操作系统

Operating system

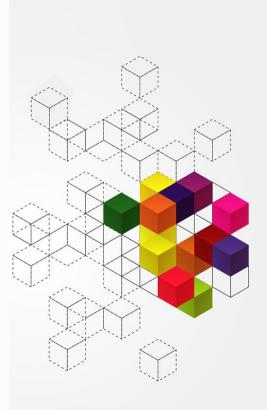
孔维强 大连理工大学



内容纲要

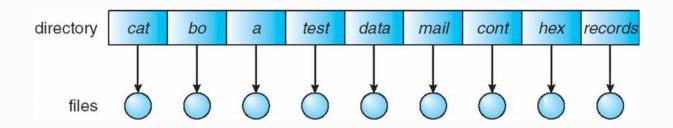
10.4 典型目录结构

- 一、单级目录
- 二、二级目录
- 三、树状目录
- 四、一般图结构目录

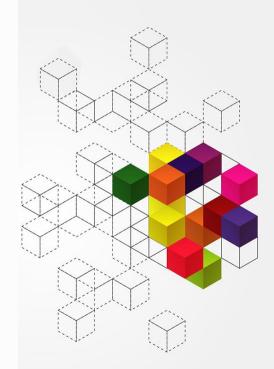


一、单级目录

- Single Level Directory
 - ・所有文件存放在单一目录内

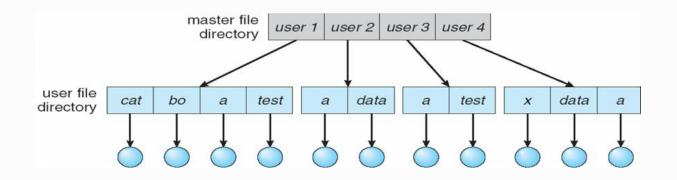


- A single directory for all users (all files are contained in the same directory)
- Naming problem (all files must have unique names)

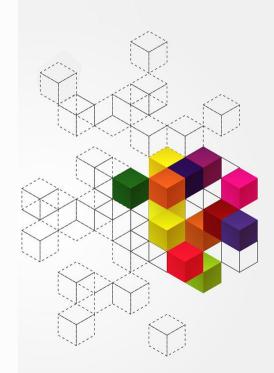


二、二级目录

- Two-Level Directory
 - 每个用户的文件放在单个目录下
 - 一个主目录包含所有用户目录

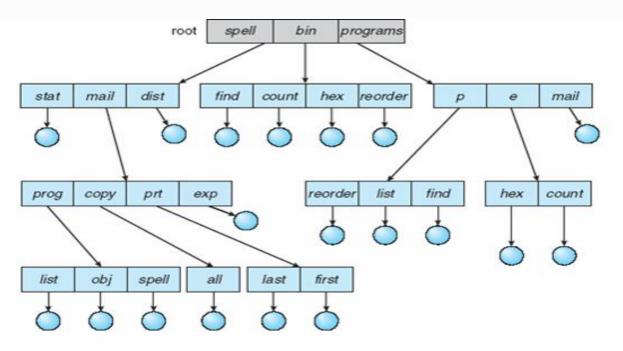


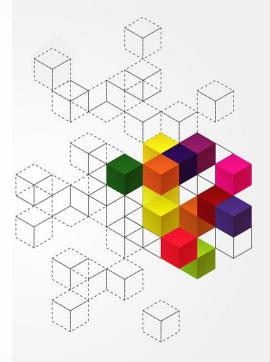
- Path name (user name + file name)
- Can have the same file name for different user
- Efficient searching



三、树状目录

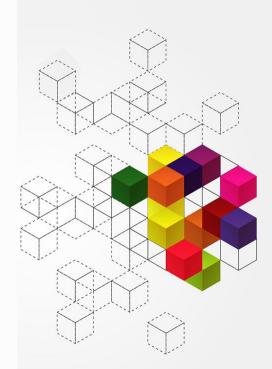
- Tree-Structured Directory
 - 每个目录中都可包含多个子目录, 最终形成树状目录





三、树状目录

- Tree-Structured Directory
 - 每个目录中都可包含多个子目录, 最终形成树状目录
 - Efficient searching
 - Current directory (working directory)
 - cd /spell/mail/prog



三、树状目录

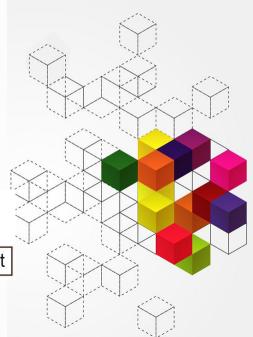
- 绝对 or 相对 路径(path name)
- 创建新文件是在当前目录进行
- 删除文件 rm <file-name>
- 创建新子目录是在当前目录进行 mkdir <dir-name>

Example: if in current directory /mail

mkdir count

mail prog copy prt exp count

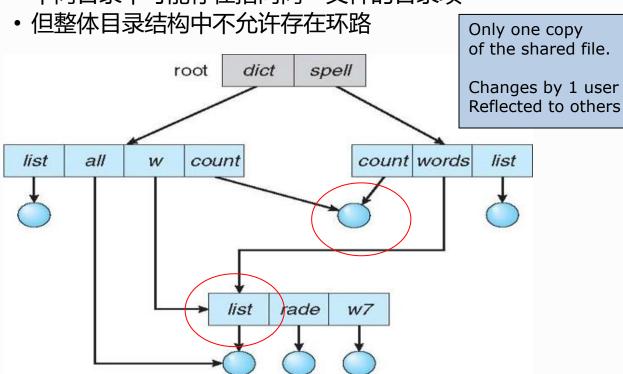
Deleting "mail" ⇒ deleting the entire subtree rooted by "mail"

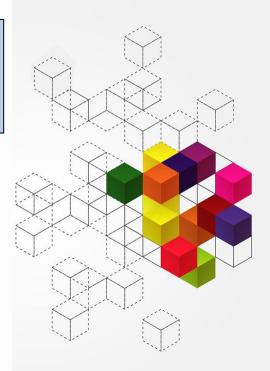


四、图结构目录

Acyclic-Graph Directory

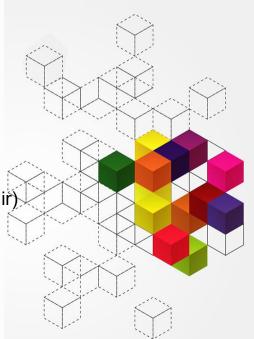
• 不同目录中可能存在指向同一文件的目录项





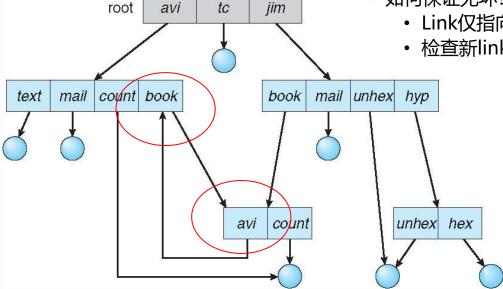
四、图结构目录

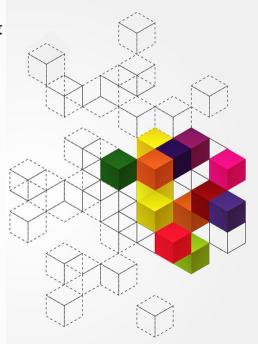
- Acyclic-Graph Directory
 - 不同目录中可能存在指向同一文件的目录项
 - 但整体目录结构中不允许存在环路
- 实现方法:
 - Link another name (pointer) to an existing file
 - Resolve the link follow pointer to locate the file
- 可能存在2个绝对路径名
- 如果 *dict* 删除 *list* ⇒ dangling pointer (to empty or unexpected file/dir) 解决方案:
 - Backpointers方案:可以删除所有指针
 - Entry-hold-count方案



四、图结构目录

- General Graph Directory
- 环结构可能导致问题
 - 无限搜索 (循环)
- 如何保证无环?
 - Link仅指向文件而不是目录
 - 检查新link是否产生循环





本讲小结

- 单级目录
- 二级目录
- 树状目录
- 图结构目录

