

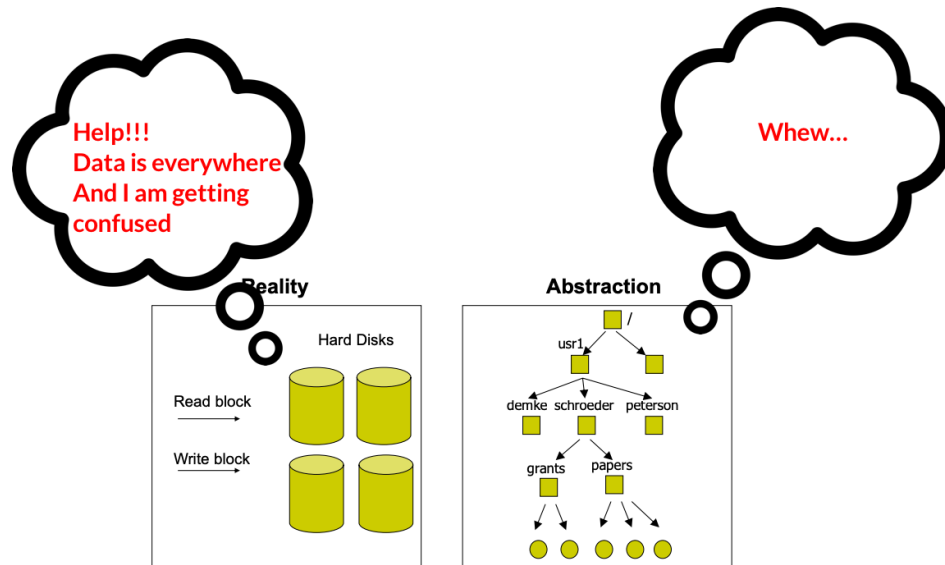
CSC369 Week 8 Notes

Hyungmo Gu

May 28, 2020

- File Systems

- Is the part of operating system dealing with files ^[2]
- Controls how data is stored and retrieved. ^[1]
 - * Without a file system, data placed in a storage medium is one large body of data with no way to tell where it stops and the next begins



References:

- 1) Wikipedia: File Systems, link
- 2) Tanebaum AS, Boss H. 2015. Modern Operating Systems. 4th Edition. New Jersey: Pearson Education, Inc.

- File Concept

- Files

- * Are logical units of information created by processes ^[1]
- * Is named collection of data with some attributes
 1. Name
 2. Owner
 3. Location
 4. Size
 5. Protection
 6. Creation Time
 7. Time of Last Access

References:

- 1) Tanenbaum AS, Bos H. 2015. Modern Operating Systems. 4th Edition. New Jersey: Pearson Education, Inc.

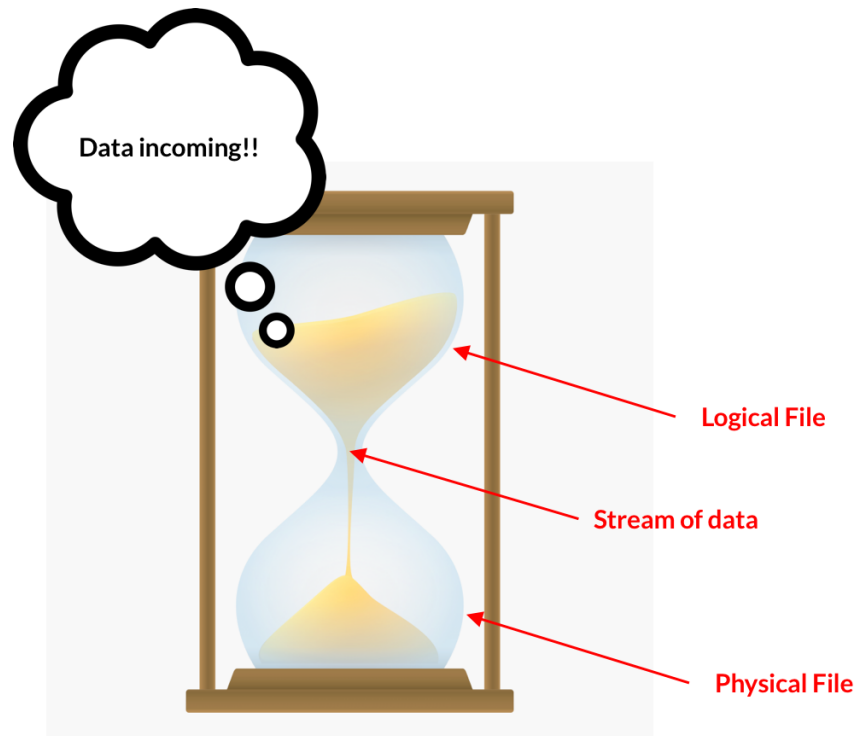
- Directories

- Are file system files for maintaining the structure of the file system ^[1]
- Serves multiple purposes
 - * *All* → Stores information about files (owner, permission, etc)
 - * *Users* → provides a structured way to organize files
 - * *File System* → provides a convenient naming interface that allows the implementation to separate **logical file** organization from **physical file** placement on the disk
- **Logical files:** Is a channel that connects the program to the physical file (Stream) ^[2]
- **Physical files:** A collection of bits stored in the secondary storage ^[2]

Example:

```
FILE* output;
output = fopen("sample.txt", "w");
```

Here, output is the logical file and sample.txt is the physical file



Refernces:

- 1) Tanebaum AS, Boss H. 2015. Modern Operating Systems. 4th Edition. New Jersey: Pearson Education, Inc.
- 2) Kumar, S. (2010). *File structures* [PowerPoint Slides]. Slide Share link

- File Links
- Symbolic vs Hard Links
- File Sharing
- Protection
- Unix Inodes and Path Search
- File Buffer Cache