Finding an anomaly in the CLOCK algorithm with Harmony
def CLOCK(n):
    result = { .entries: [None] * n, .recent: {}, .hand: 0, .misses: 0 }

def ref(ck, x):
    if x not in ck->entries:
        while ck->entries[ck->hand] in ck->recent:
            ck->recent -= { ck->entries[ck->hand] }
            ck->hand = (ck->hand + 1) % len(ck->entries)
        ck->entries[ck->hand] = x
        ck->hand = (ck->hand + 1) % len(ck->entries)
        ck->misses += 1
        ck->recent |= { x }

clock3, clock4, refs = CLOCK(3), CLOCK(4), []

for i in {1..10}:
    let x = choose({ 1..5 }):
        refs += [x]
        ref(?clock3, x); ref(?clock4, x)
    assert(clock4.misses <= clock3.misses)
Harmony output

#states 746532
Safety Violation

Reference string
Presenting... The Belady CLOCK Anomaly

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- **red** = miss
- * is clockhand
- [ ] is recent bit

stack property first violated
The Little Tea House

• The table can be in one of four states
  1. no one sitting at the table
  2. one person sat down, but is not yet allowed to drink while waiting for the second person
  3. two persons are sitting down, both allowed to drink
  4. one person has left after drinking

• State 2 and 4 both have one person sitting at the table, but they are very different states nonetheless
The Little Tea House
Persistent Storage
We focus on two types of persistent storage:
- magnetic disks
  - servers, workstations, laptops
- flash memory
  - smart phones, tablets, cameras, laptops

Other exist(ed):
- tapes
- drums
- clay tablets
The Oldest Library?

Ashurbanipal, King of Assyria (668–630 BC)
Magnetic disk

- Store data magnetically on thin metallic film bonded to rotating disk of glass, ceramic, or aluminum
Disk Drive Schematic

- **Track**: Set of tracks on different surfaces with the same track index.
- **Block/Sector**: Typically 512 bytes, spare sectors added for fault tolerance.
- **Head**: Reads by sensing a magnetic field, writes by creating one. Floats on an air cushion created by spinning the disk.
- **Cylinder**: 2018: 4200–15000 RPM.
- **Surface**: Each platter has two surfaces.
- **Spindle**: Thin cylinder that holds magnetic material.

Data on a track can be read without moving the arm. Track skewing staggering logical address 0 on adjacent one to account for time to move the head.
Disk Read/Write

Present disk with a sector address
- Old: CHS = (cylinder, head, sector)
- New abstraction: Logical Block Address (LBA)
  - linear addressing 0...N-1

Heads move to appropriate track
- seek
- settle

Appropriate head is enabled

Wait for sector to appear under head
- rotational latency

Read/Write sector
- transfer time
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Disk access time:

seek time + rotational latency
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Disk access time:
  seek time +
  rotation time +
  transfer time
Seek time: A closer look

- **Minimum**: time to go from one track to the next
  - 0.3–1.5 ms

- **Maximum**: time to go from innermost to outermost track
  - more than 10ms; up to over 20ms

- **Average**: average across seeks between each possible pair of tracks
  - approximately time to seek 1/3 of the way across disk
How did we get that?

To compute average seek time, add distance between every possible pair of tracks and divide by total number of pairs.

- assuming $N$ tracks, $N^2$ pairs, and sum of distances is

$$\sum_{x=0}^{N} \sum_{y=0}^{N} |x - y|$$

which we compute as

$$\int_{x=0}^{N} \int_{y=0}^{N} |x - y| dy \, dx$$
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- The inner integral expands to

\[
\int_{y=0}^{x} (x - y) dy + \int_{y=x}^{N} (y - x) dy
\]

which evaluates to

\[
x^2/2 + (N^2/2 - xN + x^2/2)
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which evaluates to

$$\frac{x^2}{2} + \left( \frac{N^2}{2} - xn + \frac{x^2}{2} \right)$$

- The outer integral becomes

$$\int_{x=0}^{N} \left( x^2 + \frac{N^2}{2} - xN \right) dx = \frac{N^3}{3}$$

which we divide by the number of pairs to obtain $\frac{N}{3}$
Seek time: A closer look

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- **Head switch time:** time to move from track $i$ on one surface to the same track on a different surface
  - range similar to minimum seek time
Rotation time: A closer look

- Today most disk rotate at 4200 to 15,000 RPM
  - ≈15ms to 4ms per rotation
  - Good estimate for rotational latency is half that amount

- Head starts reading as soon as it settles on a track
  - Track buffering to avoid “shoulda coulda” if any of the sectors flying under the head turn out to be needed
Transfer time: A closer look

**Surface transfer time**

- Time to transfer one or more sequential sectors to/from surface after head reads/writes first sector
- Much smaller than seek time or rotational latency
  - 512 bytes at 100MB/s $\approx 5\mu$s (0.005 ms)
- Lower for outer tracks than inner ones
  - same RPM, but more sectors/track: higher bandwidth!

**Host transfer time**

- Time to transfer data between host memory and disk buffer
  - 60MB/s (USB 2.0); 640 MB/s (USB 3.0); 25.6GB/s (Fibre Channel 256GFC)
Buffer Memory

Small cache ["Track buffer", 8 to 16 MB] holds data
- read from disk
- about to be written to disk

On write
- write back (return from write as soon as data is cached)
- write through (return once it is on disk)
Computing I/O time

\[ T_{I/O} = T_{seek} + T_{rotation} + T_{transfer} \]

The rate of I/O is computed as

\[ R_{I/O} = \frac{\text{Size}_{Transfer}}{T_{I/O}} \]
**Example:**
**Toshiba MK3254GSY** (2008)

<table>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Capacity</td>
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<td>Spindle speed</td>
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500 Random Reads

**Workload**
- 500 read requests, randomly chosen sectors
- served in FIFO order

**How long to service them?**
- 500 times (seek + rotation + transfer)
- seek time: 10.5 ms (avg)
- rotation time:
  - 7200 RPM = 120 RPS
  - rotation time 8.3 ms
  - on average, half of that: 4.15 ms
- transfer time
  - at least 54 MB/s
  - 512 bytes transferred in (.5/54,000) seconds = 9.26µs

- **Total time:**
  - \[ \frac{500 \times 0.5 \times 10^{-3} MB}{7.33 \text{ s}} = 0.034 \text{ MB/s} \]

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500 Sequential Reads

**Workload**
- 500 read requests for sequential sectors on the same track
- served in FIFO order

**How long to service them?**
- seek + rotation + 500 times transfer
- seek time: 10.5 ms (avg)
- rotation time:
  - 4.15 ms, as before
- transfer time
  - outer track: 500 x (.5/128000) ≈ 2ms
  - inner track: 500 x (.5/54000) seconds ≈ 4.6ms

**Total time is between:**
- outer track: (2 + 4.15 + 10.5) ms ≈ 16.65 ms
- inner track: (4.6 + 4.15 + 10.5) ms ≈ 19.25 ms

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Disk Head Scheduling

In a multiprogramming/time sharing environment, a queue of disk I/Os can form

OS maximizes disk I/O throughput by minimizing head movement through disk head scheduling

and this time we have a good sense of the length of the task!
FCFS

Assume a queue of request exists to read/write tracks

and the head is on track 65

FCFS scheduling results in disk head moving 550 tracks

and makes no use of what we know about the length of the tasks!
SSTF:
Shortest Seek Time First

Greedy scheduling

Rearrange queue from:  

| 83 | 72 | 14 | 147 | 16 | 150 |

to:  

| 14 | 16 | 150 | 147 | 83 | 72 |

Head moves 221 tracks  

BUT

- OS knows blocks, not tracks (easily fixed)
- starvation
SCAN Scheduling
“Elevator”

Move the head in one direction until all requests have been serviced, and then reverse.

- sweeps disk back and forth

Rearrange queue from: [83, 72, 14, 147, 16, 150]

to: [150, 147, 83, 72, 14, 16]

Head moves 187 tracks.
C-SCAN scheduling

Circular SCAN
- sweeps disk in one direction (from outer to inner track), then resets to outer track and repeats

More uniform wait time than SCAN
- moves head to serve requests that are likely to have waited longer
Selecting which track to serve next should include rotation time (not just seek time!)

- SPTF: Shortest Positioning Time First

Hard for the OS to estimate rotation time accurately

- Hierarchical decision process
  - OS sends disk controller a batch of “reasonable” requests
  - disk controller makes final scheduling decisions
Back to Storage...

What qualities we want from storage?

- **Reliable**: It returns the data you stored
- **Fast**: It returns the data you stored *promptly*
- **Affordable**: It does not break the bank
- **Plenty**: It holds everything you need

What we may instead get is a SLED!

- **Single, Large, Expensive Disk**