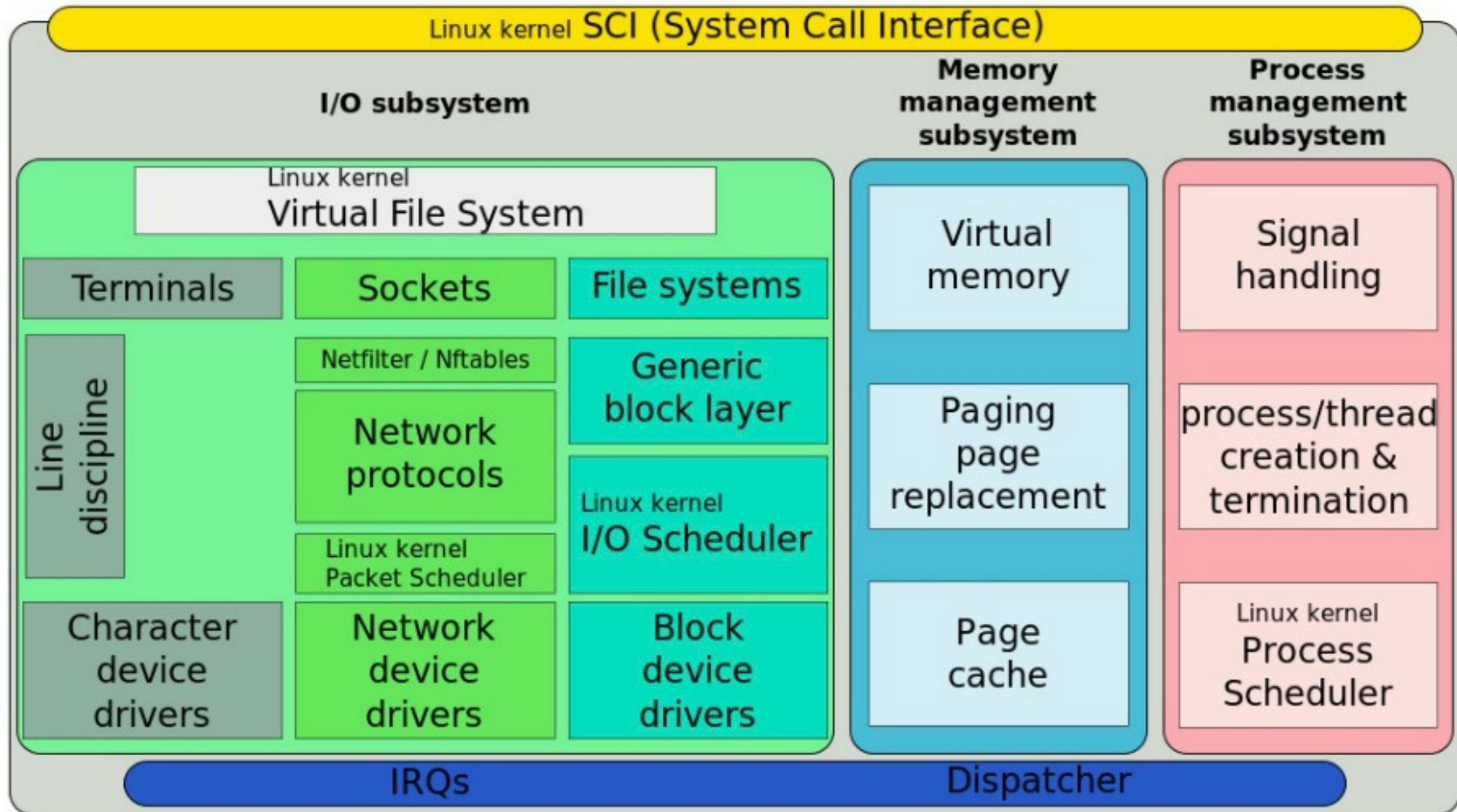


File Systems

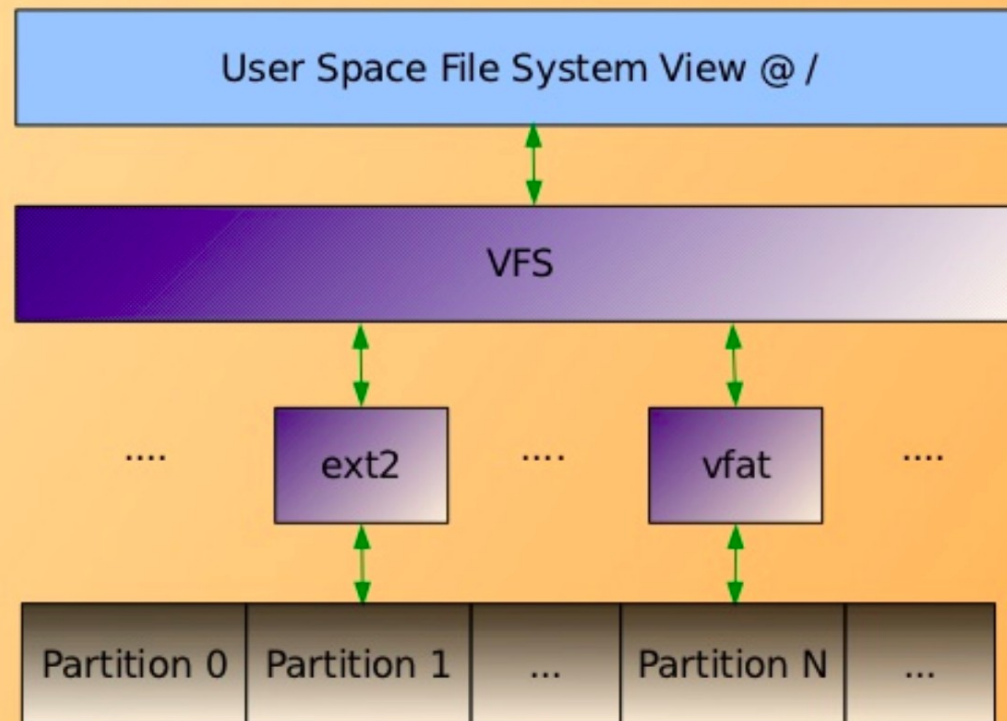


Unix: bloques de abstracción

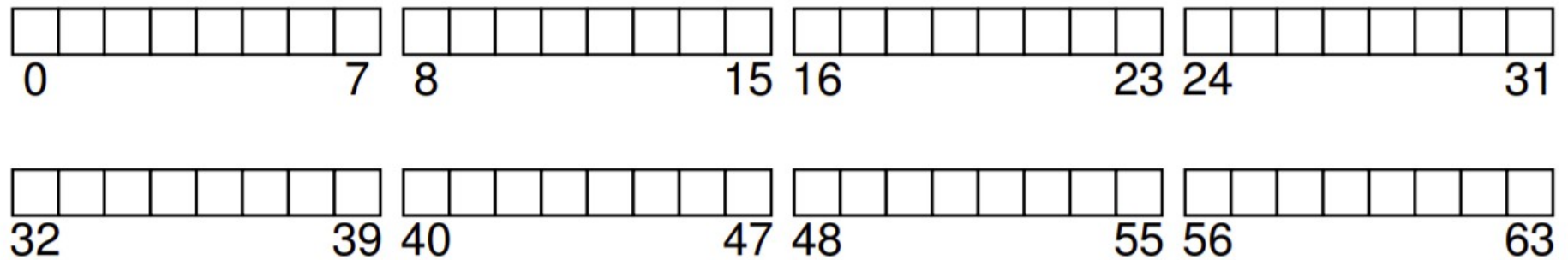


VFS y particiones

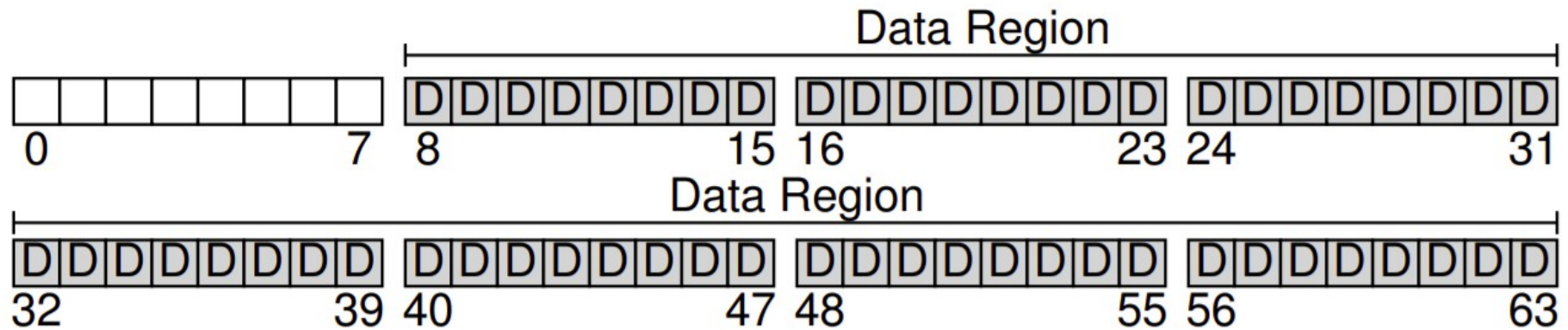
Virtual File System Interactions



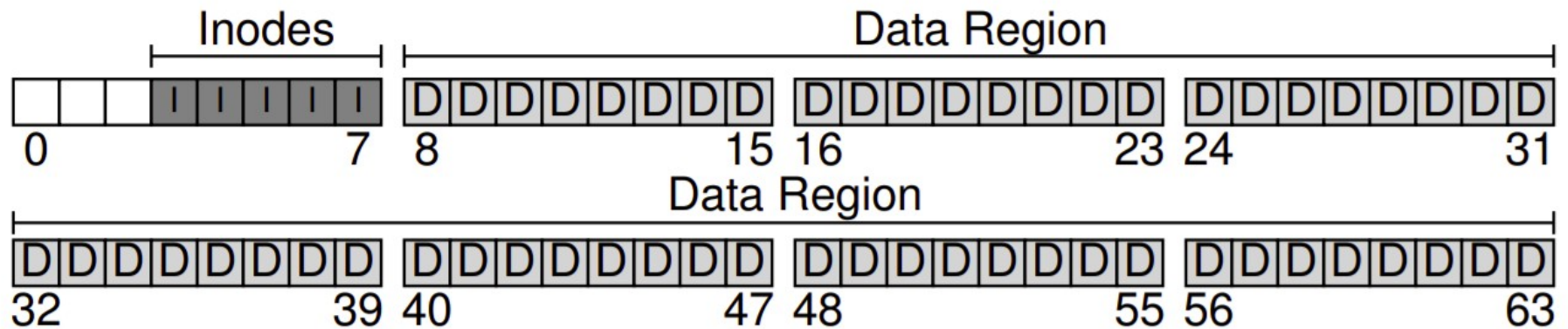
FS: Organización general



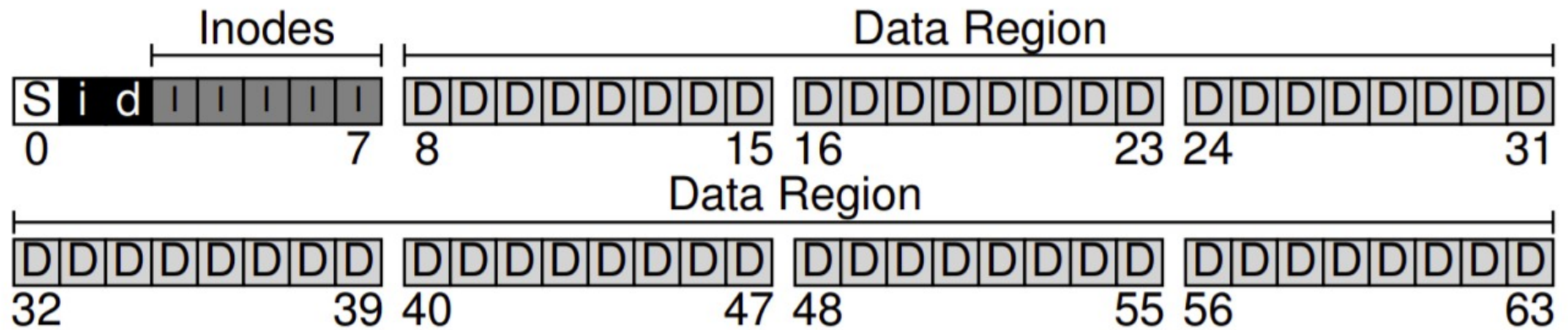
Bloques reservados para datos



Bloques reservados para inodos

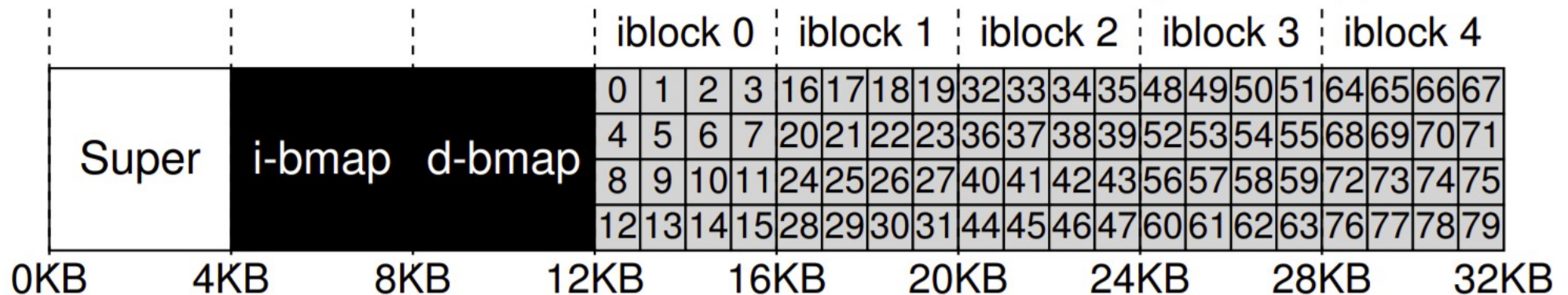


Bitmaps y supernodo



Detalle del área de metadata

The Inode Table (Closeup)

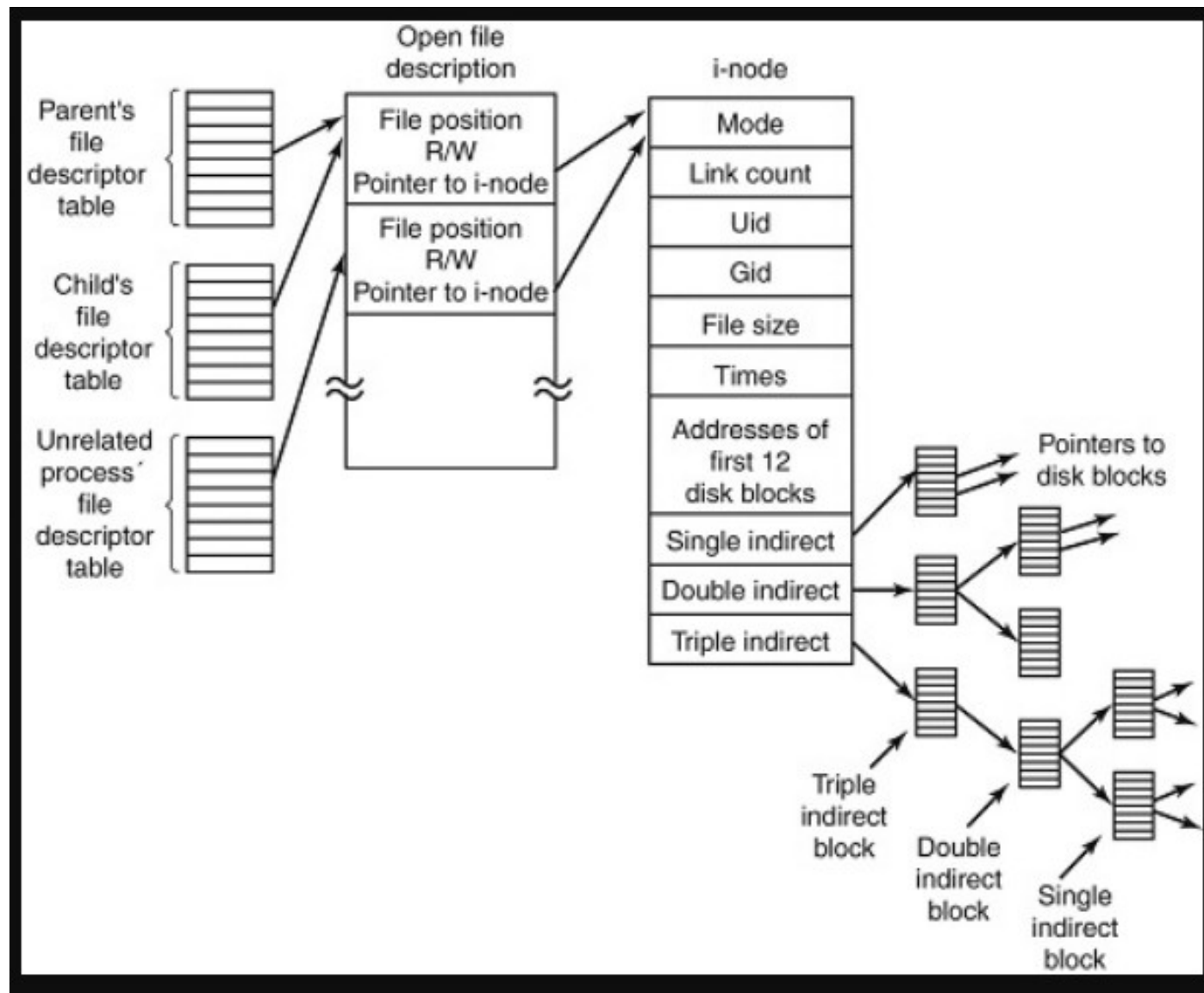


Contenido del inodo (ext2)

Size	Name	What is this inode field for?
2	mode	can this file be read/written/executed?
2	uid	who owns this file?
4	size	how many bytes are in this file?
4	time	what time was this file last accessed?
4	ctime	what time was this file created?
4	mtime	what time was this file last modified?
4	dtime	what time was this inode deleted?
2	gid	which group does this file belong to?
2	links_count	how many hard links are there to this file?
4	blocks	how many blocks have been allocated to this file?
4	flags	how should ext2 use this inode?
4	osd1	an OS-dependent field
60	block	a set of disk pointers (15 total)
4	generation	file version (used by NFS)
4	file_acl	a new permissions model beyond mode bits
4	dir_acl	called access control lists

Figure 40.1: **Simplified Ext2 Inode**

Accediendo a bloques por inodo



Estadísticas típicas de utilización

Most files are small	~2K is the most common size
Average file size is growing	Almost 200K is the average
Most bytes are stored in large files	A few big files use most of space
File systems contains lots of files	Almost 100K on average
File systems are roughly half full	Even as disks grow, file systems remain ~50% full
Directories are typically small	Many have few entries; most have 20 or fewer