Exercise Sheet 4

Exercise 1 (Hard Disk Drives)

- 1. Explain what sectors (= blocks) in HDDs are.
- 2. Explain what tracks in HDDs are.
- 3. Explain what cylinders in HDDs are.
- 4. Explain what clusters in HDDs are.
- 5. Draw the structure of a hard disk drive schematically. Explain with your drawing(s) the meaning of the following terms:
 - a) Sector (= Block)
 - b) Track
 - c) Cylinder
 - d) Cluster
- 6. Explain why the performance (especially the latency) of HDDs cannot be improved infinitely.
- 7. Name the factors that influence the access time of HDDs.
- 8. Describe the factors of subtask 7.

Exercise 2 (Disk Geometry of HDDs)

An old HDD provides these information:

Western Digital WD Caviar 64AA Enheanced IDE Hard Drive Drive parameters 13328 cyl 15 heads 63 spt 6448.6 MB S/N: WM653 321 5163 MDL: WD64AA - OOAAA4 DATE: 02 FEB 2000

- 1. Calculate the capacity of one disk of the HDD. (Provide the calculation steps!)
- 2. Calculate the capacity of one track of the HDD. (Provide the calculation steps!)
- 3. Calculate the total capacity of the HDD. (Provide the calculation steps!)

4. Do the information on the HDD describe the physical disk geometry? (Explain your answer!)

Exercise 3 (Solid State Drives)

- 1. Explain why is it wrong to call SSDs Solid State Disks.
- 2. Name four advantages of SSDs over HDDs.
- 3. Name two drawbacks of SSDs over HDDs.
- 4. Explain why erase operations on flash memory are more complex than read operations.
- 5. Name an advantage and a drawback of NOR memory.
- 6. Name an advantage and a drawback of NAND memory.
- 7. Describe the difference between NAND memory of the categories Single-Level Cell (SLC), Multi-Level Cell (MLC) and Triple-Level Cell (TLC).
- 8. Describe the objective of using wear leveling algorithms with flash memory drives.

Exercise 4 (RAID)

1.	Mark the RAID levels that improve the data transfer rate for write.		
	\square RAID-0	\square RAID 1	\square RAID 5
2.	Mark the RAID levels that improve the reliability.		
	\square RAID-0	\square RAID 1	\square RAID 5
3.	Give the number of drives that are allowed to fail in a RAID 0 array without data loss.		
4.	Give the number of drives that are allowed to fail in a RAID 1 array without data loss.		
õ.	Give the number of drives that are allowed to fail in a RAID 5 array without data loss.		
ვ.	Please comment the statement: "A RAID array can be used to replace the regular backup of important data".		

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- 7. Explain why it is not useful to store all parity information on a single drive, but to distribute the parity information on all drives.
- 8. Give the net capacity of a RAID 0 array.
- 9. Give the net capacity of a RAID 1 array.
- 10. Give the net capacity of a RAID 5 array.
- 11. Explain how the parity information of a RAID 5 array are calculated.
- 12. Name one advantage and one drawback of software RAID compared with hardware RAID.

Exercise 5 (Character Count, Time and Date, Aliases, Redirecting, Search for Files)

1. Create a file Quote.txt with this content by using the command echo:

Was man nicht weiß, das eben brauchte man, und was man weiß, kann man nicht brauchen.

Gothe (Faust)

- 2. Print out the number of characters in the file Quote.txt by using the command
- 3. Print out the number of words in the file Quote.txt and redirect the output into the command wc.
- 4. Print out the calendar of the year 1999 and redirect the output into a new file Calendar.txt.
- 5. Use the command date to create an output in the shell with the current date and formated like this example:

Heute ist Donnerstag, der 24. Oktober 2013. Es ist 16:08 Uhr und 07 Sekunden. In UNIX-Zeit ist es genau: 1382623687

Redirect the output in a way that it is attached at the file Calendar.txt.

- 6. Calculate the number of entries (files and directories) in the directory /dev with the command wc. Additionally, the processing speed must be measured.
- 7. Print out a list of existing aliases in the shell.

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- 8. Create an alias zeit, which produces the output of subtask 6.
- 9. Remove the alias zeit.
- 10. Search with an appropriate command all files in your home directory, which match these search criteria:
 - Search only for files and not for directories or links.
 - The file name must contain the string BTS (case insensitive)
 - The files must belong to your user account (user ID).
 - The age of the files must be at least 1 day.
 - The last modification must have taken place more than 3 days ago.
 - The file size must be at least 10 kB.

For each file found, the number of lines must be printed out in the shell.

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