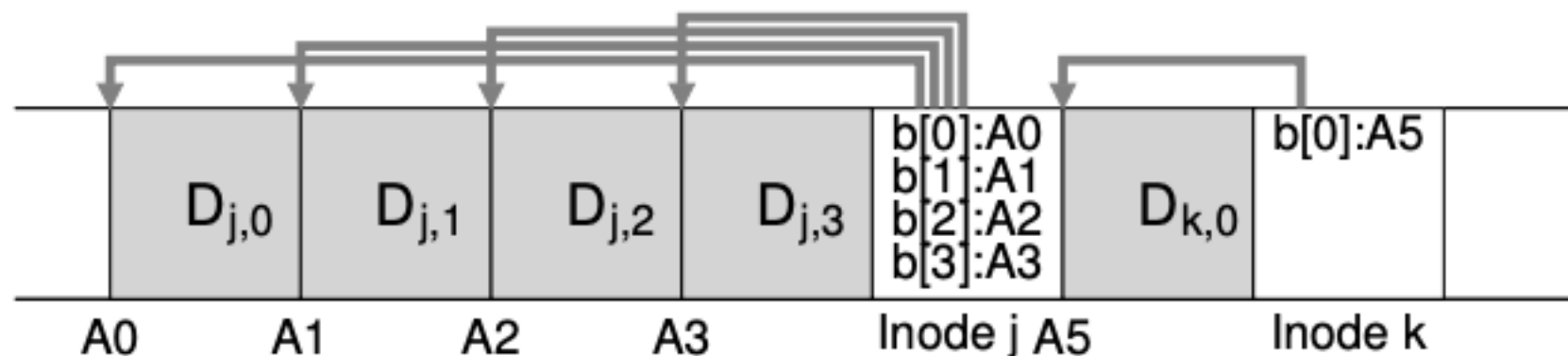


# Solution 2 - Log Structure File System (LFS) or (Copy-On-Write Logging)

Idea - treat disk like a tape-drive

1. Buffer all data (including inode) in memory segment
  2. Write buffered data to new segment on disk in a sequential log
- ➔ Existing data is not overwritten  
Segment is always written in free location
- ✓ Best performance from disk for sequential access



# LFS - how to find the inode table?

## Original Unix File System

the inode table is placed at fixed location

## Log-structured File System

the inode table is split and spread-out on the disk

- ➔ LFS requires an inode map (imap) to map the inode number with its location on disk

