

Chuong 7: File system

Tìm hiểu cách thức tổ chức thông tin trên đĩa. File & quản lý File

4-Sep-14



Nội dung

- Part 1: File Interface
 - Khái niệm File
 - Các phương pháp truy nhập Access Methods
 - Cấu trúc thư mục Directory Structure
 - Chia se file File Sharing
 - Protection
- Part 2: Implemention File System

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1.1. Khái niệm(1)

- File là một tập hợp của các thông tin liên quan, được ghi trên bộ nhớ thứ cấp (lưu trữ lâu dài) và được đặt tên.
- Từ góc nhìn của người sử dụng, file là đơn vị bộ nhớ logic nhỏ nhất. Các file được ánh xạ bởi HĐH vào các thiết bị nhớ vật lý.
- Kiểu File:
 - Data
 - số numeric
 - ký tự character
 - nhị phân binary
- Nói chung, file là một chuỗi các bit, byte, dòng hoặc bản ghi

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1.1. Khái niệm(2)

- Cấu trúc File:
 - Có thể không cấu trúc chuỗi các words, bytes
 - Cấu trúc bản ghi đơn giản
 - các dòng (lines)
 - độ dài cố định
 - độ dài thay đổi
 - Các cấu trúc phức tạp
 văn bản có định dang Formatted doci
 - văn bản có định dạng Formatted document
 file nạp có thể tái định vị Relocatable load file
 - Ai quyết định cấu trúc file?
 - HĐH
 - Chương trình

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1.1. Khái niệm(3)

- Thuộc tính File
 - Name chỉ là thông tin ở dạng người đọc được.
 - Type cần thiết cho các HĐH hỗ trợ nhiều kiểu file.
 - Location con trỏ tới vị trí file trên thiết bị.
 - Size kích thước hiện tại của file.
 - Protection kiểm soát ai có thể đọc, ghi, thực hiện file.
 - Time, date, user identification dữ liệu dùng cho protection, security, và theo đổi sử dụng.
 - Thông tin về file được lưu trong cấu trúc thư mục, cũng được lưu trên đĩa.

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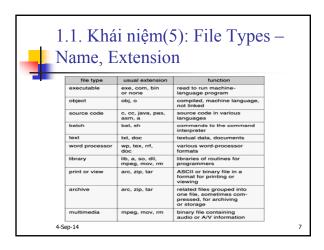


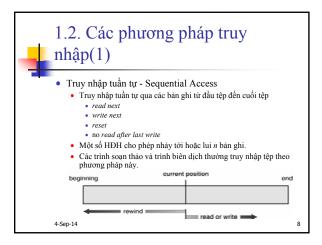
1.1. Khái niệm(4)

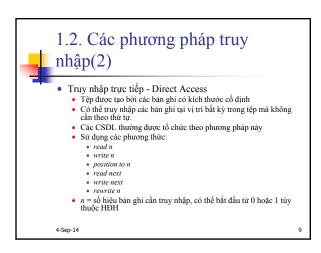
- Các Thao tác với File
 - Tạo file
 - Ghi file
 - Đọc file
 - Định vị trong file file seek
 - Xóa file
 - Cắt bớt file (truncate)
 - Open(Fi) tìm chi mục Fi trong cấu trúc thư mục trên đĩa rồi chuyển nội dung của chi mục vào bộ nhớ.
 - Close (Fi) chuyển nội dung của chỉ mục Fi trong bộ nhớ ra cấu trúc thư mục trên đĩa.

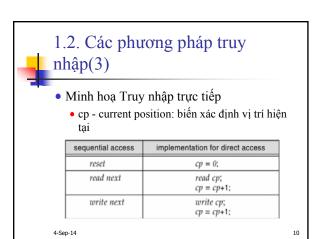
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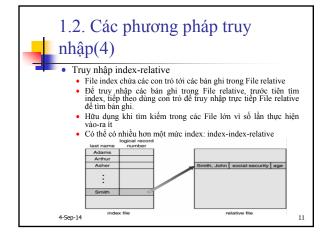
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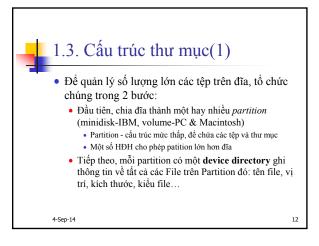


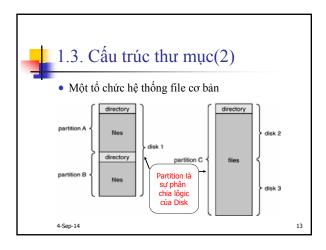




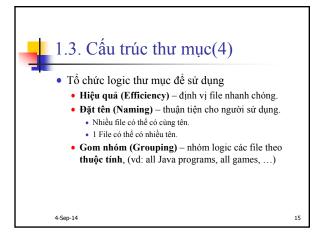


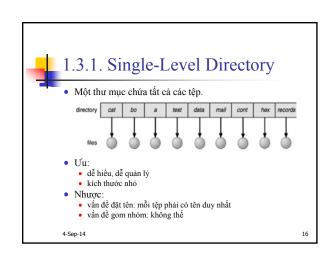


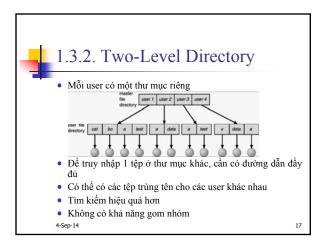


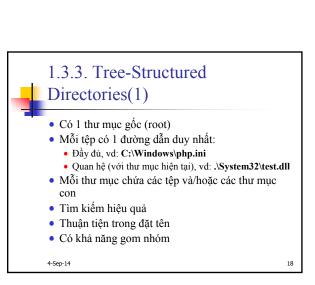


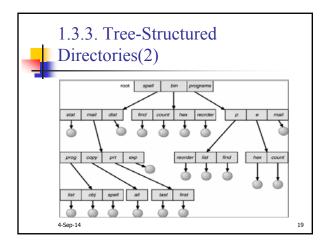


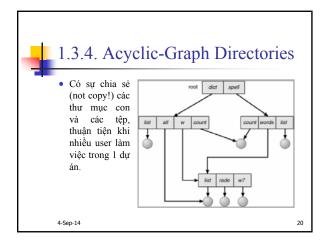


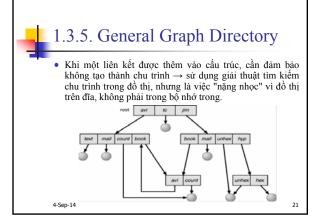


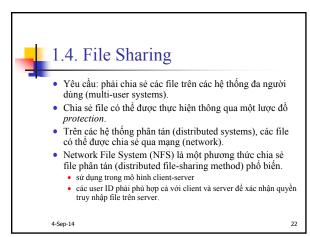


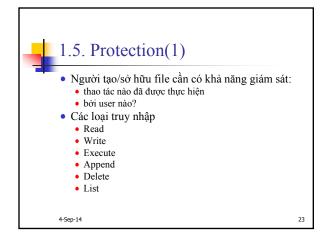


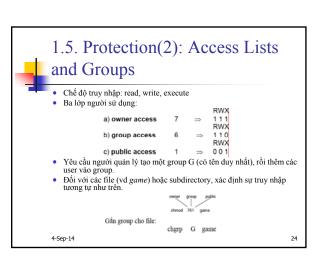


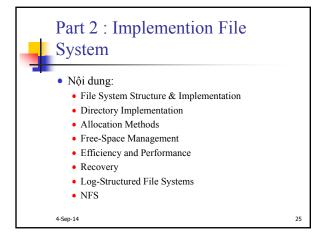


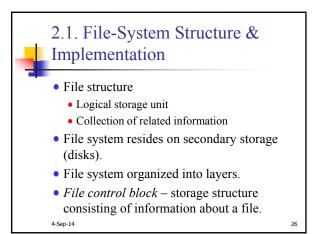


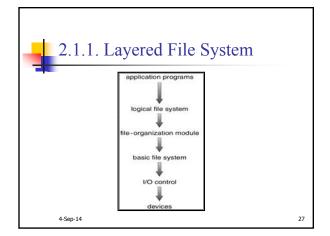


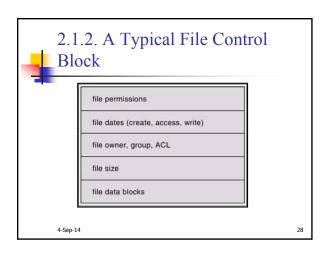


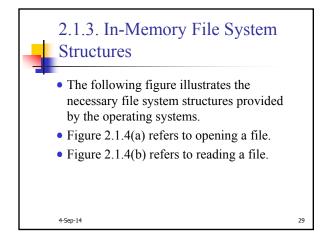


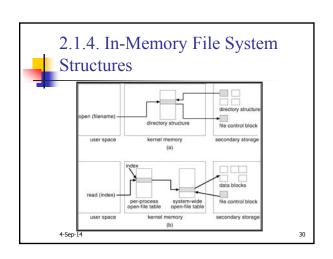












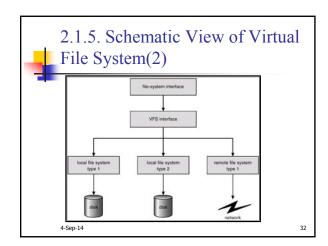


2.1.5. Virtual File Systems(1)

- Virtual File Systems (VFS) provide an object-oriented way of implementing file systems.
- VFS allows the same system call interface (the API) to be used for different types of file systems.
- The API is to the VFS interface, rather than any specific type of file system.

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2.2. Directory Implementation

- Linear list(danh sách tuyến tính) of file names with **pointer** to the data blocks.
 - · Simple to program
 - Time-consuming to execute(thời gian thực thi không tốt)
- Hash Table linear list with hash data structure.
 - · Decreases directory search time
 - Collisions situations(vị trí xung đột) where two file names hash to the same location
 - Fixed size

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2.3. Allocation Methods

- An allocation method refers to how disk blocks are allocated for files:
 - Contiguous allocation(Định vị liên tục)
 - Linked allocation(Định vị liên kết)
 - Indexed allocation(Định vị chỉ số)

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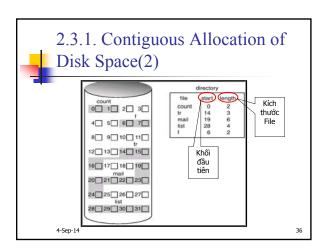


2.3.1. Contiguous Allocation(1)

- Each file occupies(chiếm giữ) a set of contiguous blocks on the disk(tập liên tiếp các khối).
- Simple only starting location (block #) and length (number of blocks) are required
- Random access.
- Wasteful of space (dynamic storage-allocation problem)-lãng phí không gian nhớ
 - Có thể còn rất nhiều vùng nhớ trống rời rạc nhưng mỗi vùng đều không đủ lưu trữ trọn vẹn một file
- Files cannot grow.

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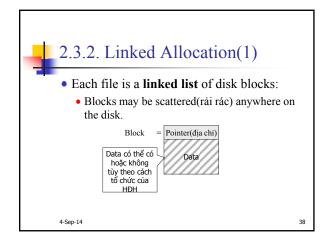




2.3.1. Extent-Based Systems(3)

- Many newer file systems (I.e. Veritas File System) use a modified contiguous allocation scheme.
- Extent-based file systems allocate disk blocks in extents.-Hê thống file định vị trên disk theo miền(khu vực - extent)
- An extent is a contiguous block of disks. Extents are allocated for file allocation. A file consists of one or more extents.
- File gồm một tập các miền rời rạc, trên mỗi miền lại được tổ chức thành từng khối liên tục

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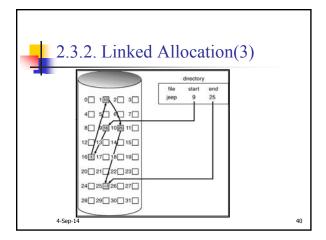


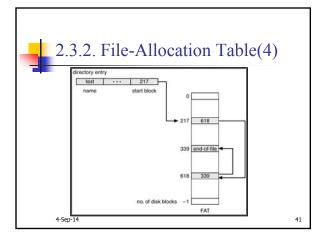


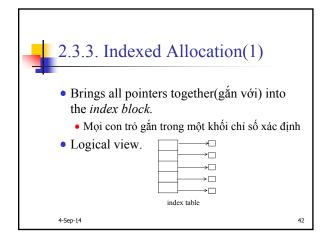
2.3.2. Linked Allocation (2)

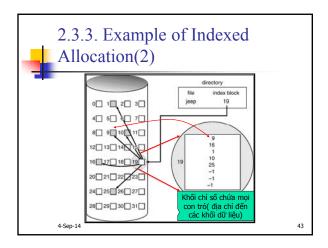
- Simple need only starting address
 - Địa chỉ bắt đầu là con trỏ trỏ đến đầu danh sách liên kết
- Free-space management system no waste of space
- No random access
- Mapping
 - File-allocation table (FAT) disk-space allocation used by MS-DOS and OS/2.
 - Truy cập bảng FAT => danh sách các khối của file

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2.3.3. Indexed Allocation (3)

- Need index table
- Random access
- Dynamic access without external fragmentation, but have overhead of index block.
- Mapping from logical to physical in a file of maximum size of 256K words and block size of 512 words. We need only 1 block for index table. (Để ánh xạ 1 file có kích thước tối đa là 256K từ nhớ với kích thước 1 khối là 512 từ nhớ <chứa tối đa 512 địa chỉ đến các block dữ liệu> chỉ cần 1 khối cho bảng chỉ số)
 - Vì 512 x 512 = 2^9 x 2^9 = 2^8 x 2^{10} = 256K

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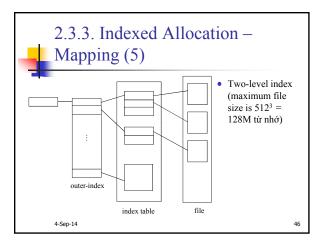
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2.3.3. Indexed Allocation – Mapping (4)

- Mapping from logical to physical in a file of unbounded length (block size of 512 words). (Ánh xạ đến file có kích thước tùy ý)
- Linked scheme Link blocks of index table (no limit on size).
 - Kích thước file tùy thuộc vào kích thước bảng chỉ số của nó

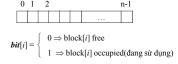
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2.4. Free-Space Management(1)

• *Bit* vector (n blocks)



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2.4. Free-Space Management (2)

Bit map requires extra space. Example:

block size = 2^{12} bytes disk size = 2^{30} bytes (1 gigabyte) $n = 2^{30}/2^{12} = 2^{18}$ bits (or 32K bytes)

- Easy to get contiguous files(dễ tổ chức file liên tục)
- Linked list (free list)
 - Cannot get contiguous space easily(khó lấy vùng liên t)
 - No waste of space(không lãng phí)
- Grouping(nhóm các vùng nhớ rỗi)
- Counting(tính toán các vùng nhớ rỗi)

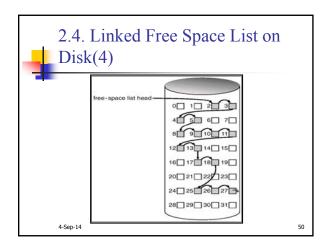
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2.4. Free-Space Management (3)

- Need to protect:
 - Pointer to free list
 - Bit map
 - Must be kept on disk(vì cần lưu trữ trạng thái bộ nhớ phụ lâu dài)
 - · Copy in memory and disk may differ.
 - Cannot allow for block[i] to have a situation where bit[i] = 1 in memory and bit[i] = 0 on disk.
 - Solution:
 - Set bit[i] = 1 in disk.
 - Allocate block[i]
 - Set bit[i] = 1 in memory

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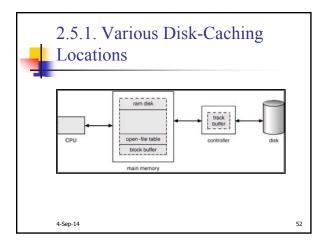


2.5. Efficiency and Performance(1)

- Efficiency(hiệu quả) dependent on:
 - · disk allocation and directory algorithms
 - types of data kept in file's directory entry
- Performance(hiệu năng-tốc độ):
 - disk cache separate section of main memory for frequently used blocks
 - free-behind and read-ahead techniques to optimize sequential access(tối ưu truy cập tuần tự)
 - improve PC performance by dedicating section of memory as virtual disk, or RAM disk.

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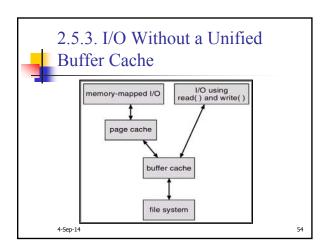


2.5.2. Page Cache

- A page cache caches pages rather than disk blocks using virtual memory techniques.
- Memory-mapped I/O uses a page cache.
- Routine I/O through the file system uses the buffer (disk) cache.
- This leads to the following figure.

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2.5.4. Unified Buffer Cache

• A unified buffer cache uses the same page cache to cache both memory-mapped pages and ordinary file system I/O.

2.5.5. I/O Using a Unified Buffer Cache I/O using memory-mapped I/O read() and write() buffer cache file system 4-Sep-14



2.6. Recovery

- Consistency checking compares data in directory structure with data blocks on disk, and tries to fix inconsistencies.
- Use system programs to back up data from disk to another storage device (floppy disk, magnetic tape).
- Recover lost file or disk by restoring data from backup.

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2.7. Log Structured File Systems

- Log structured (or journaling) file systems record each update to the file system as a transaction.
- All transactions are written to a log. A transaction is considered committed once it is written to the log. However, the file system may not yet be updated.
- The transactions in the log are asynchronously written to the file system. When the file system is modified, the transaction is removed from the log.
- If the file system crashes, all remaining transactions in the log must still be performed.

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2.8. NFS (1)

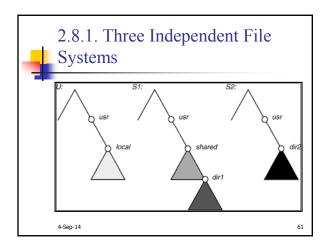
- Interconnected workstations viewed as a set of independent machines with independent file systems, which allows sharing among these file systems in a transparent manner.
 - A remote directory is mounted over a local file system directory. The mounted directory looks like an integral subtree of the local file system, replacing the subtree descending from the local directory.
 - Specification of the remote directory for the mount operation is nontransparent; the host name of the remote directory has to be provided. Files in the remote directory can then be accessed in a transparent manner
 - Subject to access-rights accreditation, potentially any file system (or directory within a file system), can be mounted remotely on top of any local directory

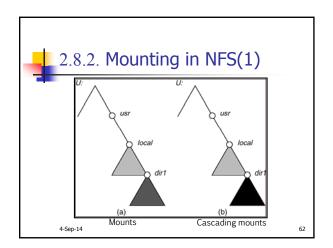


2.8. NFS (2)

- NFS is designed to operate in a heterogeneous environment of different machines, operating systems, and network architectures; the NFS specifications independent of these media.
- This independence is achieved through the use of RPC primitives built on top of an External Data Representation (XDR) protocol used between two implementationindependent interfaces.
- The NFS specification distinguishes between the services provided by a mount mechanism and the actual remotefile-access services.

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2.8.2. NFS Mount Protocol(2)

- Establishes initial logical connection between server and client.
- Mount operation includes name of remote directory to be mounted and name of server machine storing it.
 - Mount request is mapped to corresponding RPC and forwarded to mount server running on server machine.
 - Export list specifies local file systems that server exports for mounting, along with names of machines that are permitted to mount them.
- Following a mount request that conforms to its export list, the server returns a file handle—a key for further accesses.
- File handle a file-system identifier, and an inode number to identify the mounted directory within the exported file system.
- The mount operation changes only the user's view and does not affect the server side.

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2.8.2. NFS Protocol(3)

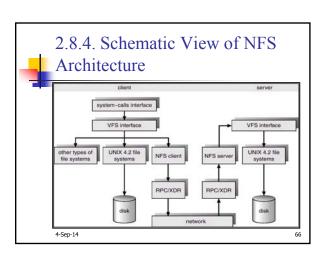
- Provides a set of remote procedure calls for remote file operations.
 The procedures support the following operations:
 - · searching for a file within a directory
 - · reading a set of directory entries
 - · manipulating links and directories
 - accessing file attributes
 - reading and writing files
- NFS servers are stateless; each request has to provide a full set of arguments.
- Modified data must be committed to the server's disk before results are returned to the client (lose advantages of caching).
- The NFS protocol does not provide concurrency-control mechanisms.

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2.8.3. Three Major Layers of NFS Architecture

- UNIX file-system interface (based on the open, read, write, and close calls, and file descriptors).
- Virtual File System (VFS) layer distinguishes local files from remote ones, and local files are further distinguished according to their file-system types.
 - The VFS activates file-system-specific operations to handle local requests according to their file-system types.
 - · Calls the NFS protocol procedures for remote requests.
- NFS service layer bottom layer of the architecture; implements the NFS protocol.

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2.8.5. NFS Path-Name Translation

- Performed by breaking the path into component names and performing a separate NFS lookup call for every pair of component name and directory vnode.
- To make lookup faster, a directory name lookup cache on the client's side holds the vnodes for remote directory names.

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2.8.6. NFS Remote Operations

- Nearly one-to-one correspondence between regular UNIX system calls and the NFS protocol RPCs (except opening and closing files).
- NFS adheres to the remote-service paradigm, but employs buffering and caching techniques for the sake of performance.
- File-blocks cache when a file is opened, the kernel checks with the remote server whether to fetch or revalidate the cached attributes.
 Cached file blocks are used only if the corresponding cached attributes are up to date.
- File-attribute cache the attribute cache is updated whenever new attributes arrive from the server.
- Clients do not free delayed-write blocks until the server confirms that the data have been written to disk.

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Q & A

List câu hỏi

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