# 1 Exam Related Questions and Tips

- I wonder how system call for reading file/directory works in UNIX. Does it check for bitmap?
- I wonder how system call for deleting file/directory works in UNIX
- I wonder how system call for creatubg file/directory works in UNIX
- Learned that
  - Missing Inode Bitmap - multiple file paths may point to same inode

# 2 File API

- `open` (create/access file)
  - Is a system call
  - Reads target inode into memory (when loading)
  - Does three things on creation
    1) make structure (inode) that racks all relevant information about file
    2) link human readible name to the file, and put that link to a directory
    3) increment **reference count** in inode
  - **Syntax:**

    ```
    int fd = open("foo". O_CREAT|O_WRONLY|O_TRUNC, S_IRUSR|S_IWUSR)
    ```

    * `O_CREAT` - Creates file "foo" if does not exist
    * `O_WRONLY` - Open file for writing only (default)
    * `O_TRUNC` - Overwrites existing file Need example/Clarification
    * Can have multiple flags
  - Returns **file descriptor** or `fd` for short
    * Is an integer
    * Is used to access a file
    * Is private per process
    * Can be used to `read()` and `write()` files

    **Example**

File can be read by owner

File can also be written by owner

File can also be read by group

File can also be read by others

```
#include <fcntl.h>
...
int fd;
mode_t mode = S_IRUSR | S_IWUSR | S_IRGRP | S_IROTH;
char *filename = "/tmp/file";
...
fd = open(filename, O_WRONLY | O_CREAT | O_TRUNC, mode);
...
```

Means
1. File is Writable AND
2. Create file if doesn't exist AND
3. Overwrite file if exists

- Amount of I/O generated by `open()` is proportional to length of pathname (wait. How is I/O involved in open()?)

- (read) (read file)
  - Is a system call
  - **Syntax:**

    ```
    ssize_t read (int fd, void *buf, size_t count)
    ```

    * `fd` - file descriptor (from `open()`)
    * `buf` - container for the read data
    * `count` - number of bytes to read
  - Returns number of bytes read, if successful
  - Returns 0 if is at, or past the end of file

  **Example**

```
char buf[4096];
int fd = open("/a/b/c", 0); // open in read-only mode
lseek(fd, 1034*4096, 0);    // seek to position (1034*4096) from start of file
read(fd, buf, 4096);        // read 4k of data from file
```

| System Calls | Return Code | Current Offset |
|---|---|---|
| fd = open("file", O_RDONLY); | 3 | 0 |
| read(fd, buffer, 100); | 100 | 100 |
| read(fd, buffer, 100); | 100 | 200 |
| read(fd, buffer, 100); | 100 | 300 |
| read(fd, buffer, 100); | 0 | 300 |
| close(fd); | 0 | – |

read continues for each call

returns 0 if at end

- `write` (write file)
  - Is a system call
  - Writes data out of a buffer
  - **Syntax:**

    `ssize_t write (int fd, const void * buf, size_t nbytes)`

    * `fd` - file descriptor
    * `buf` - A pointer to a buffer to write to file
    * `nbytes` - number of bytes to write. If smaller than buffer, the output is truncated

## Example

```
#include <unistd.h>
#include <fcntl.h>

int main(void)
{
    int filedesc = open("testfile.txt", O_WRONLY | O_APPEND);

    if (filedesc < 0) {
        return -1;
    }

    if (write(filedesc, "This will be output to testfile.txt\n", 36) != 36) {
        write(2, "There was an error writing to testfile.txt\n", 43);
        return -1;
    }

    return 0;
}
```

- `lseek`
  - Reads or write to a specific offset within a file

– **Syntax:**

```
off_t lseek (int fd, off_t offset, int whence)
```

* `fd` - file descriptor
* `offset` - the offset of pointer within file (in bytes)
* `whence` - the method of offset

  `SEEK_SET` - offset from the start of file (absolute)
  `SEEK_CUR` - offset from current location + offset bytes (relative)
  `SEEK_END` - offset from the end of file

– Returns offset amount (in bytes) from the beginning of file

– Returns -1 if error

**Example**

| System Calls | Return Code | Current Offset |
|---|---|---|
| `fd = open("file", O_RDONLY);` | 3 | 0 |
| `lseek(fd, 200, SEEK_SET);` | 200 | 200 |
| `read(fd, buffer, 50);` | 50 | 250 |
| `close(fd);` | 0 | – |

move 200 bytes from the start of file

read 50 bytes

• `rename` (update file name)

– Is a system call

– Changes the name of file

– Is **atomic** (after crash, it will be either old or new, but not in-between)

– **Syntax:** `int rename(const char *old, const char *new)`

* `old` - name of old file
* `new` - name of new file

– Returns 0 if successful

– Returns -1 if error

**Example**

```
int fd = open("foo.txt.tmp", O_WRONLY|O_CREAT|O_TRUNC,
              S_IRUSR|S_IWUSR);
write(fd, buffer, size); // write out new version of file
fsync(fd);
close(fd);
rename("foo.txt.tmp", "foo.txt");
```

e.g. “hello\n”

- `stat` (get file info)
  - displays metadata of a certain file stored in **inode**
  - **Syntax:** `int stat(const char *path, struct stat *buf)`
    - `path` - file descriptor of file that's being inquired
    - `buf` - A `stat` structure where data about the file will be stored (see below)

```
struct stat {
  dev_t     st_dev;     // ID of device containing file
  ino_t     st_ino;     // inode number
  mode_t    st_mode;    // protection
  nlink_t   st_nlink;   // number of hard links
  uid_t     st_uid;     // user ID of owner
  gid_t     st_gid;     // group ID of owner
  dev_t     st_rdev;    // device ID (if special file)
  off_t     st_size;    // total size, in bytes
  blksize_t st_blksize; // blocksize for filesystem I/O
  blkcnt_t  st_blocks;  // number of blocks allocated
  time_t    st_atime;   // time of last access
  time_t    st_mtime;   // time of last modification
  time_t    st_ctime;   // time of last status change
};
```

Figure 39.5: **The `stat` structure.**

**Example**

```c
#include <unistd.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <sys/stat.h>
#include <sys/types.h>

int main(int argc, char **argv)
{
    if(argc != 2)
        return 1;

    struct stat fileStat;
    if(stat(argv[1],&fileStat) < 0)
        return 1;

    printf("Information for %s\n",argv[1]);
    printf("---------------------------\n");
    printf("File Size: \t\t%d bytes\n",fileStat.st_size);
    printf("Number of Links: \t%d\n",fileStat.st_nlink);
    printf("File inode: \t\t%d\n",fileStat.st_ino);

    printf("File Permissions: \t");
    printf( (S_ISDIR(fileStat.st_mode)) ? "d" : "-");
    printf( (fileStat.st_mode & S_IRUSR) ? "r" : "-");
    printf( (fileStat.st_mode & S_IWUSR) ? "w" : "-");
    printf( (fileStat.st_mode & S_IXUSR) ? "x" : "-");
    printf( (fileStat.st_mode & S_IRGRP) ? "r" : "-");
    printf( (fileStat.st_mode & S_IWGRP) ? "w" : "-");
    printf( (fileStat.st_mode & S_IXGRP) ? "x" : "-");
    printf( (fileStat.st_mode & S_IROTH) ? "r" : "-");
    printf( (fileStat.st_mode & S_IWOTH) ? "w" : "-");
    printf( (fileStat.st_mode & S_IXOTH) ? "x" : "-");
    printf("\n\n");

    printf("The file %s a symbolic link\n", (S_ISLNK(fileStat.st_mode)) ? "is" : "is not");

    return 0;
}
```

The result of above is:

```
$ ./testProgram testfile.sh

Information for testfile.sh
---------------------------
File Size:              36 bytes
Number of Links:        1
File inode:             180055
File Permissions:       -rwxr-xr-x

The file is not a symbolic link
```

- `unlink` (removing file)
  - Is a system call
  - Removes a <u>file</u> (including symbolic link) from the system
  - **Syntax:** `int unlink(const char *pathname)`

    * `pathname` - path to file
  - Returns 0 if successful
  - Returns -1 if error

<u>**Example**</u>

```
#include <unistd.h>

char *path = "/modules/pass1";
int   status;
...
status = unlink(path);
```

- `mkdir` (creating directory)
  - Is a system call
  - **Syntax:** `int mkdir(const char *path, mode_t mode)`
    * `path` - path of directory (including name)
    * `mode` - permission group
  - Returns 0 if successful
  - Returns -1 if error
  - directories can never be written directly
    * directory is in format called **File System Metadata**
    * directory can <u>only</u> be updated directly
  - creates two directories on creation `.` (current) and `..` (parent)

<u>**Example**</u>

```
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <sys/stat.h>

int status;
...
status = mkdir("/home/cnd/mod1", S_IRWXU | S_IRWXG | S_IROTH | S_IXOTH);
```

- opendir, readdir, closedir (reading directory)
  - Are system calls
  - Are under <dirent.h> library
  - Requires struct dirent data structure

```
struct dirent {
  char           d_name[256]; // filename
  ino_t          d_ino;       // inode number
  off_t          d_off;       // offset to the next dirent
  unsigned short d_reclen;    // length of this record
  unsigned char  d_type;      // type of file
};
```

  - **Syntax (opendir):** `DIR *opendir(const char *dirname)`
    - `dirname` - directory path
    - Returns a pointer to the directory stream
    - The stream is positioned at the first entry in the directory.
  - **Syntax (readdir):** `struct dirent *readdir(DIR *dirp);`
    - `dirp` - directory stream
    - Returns a pointer to a dirent structure representing the next directory entry in the directory stream
    - Returns NULL on reaching the end of the directory stream
  - **Syntax (closedir):** `int closedir(DIR *dirp));`
    - `dirp` - directory stream
    - Returns 0 if successful
    - Returns -1 otherwise

**Example**

```
int main(int argc, char *argv[]) {
    DIR *dp = opendir(".");
    assert(dp != NULL);
    struct dirent *d;
    while ((d = readdir(dp)) != NULL) {
        printf("%lu %s\n", (unsigned long) d->d_ino,
               d->d_name);
    }
    closedir(dp);
    return 0;
}
```

- rmdir (Deleting Directories)
  - Removes a directory whose name is given by path
  - Is performed only when directory is empty
  - Is included in `<unistd.h>` library
  - Fails if is symbolic link
  - **Syntax:** `int rmdir(const char *path)`
    - `path` - path of directory
  - Returns 0 if successful
  - Returns -1 if error

  **Example**

```
#include <unistd.h>

int status;
...
status = rmdir("/home/cnd/mod1");
```

- `unlink` (Remove file)
  - Remove a link to a file
  - Is called **unlink** because it decrements **reference count** in inode
    - Deletes file completely when reference count within the inode number is 0
  - **Syntax:**

```
#include <unistd.h>

int unlink(const char *pathname);
```

    - `pathname` - pathname to file
  - Returns 0 if successful
  - Returns -1 if error
  - Is used by linux command `rm`

  **Example**

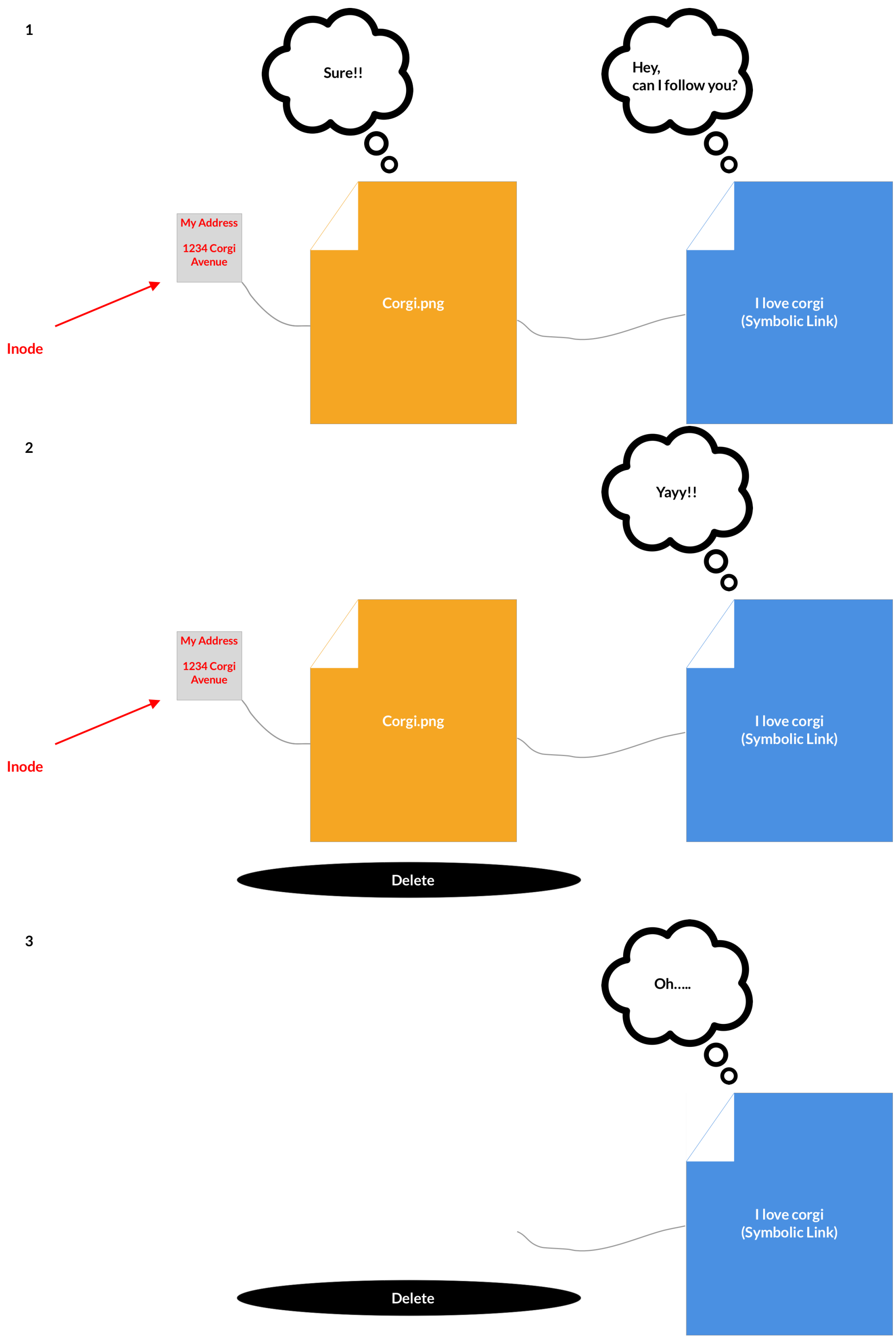
```
#include <unistd.h>

char *path = "/modules/pass1";
int   status;
...
status = unlink(path);
```

```
prompt> echo hello > file
prompt> stat file
... Inode: 67158084    Links: 1 ...
prompt> ln file file2
prompt> stat file
... Inode: 67158084    Links: 2 ...
prompt> stat file2
... Inode: 67158084    Links: 2 ...
prompt> ln file2 file3
prompt> stat file
... Inode: 67158084    Links: 3 ...
prompt> rm file
prompt> stat file2
... Inode: 67158084    Links: 2 ...
prompt> rm file2
prompt> stat file3
... Inode: 67158084    Links: 1 ...
prompt> rm file3
```

# 3 Symbolic Link:

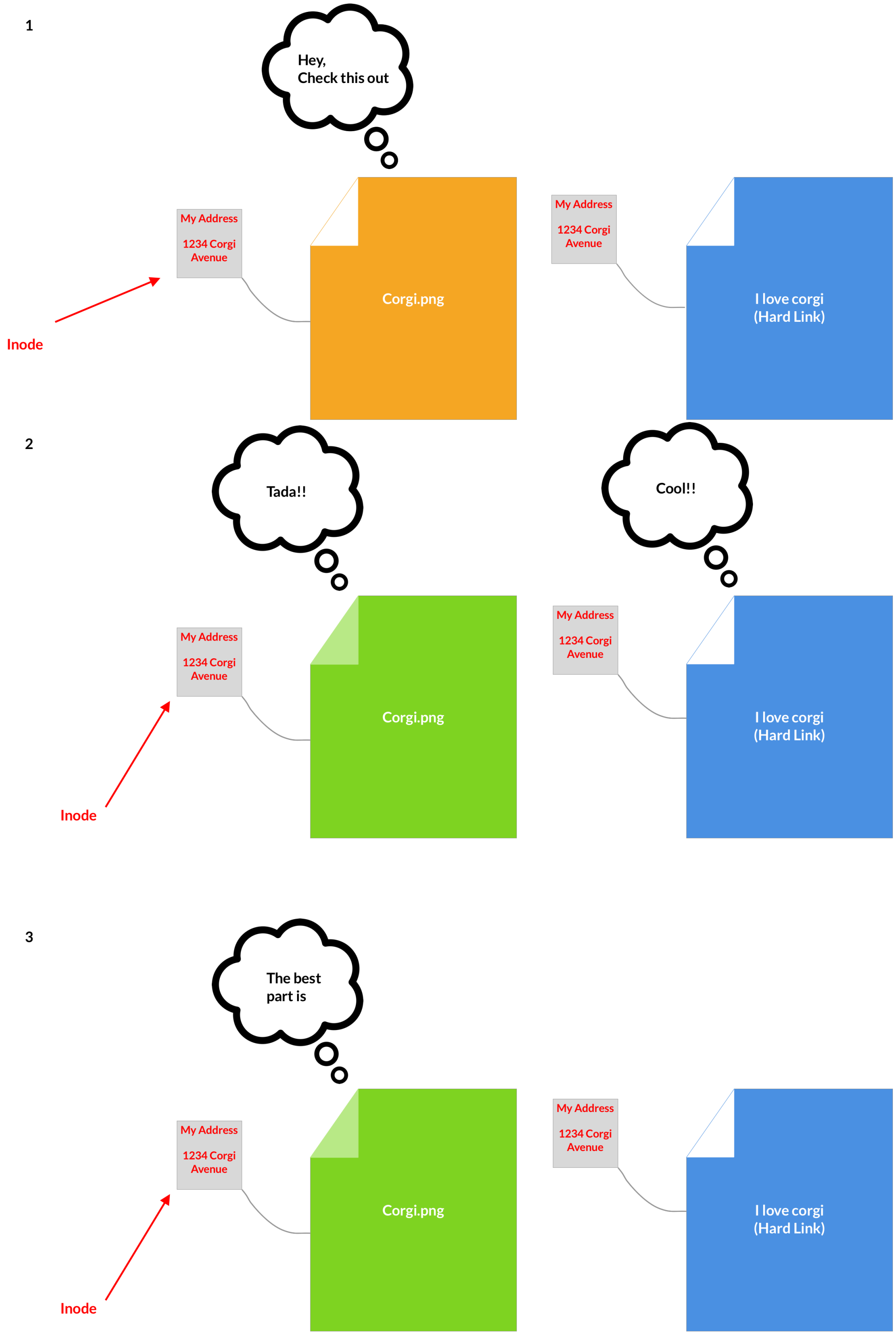
- Is directory entry containing ”true” path to the file
- Is a shortcut that reference to a file instead of inode value [2]

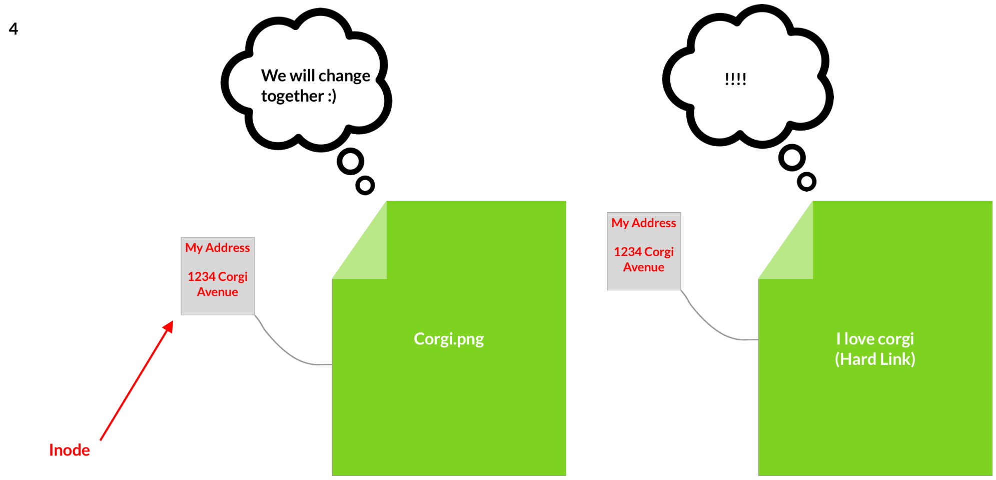



# 4 Hard Link:

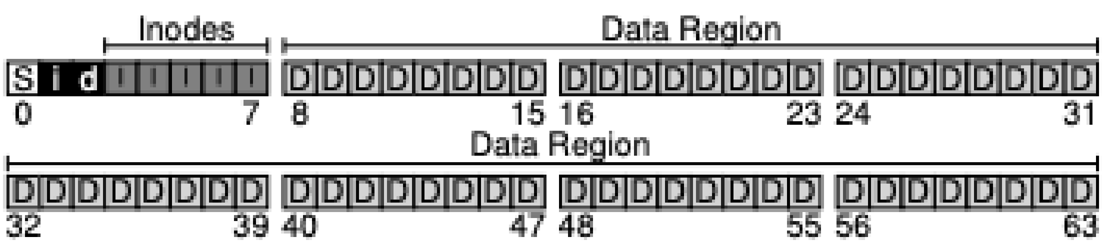
- Is a direct reference to a file via its inode [2]

- Is second directory entry identical to first



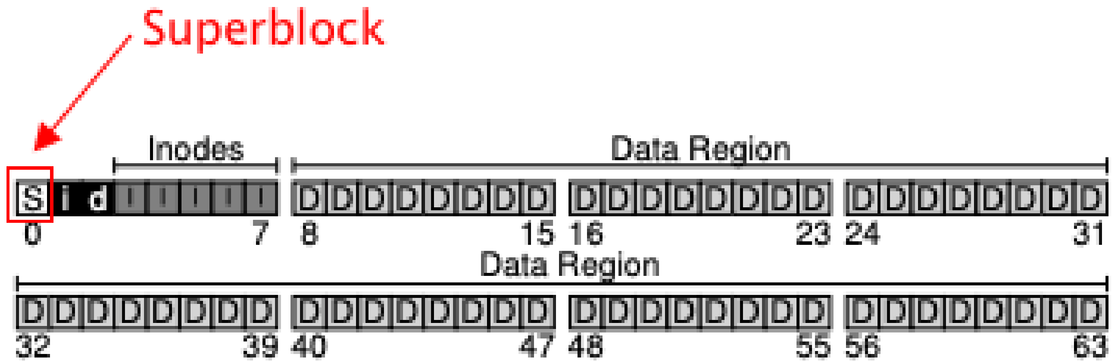



# 5 Index-based File System



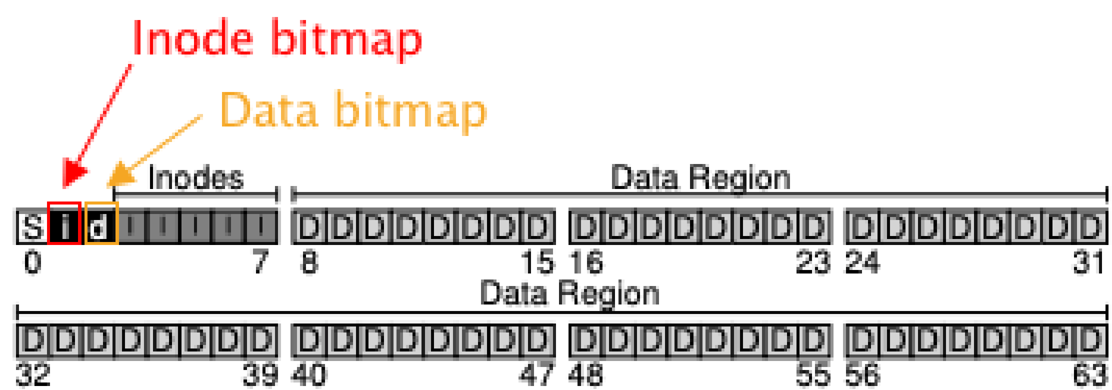

- Has following parts
  - Superblock
  - Inode Bitmap
  - Data Bitmap
  - Inodes
  - Data Region
- Each block in file system is 4KB
- Uses a large amount of metadata per file (especially for large files)

# 6 Superblock




- contains information about the file system, including
  1. the number of inodes and data blocks in a particular file system
  2. the magic number of some kind to identify the file system type (e.g NFS, FFS, VSFS)
- The OS reads superblock first to initialize various parameters, and then attach volume to the file-system tree

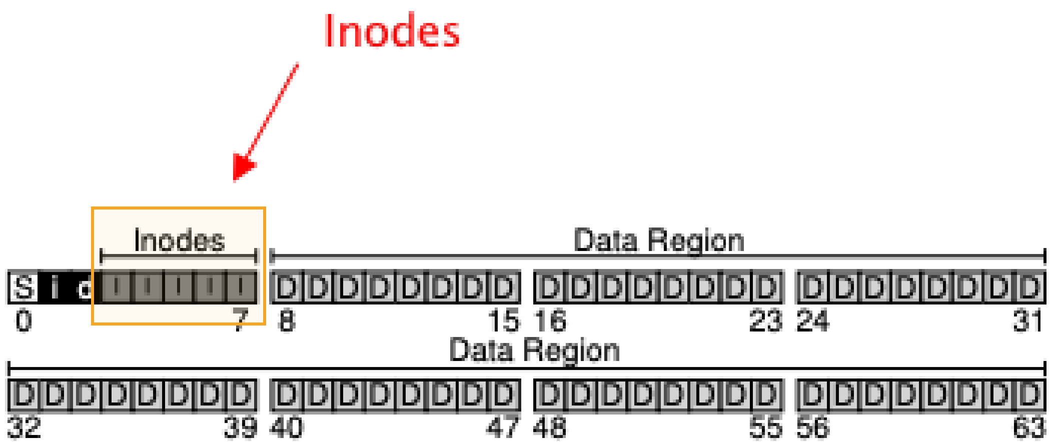
# 7 Bitmap

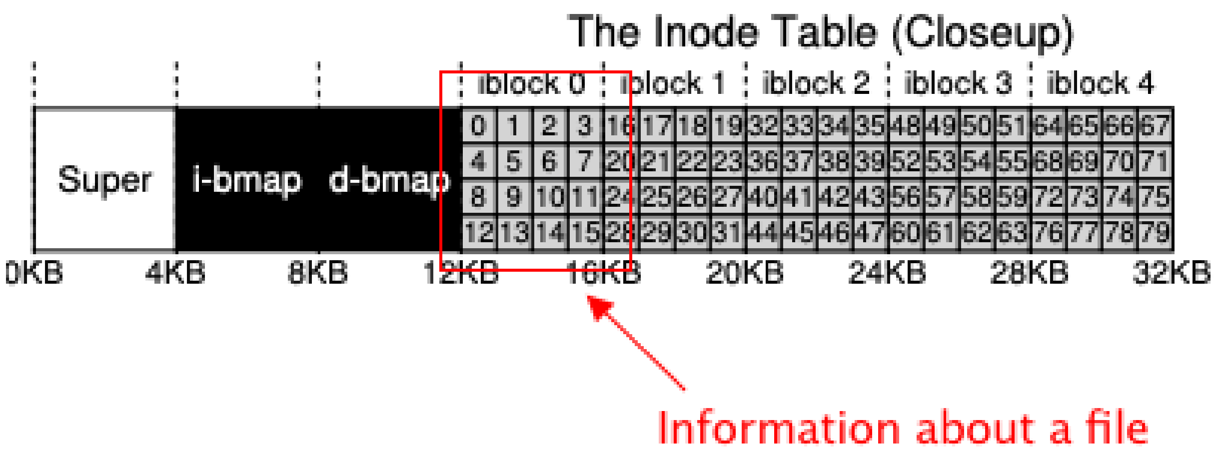



- Tracks whether inode or data blocks are free or allocated
- Is a simple and popular structure
- Uses each bit
  - `0` means free
  - `1` means in use

- **Data Bitmap** is bitmap for data region
- **Inode Bitmap** is bitmap for inode region

# 8 Inode

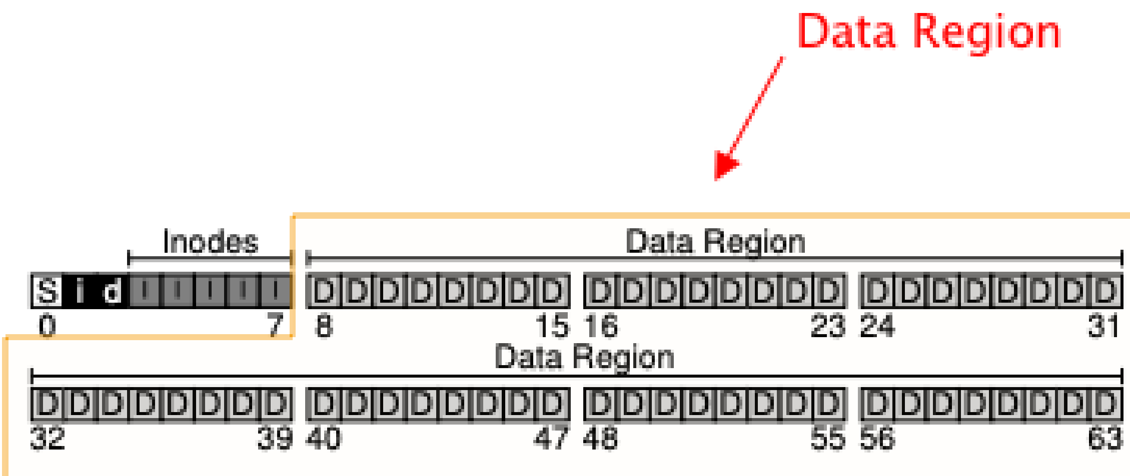



- Is a short form for **index node**
- Contains disk block location of the object's data [7]
- Contains all the information you need about a file (i.e. metadata)
  - File Type
    - e.g. regular file, directory, etc
  - Size
  - Number of blocks allocated to it
  - Protection information

    * such as who owns the file, as well as who can access it
  - Time information
    * e.g. When file was created, modified, or last accessed
  - Location of data blocks reside on disk

## 9 Data Region




- Is the region of disk we use for user data

## 10 Block

- Size of each block is 4KB

## 11 lseek

- **Syntax:** `off_t lseek(int fildes, off_t offset, int whence)`
  - `fildes` - file descriptor
  - `offset` - file offset to a particular position in file

## 12 Kilobyte

- 1 kilobyte is 1024 bytes

# 13 file

- is an array of bytes which can be created, read, written and deleted
- low-level name is called **inode number** or **i-number**

# 14 Reading a File From Disk

**Example**

When

`open("/foo/bar", O_READONLY)`

is called

- the goal is to find the inode of the file `bar` to read its basic information (i.e. includes permission, information, file size etc)
- done by traversing the pathname and locate the desired inode
- Steps
  1. Begin traversal at the root of the file system, in the **root directory**
  2. Find **inode** of the root directory by looking for `i-number`
     - **i-number** is found in it's parent directoy
     - for root directory, there is no parent directory
     - it's inode number is 2 (for UNIX file systems)
  3. Read the **inode** of root directory
  4. Once its **inode** is read, look inside to find pointers to data blocks
  5. Recursively traverse the pathname until the desired inode is found (e.g `foo` → `bar`)
  6. Issue a `read()` system call to read from file
     - `fd` with offset `0` reads the first file block (e.g. `bar data[0]`)
     - `lseek(..., offset_amt * size_of_file_block)` is used to offset/move to desired block in `bar`
  7. Trasnfer data to `buf` data block
  8. Close `fd`. No I/O is read.

# 15 inode

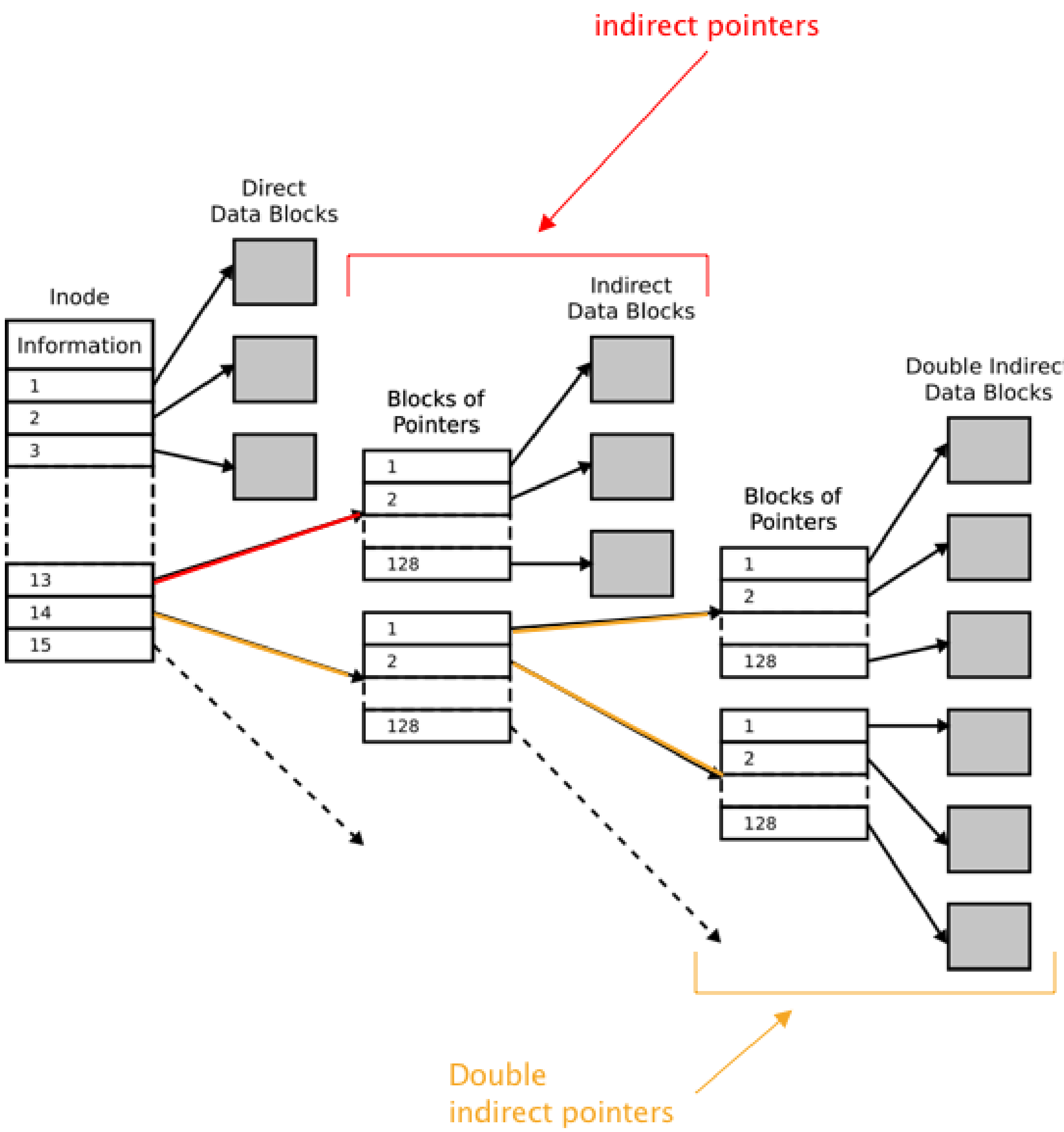
- total size may vary
- inode pointer has size of 4 byte
- Has 12 **direct pointers** to 4KB data blocks
- Has 1 **indirect pointer** [when file grows large enough]
- Has 1 **double indirect Pointer** [when file grows large enough]
- Has 1 **triple indirect Pointer** [when file grows large enough]

# 16 Indirect Pointers

- Is allocated to data-block if file grows large enough
- Has total size of 4 KB or 4096 bytes
- Has $4096/4 = 1024$ pointers
- Each pointer points to 4KB data-block
- File can grow to be $(12 + 1024) \times 4\text{K} = 4144\text{KB}$

# 17 Double Indirect Pointers

- is allocated when single indirect pointer is not large enough
- each pointer in first pointer block points to another pointer block
- has $1024^2$ pointers
- each of $1024^2$ pointers point to 4KB data block
- File can grow to be $(12 + 1024 + 1024^2) \times 4\text{K} = 4198448\text{KB}$ or $\approx 4.20\text{GB}$




## 18 Triple Indirect Pointers

- is allocated when double indirect pointer is not large enough
- has $1024^3$ pointers
- each of $1024^3$ pointers point to 4KB data block
- File can grow to be $(12 + 1024 + 1024^2 + 1024^3) \times 4K = 4299165744KB$ or $\approx 4.00TB$

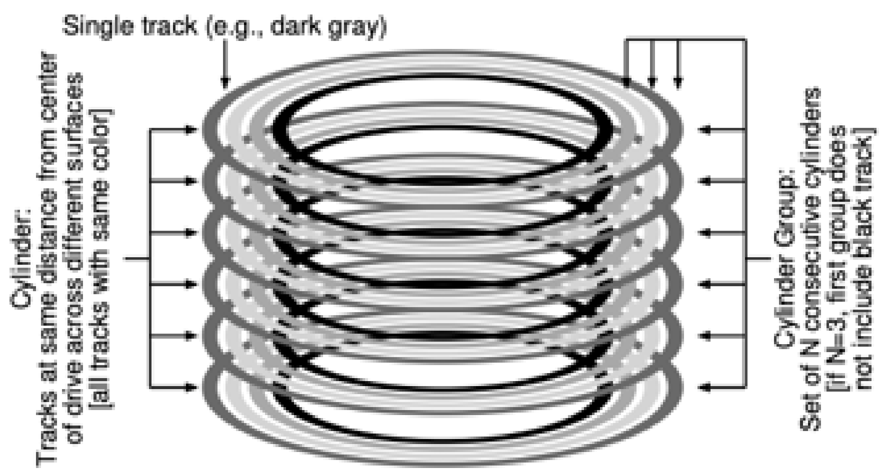
# 19 Old UNIX File system

- was simple, and looked like the following on disk

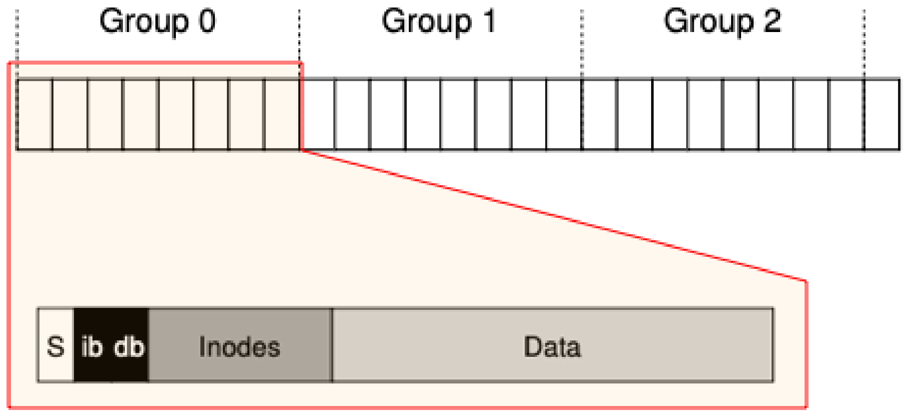

- has terrible performance
- suffers from **external fragmentation**
- had small data block (512 bytes) and transfer of data took too long

# 20 Fast File System

- modern file system has same APIS (`read()`, `write()`, `open()`, `close()`)
- divides into a number of **cylinder groups**




- each **block group** or **cylinder group** is consecutive portion of disk's address




# 21 Bitmap

- Are excellent way to manage free space
- tracks whether inodes/data block of the group are allocated

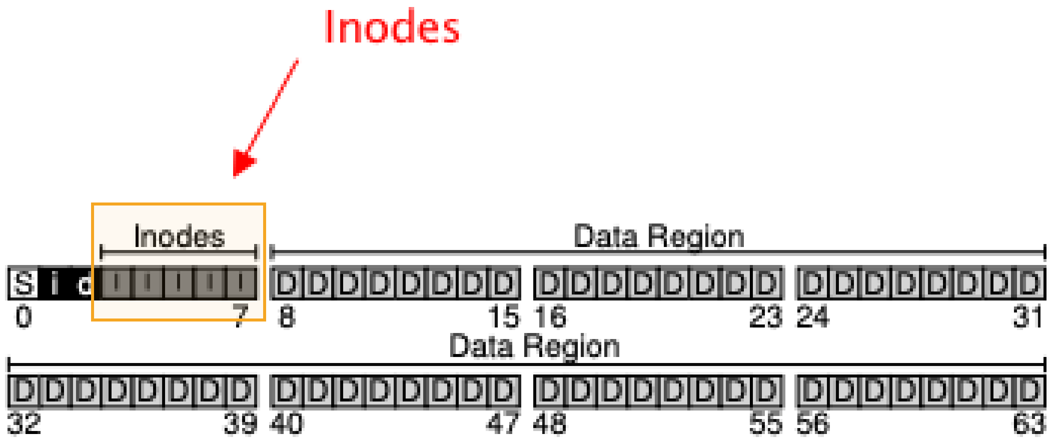
# 22 FFS Policies: Allocating Files and Directories

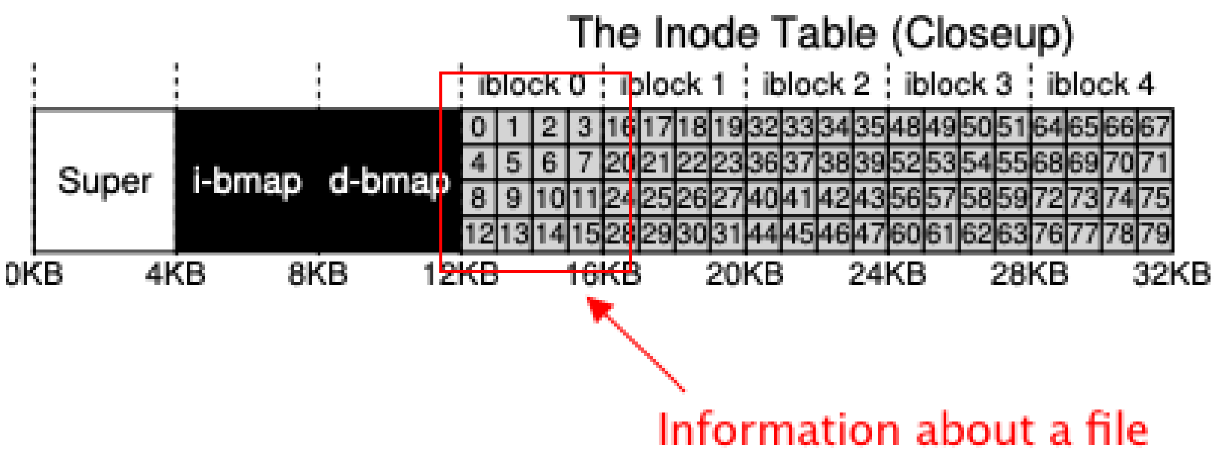
- Basic Idea: keep related stuff together, and keep related stuff far apart
- Directories Step
  1) Find the **cylinder group** with a low number of allocated directories and a high number of free inodes
     - low number of allocated directories → to balance directories across groups
     - high number of free nodes → to subsequently be able to allocate a bunch offiles
  2) Put directory data and inode to the **cylinder group**
- Files Step
  1) Allocate the data blocks of a file in the same **cylinder group** as its inode
  2) Place all files in the same directory in the cylinder group of the directory they are in

  **Example**

  On putting `/a/c`, `/a/d`, `/b/f`, FFS would place
  - `/a/c`, `/a/d` as close as possible in the same **cylinder group**,
  - `/b/f` located far away (in some other **cylinder group**)

# 23 Inode



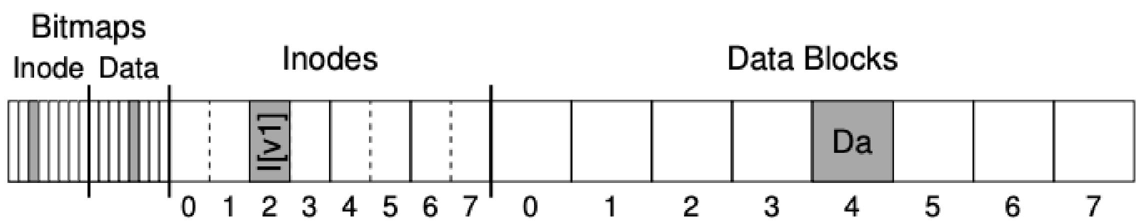

- Is a short form for **index node**
- Contains disk block location of the object's data [1]
- Contains all the information you need about a file (i.e. metadata)
  - File Type
    - e.g. regular file, directory, etc
  - Size
  - Number of blocks allocated to it
  - Protection information
    - such as who owns the file, as well as who can access it
  - Time information
    - e.g. When file was created, modified, or last accessed
  - Location of data blocks reside on disk

# 24 Crash Consistency

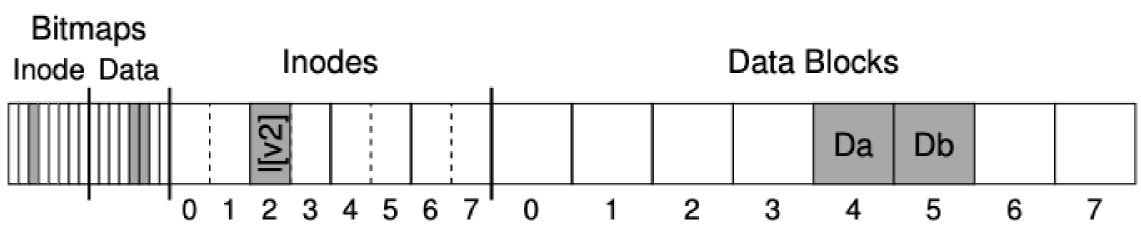
- Goal: How to update persistent data structures despite the presence of a **power loss** or **system crash**?

# 25 Crash Scenarios

Before




After




1) Just the data block (Db) is written to disk

- No inode that points to it
- No bitmap that says the block is allocated
- It is as if the write never occured
- There is no problem here. All is well. (In file system's point of view)

2) Just the updated inode (I[v2]) is written to disk

- Inode points to the disk where `Db` is about to be written
- No bitmap that says the block is allocated
- No `Db` is written
- Garbage data will be read
- Also creates **File-system Inconsistency**

- Caused by on-disk bitmap telling us Db 5 is not allocated, but inode saying it does

3) Just the updated bitmap (B[v2]) is written to disk

- Bitmap indicates tht block 5 is allocated
- No inode exists at block 5
- Creates **file-system inconsistency**
- Creates **space-leak** if left as is
  - block 5 can never be used by the file system

4) Inode (I[v2]) and bitmap (B[v2]) are written to disk, and not data

- File system metadata is completely consistent (in perspective of file system)
- Garbage data will be read

5) Inode (I[v2]) and data block (Db) are written, but not the bit map

- Creates **file-system inconsistency**
- Needs to be resolved before using file system again

6) Bitmap (B[v2]) and data block (Db) are written, but not the inode (I[v2])

- Creates **file-system inconsistency** between inode and data bitmap
- Creates **space-leak** if left as is
  - Inode block is lost for future use
- Creates **data-leak** if left as is
  - Data block is lost for future use

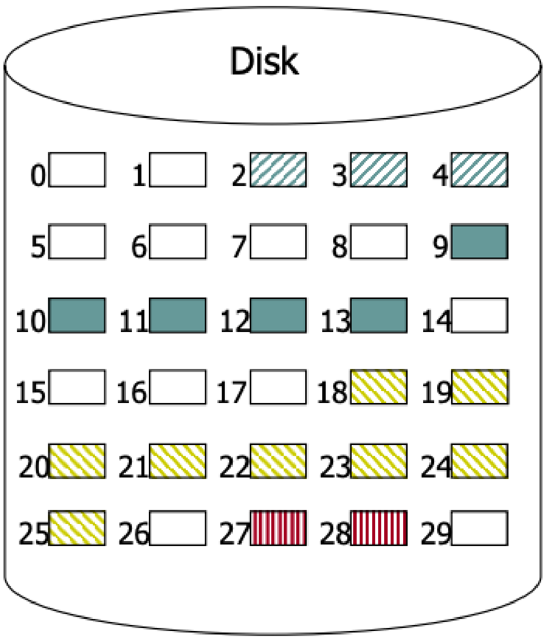
# 26 External Fragmentation

- Is various free holes that are generated in either your memory or disk space. [8]
- Are available for allocation, but may be too small to be of any use [8]

# 27 Internal Fragmentation

- Is wasted space within each allocated block [8]
- Occurs when more computer memory is allocated than is needed

# 28 Extent Based File System




directory

| File Name | Start Blk | Length |
|---|---|---|
| File A | 2 | 3 |
| File B | 9 | 5 |
| File C | 18 | 8 |
| File D | 27 | 2 |

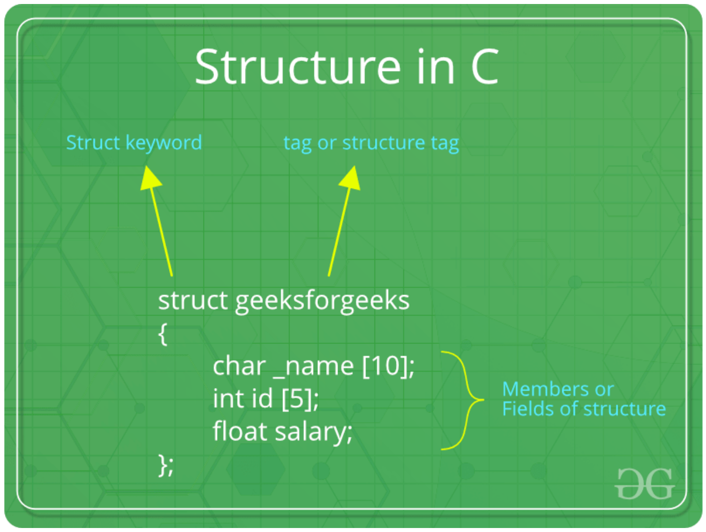
- Is simply a disk pointer plus a length (in blocks)
  - Together, is called **extent**
- Often allows more than one extent
  - resolve problem of finding continuous free blocks
- Is less flexible but more compact
- Works well when there is enough free space on the disk and files can be laid out contiguously

**Example**

Linux's ext4 file system

# 29 Fields

- Is the members in a structure




# 30 Process List

- Is a data structure in kernel or OS
- Contains information about all the processes running in the system

# 31 Process Control Block

- Is a data structure in kernel or OS
- Contains all information about a process
- Is where the OS keeps all of a process' hardware execution state
- Generally includes

  1. Process state (ready, running, blocked)
  2. Process number
  3. Program counter: address of the next instruction
  4. CPU Registers: is saved at an interrupt
  5. CPU scheduling information: process priority
  6. Memory management info: page tables
  7. I/O status information: list of open files