

File Systems

All modern systems utilize an Operating System to facilitate the storage of data in units called "files":

ls -la # Lists file in the current directory



```
$ ls -la

drwxr-xr-x 5 waf waf 4096 Oct 11 17:59 .

drwxr-xr-x 3 root root 4096 Aug 31 15:15 ..

-rw----- 1 waf waf 9405 Oct 17 03:15 .bash_history

-rw-r--r- 1 waf waf 3771 Aug 31 15:15 .bashrc

-rw-r--r- 1 waf waf 65 Sep 9 16:01 .gitconfig

-rwxrwxrwx 1 waf waf 5283 May 4 2020 may4.csv

drwxrwxrwx 1 waf waf 4096 Apr 3 2021 mosaic

-rwxrwxrwx 1 waf waf 6275 Mar 8 2021 mosaic.py
```



```
$ ls -la
  drwxr-xr-x 5 waf
                           4096 Oct 11 17:59
                      waf
  drwxr-xr-x 3 root root 4096 Aug 31 15:15
  -rw----- 1 waf
                            9405 Oct 17 03:15 .bash_history
                      waf
                           3771 Aug 31 15:15
  -rw-r--r-- 1 waf
                      waf
                                                .bashrc
  -rw-r--r--|1|waf
                      waf
                              65 Sep
                                       9 16:01
                                                .gitconfig
                                                 may4.csv
6
                      waf
                            5283 May
                                       4 2020
  -rwxrwxrwx 1 waf
                            4096 Apr
                      waf
                                      3 2021
  drwxrwxrwx 1 waf
                                                 mosaic
  -rwxrwxrwx 1 waf
                            6275 Mar
                                       8 2021
                      waf
                                                 mosaic.py
   Permission Bits
                 User & Group
                                     Date Last
                                                 File Name [6]
       [1]
                 Ownership [2]
                                    Modified [5]
                             [4]
              [3]
            Link Count
                         File Size (bytes)
```

[1]: Permission Bits

```
5 -rw-r--r [...]
6 -rwxrwxrwx [...]
7 Drwxrwxrwx [...]
```



[2]: File Owner and File Group

```
drwxr-xr-x 5 waf waf 4096 Oct 11 17:59 .
drwxr-xr-x 3 root root 4096 Aug 31 15:15 ..
-rw----- 1 waf waf 9405 Oct 17 03:15 .bash_history
```



[3]: File System Links

```
drwxr-xr-x 5 waf waf 4096 Oct 11 17:59 .
drwxr-xr-x 3 root root 4096 Aug 31 15:15 ...
-rw----- 1 waf waf 9405 Oct 17 03:15 .bash_history
-rw-r--r-- 1 waf waf
                     3771 Aug 31 15:15 .bashrc
-rw-r--r-- 1 waf waf
                       65 Sep 9 16:01 .gitconfig
-rwxrwxrwx 1 waf waf 5283 May 4 2020
                                       may4.csv
drwxrwxrwx 1 waf waf
                     4096 Apr 3 2021
                                       mosaic
-rwxrwxrwx 1 waf waf
                     6275 Mar
                               8 2021
                                       mosaic.py
```



[4]: File Size

```
drwxr-xr-x 5 waf waf 4096 Oct 11 17:59 .
drwxr-xr-x 3 root root 4096 Aug 31 15:15 ...
-rw----- 1 waf waf 9405 Oct 17 03:15 .bash_history
-rw-r--r-- 1 waf waf
                      3771 Aug 31 15:15 .bashrc
-rw-r--r-- 1 waf waf
                        65 Sep 9 16:01 .gitconfig
-rwxrwxrwx 1 waf waf 5283 May 4 2020
                                        may4.csv
drwxrwxrwx 1 waf waf
                      <u>4096</u> Apr 3 2021
                                        mosaic
                      6275 Mar
                               8 2021
-rwxrwxrwx 1 waf waf
                                        mosaic.py
```



[5]: Last Modified Date

```
drwxr-xr-x 5 waf waf 4096 Oct 11 17:59 .
drwxr-xr-x 3 root root 4096 Aug 31 15:15 ..
-rw----- 1 waf waf 9405 Oct 17 03:15 .bash_history
-rw-r--r- 1 waf waf 3771 Aug 31 15:15 .bashrc
-rw-r--r- 1 waf waf 65 Sep 9 16:01 .gitconfig
-rwxrwxrwx 1 waf waf 5283 May 4 2020 may4.csv
drwxrwxrwx 1 waf waf 4096 Apr 3 2021 mosaic
-rwxrwxrwx 1 waf waf 6275 Mar 8 2021 mosaic.py
```



[6]: File Name

```
drwxr-xr-x 5 waf waf 4096 Oct 11 17:59 .
drwxr-xr-x 3 root root 4096 Aug 31 15:15 ..
-rw----- 1 waf waf 9405 Oct 17 03:15 .bash_history
-rw-r--r- 1 waf waf 3771 Aug 31 15:15 .bashrc
-rw-r--r- 1 waf waf 65 Sep 9 16:01 .gitconfig
-rwxrwxrwx 1 waf waf 5283 May 4 2020 may4.csv
drwxrwxrwx 1 waf waf 4096 Apr 3 2021 mosaic
-rwxrwxrwx 1 waf waf 6275 Mar 8 2021 mosaic.py
```



[6]: File Name

File Extensions:

"Dot Files":



Why does local file storage not work on a cloud-scale system?





Object Cloud Storage Systems

Instead of using local file storage, large data storage in the cloud-based systems are commonly stored as "objects". These objects (files) are organized into





Amazon AWS S3 CreateBucket REST API

```
PUT / HTTP/1.1
 Host: Bucket.s3.amazonaws.com
3 x-amz-acl: ACL
 x-amz-grant-read: GrantRead : UserList
 x-amz-grant-write: GrantWrite : UserList
 x-amz-grant-full-control: GrantFullControl : UserList
 x-amz-grant-read-acp: GrantReadACP : UserList
 x-amz-grant-write-acp: GrantWriteACP : UserList
```



Bucket in Request

2 Host: Bucket.s3.amazonaws.com

Bucket: Name of the bucket. [Required]



ACL in Request

3 x-amz-acl: ACL

ACL: The canned Access Control to apply to the bucket.

Allowed Values:

private | public-read | public-read-write
| authenticated-read



UserList in Request

4 x-amz-grant-read: GrantRead : UserList

UserList: You specify each grantee (user) as a type=value pair, where the type is one of the following: id – if the value specified is the canonical user ID of an AWS account uri – if you are granting permissions to a predefined group emailAddress – if the value specified is the email address of an AWS account

Ex: x-amz-grant-read: id="11112222333",id="444455556666"



ACP vs non-ACP

```
4 x-amz-grant-read: GrantRead : UserList
5 x-amz-grant-write: GrantWrite : UserList
6 x-amz-grant-full-control: GrantFullControl : UserList
7 x-amz-grant-read-acp: GrantReadACP : UserList
8 x-amz-grant-write-acp: GrantWriteACP : UserList
```

x-amz-grant-read grants permission for the file itself; **x-amz-grant-read-acp** grants permissions for the access control policies.



Q: In what ways does this differ from file systems?





Amazon AWS S3 PutObject REST API

```
PUT /Key HTTP/1.1
2 Host: Bucket.s3.amazonaws.com
   x-amz-tagging: Tagging
  x-amz-acl: ACL
   x-amz-grant-full-control: GrantFullControl: UserList
   x-amz-grant-read: GrantRead : UserList
   x-amz-grant-read-acp: GrantReadACP: UserList
   x-amz-grant-write-acp: GrantWriteACP : UserList
20 Content-Length: ContentLength
21
   Body
```



Key in Request

1 PUT /Key HTTP/1.1

Key: Object identifier ("file name"), must be unique per bucket. *[Required]*



Bucket in Request

2 Host: Bucket.s3.amazonaws.com

Bucket: Name of the bucket. [Required]



Permissions in Request

```
x-amz-acl: ACL
x-amz-grant-full-control: GrantFullControl : UserList
x-amz-grant-read: GrantRead : UserList
x-amz-grant-read-acp: GrantReadACP : UserList
x-amz-grant-write-acp: GrantWriteACP : UserList
```



Tagging in Request

2 x-amz-tagging: Tagging

Tagging: A key-value pair of tags associated with a specific object.

Ex: tag1=value1&tag2=value2



Body in Request

```
20 Content-Length: ContentLength
21
```

... Body

Body: The contents of the object is sent as the payload of the HTTP packet.



Q: Is there a directory structure similar to traditional file systems?



Q: In both traditional file systems and S3, names must be unique. However, tagging allows for multiple files to have the same tag. What design possibilities does this open up for us?



Amazon's AWS Offering:

Microsoft's Azure Offering:

Google Cloud Platform Offering:

