

FreeBSD Manual Pages

FS(5)

FreeBSD File Formats Manual

FS

NAME

fs, inode -- format of file system volume

SYNOPSIS

```
#include <sys/param.h>
#include <ufs/ffs/fs.h>

#include <sys/types.h>
#include <sys/lock.h>
#include <sys/extattr.h>
#include <sys/acl.h>
#include <ufs/ufs/quota.h>
#include <ufs/ufs/dinode.h>
#include <ufs/ufs/extattr.h>
```

DESCRIPTION

The files *<fs.h>* and *<inode.h>* declare several structures, defined variables and macros which are used to create and manage the underlying format of file system objects on random access devices (disks).

The block size and number of blocks which comprise a file system are parameters of the file system. Sectors beginning at BBLOCK and continuing for BBSIZE are used for a disklabel and for some hardware primary secondary bootstrapping programs.

The actual file system begins at sector SBLOCK with the *super-block* which is of size SBLOCKSIZE. The following structure describes the super-block and is from the file *<ufs/ffs/fs.h>*:

```
/*
 * Super block for an FFS filesystem.
 */
struct fs {
    int32_t    fs_firstfield;    /* historic filesystem linked list,
    int32_t    fs_unused_1;      /*      used for incore super blocks
    int32_t    fs_sblkno;        /* offset of super-block in filesys
    int32_t    fs_cblkno;        /* offset of cyl-block in filesys *
    int32_t    fs_iblkno;        /* offset of inode-blocks in filesy
    int32_t    fs_dblkno;        /* offset of first data after cg */
    int32_t    fs_old_cgoffset;  /* cylinder group offset in cylinde
    int32_t    fs_old_cgmask;    /* used to calc mod fs_ntrak */
    int32_t    fs_old_time;      /* last time written */
```

```

    int32_t  fs_old_size;          /* number of blocks in fs */
    int32_t  fs_old_dsize;        /* number of data blocks in fs */
    int32_t  fs_ncg;              /* number of cylinder groups */
    int32_t  fs_bsize;            /* size of basic blocks in fs */
    int32_t  fs_fsize;            /* size of frag blocks in fs */
    int32_t  fs_frag;             /* number of frags in a block in fs
/* these are configuration parameters */
    int32_t  fs_minfree;          /* minimum percentage of free block
    int32_t  fs_old_rotdelay;     /* num of ms for optimal next block
    int32_t  fs_old_rps;          /* disk revolutions per second */
/* these fields can be computed from the others */
    int32_t  fs_bmask;            /* ``blkoff'' calc of blk offsets *
    int32_t  fs_fmask;            /* ``fragoff'' calc of frag offsets
    int32_t  fs_bshift;           /* ``lblkno'' calc of logical blkno
    int32_t  fs_fshift;           /* ``numfrags'' calc number of frag
/* these are configuration parameters */
    int32_t  fs_maxcontig;        /* max number of contiguous blks */
    int32_t  fs_maxbpg;           /* max number of blks per cyl group
/* these fields can be computed from the others */
    int32_t  fs_fragshift;        /* block to frag shift */
    int32_t  fs_fsbtodb;          /* fsbtodb and dbtofsb shift consta
    int32_t  fs_sbsize;           /* actual size of super block */
    int32_t  fs_spare1[2];        /* old fs_csmask */
                                   /* old fs_csshift */
    int32_t  fs_nindir;           /* value of NINDIR */
    int32_t  fs_inopb;            /* value of INOPB */
    int32_t  fs_old_nspf;         /* value of NSPF */
/* yet another configuration parameter */
    int32_t  fs_optim;            /* optimization preference, see bel
    int32_t  fs_old_npsect;        /* # sectors/track including spares
    int32_t  fs_old_interleave;    /* hardware sector interleave */
    int32_t  fs_old_trackskew;     /* sector 0 skew, per track */
    int32_t  fs_id[2];            /* unique filesystem id */
/* sizes determined by number of cylinder groups and their sizes */
    int32_t  fs_old_csaddr;        /* blk addr of cyl grp summary area
    int32_t  fs_cssize;           /* size of cyl grp summary area */
    int32_t  fs_cgsize;           /* cylinder group size */
    int32_t  fs_spare2;           /* old fs_ntrak */
    int32_t  fs_old_nsect;         /* sectors per track */
    int32_t  fs_old_spc;           /* sectors per cylinder */
    int32_t  fs_old_ncyl;         /* cylinders in filesystem */
    int32_t  fs_old_cpg;          /* cylinders per group */
    int32_t  fs_ipg;              /* inodes per group */
    int32_t  fs_fpg;              /* blocks per group * fs_frag */
/* this data must be re-computed after crashes */
    struct csum fs_old_cstotal;    /* cylinder summary information *
/* these fields are cleared at mount time */
    int8_t   fs_fmod;             /* super block modified flag */

```

```

    int8_t    fs_clean;          /* filesystem is clean flag */
    int8_t    fs_ronly;          /* mounted read-only flag */
    int8_t    fs_old_flags;      /* old FS_ flags */
    u_char    fs_fsmnt[MAXMNTLEN]; /* name mounted on */
    u_char    fs_volname[MAXVOLLEN]; /* volume name */
    uint64_t  fs_swuid;          /* system-wide uid */
    int32_t    fs_pad;           /* due to alignment of fs_swuid */
/* these fields retain the current block allocation info */
    int32_t    fs_cgrotor;       /* last cg searched */
    void      *fs_ocsp[NOCSPTRS]; /* padding; was list of fs_cs buff
    uint8_t    *fs_contigdirs;    /* # of contiguously allocated dirs
    struct csum *fs_csp;          /* cg summary info buffer for fs_cs
    int32_t    *fs_maxcluster;    /* max cluster in each cyl group */
    u_int      *fs_active;        /* used by snapshots to track fs */
    int32_t    fs_old_cpc;        /* cyl per cycle in postbl */
    int32_t    fs_maxbsize;       /* maximum blocking factor permitte
    int64_t    fs_unrefs;         /* number of unreferenced inodes */
    int64_t    fs_sparecon64[16]; /* old rotation block list head */
    int64_t    fs_sblockloc;      /* byte offset of standard superblo
    struct csum_total fs_cstotal; /* cylinder summary informatio
    ufs_time_t fs_time;          /* last time written */
    int64_t    fs_size;          /* number of blocks in fs */
    int64_t    fs_dsize;         /* number of data blocks in fs */
    ufs2_daddr_t fs_csaddr;      /* blk addr of cyl grp summary area
    int64_t    fs_pendingblocks; /* blocks in process of being freed
    int32_t    fs_pendinginodes; /* inodes in process of being freed
    int32_t    fs_snapinum[FSMAXSNAP]; /* list of snapshot inode num
    int32_t    fs_avgfilesize;    /* expected average file size */
    int32_t    fs_avgfpdir;       /* expected # of files per director
    int32_t    fs_save_cgsize;    /* save real cg size to use fs_bsiz
    int32_t    fs_sparecon32[26]; /* reserved for future constants *
    int32_t    fs_flags;          /* see FS_ flags below */
    int32_t    fs_contigsumsize;  /* size of cluster summary array */
    int32_t    fs_maxsymlinklen;  /* max length of an internal symlin
    int32_t    fs_old_inodefmt;   /* format of on-disk inodes */
    uint64_t    fs_maxfilesize;   /* maximum representable file size
    int64_t    fs_qbmask;         /* ~fs_bmask for use with 64-bit si
    int64_t    fs_qfmask;         /* ~fs_fmask for use with 64-bit si
    int32_t    fs_state;          /* validate fs_clean field */
    int32_t    fs_old_postblformat; /* format of positional layout t
    int32_t    fs_old_nrpos;      /* number of rotational positions *
    int32_t    fs_spare5[2];      /* old fs_postbloff */
                                   /* old fs_rotbloff */
    int32_t    fs_magic;          /* magic number */
};

/*
 * Filesystem identification

```

```

*/
#define FS_UFS1_MAGIC    0x011954    /* UFS1 fast filesystem magic numb
#define FS_UFS2_MAGIC    0x19540119  /* UFS2 fast filesystem magic numb
#define FS_OKAY          0x7c269d38  /* superblock checksum */
#define FS_42INODEFMT    -1          /* 4.2BSD inode format */
#define FS_44INODEFMT    2           /* 4.4BSD inode format */

/*
 * Preference for optimization.
 */
#define FS_OPTTIME        0           /* minimize allocation time */
#define FS_OPTSPACE       1           /* minimize disk fragmentation */

```

Each disk drive contains some number of file systems. A file system consists of a number of cylinder groups. Each cylinder group has inodes data.

A file system is described by its super-block, which in turn describes the cylinder groups. The super-block is critical data and is replicated in each cylinder group to protect against catastrophic loss. This is done at file system creation time and the critical super-block data do not change, so the copies need not be referenced further unless disaster strikes.

Addresses stored in inodes are capable of addressing fragments of 'blocks'. File system blocks of at most size MAXBSIZE can be optionally broken into 2, 4, or 8 pieces, each of which is addressable; these pieces may be DEV_BSIZE, or some multiple of a DEV_BSIZE unit.

Large files consist of exclusively large data blocks. To avoid undue wasted disk space, the last data block of a small file is allocated as only as many fragments of a large block as are necessary. The file system format retains only a single pointer to such a fragment, which is a piece of a single large block that has been divided. The size of such a fragment is determinable from information in the inode, using the **blksize(fs, ip, lbn)** macro.

The file system records space availability at the fragment level; to determine block availability, aligned fragments are examined.

The root inode is the root of the file system. Inode 0 cannot be used for normal purposes and historically bad blocks were linked to inode 1 thus the root inode is 2 (inode 1 is no longer used for this purpose, however numerous dump tapes make this assumption, so we are stuck with it).

The *fs_minfree* element gives the minimum acceptable percentage of file system blocks that may be free. If the freelist drops below this level

only the super-user may continue to allocate blocks. The *fs_minfree* element may be set to 0 if no reserve of free blocks is deemed necessary, however severe performance degradations will be observed if the file system is run at greater than 90% full; thus the default value of *fs_minfree* is 8%.

Empirically the best trade-off between block fragmentation and overall disk utilization at a loading of 90% comes with a fragmentation of 8, thus the default fragment size is an eighth of the block size.

The element *fs_optim* specifies whether the file system should try to minimize the time spent allocating blocks, or if it should attempt to minimize the space fragmentation on the disk. If the value of *fs_minfree* (see above) is less than 8%, then the file system defaults to optimizing for space to avoid running out of full sized blocks. If the value of *minfree* is greater than or equal to 8%, fragmentation is unlikely to be problematical, and the file system defaults to optimizing for time.

Cylinder group related limits: Each cylinder keeps track of the availability of blocks at different rotational positions, so that sequential blocks can be laid out with minimum rotational latency. With the default of 8 distinguished rotational positions, the resolution of the summary information is 2ms for a typical 3600 rpm drive.

The element *fs_old_rotdelay* gives the minimum number of milliseconds to initiate another disk transfer on the same cylinder. It is used in determining the rotationally optimal layout for disk blocks within a file; the default value for *fs_old_rotdelay* is 2ms.

Each file system has a statically allocated number of inodes. An inode is allocated for each NBPI bytes of disk space. The inode allocation strategy is extremely conservative.

MINBSIZE is the smallest allowable block size. With a MINBSIZE of 4096 it is possible to create files of size 2^{32} with only two levels of indirection. MINBSIZE must be big enough to hold a cylinder group block, thus changes to (*struct cg*) must keep its size within MINBSIZE. Note that super-blocks are never more than size SBLOCKSIZE.

The path name on which the file system is mounted is maintained in *fs_fsmnt*. MAXMNTLEN defines the amount of space allocated in the super-block for this name. The limit on the amount of summary information per file system is defined by MAXCSBUFS. For a 4096 byte block size, it is currently parameterized for a maximum of two million cylinders.

Per cylinder group information is summarized in blocks allocated from first cylinder group's data blocks. These blocks are read in from *fs_csaddr* (size *fs_cssize*) in addition to the super-block.

N.B.: `sizeof(struct csum)` must be a power of two in order for the `fs_c` macro to work.

The Super-block for a file system: The size of the rotational layout tables is limited by the fact that the super-block is of size `SBLOCKSI`. The size of these tables is *inversely* proportional to the block size of the file system. The size of the tables is increased when sector size are not powers of two, as this increases the number of cylinders included before the rotational pattern repeats (`fs_cpc`). The size of the rotational layout tables is derived from the number of bytes remaining in (`struct fs`).

The number of blocks of data per cylinder group is limited because cylinder groups are at most one block. The inode and free block tables must fit into a single block after deducting space for the cylinder group structure (`struct cg`).

The Inode: The inode is the focus of all file activity in the UNIX file system. There is a unique inode allocated for each active file, each current directory, each mounted-on file, text file, and the root. An inode is 'named' by its device/i-number pair. For further information see the include file `<ufs/ufs/inode.h>`.

The format of an external attribute is defined by the `extattr` structure

```
struct extattr {
    int32_t ea_length;           /* length of this attribute */
    int8_t  ea_namespace;       /* name space of this attribute */
    int8_t  ea_contentpadlen;    /* padding at end of attribute */
    int8_t  ea_namelen;         /* length of attribute name */
    char    ea_name[1];         /* null-terminated attribute name
    /* extended attribute content follows */
};
```

Several macros are defined to manipulate these structures. Each macro takes a pointer to an `extattr` structure.

<code>EXTATTR_NEXT(eap)</code>	Returns a pointer to the next extended attribute following <code>eap</code> .
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<code>EXTATTR_CONTENT(eap)</code>	Returns a pointer to the extended attribute content referenced by <code>eap</code> .
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<code>EXTATTR_CONTENT_SIZE(eap)</code>	Returns the size of the extended attribute content referenced by <code>eap</code> .
--	---

<code>EXTATTR_SET_LENGTHS(eap, size)</code>	Called with the size of the attribute
---	---------------------------------------

content after initializing the attribute name to calculate and set the *ea_length*, *ea_namelen*, and *ea_contentpadlen* fields of the extended attribute structure.

The following code identifies an ACL:

```
if (eap->ea_namespace == EXTATTR_NAMESPACE_SYSTEM &&
    !strcmp(eap->ea_name, POSIX1E_ACL_ACCESS_EXTATTR_NAME) {
    aclp = EXTATTR_CONTENT(eap);
    acllen = EXTATTR_CONTENT_SIZE(eap);
    ...
}
```

The following code creates an extended attribute containing a copy of structure *mygif*:

```
eap->ea_namespace = EXTATTR_NAMESPACE_USER;
strcpy(eap->ea_name, "filepic.gif");
EXTATTR_SET_LENGTHS(eap, sizeof(struct mygif));
memcpy(EXTATTR_CONTENT(eap), &mygif, sizeof(struct mygif));
```

HISTORY

A super-block structure named *filsys* appeared in Version 6 AT&T UNIX. The file system described in this manual appeared in 4.2BSD.

