Abstract

Disk Scheduling is performed by operating system to schedule IO requests arriving for disk. Disk system performance can be improved by dynamically scheduling and ordering the pending requests in the queue. Past analysis of the algorithms is experimental on certain datasets and not guaranteeing the optimal performance. In this paper, author proposes a disk scheduling algorithm which aims at reducing the seek time. Then the proposed algorithm is compared with conventional scheduling algorithms and simulated evidences are provided in the paper. Our results show that the proposed algorithm will improve the performance of disk by reducing the average seek time and thereby providing a faster disk subsystem.

References


**Index Terms**

Computer Science

Algorithms

**Keywords**

Operating System, Disk Scheduling, Optimization, Complexity Analysis