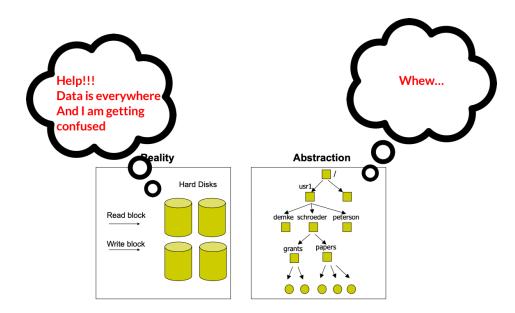
# CSC369 Week 8 Notes

# Hyungmo Gu

May 28, 2020

### • File Systems

- Is the part of operating system dealing with files <sup>[2]</sup>
- 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



### Refernces:

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

#### Refernces:

1) Tanebaum AS, Boss H. 2015. Modern Operating Systems. 4th Edition. New Jersy: Pearson Education, Inc.

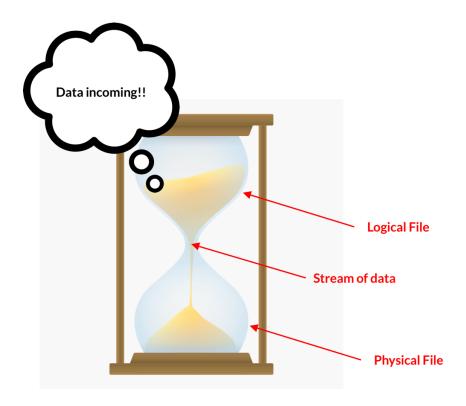
#### • Directories

- Are file system files for maintaining the structure of the file system [1]
- Serves multiple purposes
  - \*  $All \rightarrow Stores$  information about files (owner, permission, etc)
  - \*  $Users \rightarrow provides a structured way to organize files$
  - \*  $File\ System \to provides\ a\ convinent\ naming\ interface\ that\ allows\ the\ implementation$  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:

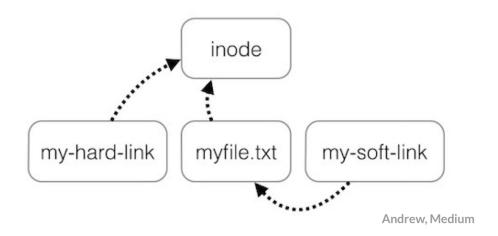
```
FILE* output;
output = fopen("sample.txt", "w");
```

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 Jersy: Pearson Education, Inc.
- 2) Kumar, S. (2010).  $File\ structures$  [PowerPoint Slides]. Slide Share link
- Symbolic vs Hard Links



## - Inode

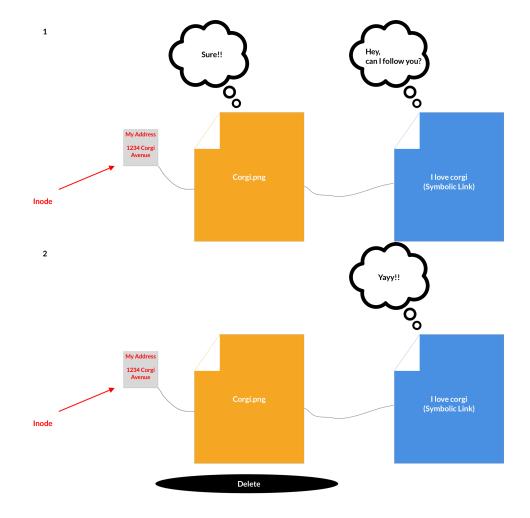
- \* Is a database structure in a UNIX-style file system that describes a file system object such as a file or a directory <sup>[1]</sup>
- \* Contains disk block location of the object's data [1]
- \* Is a numerical equivalent of a full address  $^{[2]}$

### - Symbolic Link:

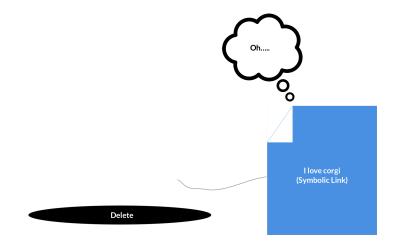
- \* Is directory entry containing "true" path to the file
- \* Is a shortcut that reference to a file instead of inode value [2]

### - Hard Link:

- \* Is a direct reference to a file via its inode [2]
- \* Is second directory entry identical to first



3

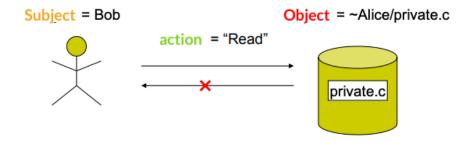


#### Refernces:

- 1) Wikipedia: inode, link
- 2) Andrew. (2018, January 16). *Hard links and Symbolic links* A comparison. Medium. link

#### • Protection

- File systems implement some kind of protection system
  - \* Who can access a file
  - \* How they can access it
- Protection system dictates whether given action by a given subject on a given object should be allowed
  - \* You can read and/or write your files, but others cannot
  - \* You can read "etc/motd", but you cannot write it



- Unix Inodes and Path Search
  - Unix Inodes

\* Is what we see on typing 'ls -li' command in terminal



- \* Describes where on the disk the blocks for a file are placed
  - · It's like a full address
- \* inode information is loaded to main memory [1]
  - $\cdot$  Only for the corresponding files that are open
  - · NOT all are loaded

# Refernces:

- 1) Tanebaum AS, Boss H. 2015. Modern Operating Systems. 4th Edition. New Jersy: Pearson Education, Inc.
- File Buffer Cache