks

- **#**Mirrored Disks
- ★ Data is striped across disks
- #2 copies of each stripe on separate disks
- ****Read from either**
- ₩Write to both
- *****Recovery is simple

 - No down time
- **#** Expensive

- **₩** Disks are synchronized
- **%** Very small stripes
 - ○Often single byte/word
- #Error correction calculated across corresponding bits on disks
- ****** Multiple parity disks store Hamming code error correction in corresponding positions
- **#Lots of redundancy**
 - Expensive
 - Not used

- **#**Similar to RAID 2
- **#**Only one redundant disk, no matter how large the array
- **#**Simple parity bit for each set of corresponding bits
- **Data on failed drive can be reconstructed from surviving data and parity info
- **XVery high transfer rates**

- **#** Each disk operates independently
- **#**Good for high I/O request rate
- **#Large stripes**
- **#**Bit by bit parity calculated across stripes on each disk
- #Parity stored on parity disk

- **#Like RAID 4**
- **#** Parity striped across all disks
- ******Round robin allocation for parity stripe
- **#**Avoids RAID 4 bottleneck at parity disk
- ****Commonly used in network servers**

#N.B. DOES NOT MEAN 5 DISKS!!!!!

Optical Storage CD-ROM

- **#**Originally for audio
- #650Mbytes giving over 70 minutes audio
- #Polycarbonate coated with highly reflective coat, usually aluminum
- ★ Data stored as pits
- ****** Read by reflecting laser
- **#**Constant packing density
- **#**Constant linear velocity

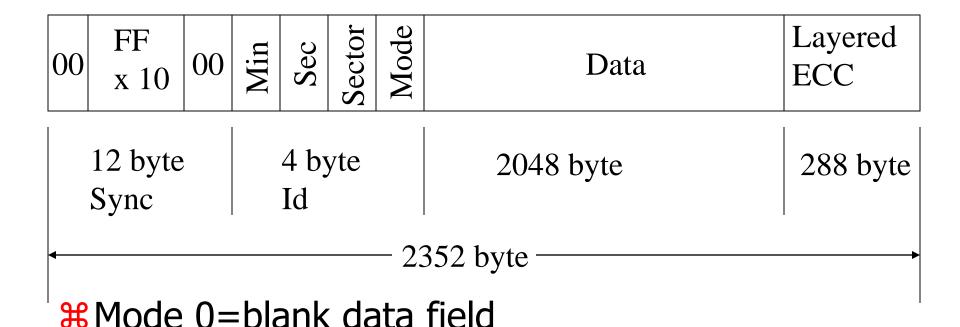
CD-ROM Drive Speeds

******Audio is single speed

- △1.2 ms⁻¹
- ☐Gives 4391 seconds = 73.2 minutes
- **#**Other speeds are quoted as multiples
- **#**e.g. 24x
- *The quoted figure is the maximum the drive can achieve

Comparison of Disk Layouts

CD-ROM Format



Mode 1=2048 byte data+error correction

₩ Mode 2=2336 byte data

Random Access on CD-ROM

- # Difficult
- **#** Move head to rough position
- **#**Set correct speed
- ****** Read address
- **#**Adjust to required location
- \(\mathbb{H}\)(Yawn!)

CD-ROM for & against

- **#**Large capacity (?)
- **#** Easy to mass produce
- **# Removable**
- **#** Robust

- **#** Expensive for small runs
- **#**Slow
- **#**Read only

Other Optical Storage

#CD-Writable

- **△**WORM
- Now affordable

#CD-RW

- **△**Erasable
- □ Getting cheaper

DVD - what's in a name?

★ Digital Video Disk

★ Digital Versatile Disk

✓ Used to indicate a computer drive
✓ Will read computer disks and play video disks

■ Dogs Veritable Dinner

#Officially - nothing!!!

DVD - technology

```
#Multi-layer
X Very high capacity (4.7G per layer)
#Full length movie on single disk
  #Finally standardized (honest!)
** Movies carry regional coding
#Players only play correct region films
#Can be "fixed"
```

DVD - Writable

- **X** Loads of trouble with standards
- #First generation DVD drives may not read first generation DVD-W disks
- #First generation DVD drives may not read CD-RW disks
- ***Wait for it to settle down before buying!**

Foreground Reading

****Check out optical disk storage options **Check out Mini Disk**

Magnetic Tape

- **#**Serial access
- **#**Slow
- ★ Very cheap
- **#**Backup and archive

Digital Audio Tape (DAT)

- **#**Uses rotating head (like video)
- #High capacity on small tape
 - △4Gbyte uncompressed
 - △8Gbyte compressed
- **#**Backup of PC/network servers