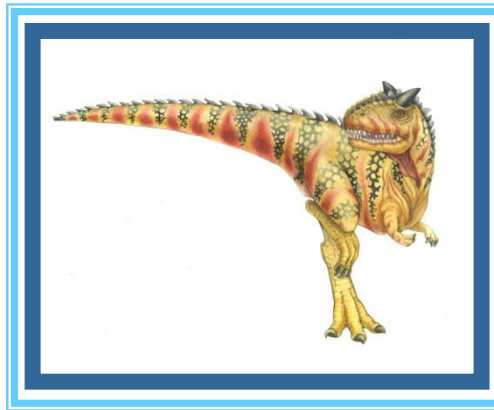


Chapter 13:

File-System Interface





Chapter 13: File-System Interface

1. File Concept

1.1 File Attribute

1.2 File Operation

1.3 File Structure

2. Access Methods

2.1 Sequential-access Files

2.2 Direct-access Files

2.3 Other access Methods

3. Disk and Directory Structure

A. File-System Mounting

B. File Sharing

C. Protection





Objectives

To explain the function of file systems

To describe the interfaces to file systems

To discuss file-system design tradeoffs, including access methods, file sharing, file locking, and directory structures

To explore file-system protection





1. File Concept

Contiguous logical address space

Types:

Data

- ▶ numeric
- ▶ character
- ▶ binary

Program

Contents defined by file's creator

Many types

- ▶ Consider **text file, source file, executable file**





1.1 File Attributes

Name – only information kept in human-readable form

Identifier – unique tag (number) identifies file within file system

Type – needed for systems that support different types

Location – pointer to file location on device

Size – current file size

Protection – controls who can do reading, writing, executing

Time, date, and user identification – data for protection, security, and usage monitoring

Information about files are kept in the directory structure, which is maintained on the disk

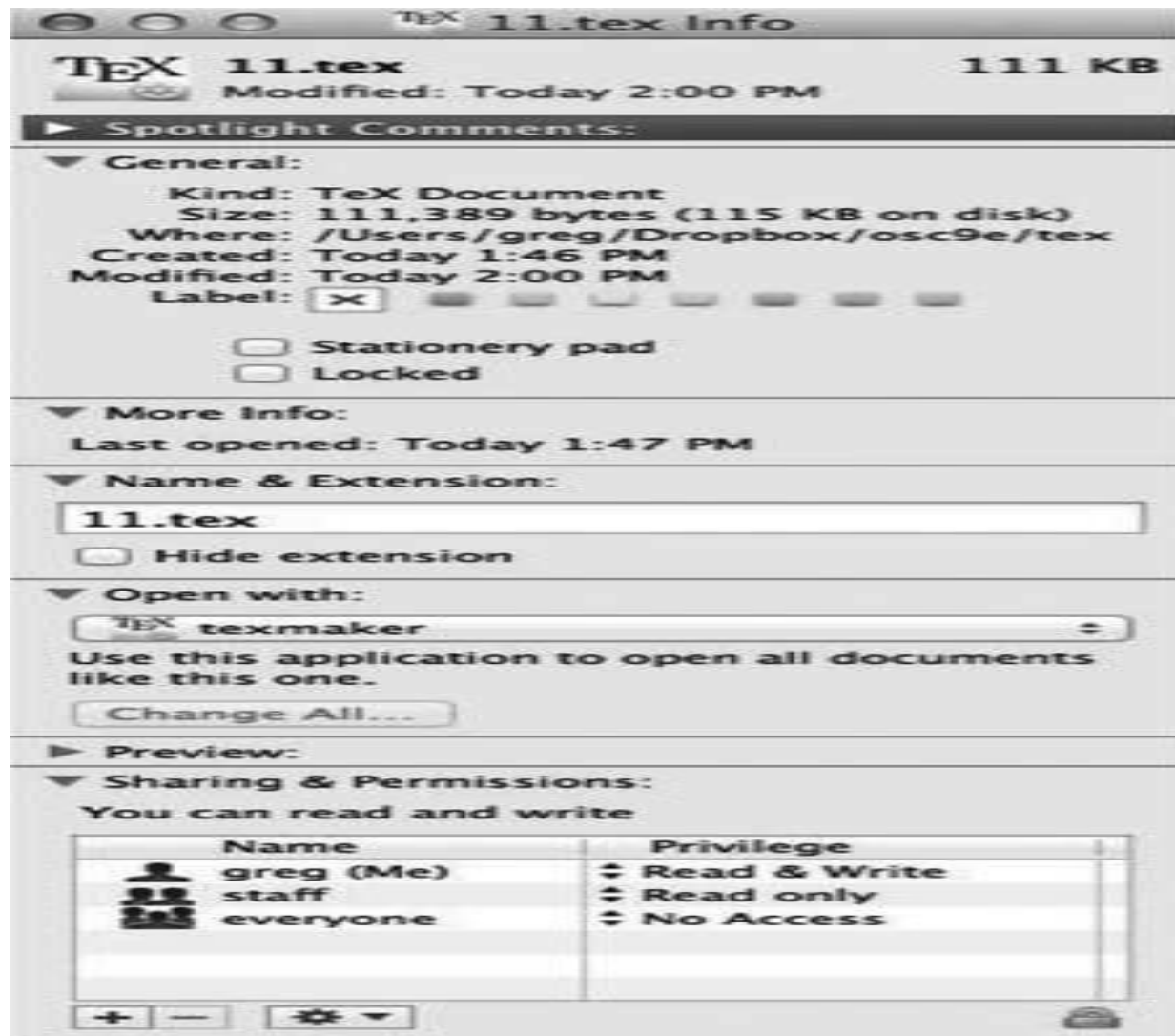
Many variations, including extended file attributes such as file checksum

Information kept in the directory structure





File info Window on Mac OS X





1.2 File Operations

File is an **abstract data type**

Create

Write – at **write pointer** location

Read – at **read pointer** location

Reposition within file - **seek**

Delete

Truncate

Open(F_i) – search the directory structure on disk for entry F_i , and move the content of entry to memory

Close (F_i) – move the content of entry F_i in memory to directory structure on disk





Open Files

Several pieces of data are needed to manage open files:

Open-file table: tracks open files

File pointer: pointer to last read/write location, per process that has the file open

File-open count: counter of number of times a file is open – to allow removal of data from open-file table when last processes closes it

Disk location of the file: cache of data access information

Access rights: per-process access mode information (PC ??)





Open File Locking

Provided by **some** operating systems and file systems

Similar to reader-writer locks

Shared lock similar to reader lock – several processes can acquire concurrently

Exclusive lock similar to writer lock

Mediates access to a file

Mandatory or advisory:

Mandatory – access is denied depending on locks held and requested

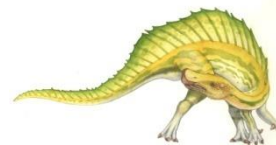
Advisory – processes can find status of locks and decide what to do





File Types – Name, Extension

file type	usual extension	function
executable	exe, com, bin or none	ready-to-run machine-language program
object	obj, o	compiled, machine language, not linked
source code	c, cc, java, pas, asm, a	source code in various languages
batch	bat, sh	commands to the command interpreter
text	txt, doc	textual data, documents
word processor	wp, tex, rtf, doc	various word-processor formats
library	lib, a, so, dll	libraries of routines for programmers
print or view	ps, pdf, jpg	ASCII or binary file in a format for printing or viewing
archive	arc, zip, tar	related files grouped into one file, sometimes compressed, for archiving or storage
multimedia	mpeg, mov, rm, mp3, avi	binary file containing audio or A/V information





1.3 File Structure

None - sequence of words, bytes

Simple record structure

- Lines

- Fixed length

- Variable length

Complex Structures

- Formatted document

- Relocatable load file

Can simulate last two with first method by inserting appropriate control characters

Who decides:

- Operating system

- Program





2. Access Methods

Sequential Access

```
read next
write next
reset
no read after last write
    (rewrite)
```

Direct Access – file is fixed length **logical records**

```
read  $n$ 
write  $n$ 
position to  $n$ 
    read next
    write next
rewrite  $n$ 
```

n = relative block number

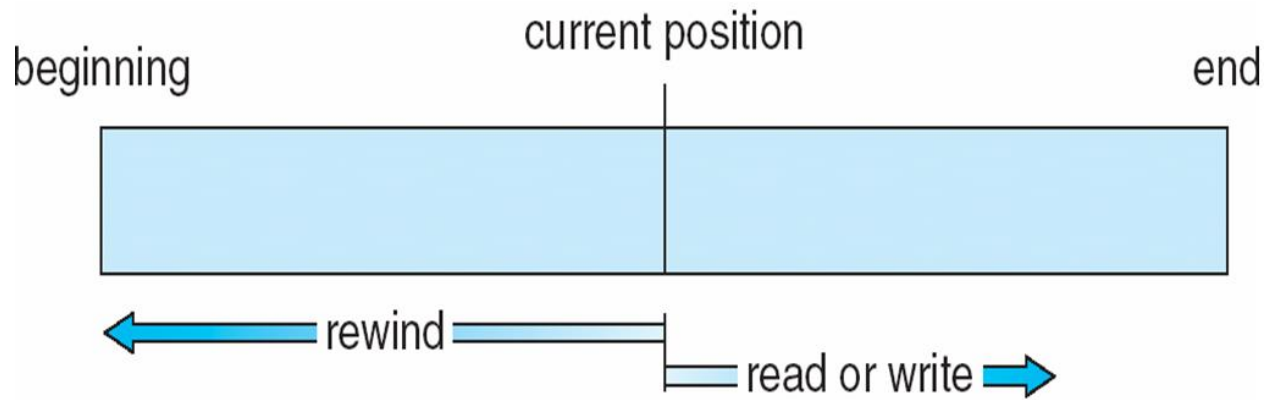
Relative block numbers allow OS to decide where file should be placed

See **allocation problem** in Ch 12





2.1 Sequential-access File





2.2 Direct-access File

Simulation of Sequential Access on Direct-access File

sequential access	implementation for direct access
<i>reset</i>	<i>cp</i> = 0;
<i>read next</i>	<i>read cp</i> ; <i>cp</i> = <i>cp</i> + 1;
<i>write next</i>	<i>write cp</i> ; <i>cp</i> = <i>cp</i> + 1;





2.3 Other Access Methods

Can be built on top of base methods

General involve creation of an **index** for the file

Keep index in memory for fast determination of location of data to be operated on (consider UPC code plus record of data about that item)

If too large, index (in memory) of the index (on disk)

IBM indexed sequential-access method (ISAM)

- Small master index, points to disk blocks of secondary index

- File kept sorted on a defined key

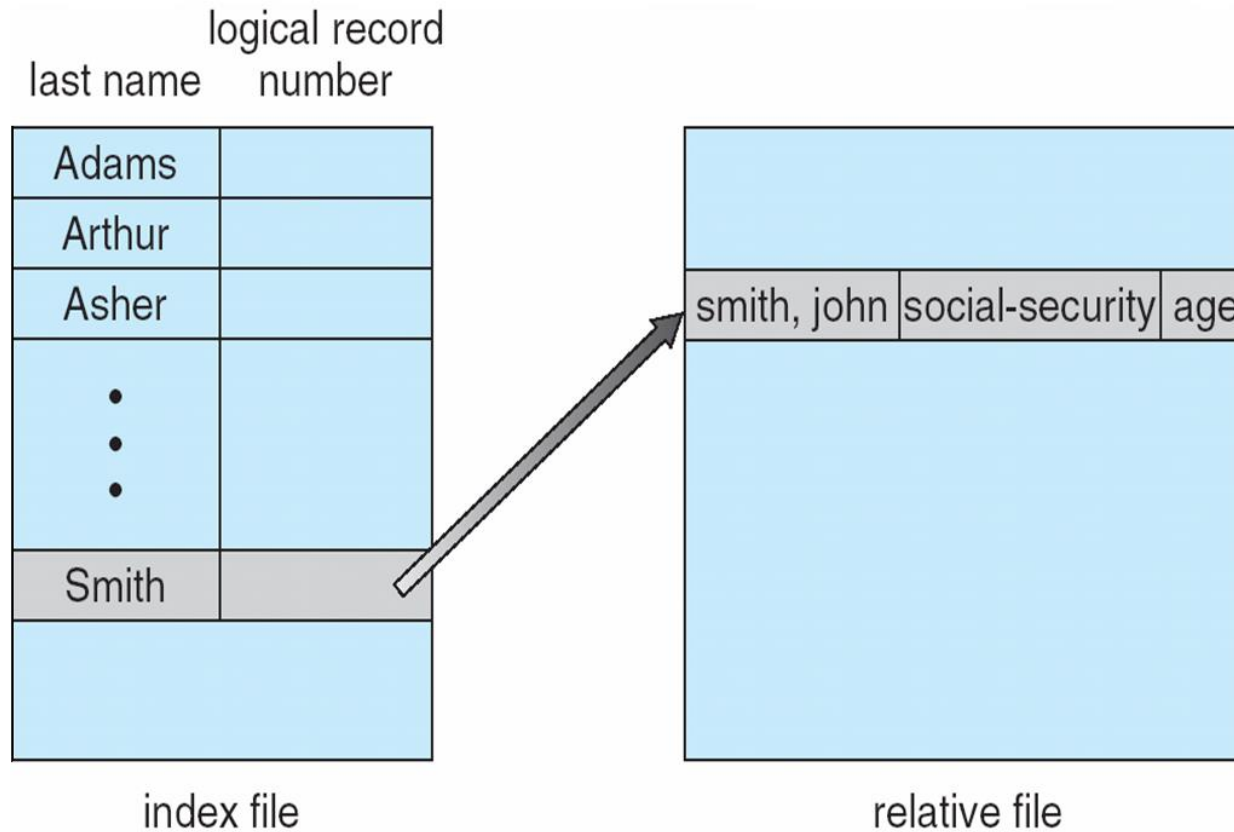
- All done by the OS

VMS operating system provides index and relative files as another example (see next slide)





Example of Index and Relative Files





3. Disk & Directory Structure

Disk structure → Physical Structure

실제 하드웨어적인 구성

Directory structure → Logical Structure

사용자 관점의 구성

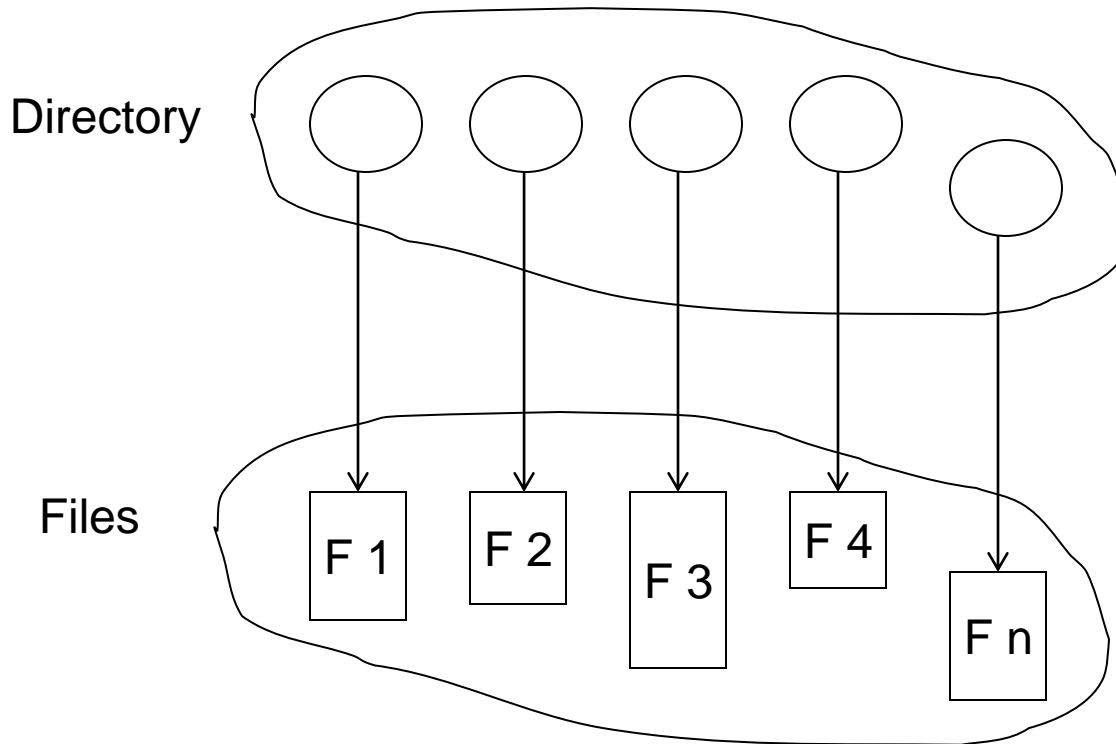
서로 independent !! → O/S 주요 역할





Directory Structure

A collection of nodes containing information about all files



Both the directory structure and the files reside on disk





Disk Structure

Disk can be subdivided into **partitions**

Disks or partitions can be **RAID** protected against failure

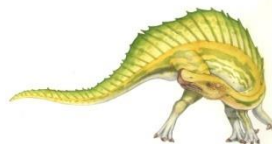
Disk or partition can be used **raw** – without a file system, or **formatted** with a file system

Partitions also known as minidisks, slices

Entity containing file system known as a **volume**

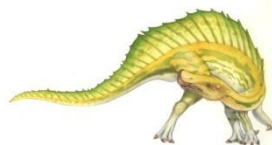
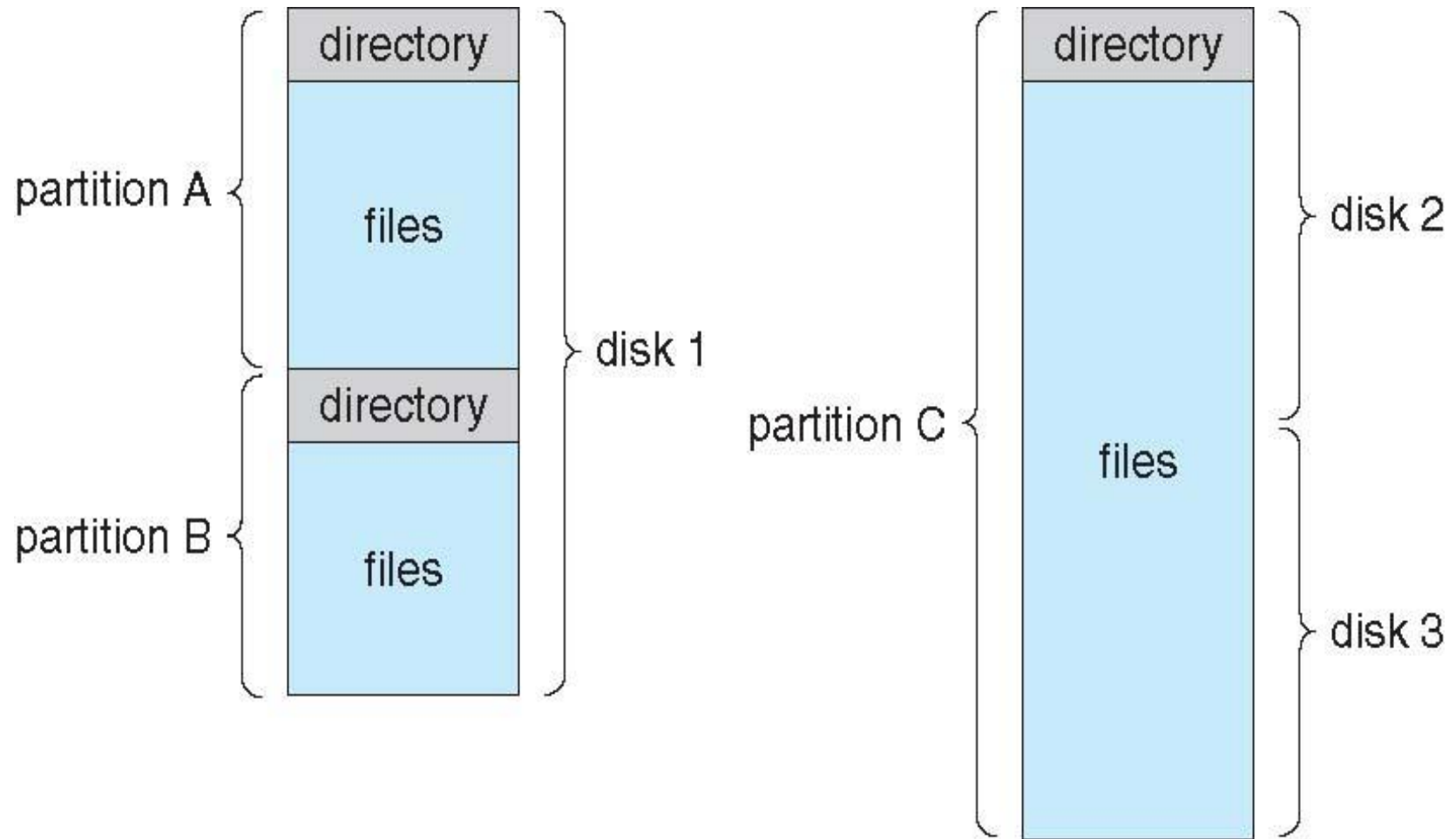
Each volume containing file system also tracks that file system's info in **device directory** or **volume table of contents**

As well as **general-purpose file systems** there are many **special-purpose file systems**, frequently all within the same operating system or computer





A Typical File-system Organization





Types of File Systems

We mostly talk of general-purpose file systems

But systems frequently have many file systems, some general- and some special- purpose

Consider Solaris has (???)

tmpfs – memory-based volatile FS for fast, temporary I/O

objfs – interface into kernel memory to get kernel symbols for debugging

ctfs – contract file system for managing daemons

lofs – loopback file system allows one FS to be accessed in place of another

procfs – kernel interface to process structures

ufs, zfs – general purpose file systems





Operations Performed on Directory

Search for a file

Create a file

Delete a file

List a directory

Rename a file

Traverse the file system





Directory Organization

The directory is organized **logically** to obtain

- Efficiency – locating a file quickly

- Naming – convenient to users

 - Two users can have same name for different files

 - The same file can have several different names

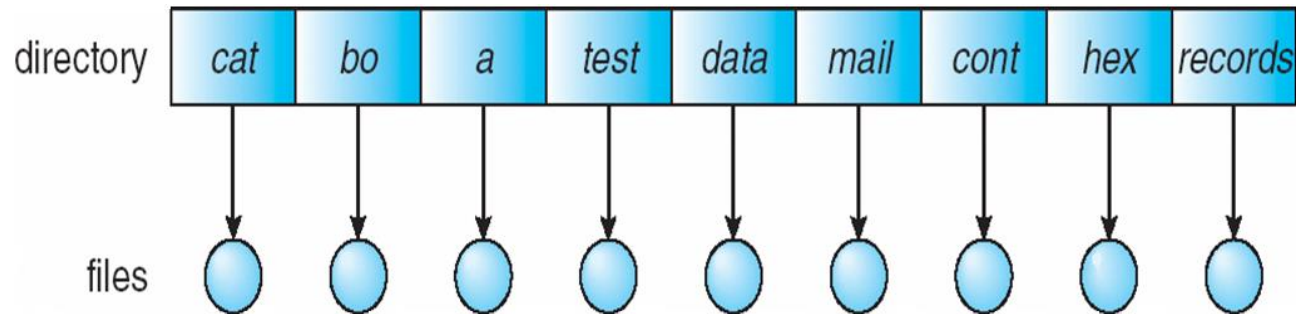
- Grouping – logical grouping of files by properties, (e.g., all Java programs, all games, ...)





Single-Level Directory

A single directory for all users



Naming problem

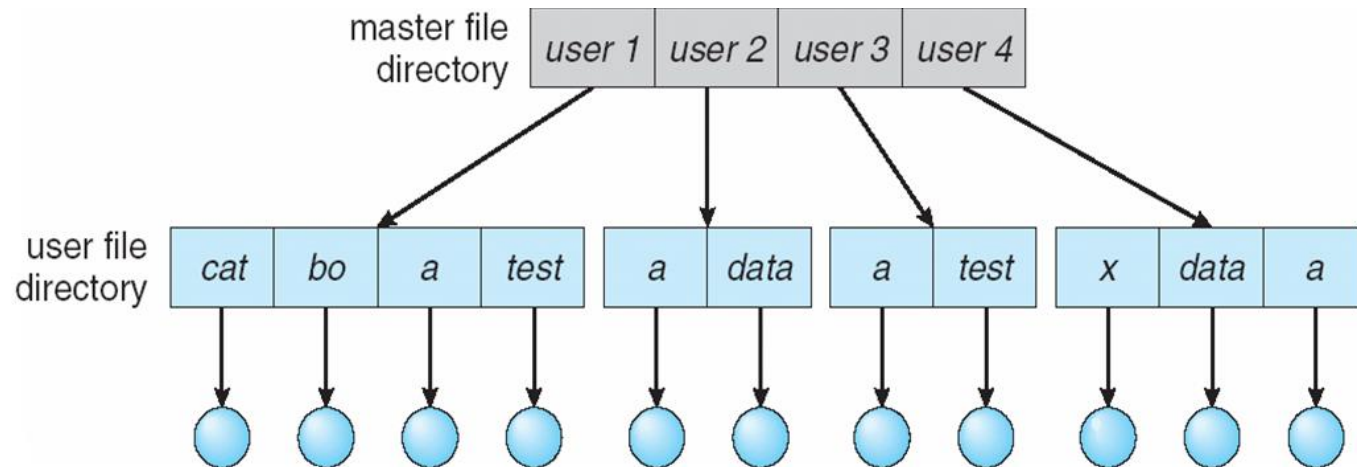
Grouping problem





Two-Level Directory

Separate directory for each user



Path name

Can have the same file name for different user

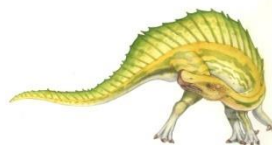
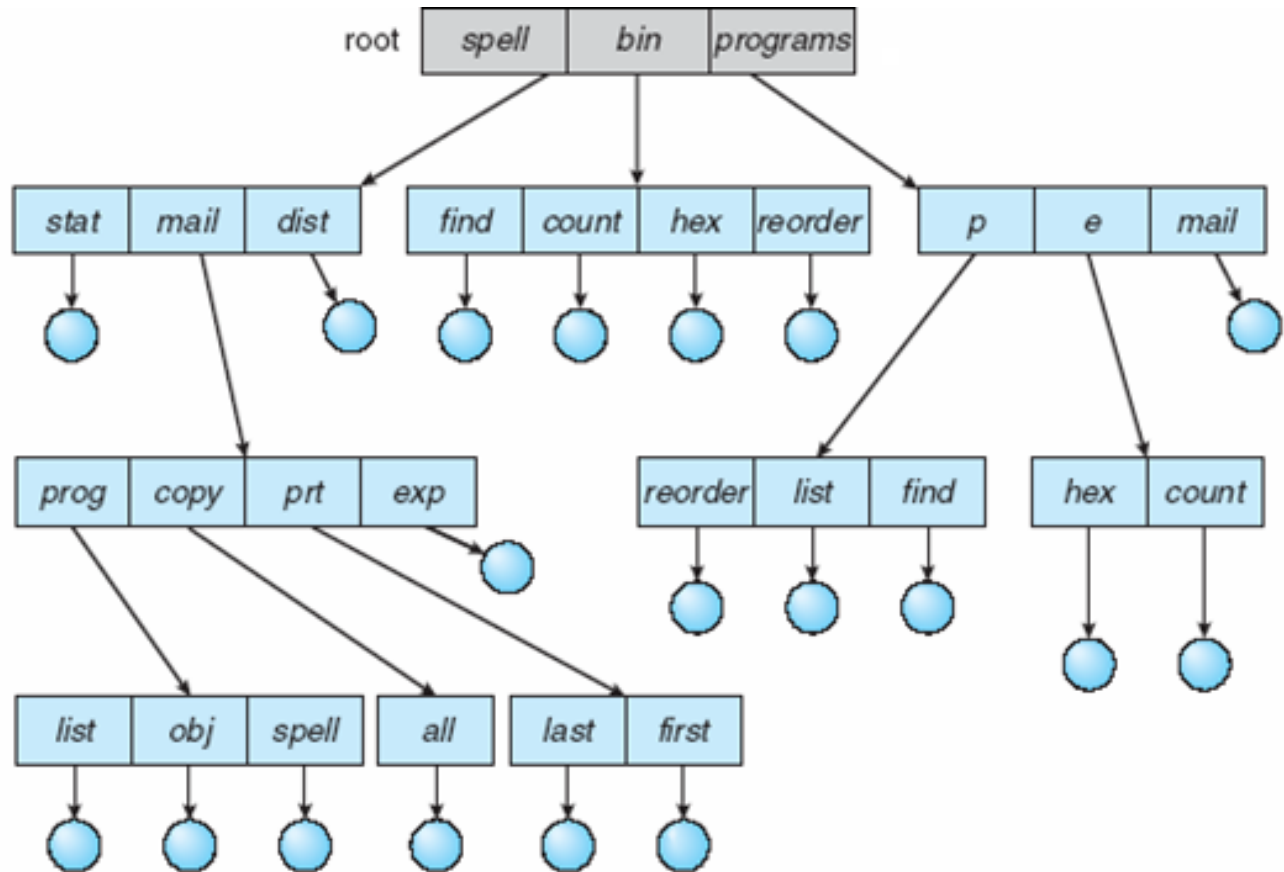
Efficient searching

No grouping capability





Tree-Structured Directories





Tree-Structured Directories (Cont.)

Efficient searching

Grouping Capability

Current directory (working directory)

```
cd /spell/mail/prog
```

```
type list
```





Tree-Structured Directories (여기까지)

Absolute or **relative** path name

Creating a new file is done in current directory

Delete a file

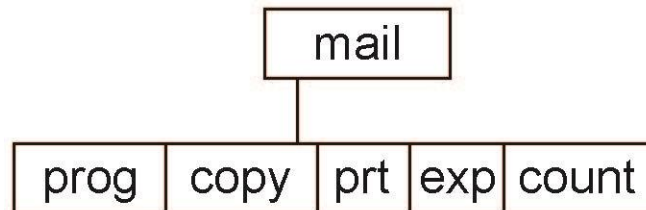
```
rm <file-name>
```

Creating a new subdirectory is done in current directory

```
mkdir <dir-name>
```

Example: if in current directory `/mail`

```
mkdir count
```



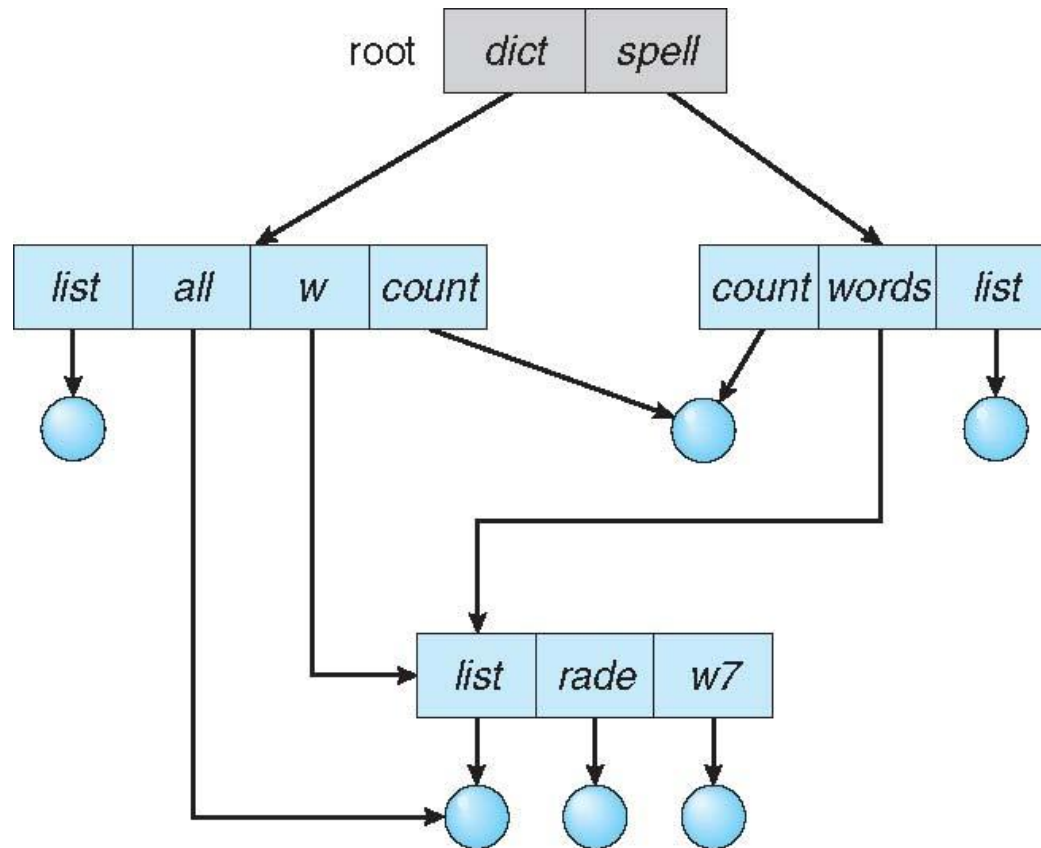
Deleting “mail” \Rightarrow deleting the entire subtree rooted by “mail”





Acyclic-Graph Directories

Have shared subdirectories and files





Acyclic-Graph Directories (Cont.)

Two different names (aliasing)

If **dict** deletes **list** \Rightarrow dangling pointer

Solutions:

- Backpointers, so we can delete all pointers

- Variable size records a problem

- Backpointers using a daisy chain organization

- Entry-hold-count solution

New directory entry type

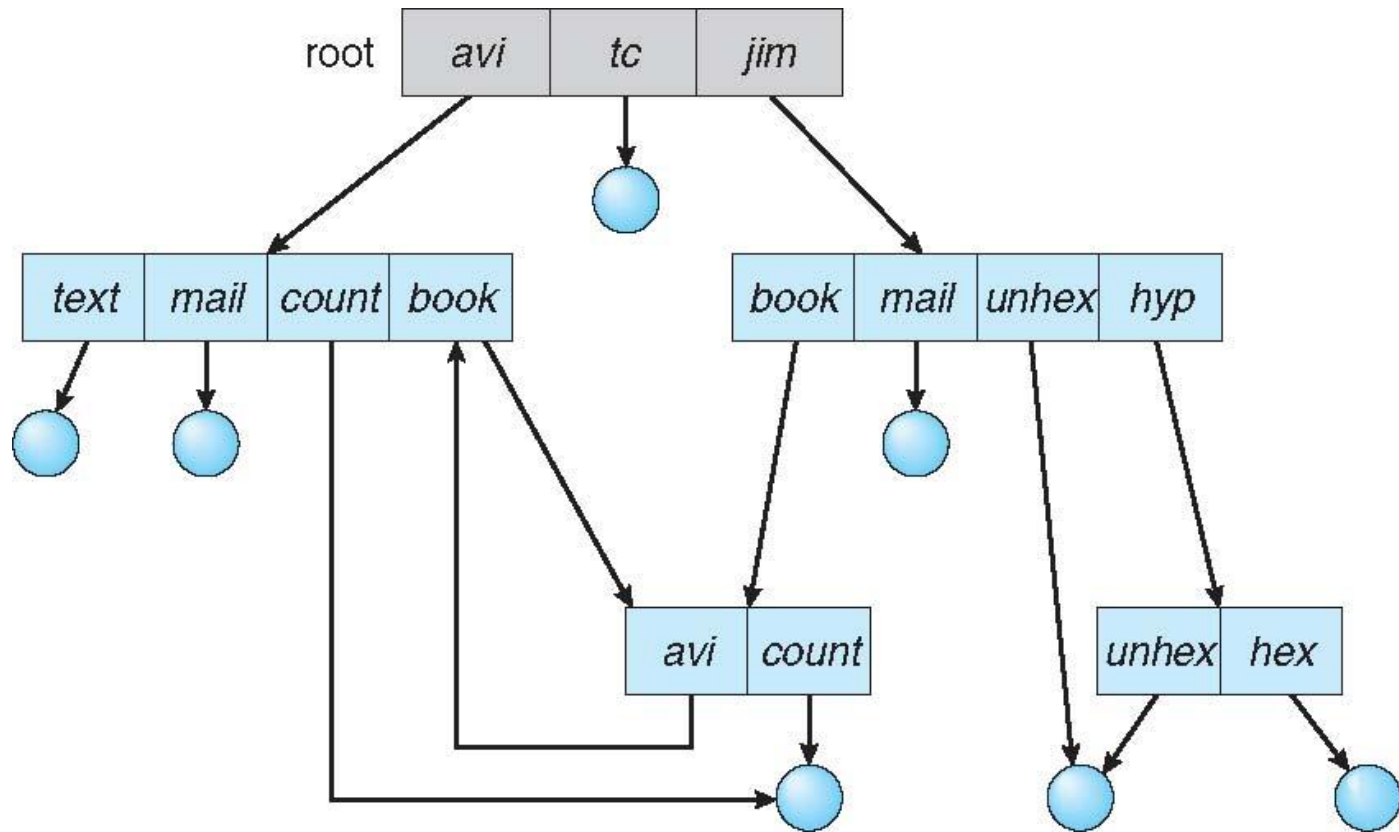
- Link** – another name (pointer) to an existing file

- Resolve the link** – follow pointer to locate the file





General Graph Directory





General Graph Directory (Cont.)

How do we guarantee no cycles?

Allow only links to file not subdirectories

Garbage collection

Every time a new link is added use a cycle detection algorithm to determine whether it is OK

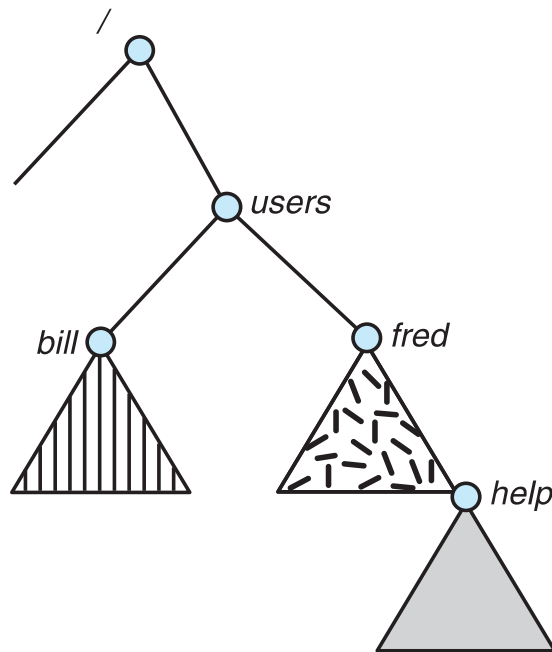




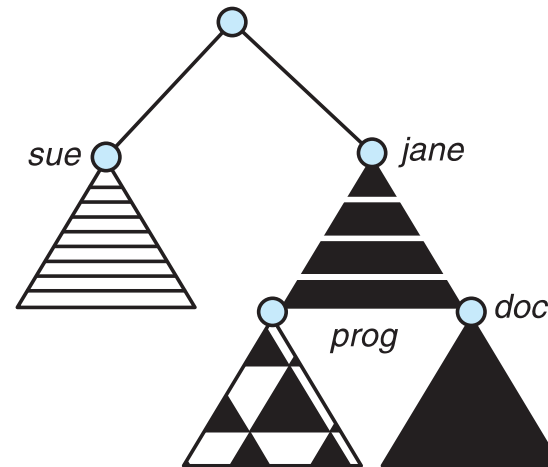
A. File System Mounting

A file system must be **mounted** before it can be accessed

A unmounted file system (i.e., Fig. 11-11(b)) is mounted at a **mount point**



(a)

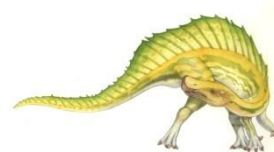
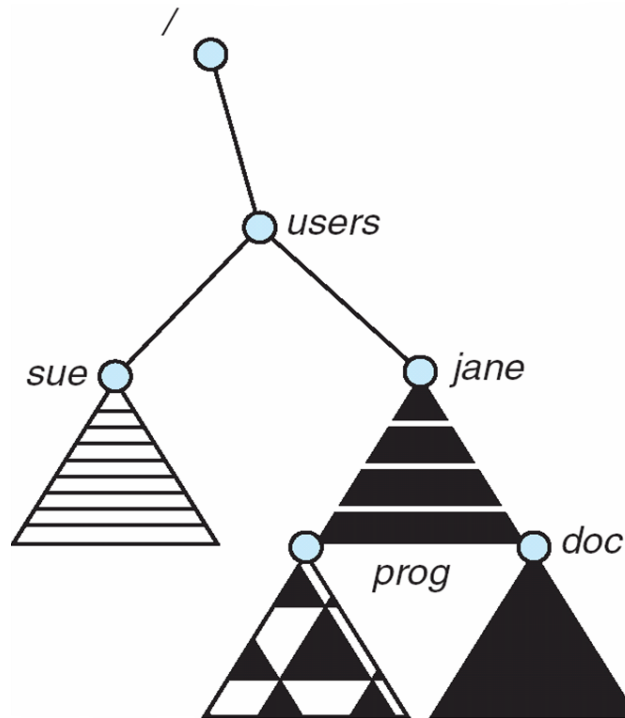


(b)





Mount Point





B. File Sharing

Sharing of files on multi-user systems is desirable

Sharing may be done through a **protection** scheme

On distributed systems, files may be shared across a network

Network File System (NFS) is a common distributed file-sharing method

If multi-user system

- User IDs** identify users, allowing permissions and protections to be per-user

- Group IDs** allow users to be in groups, permitting group access rights

- Owner of a file / directory

- Group of a file / directory





File Sharing – Remote File Systems

Uses networking to allow file system access between systems

Manually via programs like FTP

Automatically, seamlessly using **distributed file systems**

Semi automatically via the **world wide web**

Client-server model allows clients to mount remote file systems from servers

Server can serve multiple clients

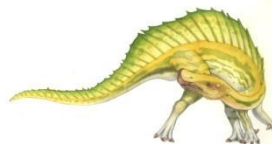
Client and user-on-client identification is insecure or complicated

NFS is standard UNIX client-server file sharing protocol

CIFS is standard Windows protocol

Standard operating system file calls are translated into remote calls

Distributed Information Systems (**distributed naming services**) such as LDAP, DNS, NIS, Active Directory implement unified access to information needed for remote computing





File Sharing – Failure Modes

All file systems have failure modes

For example corruption of directory structures or other non-user data, called **metadata**

Remote file systems add new failure modes, due to network failure, server failure

Recovery from failure can involve **state information** about status of each remote request

Stateless protocols such as NFS v3 include all information in each request, allowing easy recovery but less security





File Sharing – Consistency Semantics

Specify how multiple users are to access a shared file simultaneously

Similar to Ch 5 process synchronization algorithms

- ▶ Tend to be less complex due to disk I/O and network latency (for remote file systems)

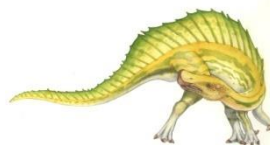
Andrew File System (AFS) implemented complex remote file sharing semantics

Unix file system (UFS) implements:

- ▶ Writes to an open file visible immediately to other users of the same open file
- ▶ Sharing file pointer to allow multiple users to read and write concurrently

AFS has session semantics

- ▶ Writes only visible to sessions starting after the file is closed





C. Protection

File owner/creator should be able to control:

- what can be done

- by whom

Types of access

- Read**

- Write**

- Execute**

- Append**

- Delete**

- List**





Access Lists and Groups

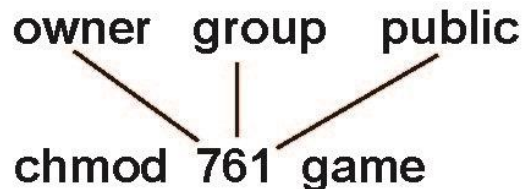
Mode of access: read, write, execute

Three classes of users on Unix / Linux

			RWX
a) owner access	7	⇒	1 1 1
			RWX
b) group access	6	⇒	1 1 0
			RWX
c) public access	1	⇒	0 0 1

Ask manager to create a group (unique name), say G, and add some users to the group.

For a particular file (say *game*) or subdirectory, define an appropriate access.



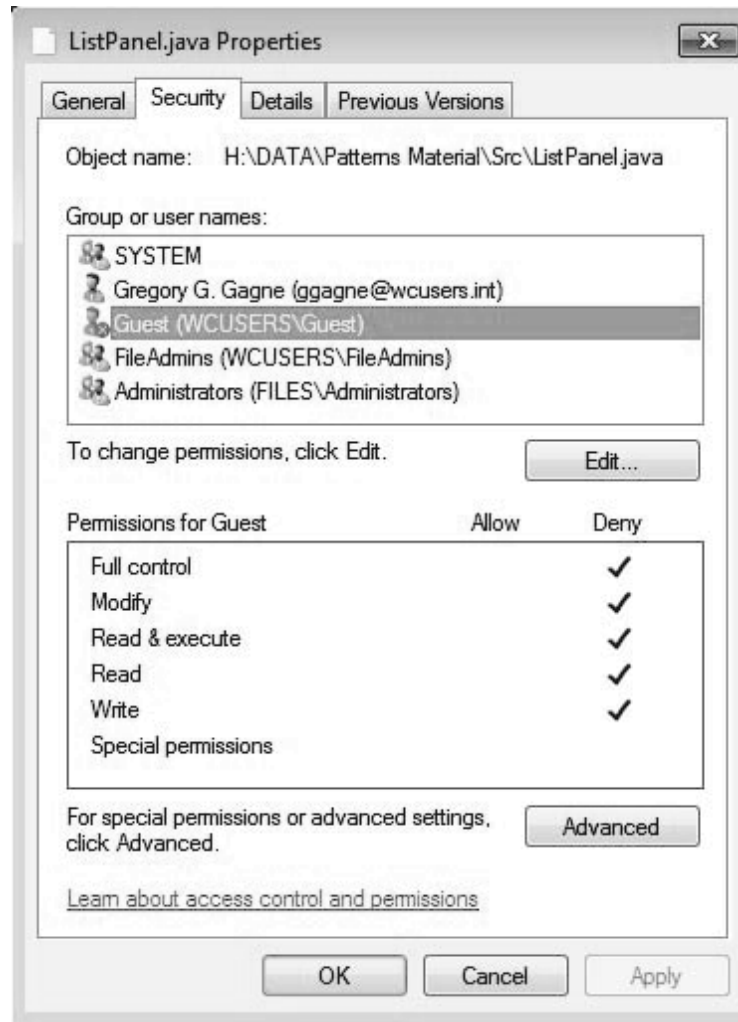
Attach a group to a file

chgrp G game





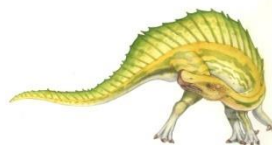
Windows 7 Access-Control List Management





A Sample UNIX Directory Listing

-rw-rw-r--	1 pbg	staff	31200	Sep 3 08:30	intro.ps
drwx-----	5 pbg	staff	512	Jul 8 09:33	private/
drwxrwxr-x	2 pbg	staff	512	Jul 8 09:35	doc/
drwxrwx---	2 pbg	student	512	Aug 3 14:13	student-proj/
-rw-r--r--	1 pbg	staff	9423	Feb 24 2003	program.c
-rwxr-xr-x	1 pbg	staff	20471	Feb 24 2003	program
drwx--x--x	4 pbg	faculty	512	Jul 31 10:31	lib/
drwx-----	3 pbg	staff	1024	Aug 29 06:52	mail/
drwxrwxrwx	3 pbg	staff	512	Jul 8 09:35	test/



End of Chapter 13

