FAT-16 Examples

```
0020: 38 2C 7C 09 75 15 83 C6 10 E2 F5 CD 18 8B 14 8B 8, |.u.......
00D0: D5 4F 74 E4 33 C0 CD 13 EB B8 00 00 00 00 00 .ot.3.....
00E0: 56 33 F6 56 56 52 50 06 53 51 BE 10 00 56 8B F4 V3.VVRP.SQ...V.. 00F0: 50 52 B8 00 42 8A 56 24 CD 13 5A 58 8D 64 10 72 PR.B.V$..ZX.d.r 0100: 0A 40 75 V C 80 67 0F 15 FC ST FT FE FC 8 74 49 .@u.B....^..tI 0110: 6E 76 61 6C 69 64 20 70 61 72 74 69 74 69 6F 6E nvalid partition
0120: 20 74 61 62 6C 65 00 45 72 72 6F 72 20 6C 6F 61 table.Error loa
0130: 64 69 6E 67 20 6F 70 65 72 61 74 69 6E 67 20 73 ding operating s
0140: 79 73 74 A5 60 10 40 69 73 76 Project Example of the content of the content
0180: 00 00 00_8B FC 1E_57 8B F5 CB 00 00_00_00_00 00 .....W......
0190: 00 00 00 Emage: tutores (20016) 3.com.....
01CO: 01 00 06 03 FF 3F 3F 00 00 00 C1 32 03 00 00 00 ....??...2....
24 bits (3 bytes) CHS format CHS (cylinder, head, sector)
      H7 H6 H5 H4 https://tutores.compi s0 : c7 c6 c5 c4 c3 c2 c1 c0
partition entries
    byte 0 bootable
                1-3 first block CHS
                          system id, 6=new DOS with FAT-16, 4=old DOS with 32MB limit
                5-7 last block CHS (int binary, 1100111111 is 831)
                8-11 first block as a 32-bit int
              12-15 number of blocks as a 32-bit int.
Command: m
    partition 1: ACTIVE --- kind 06 = DOS 16-bit FAT >=32M
        102 MB or 209601 sectors, first is 63, last is 209663
                    CHS (0,1,1) to (831,3,63)
This disc has 63 blocks per track and 4 heads
```

```
Command: s 63
0000: EB 3C 90 4D 53 57 49 4E 34 2E 31 00 02 04 01 00 .<.MSWIN4.1....
0010: 02 00 02 00 00 F8 CD 00 3F 00 04 00 3F 00 00 00
                                            . . . . . . . ? . . . ? . . .
0050: 55 BF 22 05 89 7E 00 89 4E 02 B1 0B FC F3 A4 06 U."..~..N.....
0100: CD 10 EB EF BE 82 7D EB E6 BE 80 7D EB E1 CD 16 .....}....
0150: 87 CA F7 76 1A 8A F2 8A E8 C0 CC 02 0A CC B8 01 ...v.....
0160: 02 80 7E 02 0E 75 04 B4 42 8B F4 8A 56 24 CD 13 ..~..u..B...V$..
0170: 61 61 72 A 40 75 01 42 03 55 P 49 75 77 03 E aar @u. BHILLIO
0180: 18 01 27 A SSIQHMENT Projects Example to
0190: 74 65 6D 20 64 69 73 6B FF 0D 0A 44 69 73 6B 20
                                            tem disk...Disk
01A0: 49 2F 4F 20 65 72 72 6F 72 FF 0D 0A 52 65 70 6C
                                             I/O error...Repl
01B0: 61 63 65 20 74 68 65 20 64 69 73 6B 2C 20 61 6E ace the disk, an
01EO: 53 59 53 4D 53 44 4F 53 20 20 20 53 59 53 7F 01 SYSMSDOS SYS..
01F0: 00 41 BB 00 07 60 66 6A 00 E9 3B FF 00 00 55 AA .A...`fj..;...U.
EB 3C is a jump instruction, skips 30
90 is a no-op instruction
Bios Parameter Block starts at byte 11
 bytes httsps://tutorcs.com
 14-15 number of reserved sectors (0001 = 1)
 16
    number of FATs (02 = 2)
 17-18 max number of entries in root directory (0200 = 512)
 19-20 total number of sectors (0: too many to say in 16 bits)
     code (F8 means normal disc, FD means floppy)
 22-23 size of FAT in sectors (00CD = 205)
 24-25 sectors per track (003F = 63)
 26-27 number of surfaces (0004 = 4)
 28-31 number of hidden sectors (0000003F = 63) not very meaningful.
This is block 63, 2 copies of FAT means 2 \times 205 blocks, 64+410 = 474
```

So...

```
Command: s 474
00E0: 49 4F 20 20 20 20 20 20 53 59 53 27 00 00 00 00 IO SYS'....
00F0: 00 00 78 34 00 00 78 84 7C 2F 9A 1C 1C 00 02 00 ..x4..x.|/.....
0100: 4D 53 44 4F 53 20 20 20 53 59 53 27 00 00 00 00 MSDOS SYS'....
0110: 00 00 78 7  00 34 7 45 45 20 20 53 59 53 27 00 00 00 00 00 ...41...sx4...9...
0120: 43 4F 4D 4D 4T 4E 44 20 43 4F 4D 20 00 00 00 00 COMMAND COM ....
0140: 43 4F 4E 46 49 47 20 20 53 59 53 20 00 00 00 00 CONFIG SYS ....
0150: 00 00 32 47 00 00 9B 73 78 34 4B 10 18 02 00 10 27 .st4 10
0170: 00 00 78 34 00 00 F0 74 78 34 CB 00 20 00 00 00 ..x4...tx4.....
0180: 4C 4F 47 4F 20 20 20 20 53 59 53 20 00 00 00 LOGO SYS ....
0190: 00 00 78 34 00 00 01 46 7E 2F 0D 1D 6B F8 01 00 ..x4...F~/..k...
01CO: 44 52 56 53 50 41 43 45 42 49 4E 27 00 00 00 DRVSPACEBIN'....
01D0: 00 00 78 34 00 00 C0 B2 A5 26 4F 1D 07 0D 01 00 ..x4.....&O.....
01E0: 44 42 4C 3 6 41 73 49 3 49 41 70 00 00 00 00 DBLSPACEBIN .... 01F0: 00 00 78 3 60 00 60 B2 3 50 41 70 7 0D 01 00 ...x4.....&q.....
Each entry is 32 bytes, looking at the entry for CONFIG.SYS
  bytes 0-7: name before the dot (CONFIG )
8-10: https://tutorgs.com
11: rile attributes (20 = archive)
        12-21: officially reserved. Who knows what the 32 37 is
        22-23: time of last change
                  (739B: first five bits 01110 = hour = 14
                        next six bits = 011100 = minute = 27
                        remaining five bits = 11011 = seconds/2=28, secs=56)
        24-25: date of last change
                  (3478: first seven bits 0011010 = year-1980 = 26, year=2006)
                        next four bits = 0011 = month = 3
                        remaining five bits = 11000 = day = 24)
        26-27: first cluster number = 1D0B or 7435 in decimal
        28-31: exact file length in bytes = 0000021B or 539 in decimal
```

The command TYPE CONFIG.SYS produces 16 lines, the first of which is

DEVICE=C:\DOS72\ECHO.SYS W/e/1/c/o/m/e /t/o MS-DOS 7.20...

The root directly firsted at 5 of k 4 th and is 4 first available cluster for data starts at block 506.

```
Our file's cluster number is 7435, but they start counting from 2, so it really mear 7433. Each cluster i 7433. Each cluster i 7433. Each cluster i 7433. Each cluster i 7433.
                           as the real data of the file starts at the disc.
506 + 29732 = absolute block
Command: s 302
                                3A 5C 44 4F 53 37 31 5C DEVICE=C:\DOS71\
0000: 44 45 56
0010: 45 43 48
                           *LP4-2 20 57 2F 65 2F 6C 2F 63 ECHO.SYS W/e/l/c
0020: 2F 6F 2F 6D 2F 65 20 2F 74 2F 6F 20 4D 53 2D 44 /o/m/e /t/o MS-D
0030: 4F 53 20 37 2E 31 30 2E 2E 2E 0D 0A 44 45 56 49 OS 7.10.....DEVI
0040: 43 45 3D 43 3A 5C 44 4F 53 37 31 5C 45 43 48 4F CE=C:\DOS71\ECHO 0050: 2E 53 59 50 43 2F 63 2F 63 2F 63 2F 67 2F 68 2F 74 20 45 2F 69 2F 63 2F 72 2F 6F /g/h/t M/i/c/r/o
0070: 2F 73 2F 6F 2F 66 2F 74 20 43 2F 6F 2F 72 2F 70 /s/o/f/t C/o/r/p
0080: 2E 20 41 2F 6C 2F 6C 20 2F 72 2F 69 2F 67 2F 68 . A/1/1 /r/i/q/h
00B0: 3A 5C 44 4F 53 37 31 5C 48 49 4D 45 4D 2E 53 59
                                                              :\DOS71\HIMEM.SY
                                                              S..DEVICE=C:\DOS
00C0: 53 0D 0A 44 45 56 49 43
                                  45 3D 43 3A 5C 44 4F 53
00D0: 37 31 5C 45 4D 4D 33 38 36 2E 45 58 45 20 4E 4F
                                                              71\EMM386.EXE NO
00E0: 45 4D 53 6D 73 44 45 53 37 31 50 53 45 54 56 45 52 2E C:\Dos71\SETVER.
0100: 45 58 45 0D 0A 44 45 56 49 43 45 48 49 47 48 3D EXE..DEVICEHIGH=
0110: 43 3A 5C 44 4F 53 37 31 5C 56 49 44 45 2D 43 44 C:\DOS71\VIDE-CD
0120: 44 2E 53 5 20 7F 44 3 44 9 41 75 2D 43 44 0D D.SYS /D:IDE-CD. 0130: 0A 52 45 41 20 44 75 5 3 9 47 48 3D .REM DEVICEHIGH=
0140: 43 3A 5C 44 4F 53 37 31 5C 44 49 53 50 4C 41 59 C:\DOS71\DISPLAY
0150: 2E 53 59 53 20 43 4F 4E
                                  3D 28 2C 2C 31 29 0D 0A .SYS CON=(,,1)..
0160: 43 4F 55 4E 54 52 59 3D 30 30 31 2C 34 33 37 2C COUNTRY=001,437,
0170: 43 3A 5Cht 4p 8: 37 tu to red 5c 4p 4 52 59 C:\dos71\country 0180: 2E 53 59 53 48 45 4C 4C 3D 43 4F 4D 4D .sys..shell=comm
0190: 41 4E 44 2E 43 4F 4D 20 2F 50 20 2F 45 3A 36 34 AND.COM /P /E:64
01A0: 30 0D 0A 44 4F 53 3D 48 49 47 48 2C 55 4D 42 2C 0..DOS=HIGH, UMB,
01B0: 41 55 54 4F 0D 0A 46 49 4C 45 53 3D 33 30 0D 0A AUTO..FILES=30..
01CO: 46 43 42 53 48 49 47 48 3D 34 2C 30 0D 0A 42 55 FCBSHIGH=4,0..BU
01DO: 46 46 45 52 53 48 49 47 48 3D 32 30 2C 30 0D 0A FFERSHIGH=20,0..
01EO: 4C 41 53 54 44 52 49 56 45 48 49 47 48 3D 32 36 LASTDRIVEHIGH=26
01F0: 0D 0A 53 54 41 43 4B 53 48 49 47 48 3D 39 2C 32 ..STACKSHIGH=9,2
```

We are interested in cluster number 7435.

```
we want to look at bytes 14870 and 14871.
Each FAT entry
14870 / 512 is the 29<sup>th</sup> block
                     so out entry should start at byte 22 of
The FAT starts
                    \blacksquare 64, so we want to look at block 64+29 = 93
Command: s 93
                   05 1D 06 1D 07 1D 08 1D
0020: 11 1D 12 1D 13 1D 14 1D 15 1D 16 1D 17 1D 18 1D
0030: 19 1D 1A 1D 1B 1D 1C 1D 1D 1D 1E 1D 1F 1D 20 1D
0040: 21 1D 22 1D 23 1D 24 1D 25 1D 26 1D 27 1D 28 1D
                                     !.".#.$.%.&.'.(.
0050: 29 1D 2A W 2 1D 2211: 20 STUTO TO 30 1D ).*.+.,.-.../.0. 0060: 31 1D 32 1D 33 1D 34 1D 35 1D 36 1D 37 1D 38 1D 1.2.3.4.5.6.7.8.
0070: 39 1D 3A 1D 3B 1D 3C 1D 3D 1D 3E 1D 3F 1D 40 1D 9.:.;.<.=.>.?.@.
0080: 41 1D 42 1D 43 1D 44 1D 45 1D 46 1D 47 1D 48 1D A.B.C.D.E.F.G.H.
0090: 49 1D 4A AD 4B 1D 4C 1D FF FF TO FF FF 50 EXAMP. Help 00A0: 51 1D 52 ASSIS AMENT TO FF FF 1D 60 1D Y.Z.[.\.].^._.
00C0: 61 1D 62 1D 63 1D 64 1D 65 1D 66 1D 67 1D 68 1D
                                     a.b.c.d.e.f.g.h.
00D0: 69 1D 6A_1D 6B 1D_6C 1D 6D 1D 6E 1D_6F_1D_70 1D i.j.k.l.m.n.o.p.
00E0: FF FF 72 Homas 14 toutorcs 1007 11673 100 118 v.x.v.w.x. 00F0: 79 1D 7A 1D 7B 1D 7C 1D 1D CE 1D 7F 1D 80 1B 0 v.z.{...}
0100: 81 1D 82 1D 83 1D 84 1D 85 1D 86 1D 87 1D 88 1D ......
0110: 89 1D 8A 1D 8B 1D 8C 1D 8D 1D 8E 1D 8F 1D 90 1D
```

Starting from byte number 22 we see FFFF, which is the END-OF-FILE signal. so we know that after reading all of the first cluster of this file, there will be no more.

That makes sense because the file size is 539, and a cluster of four blocks has $4 \times 512 = 2048$ bytes. More than enough for our config.sys.

```
Command: s 476
0030: 00 00 7D 36 00 00 D9 56 7D 36 D8 00 24 00 00 00
                                              ..}6...V}6...$...
0080: 00 00 0C
0090: 00 00 0C
00A0: 00 00 0C
                        00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
00B0: 00 00 00 41L
              l way, the file size 00001FBA is 8122 bytes,
Decoding the \epsilon
and its first cluster is number OOCA = 202.
Computing its first block number in the same was as before,
506+4×(202-2) WeChat: cstutorcs
Command: s 1306
0000: 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 6A 6B 6C 6D 6E 6F 70 abcdefghijklmnop
0010: 71 72 73 A4 SSIGNMENT Project Example Inc.
0030: 74 75 76 77 78 79 7A 2E 0D 0A 61 62 63 64 65 66 tuvwxyz...abcdef
0040: 67 68 69 6A 6B 6C 6D 6E 6F 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 qhijklmnopgrstuv
0050: 77 78 79-7A 2E 0D DA 61 62 63 64 65-66 67 68 69 wxyz...abcdefghi
0090: 0A 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 6A 6B 6C 6D 6E 6F .abcdefghijklmno
The file just whits of the appealet reported many times, so it is easy
to recognise. Remembering that a cluster is 4 blocks, we know that blocks
1306, 1307, 1308, and 1309 all make up the beginning of the file. Skip to
1309 and see how it ends:
                      tutores.com
Command: s 1309
0000: 0A 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 6A 6B 6C 6D 6E 6F .abcdefqhijklmno
0010: 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 7A 2E 0D 0A 61 62 pqrstuvwxyz...ab
01D0: 0A 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 6A 6B 6C 6D 6E 6F .abcdefqhijklmno
01E0: 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 7A 2E 0D 0A 61 62 pgrstuvwxyz...ab
01F0: 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 6A 6B 6C 6D 6E 6F 70 71 72 cdefghijklmnopqr
Note that the last character in this cluster is 'r', so if we find the next
one correctly, it will begin with 's'.
Looking in the FAT and using the same calculation as last time, cluster
number 202 will occupy bytes 404 and 405 (hexadecimal 194 and 195) of
the very first block of the FAT. That is block 64.
Command: s 64
0000: F8 FF FF FF 60 0A FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF 08 00 ....`.....
0190: FF FF FF FF CC 00 FF FF CD 00 CE 00 FF FF 00 00 ......
```

You'll notice that the bytes in question contain the number OOCC = 204

Note that this isn't contiguous allocation, the first cluster was number 202. cluster 204 starts at block 1314:

```
0030: 69 6A 6B 6C 6D 6E 6F 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 ijklmnopqrstuvwx 0040: 79 7A 2F 67 68 69 6A 6B 6C 6D 6E 6F 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 7A 2E lmnopqrstuvwxyz. 0060: 0D 0A 61 67 68 69 6A 6B 6C 6D 6E ..abcdefghijklmn 0070: 6F 70 71 78 79 7A 2E 0D 0A 61 0pqrstuvwxyz..a
                   77 78 79 7A 2E 0D 0A 61 opqrstuvwxyz...a 6A 6B 6C 6D 6E 6F 70 71 bcdefghijklmnopq
the letter 's' as expected
and there it i
Just to prove the point, look at the previous block, 1313:
0020: FA 80 3E B4 08 01 76 05 FE CF 80 F1 20 33 CO A0 .......... 3...
01DO: 0E E8 E8 A8 BD A3 OF E8 E2 F8 P 61 OF EA C8 Exam. He
01F0: 83 FF FF 75 F1 EB 4D B0 02 26 88 45 05 26 C4 3D ...u..M..&.E.&.
Clearly nothing to do with the alphabet file. The last block of our cluster,
1317 ends like Limail: tutorcs@163.com
01CO: 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 6A 6B 6C 6D 6E 6F 70 71 bcdefghijklmnopq
01F0: 75 76 77 78 79 7A 2E 0D 0A 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 uvwxyz...abcdefg
and where does the file continue? Back to the FAT.
Cluster 204 lenting: ytutones. PAT (198 and 199 hexa.)
0190: FF FF FF CC 00 FF FF CD 00 CE 00 FF FF 00 00 ......
They contain 00CD = which is 205, so the third cluster of the file is
number 205.
The entry in the FAT for cluster 205 says 00CE = 206, so the fourth cluster
```

is number 206. Contiguous allocation gets used a lot when the disc is nearly empty, but is not to be expected normally.

The FAT entry for cluster 206 says FFFF, which is the "end-of-chain" signal, so we know that cluster 206 is the last one in the file. It starts at block 1322, which is full of alphabet:

```
Command: s 1322

0000: 7A 2E 0D 0A 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 6A 6B 6C z...abcdefghijkl

0010: 6D 6E 6F 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 7A 2E 0D mnopqrstuvwxyz..

0020: 0A 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 6A 6B 6C 6D 6E 6F .abcdefghijkl

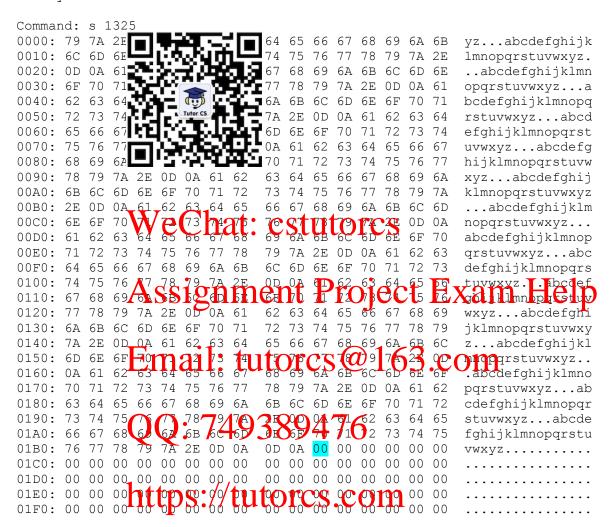
01D0: 7A 2E 0D 0A 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 6A 6B 6C z...abcdefghijkl

01E0: 6D 6E 6F 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 7A 2E 0D mnopqrstuvwxyz..

01F0: 0A 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 6A 6B 6C 6D 6E 6F .abcdefghijklmno
```

And the next block and the next block are also both full of alphabet. But the last block of this cluster, block 1325, isn't full.

We've had 3 full clueters and three mone full blocks, for protes of 15 blocks or 7680 pres. The file length the given in 124 sinher should 442 bytes of text in this block. 442 is hexadecimal 1BA:



And that is exactly where the contents stops.