





# Content

- Where to store data?
- CP/M
- Hierarchical
- Distributed

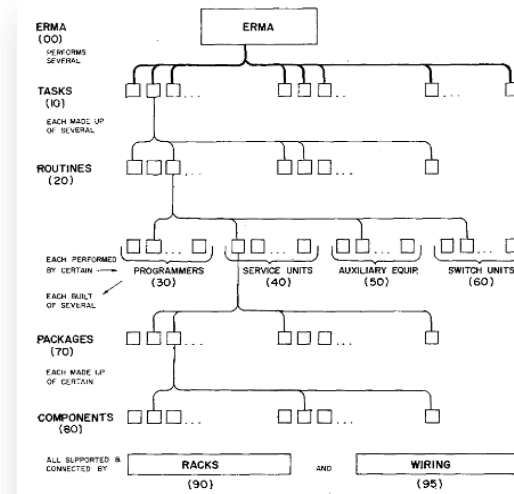


Fig. 2. The ERMA Mark I hierarchical structure

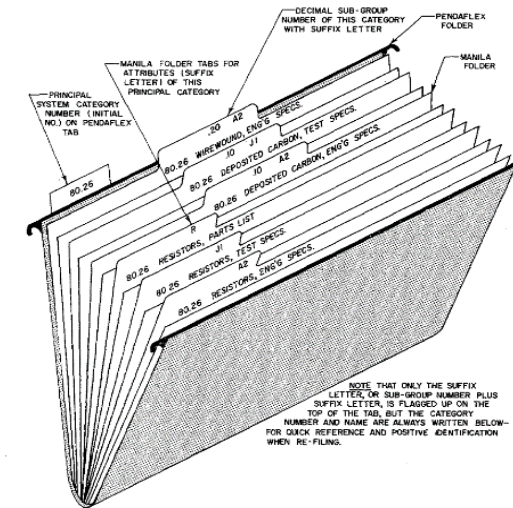
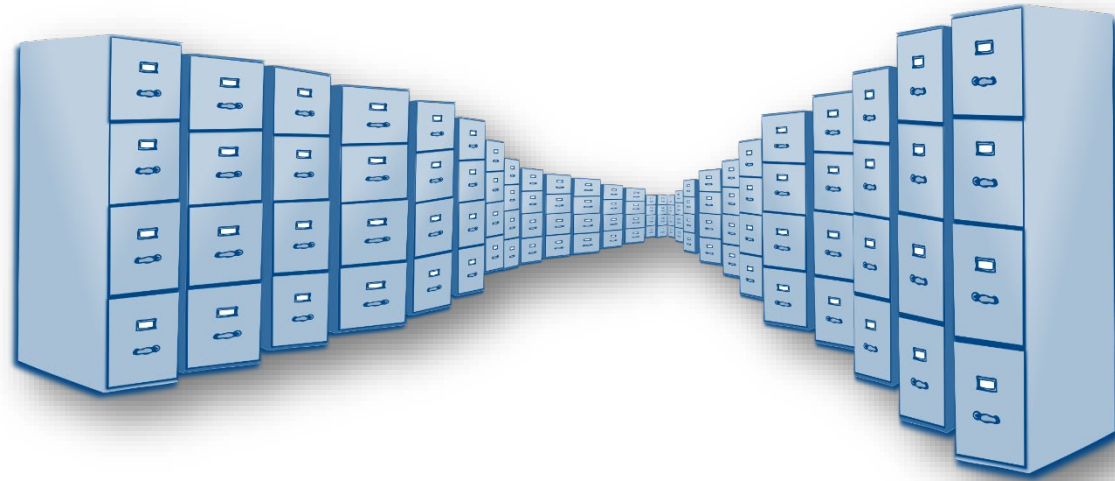


Fig. 3. Records storage and arrangement



# Content

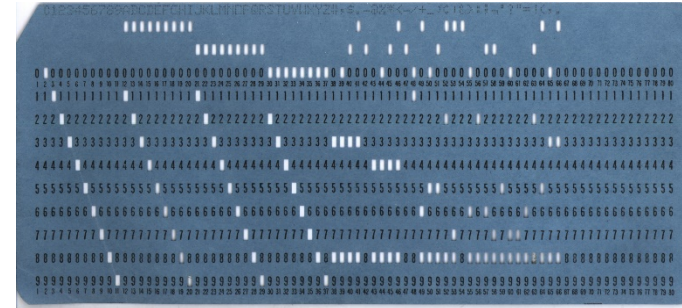
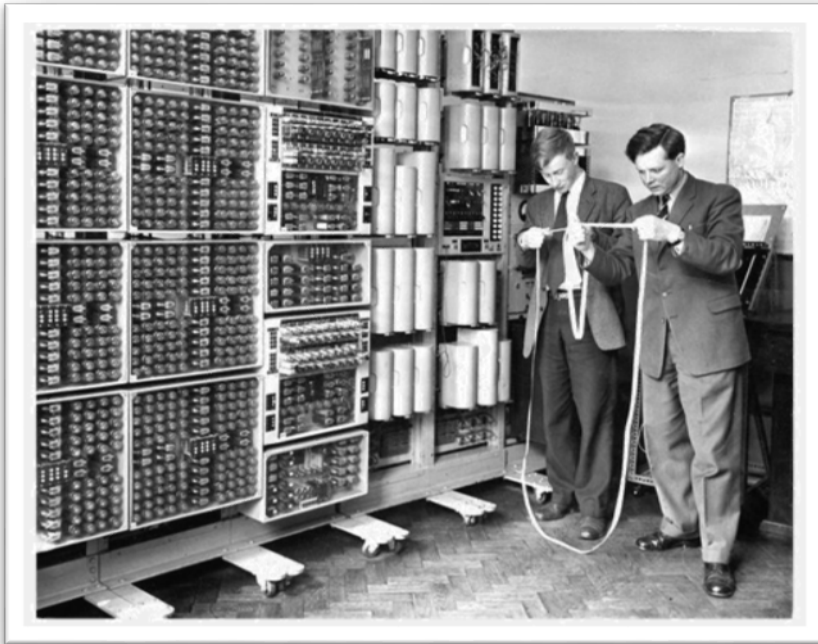
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# Where to store data?

## Early days



Computers did not have a *memory*. Input, output, and the program code were stored on punch cards, punch stripes, and later on magnetic bands.

pure “computing” – neither sound nor images



# Where to store data?

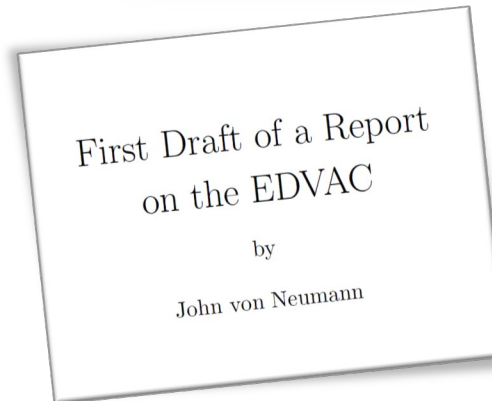
## Early days



Margaret Hamilton  
Director of SE  
Apollo 11



John von Neumann

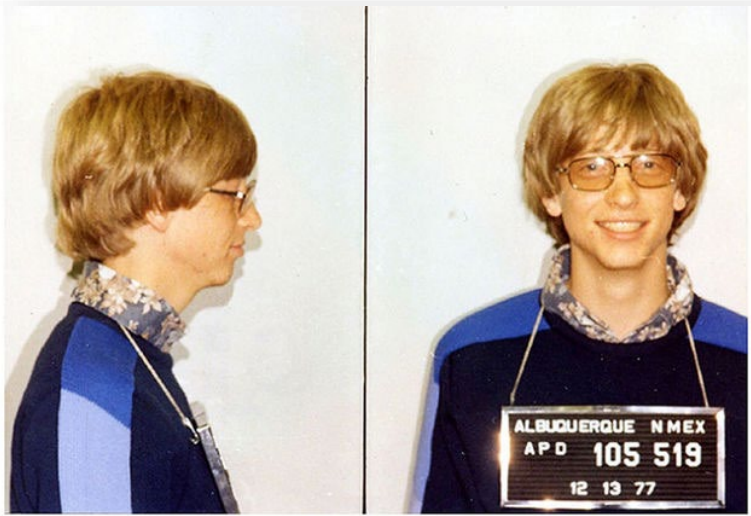


code and data in the  
same memory



# Where to store data?

## Early days



Bill Gates

~~"640K of memory should be enough for anybody"~~

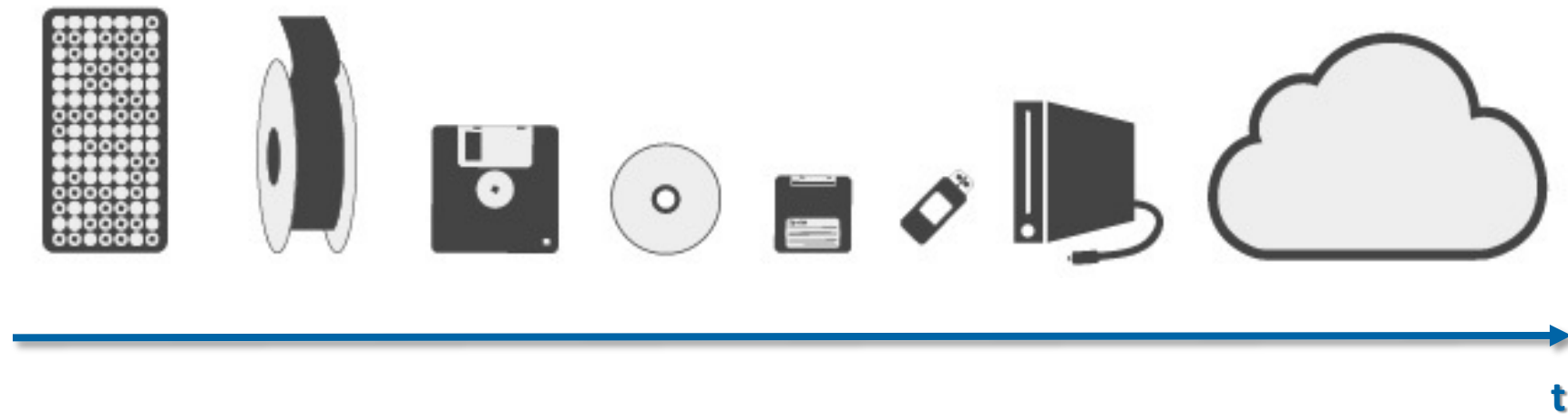
~~urban legend – he never said that~~

1981



# Where to store data?

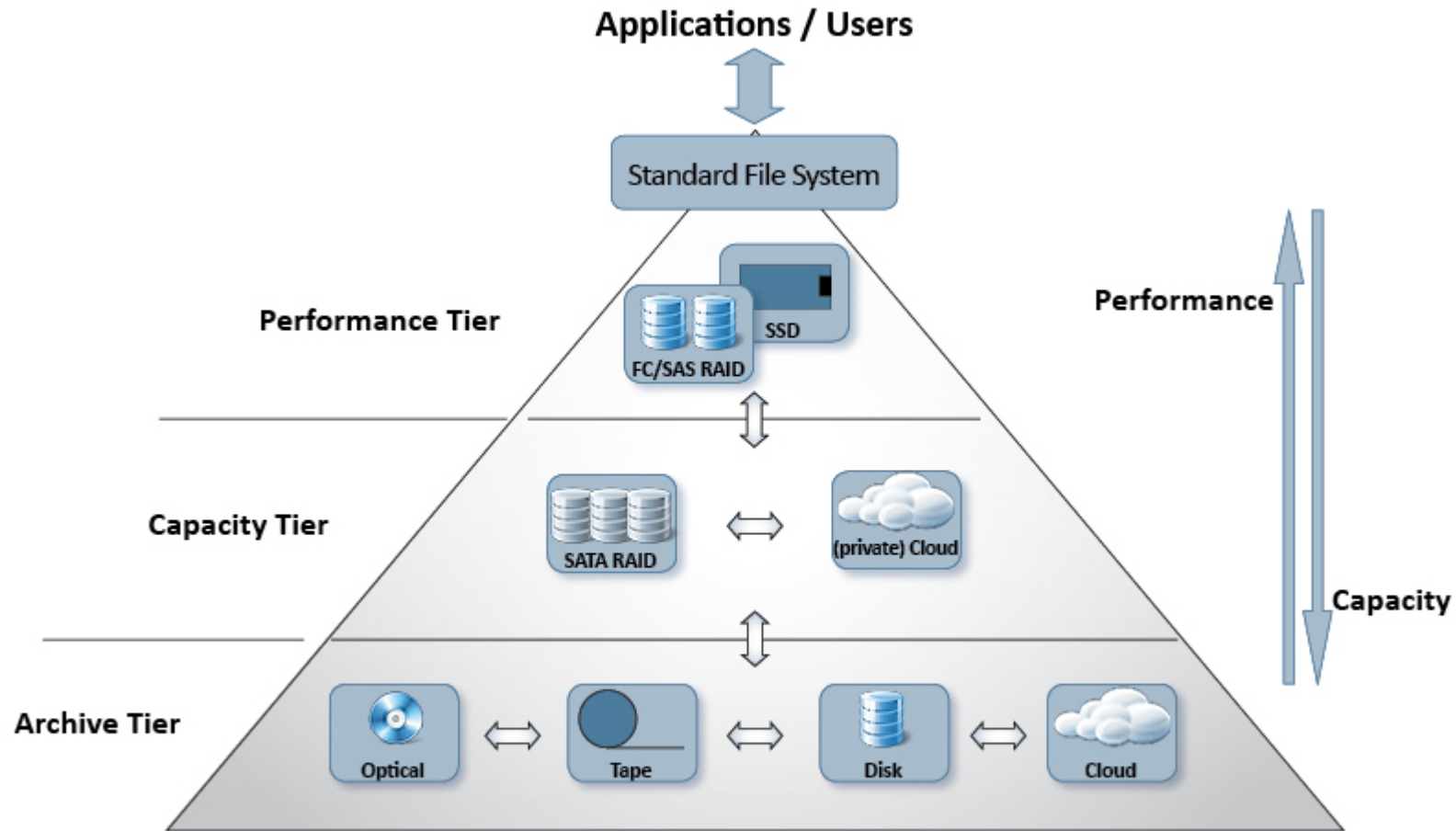
## Storage devices





# Where to store data?

## Storage devices



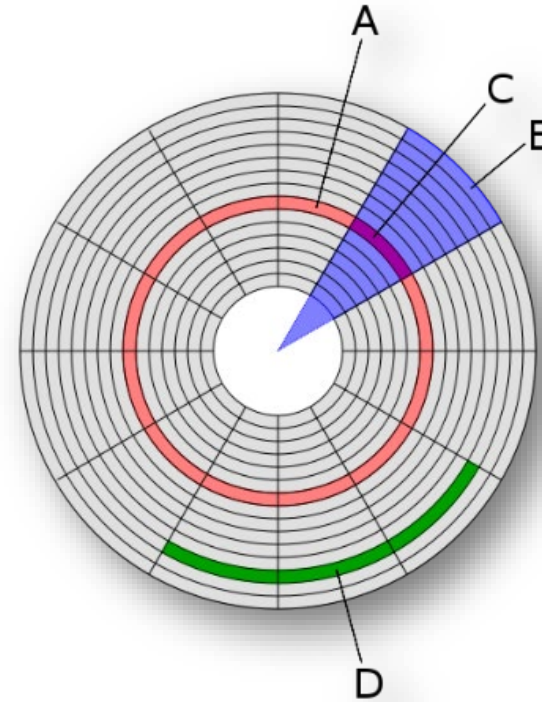
© PoINT Software & Systems GmbH





# CP/M

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# CP/M

## Control Program for Microcomputers

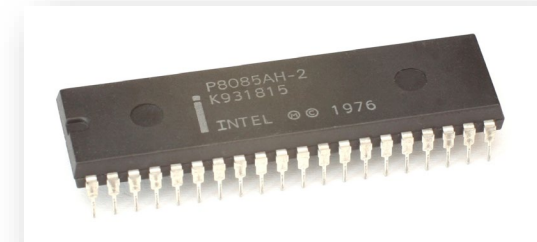
```
Loading CPM.SYS...

CP/M-86 for the IBM PC/XT/AT, Vers. 1.1 (Patched)
Copyright (C) 1983, Digital Research

Hardware Supported :

    Diskette Drive(s) : 3
    Hard Disk Drive(s) : 1
    Parallel Printer(s) : 1
    Serial Port(s) : 1
    Memory (Kb) : 640

D>a:
A>dir
A: PIP      CMD : STAT      CMD : SUBMIT  CMD : ASM86   CMD
A: GENCMD   CMD : DDT86     CMD : TOD     CMD : ED      CMD
A: HELP     CMD : HELP     HLP : SYS    CMD : ASSIGN  CMD
A: FORMAT   CMD : CLDIR    CMD : WRTLDR   CMD : BOOTPCDS SYS
A: BOOTWIN  SYS : CPM      H86 : WINSTALL SUB : PD      CMD
A: WCPM     SYS : DISKUTIL CMD
A>_
  User 0      0:00:11      Jan. 1, 2000
```

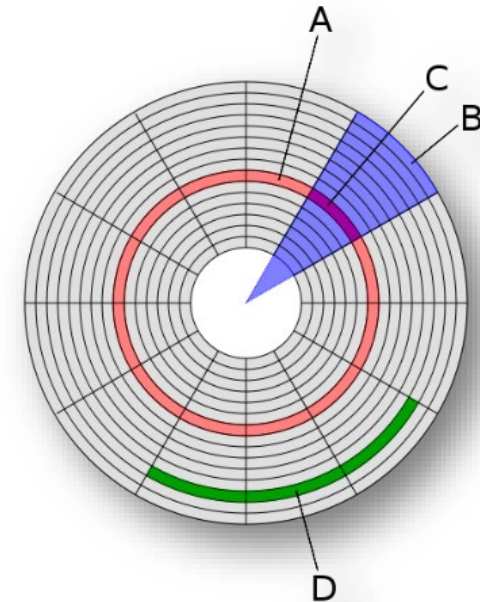


Intel 8085AH processor



# CP/M

## 8-inch disk



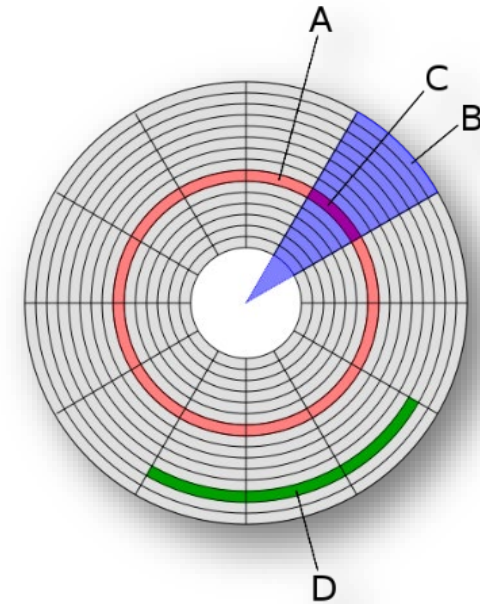
- 77 tracks
- 26 sectors per track
- 128 bytes per sector  
(which results in 256'256 bytes in total)



# CP/M

## Storage organization

- First two tracks for the CP/M itself.
- Remaining 75 tracks grouped into allocation blocks of eight sectors.  
243 allocation blocks of 1024 bytes (eight times 128 bytes), which were numbered from 0 to 242.
- First two allocation blocks for the **directory**



- 77 tracks
- 26 sectors per track
- 128 bytes per sector  
(which results in 256'256 bytes in total)



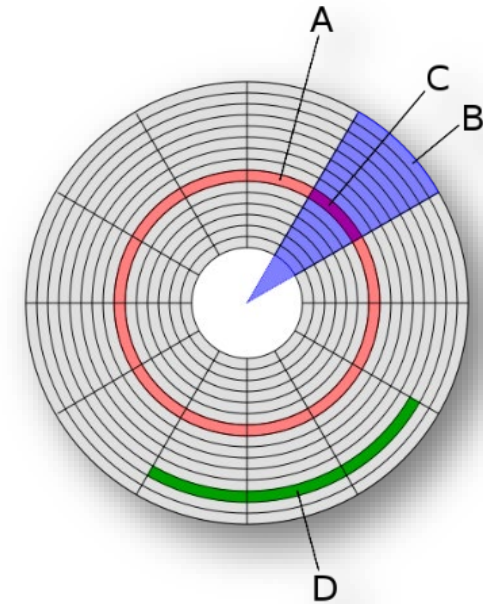
# CP/M

## Directory

The directory was a list of file entries, which contained all the necessary information to store and retrieve files. Thereby, each entry in the directory occupied 32 bytes.

A maximum of 64 files could have been managed (2048 bytes divided by 32 bytes).

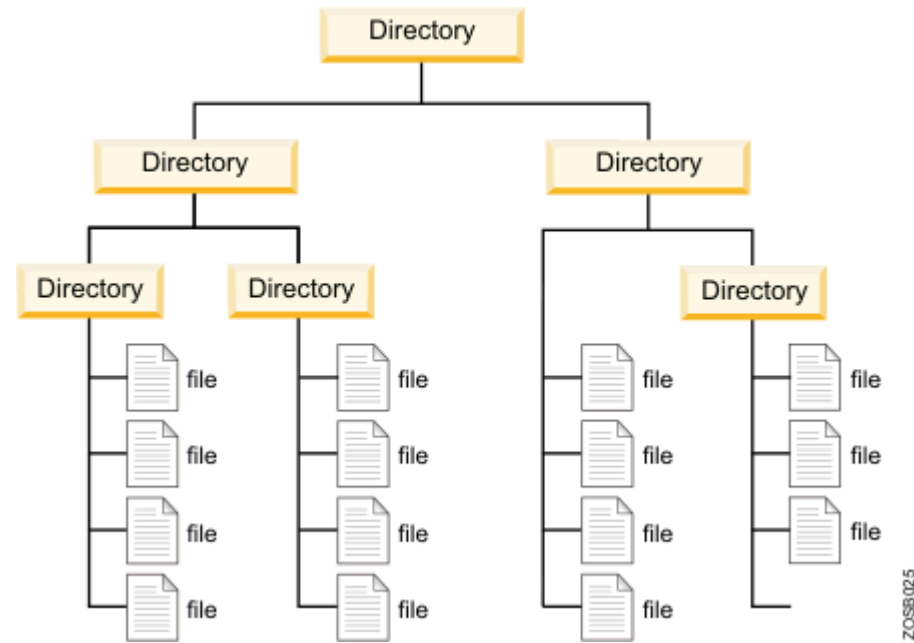
Bytes	Meaning	Note
<b>0</b>	Usually set to 0	Used for multiple users
<b>1-8</b>	Filename	The name was limited to 8 characters
<b>9-11</b>	File type	Three character file type identifier, e.g. TXT or COM
<b>12</b>	File extend	Used when a file needed more than one directory entry
<b>13-14</b>	Reserved	Usually set to 0
<b>15</b>	Sectors in last block	How many used sectors in the last allocation block
<b>16-31</b>	Disk map	Numbers of the used allocation blocks (from 0 to 242)





# Hierarchical

- Where to store data?
- CP/M
- **Hierarchical**
- Distributed





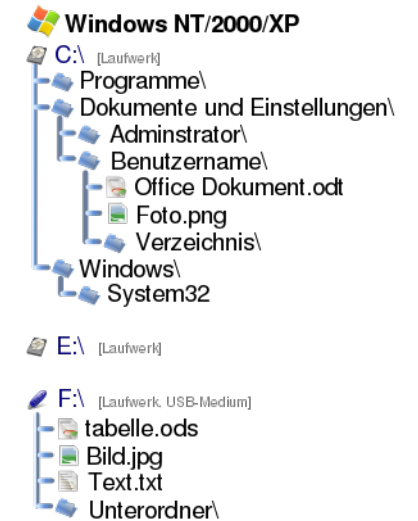
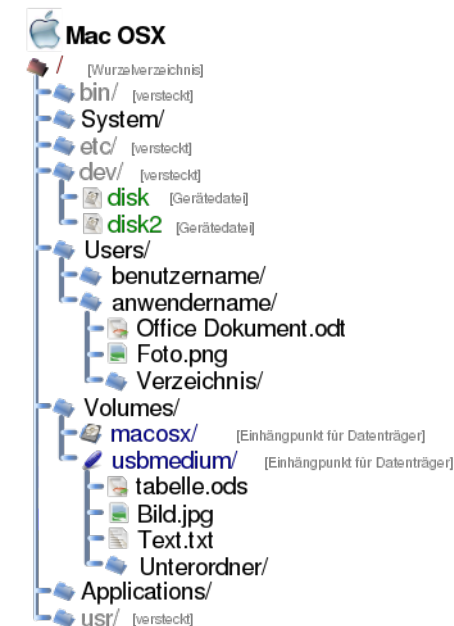
# Hierarchical

## Directories and Sub-Directories

Files listed in the directory might be directories themselves

### Moving and Deleting

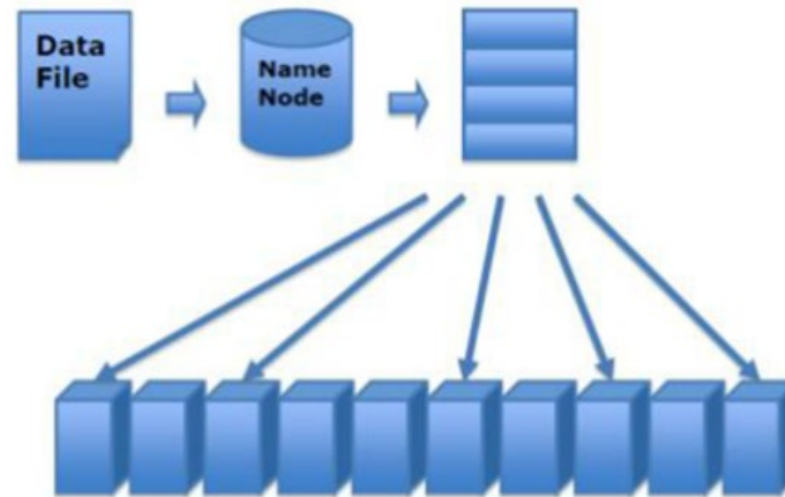
If a file is moved or deleted within the same physical storage device, only the entry in the directory is updated or removed. The data remains on the same physical location.





# Content

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# Distributed

## Why distributed?





# Distributed

## Distribution and Duplication

