

how OS allows us to programmatically interact w/ file system

\$ ls (ls -la) <sup>read/write/execute (or search if directory)</sup>

permission strings <sup>is directory</sup> <sup>or owner of file</sup> <sup>anyone at standard</sup>

-rw- r-- r--  
↓ 110 100 100  
0 6 4 4 } octal

File permission 0644

\$ cp (also a C-program shipped on Linux by default)

\$ tee - takes stdin and writes to as many args (os files) that you want (also stdout)

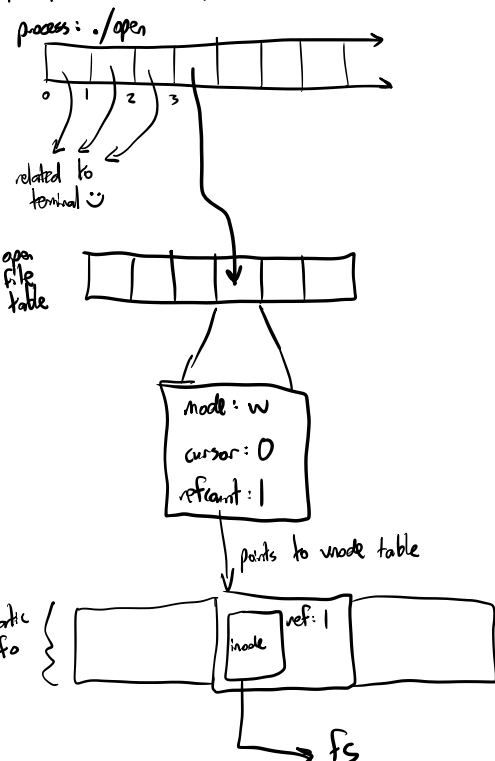
int open(const char\* name, int flags);  
int open(const char\* name, int flags, int mode); } system calls

int close(int fd);

open.c

```
int main(int argc, char* argv[]) {
    int fd = open("empty.txt",
                  O_CREAT | O_EXCL | O_WRONLY,
                  0644); // octal ##
    if (fd == -1) return 1;
    close(fd);
    return 0;
}
```

per-process basis: array called file descriptor table



more system calls:

ssize\_t read(int fd, char buf[], size\_t len);

ssize\_t write(int fd, char buf[], size\_t len);

copy.c

```
int main (int argc, char * argv[]) {  
    int fdin = open(argv[1], O_RDONLY);  
    int fdout = open(argv[2], O_WRONLY | O_CREAT | O_EXCL, 0600);
```

only I have permission!



```
    char buffer[1024];
```

```
    while (true) {
```

```
        ssize_t numRead = read(fdin, buffer, 1024);
```

```
        // should be error checking here
```

```
        if (numRead == 0) break;
```

```
        ssize_t numWritten = 0;
```

```
        while (numWritten < numRead) {
```

```
            numWritten += write(fdout, buffer + numWritten, numRead - numWritten);
```

```
        }
```

```
    }
```

```
    fclose(fdin);
```

```
    fclose(fdout);
```

```
    return 0;
```

```
}
```

each process has a process ID, info stored in data structure called process control block

exactly 1 open file table for all PIDs to reference

file descriptor 0 references the same thing on all processes

also 1 system-wide vnode table - all processes alias the same vnodes