Chapter 9 - Key Terms

Term	Page	Description
File Allocation Table (FAT)	581	The default file system of the Microsoft disk operating system (DOS) back in the 1980s. Then other versions were introduced, including FAT12, FAT16, FAT32, and exFAT. Each version overcame some of the limitations of the file system until the introduction of the New Technology File System (NTFS). One of the FAT file system limitations is that no modern properties can be added to the file, such as compression, permissions, and encryption. The number after each version of FAT, such as FAT12, FAT16, or FAT32, represents the number of bits that are assigned to address clusters in the FAT table.
New Technology File System (NTFS)	585	The default file system in Microsoft Windows since Windows NT; it is more secure, scalable, and advanced file system when compared to FAT. NTFS has several components. The boot sector is the first sector in the partition, and it contains information about the file system itself, such as start code, sector size, cluster size in sectors, and the number of reserved sectors. The file system area contains many files, including the master file table (MFT), which includes metadata of the files and directories in the partition. The data area holds the actual contents of the files, and it is divided into clusters with a size assigned during formatting and recorded in the boot sector.
Master Boot Record (MBR)	584	The first sector (512 bytes) of the hard drive. It contains the boot code and information about the hard drive itself. The MBR contains the partition table, which includes information about the partition structure in the hard disk drive. The MBR can tell where each partition starts, its size, and the type of partition.
Swap Space	588	Extra memory on the hard disk drive or SSD that is an expansion of the system's physical memory.

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Journaling	583	A type of file system that maintains a record of changes not yet committed to the file system's main part. This data structure is referred to as a "journal," which is a circular log. One of the main features of a file system that supports journaling is that if the system crashes or experiences a power failure, it can be restored back online a lot more quickly while also avoiding system corruption.
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