

H/W 11

11. a

- a. Yes. Make a list consisting of all the blocks on the disk and then remove all the blocks already in use in existing files.
- b. Reading the contents of the small local file `1a/b/c` involves 4 separate disk operations:
 - (1) Reading in the disk block containing the root directory `1`
 - (2) & (3) Reading in the disk block containing the directories `b` and `c`
 - (4) Reading in the disk block containing the file `c`.
- c. One possible scheme is to keep the pointer on disk, replicated in several places. Then only a massive disk failure would cause it to be lost (in which case probably a lot of data is lost as well).

11. b

- a. Let Z be the starting file address (block number).
 - (1) Contiguous: $LA/512 = Q \dots R$
block to be accessed: $Q + \text{starting address}$
displacement: R
 - (2) Linked: $LA/512 = Q \dots R$
Block to be accessed is the Q th block in the linked chain of blocks in the linked chain
displacement into block = $R + 1$
 - (3) Indexed: $LA/512 = Q \dots R$
Get the index block into memory.
Physical block address is contained in the index block at location: Q
displacement into the desired physical block: R
- b.
 - (1) Contiguous: 1
 - Linked: 4
 - Indexed: 2