## Definition (file system)

- A file is a logical unit of (stored) data.
- A file system is an abstraction mechanism: it allows logical manipulation of files, without knowledge of their physical representation.

# Definition (file system)

A file system provides a mapping

identifier → (meta-data, data),

plus a mechanism to manage (concurrent) manipulation of both

data ≃ content

 $meta\text{-}data \quad \simeq \quad structure$ 

## Definition (**file system**)

A file system provides a mapping

identifier → (meta-data, data),

plus a mechanism to manage (concurrent) manipulation of both

 $data \simeq content$ meta-data  $\simeq structure$ 

Question: why be so abstract?

### Definition (file system)

A file system provides a mapping

```
identifier → (meta-data, data).
```

plus a mechanism to manage (concurrent) manipulation of both

```
data ≃ content
meta-data ≃ structure
```

- Question: why be so abstract?
- Answer: file systems support multiple use-cases, e.g.,
  - 1. general-purpose data storage,
  - 2. special-purpose data storage (e.g., swap space [4]), or
  - 3. interface with kernel

so saying "file" rather than "data" may be artificially limiting.



- Challenge(s): we need to consider
  - what an appropriate system call interface should be, and
  - how to map the semantics of said interface onto one or more concrete storage devices noting the former necessarily has a nod to user-friendliness.

Option: the mapping can range between

$$l = 1$$
  $l = \infty$ 
flat hierarchical

with l > 1 implying

- entries may be directories,
- the identifier specifying an entry includes a (potentially implicit) path,
- paths can be
  - absolute (from root directory) or
  - relative (from some directory)

and hence needn't be unique.

### root directory

foo.txt
bar.txt
baz.txt

Option: the mapping can range between

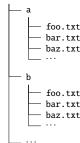
$$l = 1$$
  $l = \infty$  flat hierarchical

with l > 1 implying

- entries may be directories,
- the identifier specifying an entry includes a (potentially implicit) path,
- paths can be
  - absolute (from root directory) or
  - ▶ relative (from *some* directory)

and hence needn't be unique.

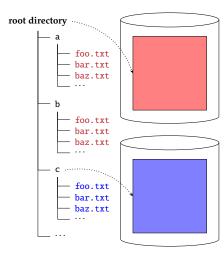
## root directory



- Option: the root can be
  - 1. a volume identifier, or
  - 2. a directory

### where

- the former implies multiple, segregated hierarchies,
- ▶ the latter implies one, unified hierarchy ...
- ... we **mount** a volume at a **mount point**.

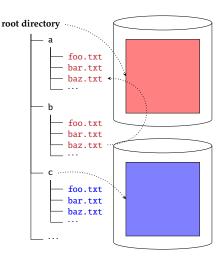


- Option: entries in the hierarchy include
  - a file,
  - a directory,
  - a symbolic link, and
  - a device node

### where

- entry types may be differentiated via meta-data or embedded magic numbers,
- links are often categorised as either
  - hard, or
  - soft

but, either way, imply the hierarchy is now a (acyclic) *graph* (vs. a tree).



► Assumption: underlying file system allows us to view data as a byte sequence, i.e.,

identifier 
$$\mapsto$$
 (meta-data, data) = (meta-data,  $\boxed{d_0 \quad d_1 \quad \cdots \quad d_{l-1}}$  read/write pointer

## that supports

- 1. automatic extensibility, and
- 2. random access (via seek operations).

- Based on this assumption, the kernel must (at least)
  - 1. maintain a global **mount table** that captures the hierarchy,

- Based on this assumption, the kernel must (at least)
  - 2. maintain a per process **file descriptor table** that captures
    - a File Control Block (FCB) of physical addressing information,
    - the mode the entry was opened in (e.g., read, write, or read/write),
    - the current read/write pointer

that indexes into a global file table tracking open entries,

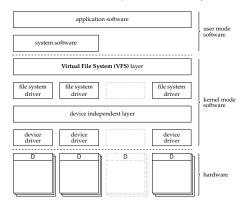
Based on this assumption, the kernel must (at least)

3. support a suite of system calls, e.g.,

Function	Reference	Purpose
creat	[3, Page 702]	create a file
open	[3, Page 1379]	open a file
close	[3, Page 676]	close a file
unlink	[3, Page 2154]	delete a file
write	[3, Page 2263]	write to a file
read	[3, Page 1737]	read from a file
lseek	[3, Page 1265]	move read/write pointer

which are ...

... (typically) exposed via a Virtual File System (VFS) layer

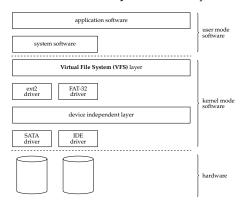


### offering

- 1. a uniform interface to
  - multiple heterogeneous concrete file systems, and
  - "device-less" pseudo-files

#### plus

... (typically) exposed via a Virtual File System (VFS) layer

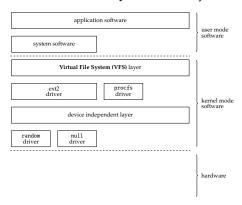


### offering

- 1. a uniform interface to
  - multiple heterogeneous concrete file systems, and
  - "device-less" pseudo-files

#### plus

... (typically) exposed via a Virtual File System (VFS) layer

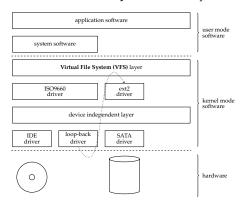


### offering

- 1. a uniform interface to
  - multiple heterogeneous concrete file systems, and
  - "device-less" pseudo-files

#### plus

... (typically) exposed via a Virtual File System (VFS) layer

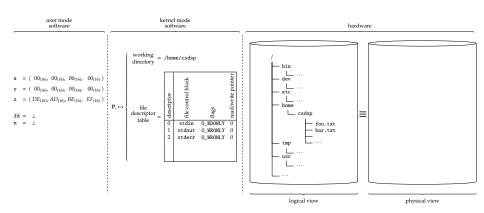


### offering

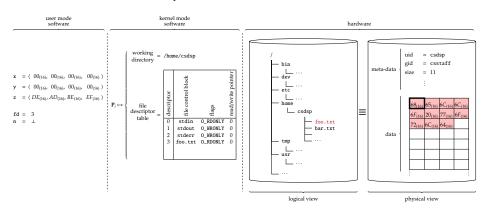
- 1. a uniform interface to
  - multiple heterogeneous concrete file systems, and
  - "device-less" pseudo-files

#### plus

## ► Example:

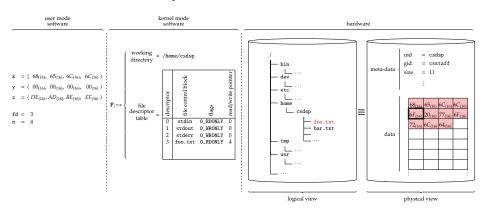


Example: if the user mode process executes

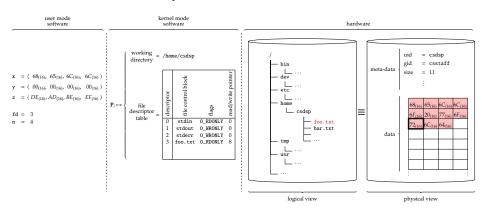


Example: if the user mode process executes

$$n = read(fd, x, 4)$$

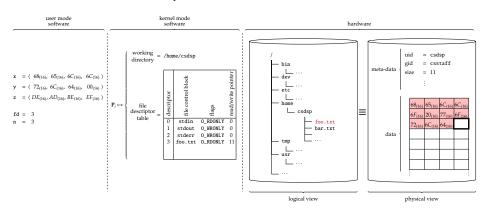


Example: if the user mode process executes



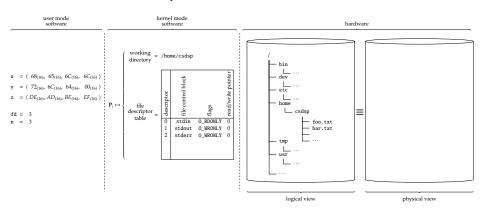
Example: if the user mode process executes

$$n = read(fd, y, 4)$$

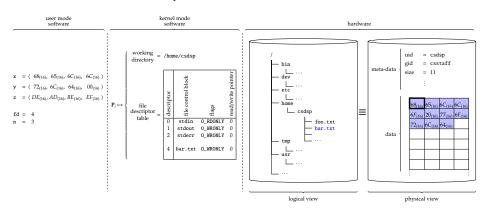


► Example: if the user mode process executes

close(fd)

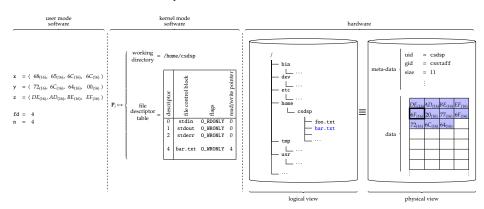


Example: if the user mode process executes

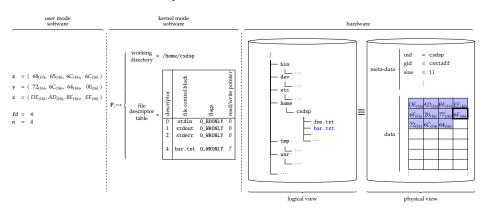


Example: if the user mode process executes

$$n = write(fd, z, 4)$$

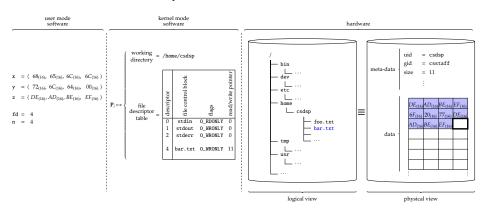


Example: if the user mode process executes



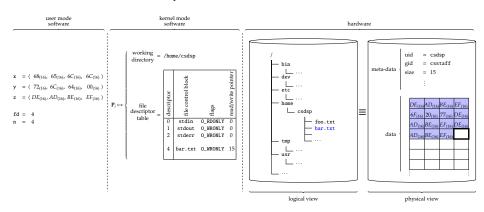
Example: if the user mode process executes

$$n = write(fd, z, 4)$$

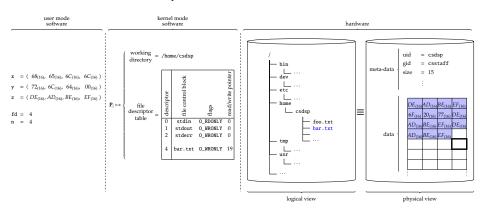


Example: if the user mode process executes

$$n = write(fd, z, 4)$$

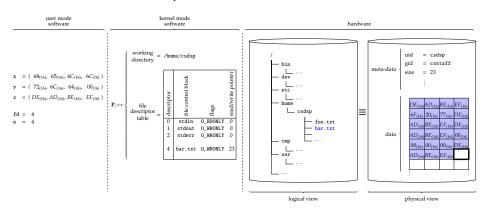


Example: if the user mode process executes



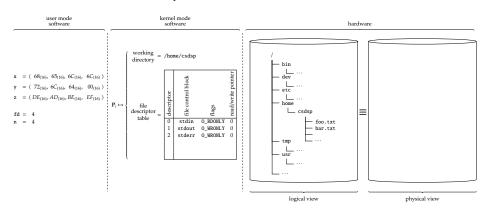
Example: if the user mode process executes

$$n = write(fd, z, 4)$$

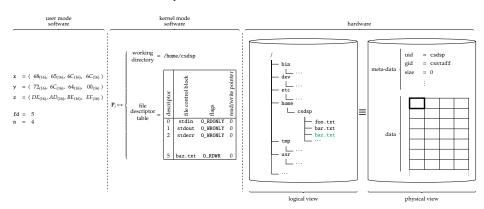


Example: if the user mode process executes

close(fd)

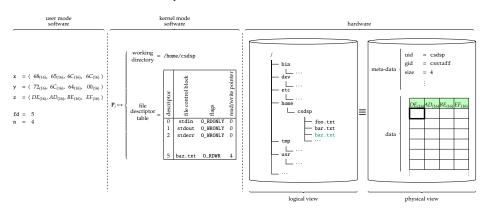


Example: if the user mode process executes

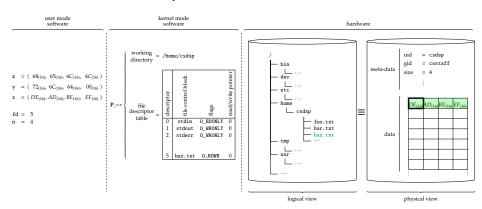


Example: if the user mode process executes

$$n = write(fd, z, 4)$$

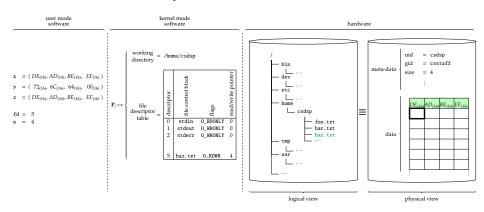


Example: if the user mode process executes



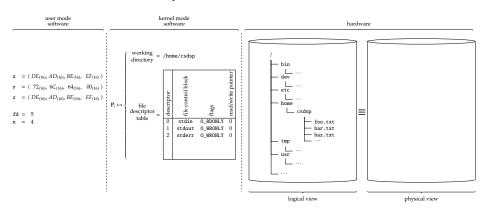
Example: if the user mode process executes

$$n = read(fd, x, 4)$$

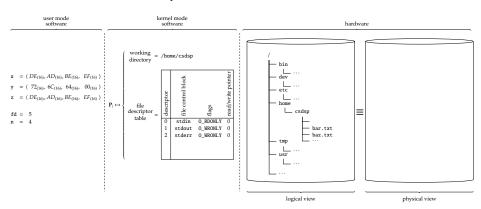


Example: if the user mode process executes

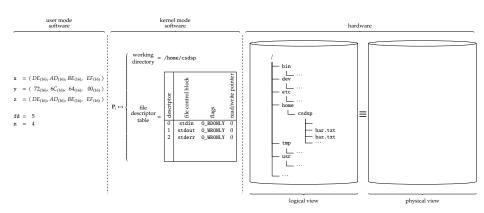
close(fd)



Example: if the user mode process executes



## ► Example:



Continued in next lecture ...



#### References

- Wikipedia: File system. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File\_system.
- [2] Wikipedia: Path. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Path\_(computing).
- [3] Standard for information technology portable operating system interface (POSIX). Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) 1003.1, 2008. http://standards.ieee.org/findstds/standard/1003.1-2008.html.
- [4] M. Gorman. Chapter 11: Swap management. In Understanding the Linux Virtual Memory Manager. Prentice Hall, 2004. http://www.kernel.org/doc/gorman/.
- [5] A. Silberschatz, P.B. Galvin, and G. Gagne. Chapter 10: File system. In Operating System Concepts. Wiley, 9th edition, 2014.
- [6] A.S. Tanenbaum and H. Bos. Chapter 4: File systems. In Modern Operating Systems. Pearson, 4th edition, 2015.