

Name: Wan Muhammad Rayhan Arwindra

NPM: 1806241210

Reflection Week 3

This week, we learnt about the `stat()` system calls. What the `stat` system calls do is retrieve information about a file. There are a couple of `stat` system calls, namely `stat()`, `fstat()`, `lstat()`, and `fstatat()`. All these functions behave similarly, in that they are used to return information about a file, while having minor differences mainly on how the file is to be received (pathname or file descriptor), and what information it returns.

The information of files in Linux are stored in a data structure called an inode. Every inode has a unique identifier in the form of an integer, this is known as a file's inode number. In order to view a certain file's or multiple files inode number(s), we can type the command "`ls -li`", where the first number displayed on the left hand side of the screen is the inode number of that file. Information stored within the inode include access mode, file type, file size, group, file ownership, and so on.

Files also have a file descriptor, which is a unique nonnegative integer whose values point or map to that certain file which is currently being used or opened. There is at least one file descriptor that exists which maps to every single open file within the system. When a process wishes to open a program, it can make a request to the kernel. If that request is granted then the kernel will return a file descriptor. There are three standard file descriptors which are set by default, these are `STDIN` (standard input), `STDOUT` (standard output), and `STDERR` (standard error). The file descriptors for them are 0, 1, and 2 respectively.

When creating a file, we use the `creat()` function, this creates a new file, or truncates an already existing one. Alternatively however, we can use the `open()` command. The `open()` command is used to open files, however if we set the flags in the arguments of the function to `O_WRONLY|O_CREAT|O_TRUNC`, it makes it so that we can only write to the file, we can create files if it doesn't exist, and we truncate already existing files. Adding these flags makes it so that the `open()` command and `creat()` command become equivalent to each other.