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Sheet 10

Problem 1)

- A) The largest possible file system is found by assuming all 13 blocks within the inode to be triple indirect indexes.

Since we are using a 32-bit numbers (4 bytes), the number of pointers within each block = $128/4 = 32$ bytes.

Hence, each block will store: $32 * 32 * 32 * 128 = (2^5) * (2^5) * (2^5) * (2^7) = 4 * (2^{20}) \text{ bytes} = 4 \text{ MB}$

Total storage = $13 * 4 \text{ MB} = 52 \text{ MB}$.

B)

Indirect = $32 * 128 \text{ bytes} = (2^5) * (2^7) = 4096 \text{ B}$

Double Indirect = $32 * 32 * 128 \text{ bytes} = (2^5) * (2^5) * (2^7) = 128 \text{ KB}$

Triple Indirect = $32 * 32 * 32 * 128 \text{ bytes} = (2^5) * (2^5) * (2^5) * (2^7) = 4 \text{ MB}$

Direct = $10 * 128 = 1280 \text{ B}$

To determine the maximum file size, we subtract the space occupied by the metadata from the summation of the above numbers.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Maximum file size} &= 4096 + (128 * 1024) + (4 * 1024 * 1024) - 64 \\ &= 4,329,408 \text{ B} \end{aligned}$$

C)

Since each block contains 128 MBs, will divide the required position by the value each block stores which is 128 B.

Number of blocks = $123456 / 128 = 964.5$ which is approximately 965 blocks.