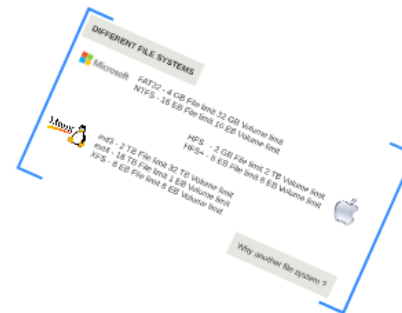


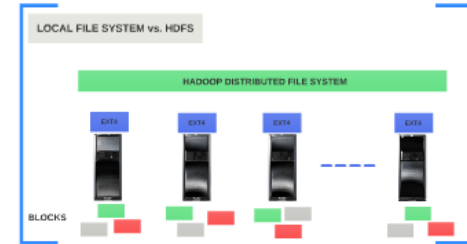
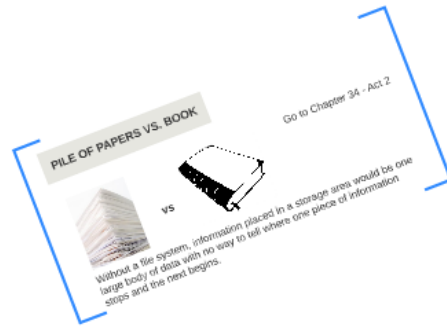
- FUNCTIONS OF FILE SYSTEM**
- Control how data is stored and retrieved
 - Metadata about the files and folders
 - Permissions and security
 - Manage storage space efficiently

HADOOP DISTRIBUTED FILE SYSTEM

- BENEFITS OF HDFS**
- Support distributed processing
 - Blocks (not as whole files)
 - Handle failures
 - Replicate blocks
 - Scalability
 - Able to support future expansion
 - Cost effective
 - Commodity hardware



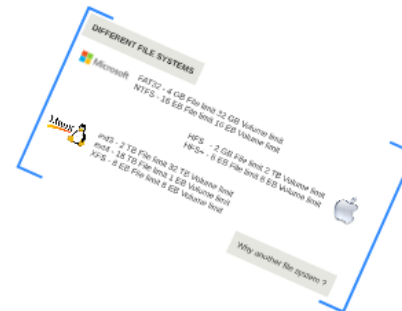
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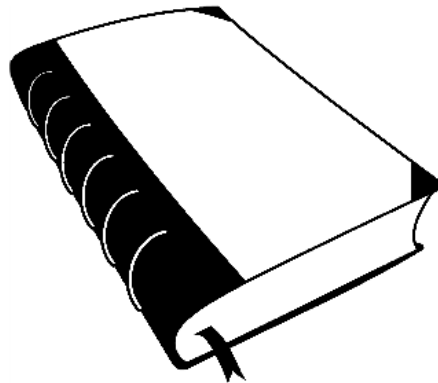
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PILE OF PAPERS VS. BOOK



VS



Go to Chapter 34 - Act 2

Without a file system, information placed in a storage area would be one large body of data with no way to tell where one piece of information stops and the next begins.

FUNCTIONS OF FILE SYSTEM

- Control how data is stored and retrieved
- Metadata about the files and folders
- Permissions and security
- Manage storage space efficiently

DIFFERENT FILE SYSTEMS

 Microsoft FAT32 - 4 GB File limit 32 GB Volume limit
NTFS - 16 EB File limit 16 EB Volume limit

HFS - 2 GB File limit 2 TB Volume limit
HFS+ - 8 EB File limit 8 EB Volume limit



ext3 - 2 TB File limit 32 TB Volume limit
ext4 - 16 TB File limit 1 EB Volume limit
XFS - 8 EB File limit 8 EB Volume limit

Why another file system ?

LOCAL FILE SYSTEM vs. HDFS

HADOOP DISTRIBUTED FILE SYSTEM

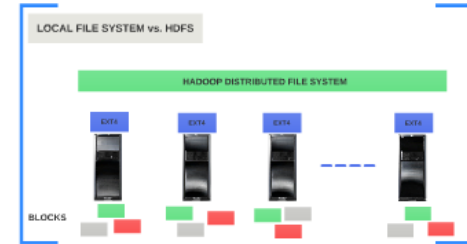
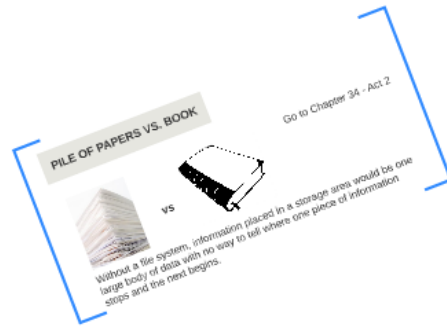
BLOCKS



BENEFITS OF HDFS

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HADOOP DISTRIBUTED FILE SYSTEM

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DIFFERENT FILE SYSTEMS

Microsoft	EXT2 - 4 GB File limit 32 GB Volume limit
	NTFS - 16 EB File limit 16 EB Volume limit
Linux	ext3 - 2 TB File limit 32 TB Volume limit
	ext4 - 16 TB File limit 1 EB Volume limit
	XFS - 8 EB File limit 8 EB Volume limit
	HFS - 2 GB File limit 2 TB Volume limit
	HFS+ - 8 EB File limit 8 EB Volume limit

Why another file system?