

第十八讲：文件系统实例

第 1 节：FAT 文件系统

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- 1 第 1 节：FAT 文件系统
 - FAT Volume
 - File Allocation System
 - Filenames on FAT Volumes

File Allocation Table (FAT) Volume

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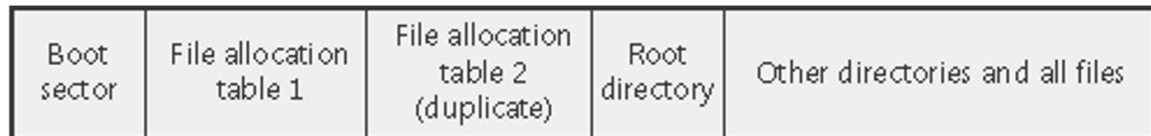
File Allocation Table (FAT) Volume

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- The FAT file system is named for its method of organization, the **file allocation table**, which resides at the beginning of the volume.
- To protect the volume, two copies of the table are kept, in case one becomes damaged.

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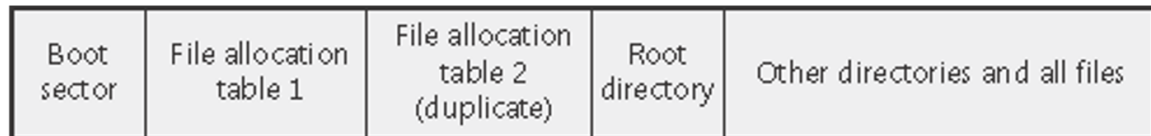
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- To protect the volume, two copies of the table are kept, in case one becomes damaged.
- **The file allocation tables and the root folder must be stored in a fixed location** so that the files needed to start the system can be correctly located.

Structure of a FAT Volume



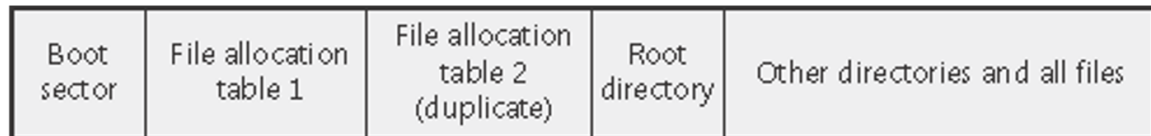
- Boot sector

Structure of a FAT Volume



- Boot sector
- FAT1
- FAT2
- Root directory

Structure of a FAT Volume



- Boot sector
- FAT1
- FAT2
- Root directory
- Other directories and all files

Differences Between FAT Systems

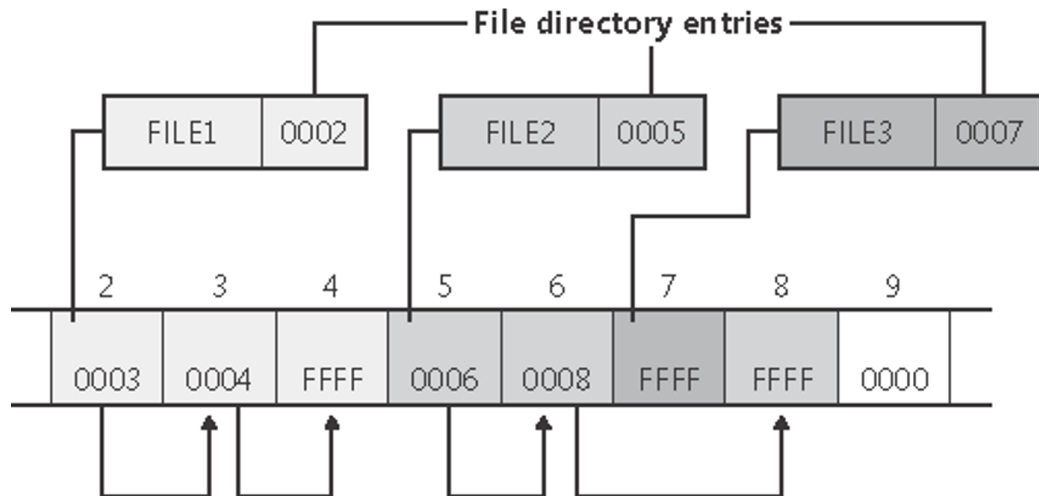
System	Bytes Per Cluster Within File Allocation Table	Cluster limit
FAT12	1.5	Fewer than 4087 clusters.
FAT16	2	Between 4087 and 65526 clusters, inclusive.
FAT32	4	Between 65526 and 268,435,456 clusters, inclusive.

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- FAT32 is a derivative of the File Allocation Table (FAT) file system that supports drives with over 2GB of storage.
- FAT32 drives can contain more than 65,526 clusters and results in more efficient space allocation on the FAT32 drive.

Example of File Allocation Table



File Allocation System

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- Unused (0x0000)
- Cluster in use by a file
- Bad cluster (0xFFF7)
- Last cluster in a file (0xFFF8-0xFFFF)

FAT Root Folder

The root folder contains an entry for each file and folder on the root. The only difference between the root folder and other folders is that **the root folder is on a specified location** on the disk and **has a fixed size** (512 entries for a hard disk, number of entries on a floppy disk depends on the size of the disk).

Folder Entry

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- Attribute byte (8 bits worth of information)
- Create time (24 bits)
- Create date (16 bits)
- Last access date (16 bits)
- Last modified time (16 bits)
- Last modified date (16 bits)

Long Filenames on FAT Volumes

- FAT creates an **eight-plus-three name** for the file. In addition to this conventional entry.

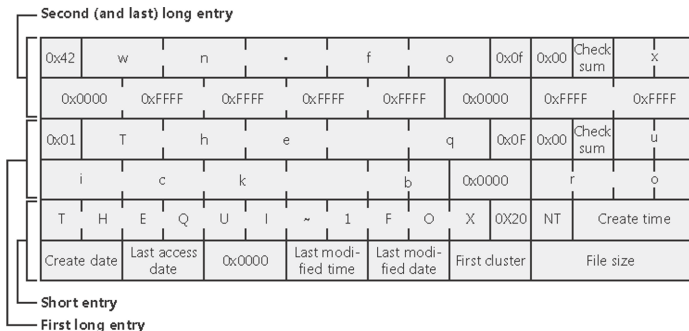
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- FAT creates **one or more secondary folder entries** for the file, one for each 13 characters in the **long filename**. Each of these secondary folder entries stores a corresponding part of the long filename in Unicode.
- FAT sets the volume, read-only, system, and hidden **file attribute bits** of the secondary folder entry to mark it as part of a long filename.

Folder Entries for the long filename



Folder Entries for the long filename

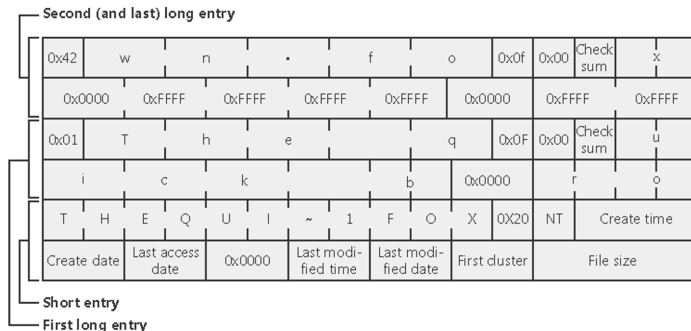


Figure shows all of the folder entries for the file **Thequick~1.fox**, which has a long name of **The quick brown.fox**. The long name is in Unicode, so each character in the name uses two bytes in the folder entry. The **attribute** field for the long name entries has the value **0x0F**. The attribute field for the short name is **0x20**.