

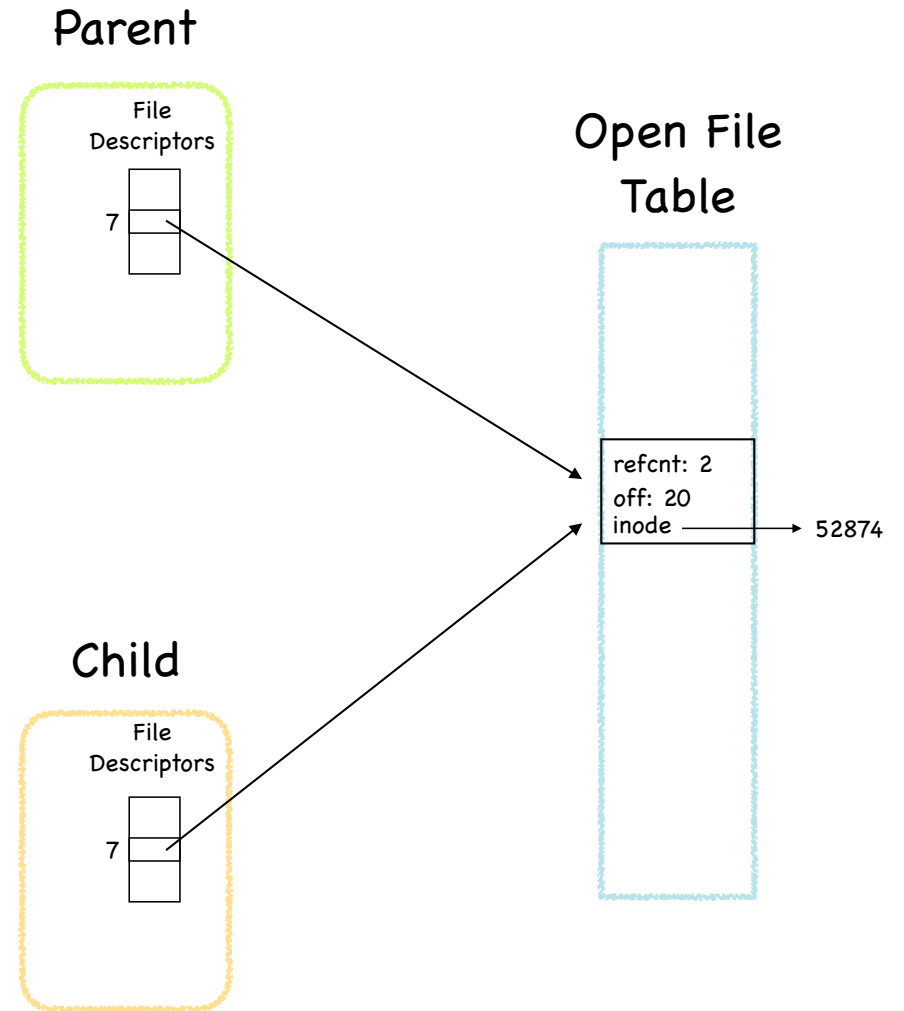
Old Friends

Remember fork()?

```
int main(int argc, char *argv[]){
    int fd = open("file.txt", O_RDONLY);
    assert (fd >= 0);
    int rc = fork();
    if (rc ==0) { /* child */
        rc = lseek(fd, 10, SEEK_SET);
        printf("child: offset %d\n", rc);
    } else if (rc > 0) { /* parent */
        (void) wait(NULL);
        printf("parent: offset %d\n",
              (int) lseek(fd, 10, SEEK_CUR));
    }
    return 0;
}
```

What does this code print?

```
child: offset 10
parent: offset 20
```



The Directory

- ④ The directory holds mappings between human-friendly names (HFNs) and inode numbers
- ④ It stores two types of mappings:

Hard links

map a file's HFN (its local path) to the file's inode number

Symbolic (soft) links

Logically, map a file's HFN (its local path) to the HFN of a different file

Implementation: maps a file's HFN to the number of an inode that contains the HFN of a different file

Hard links

- ④ Creating file foo adds a hard link for file foo in the file's directory
- ④ Command `ln oldpath newpath`
 - adds to the directory for HFN newpath a hard link mapping newpath to the inode number of the file with HFN oldpath
 - calls `int link(const char *oldpath, const char *newpath)`
- ④ Removing a file through the `rm [file]` command invokes a call to `int unlink(const char *pathname)`
 - removes from directory the hard link between pathname and corresponding inode number
- ④ File's inode stores the number of hard links to it
 - inode reclaimed (file deleted) only when link count = 0; if file opened, wait to reclaim until file is closed

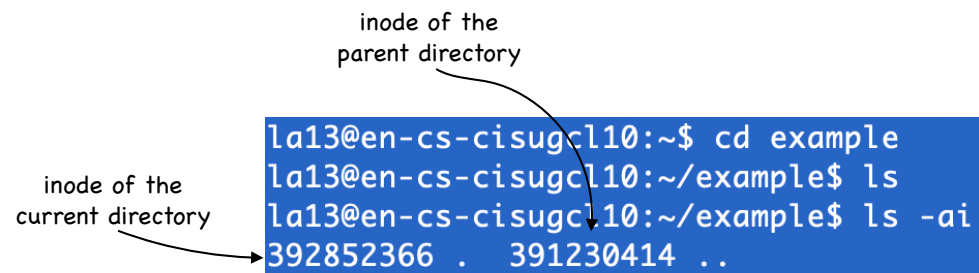
Hard link No-Nos

- ⑤ Creating a hard link to a directory
may create a cycle in the directory tree!
- ⑤ Creating a hard link to files in other volumes
inode numbers are unique only within a single file system

inode of the
parent directory

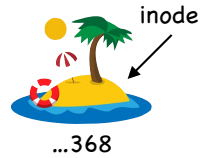
```
la13@en-cs-cisugcl10:~$ cd example
la13@en-cs-cisugcl10:~/example$ ls
la13@en-cs-cisugcl10:~/example$ ls -ai
392852366 . 391230414 ..
```

inode of the
current directory

A blue rectangular box contains terminal output. Two arrows point from text labels to the output. One arrow points from 'inode of the parent directory' to the inode '391230414' in the 'ls -ai' output. Another arrow points from 'inode of the current directory' to the inode '392852366' in the same output.

Example

~/example/cornell



```
la13@en-cs-cisugcl10:~$ cd example
la13@en-cs-cisugcl10:~/example$ ls
la13@en-cs-cisugcl10:~/example$ ls -ai
392852366 . 391230414 ..
la13@en-cs-cisugcl10:~/example$ echo ezra > cornell
la13@en-cs-cisugcl10:~/example$ cat cornell
ezra
la13@en-cs-cisugcl10:~/example$ ls -ai
392852366 . 391230414 .. 392852368 cornell
```

Example

~/example/bigred

~/example/cornell



```
la13@en-cs-cisugcl10:~$ cd example
la13@en-cs-cisugcl10:~/example$ ls
la13@en-cs-cisugcl10:~/example$ ls -ai
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ezra
la13@en-cs-cisugcl10:~/example$ ls -ai
392852366 . 391230414 .. 392852368 cornell
la13@en-cs-cisugcl10:~/example$ ln cornell bigred
la13@en-cs-cisugcl10:~/example$ cat bigred
ezra
la13@en-cs-cisugcl10:~/example$ ls -i
392852368 bigred 392852368 cornell
```

Example

Example

~/example/bigred
~/example/cornell
~/bestivy



```
la13@en-cs-cisugcl10:~$ cd example
la13@en-cs-cisugcl10:~/example$ ls
la13@en-cs-cisugcl10:~/example$ ls -ai
392852366 . 391230414 ..
la13@en-cs-cisugcl10:~/example$ echo ezra > cornell
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ezra
la13@en-cs-cisugcl10:~/example$ ls -ai
392852366 . 391230414 .. 392852368 cornell
la13@en-cs-cisugcl10:~/example$ ln cornell bigred
la13@en-cs-cisugcl10:~/example$ cat bigred
ezra
la13@en-cs-cisugcl10:~/example$ ls -i
392852368 bigred 392852368 cornell
la13@en-cs-cisugcl10:~/example$ ln bigred ../bestivy
la13@en-cs-cisugcl10:~/example$ ls -i
392852368 bigred 392852368 cornell
la13@en-cs-cisugcl10:~/example$ cd ..
la13@en-cs-cisugcl10:~$ cat bestivy
ezra
la13@en-cs-cisugcl10:~$ ls -i
392852368 bestivy 398842589 CS4410-2020sp-A4 392852366 example
```


Example

~/example/bigred
~/example/cornell
~/bestivy



```
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la13@en-cs-cisugcl10:~/example$ ls
la13@en-cs-cisugcl10:~/example$ ls -ai
392852366 . 391230414 ..
la13@en-cs-cisugcl10:~/example$ echo ezra > cornell
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392852366 . 391230414 .. 392852368 cornell
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392852368 bigred 392852368 cornell
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la13@en-cs-cisugcl10:~$ cat bestivy
ezra
la13@en-cs-cisugcl10:~$ ls -i
392852368 bestivy 398842589 CS4410-2020sp-A4 392852366 example
la13@en-cs-cisugcl10:~$ cd example
la13@en-cs-cisugcl10:~/example$ rm cornell
la13@en-cs-cisugcl10:~/example$ rm bigred
la13@en-cs-cisugcl10:~/example$ ls -i
la13@en-cs-cisugcl10:~/example$ cd ..
```



~/bestivy

Example

```
la13@en-cs-cisugcl10:~$ cd example
la13@en-cs-cisugcl10:~/example$ ls
la13@en-cs-cisugcl10:~/example$ ls -ai
392852366 . 391230414 ..
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392852368 bestivy 398842589 CS4410-2020sp-A4 392852366 example
la13@en-cs-cisugcl10:~$ cd example
la13@en-cs-cisugcl10:~/example$ rm cornell
la13@en-cs-cisugcl10:~/example$ rm bigred
la13@en-cs-cisugcl10:~/example$ ls -i
la13@en-cs-cisugcl10:~/example$ cd ..
la13@en-cs-cisugcl10:~$ cat bestivy
ezra
la13@en-cs-cisugcl10:~$ ls -i
392852368 bestivy 398842589 CS4410-2020sp-A4 392852366 example
la13@en-cs-cisugcl10:~$ █
```

Symbolic (Soft) links

- ④ More flexible than hard links

 - can link to a directory

 - can link to files in another volume

- ④ A map between pathnames

 - to link newpathname to existingpathname for file inode1:

 - create a hard link between newpathname and new file inode2

 - store in inode2 the existingpathname for inode1

 - so, a symbolic link is really a file (inode2 in our example) of a third type

 - neither a regular file nor a directory

- ④ Created using `ln`, but with the `-s` flag

Example

~/example/cornell



...367

```
la13@en-cs-cisugc105:~$ cd example
la13@en-cs-cisugc105:~/example$ echo ezra > cornell
la13@en-cs-cisugc105:~/example$ ls -i
392852367 cornell
```

Example

~/example/cornell



~/example/bigred

...367

```
la13@en-cs-cisugc105:~$ cd example
la13@en-cs-cisugc105:~/example$ echo ezra > cornell
la13@en-cs-cisugc105:~/example$ ls -i
392852367 cornell
la13@en-cs-cisugc105:~/example$ ln cornell bigred
la13@en-cs-cisugc105:~/example$ ls -i
392852367 bigred 392852367 cornell
```

Example

~/highabove



~/example/cornell



~/bestivy

~/example/bigred

```
la13@en-cs-cisugcl05:~$ cd example
la13@en-cs-cisugcl05:~/example$ echo ezra > cornell
la13@en-cs-cisugcl05:~/example$ ls -i
392852367 cornell
la13@en-cs-cisugcl05:~/example$ ln cornell bigred
la13@en-cs-cisugcl05:~/example$ ls -i
392852367 bigred 392852367 cornell
la13@en-cs-cisugcl05:~/example$ cd ..
la13@en-cs-cisugcl05:~$ ln example/cornell bestivy
la13@en-cs-cisugcl05:~$ ln -s example/cornell highabove
la13@en-cs-cisugcl05:~$ ls -i
392852367 bestivy 398842589 CS4410-2020sp-A4 392852366 example 392971138 highabove
```

Example

~/highabove



~/example/cornell



~/bestivy

~/example/bigred

```
la13@en-cs-cisugcl05:~$ cd example
la13@en-cs-cisugcl05:~/example$ echo ezra > cornell
la13@en-cs-cisugcl05:~/example$ ls -i
392852367 cornell
la13@en-cs-cisugcl05:~/example$ ln cornell bigred
la13@en-cs-cisugcl05:~/example$ ls -i
392852367 bigred 392852367 cornell
la13@en-cs-cisugcl05:~/example$ cd ..
la13@en-cs-cisugcl05:~$ ln example/cornell bestivy
la13@en-cs-cisugcl05:~$ ln -s example/cornell highabove
la13@en-cs-cisugcl05:~$ ls -i
392852367 bestivy 398842589 CS4410-2020sp-A4 392852366 example 392971138 highabove
la13@en-cs-cisugcl05:~$ ls -l
total 8
-rw-r--r-- 3 la13 pug-la13 5 Apr 28 23:03 bestivy
drwxr-sr-x 4 la13 pug-la13 4096 Apr 27 11:55 CS4410-2020sp-A4
drwxr-sr-x 2 la13 pug-la13 4096 Apr 28 23:03 example
lrwxrwxrwx 1 la13 pug-la13 15 Apr 28 23:04 highabove -> example/cornell
```

Example

~/highabove



~/example/cornell



~/bestivy

~/example/bigred

```
la13@en-cs-cisugcl05:~$ cd example
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la13@en-cs-cisugcl05:~/example$ ls -i
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la13@en-cs-cisugcl05:~/example$ ln cornell bigred
la13@en-cs-cisugcl05:~/example$ ls -i
392852367 bigred 392852367 cornell
la13@en-cs-cisugcl05:~/example$ cd ..
la13@en-cs-cisugcl05:~$ ln example/cornell bestivy
la13@en-cs-cisugcl05:~$ ln -s example/cornell highabove
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392852367 bestivy 398842589 CS4410-2020sp-A4 392852366 example 392971138 highabove
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la13@en-cs-cisugcl05:~$ cat bestivy
ezra
la13@en-cs-cisugcl05:~$ cat highabove
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```


Example

~/highabove



~/example/cornell



~/bestivy

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lrwxrwxrwx 1 la13 pug-la13 15 Apr 28 23:04 highabove -> example/cornell
la13@en-cs-cisugcl05:~$ cat bestivy
ezra
la13@en-cs-cisugcl05:~$ cat highabove
ezra
la13@en-cs-cisugcl05:~$ rm example/cornell
```

Example

~/highabove



~/bestivy

~/example/bigred

```
la13@en-cs-cisugcl05:~$ cd example
la13@en-cs-cisugcl05:~/example$ echo ezra > cornell
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392852367 cornell
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392852367 bigred 392852367 cornell
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la13@en-cs-cisugcl05:~$ ln -s example/cornell highabove
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ezra
la13@en-cs-cisugcl05:~$ cat highabove
ezra
la13@en-cs-cisugcl05:~$ rm example/cornell
la13@en-cs-cisugcl05:~$ cat bestivy
ezra
```

Example

~/highabove



~/bestivy

~/example/bigred

```
la13@en-cs-cisugcl05:~$ cd example
la13@en-cs-cisugcl05:~/example$ echo ezra > cornell
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la13@en-cs-cisugcl05:~/example$ ln cornell bigred
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392852367 bigred 392852367 cornell
la13@en-cs-cisugcl05:~/example$ cd ..
la13@en-cs-cisugcl05:~$ ln example/cornell bestivy
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la13@en-cs-cisugcl05:~$ cat bestivy
ezra
la13@en-cs-cisugcl05:~$ cat highabove
ezra
la13@en-cs-cisugcl05:~$ rm example/cornell
la13@en-cs-cisugcl05:~$ cat bestivy
ezra
la13@en-cs-cisugcl05:~$ cat highabove
cat: highabove: No such file or directory
la13@en-cs-cisugcl05:~$
```

Permission Bits

```
la13@en-cs-cisugcl05:~$ ls -l
total 8
-rw-r--r-- 3 la13 pug-la13    5 Apr 28 23:03 bestivy
drwxr-sr-x 4 la13 pug-la13 4096 Apr 27 11:55 CS4410-2020sp-A4
drwxr-sr-x 2 la13 pug-la13 4096 Apr 28 23:03 example
lrwxrwxrwx 1 la13 pug-la13   15 Apr 28 23:04 highabove -> example/cornell
```

📁 File bestivy

leading - says bestivy is a regular file

d is for directory; l is for soft link

Next nine characters are permission bits

rwX for owner, group, everyone

owner can read and write; group and others can just read

x set in a regular file means means file can be executed

x set in a directory that user/group/everybody is allow to cd to that directory

can be set using chmod

File System Layout

- File System is stored on disks

disk can be divided into one or more partitions

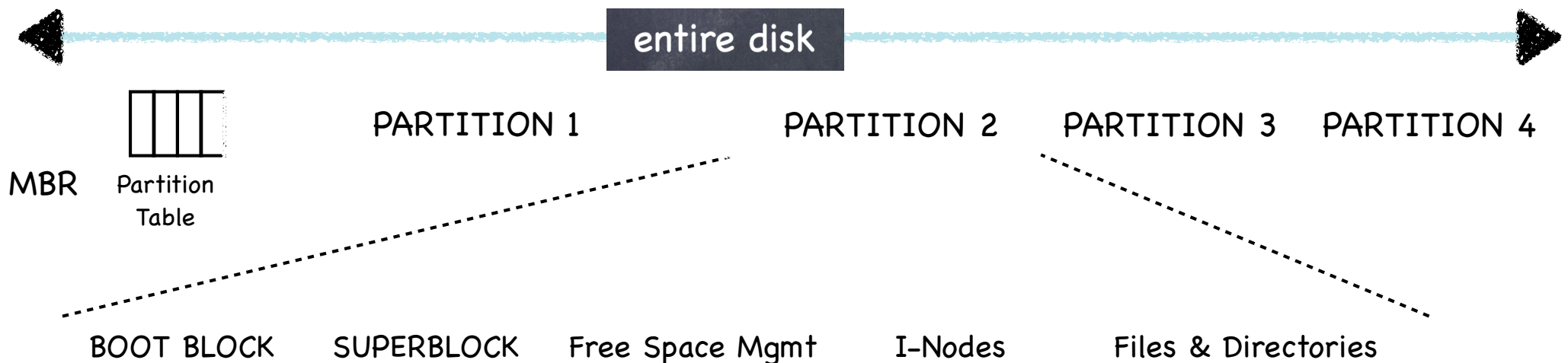
Sector 0 of disk: Master Boot Record (MBR). It contains:

- bootstrap code (loaded and executed by firmware)

- partition table (addresses of where partitions start & end)

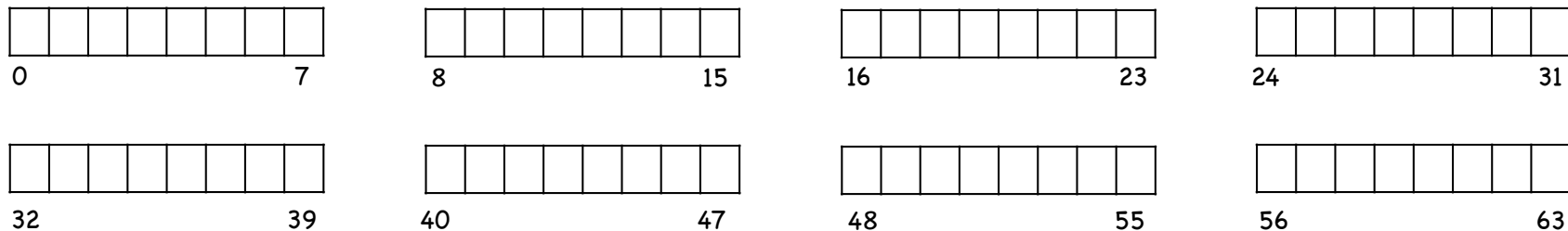
First block of each partition has boot block

- loaded by executing code in MBR and executed on boot



Peeking Inside

- ⊗ Persistent storage modeled as a sequence of N blocks from 0 to $N-1$
 - in this example , 64 blocks, each 4KB
 - some blocks store data



Peeking Inside

- ④ Persistent storage modeled as a sequence of N blocks from 0 to N-1

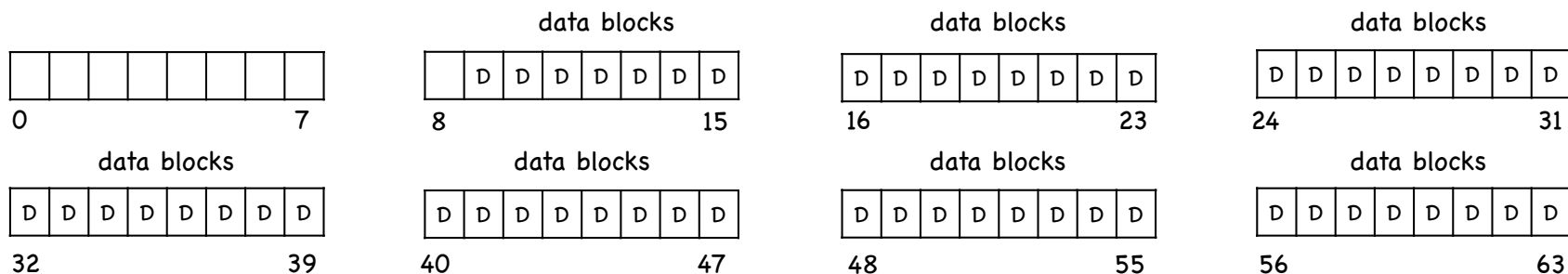
in this example , 64 blocks, each 4KB

some blocks store data

other blocks store metadata

an array of inodes

at 256 bytes, 16 per block: with 5 blocks for inodes, file system can have up to 80 files



Peeking Inside

④ Persistent storage modeled as a sequence of N blocks

from 0 to N-1

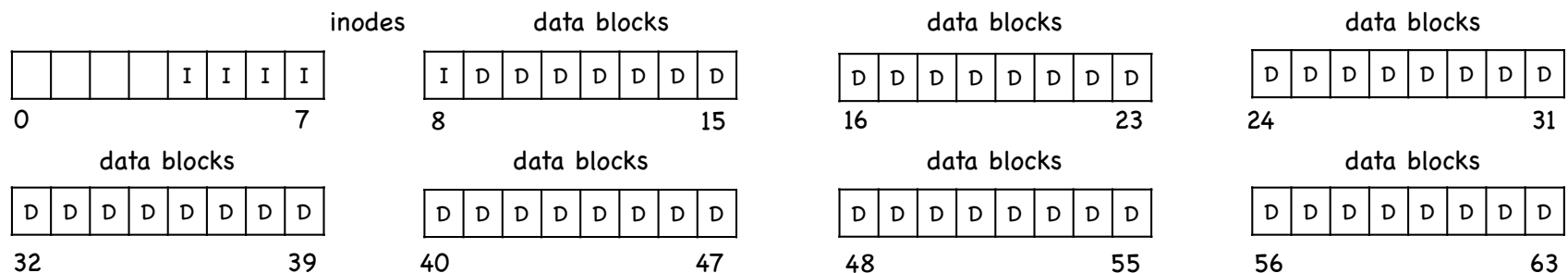
in this example , 64 blocks, each 4KB

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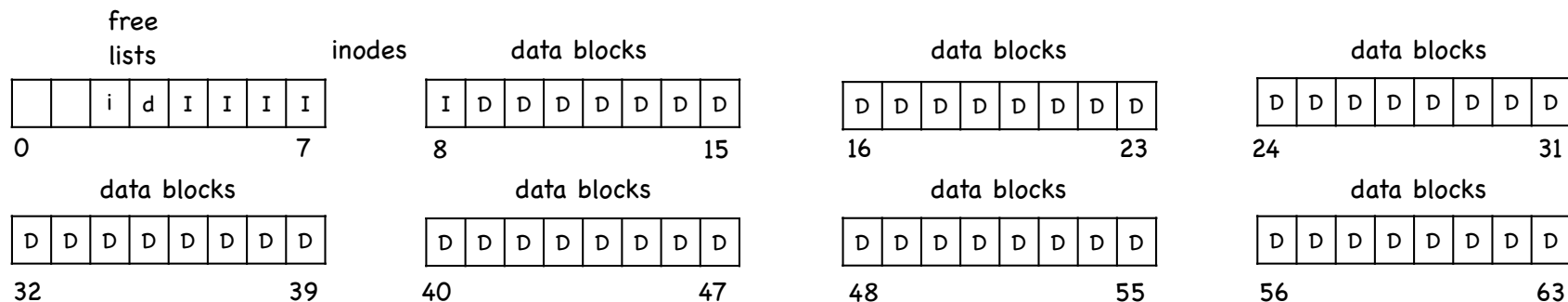
some blocks store data

other blocks store metadata (remember stat()?)

an array of inodes

at 256 bytes, 16 per block: with 5 blocks for inodes, file system can have up to 80 files

bitmaps tracking free inodes and data blocks;



Peeking Inside

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in this example , 64 blocks, each 4KB

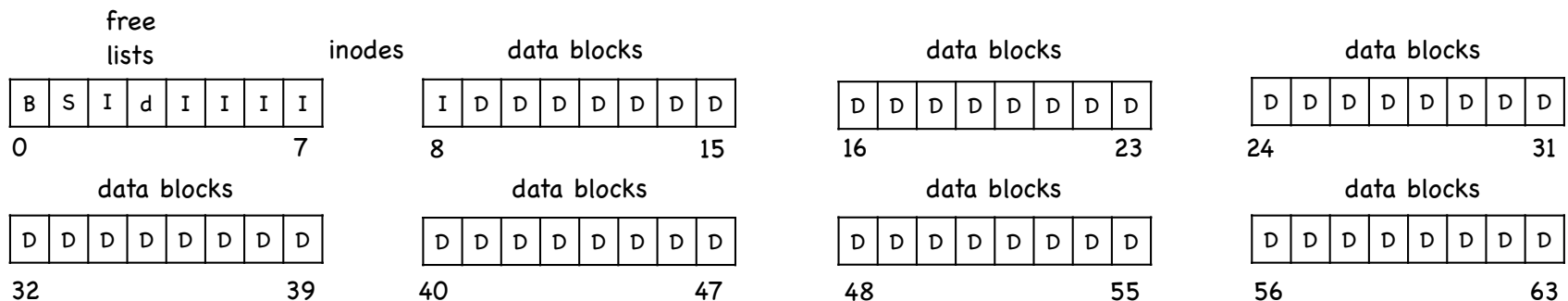
some blocks store data

other blocks store metadata (remember stat()?)

an array of inodes

at 256 bytes, 16 per block: with 5 blocks for inodes, file system can have up to 80 files

bitmaps tracking free inodes and data blocks; Superblock; Boot block



The Superblock

- ④ One logical superblock per file system
 - at a well-known location
 - contains metadata about the file system, including
 - how many inodes
 - how many data blocks
 - where the inode table begins
 - may contain info to manage free inodes/data blocks
 - read first when mounting a file system

Storing Files

- ⑤ Files can be allocated in different ways

 - Contiguous allocation

 - all bytes together, in order

 - Linked Structure

 - Each points to the next block

 - Indexed Structure

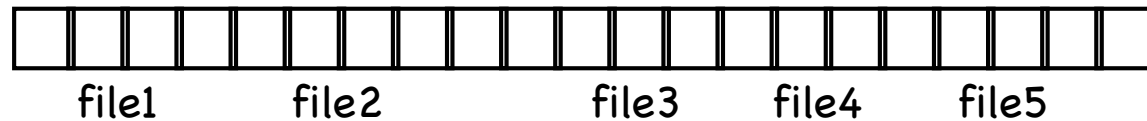
 - Index block, pointing to many other blocks

- ⑤ Which is best?

 - For sequential access? Random access?

 - Large files? Small files? Mixed?

Contiguous Allocation



- ☉ All bytes together, in order

Simple: only need start block and size

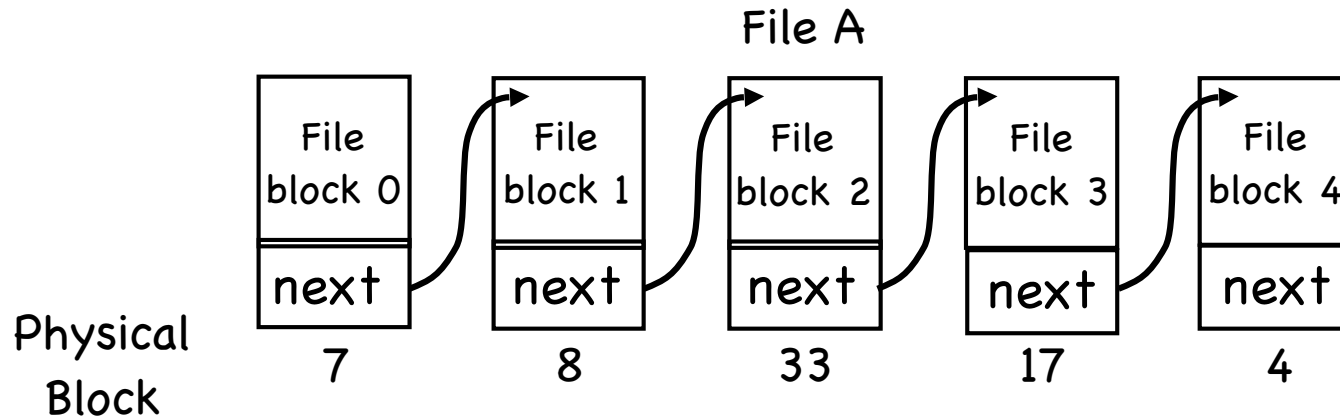
Efficient: one seek to read entire file

Fragmentation: external, and can be serious

Usability: User need to know file's size at time of creation

Used in CD-ROM, DVDs

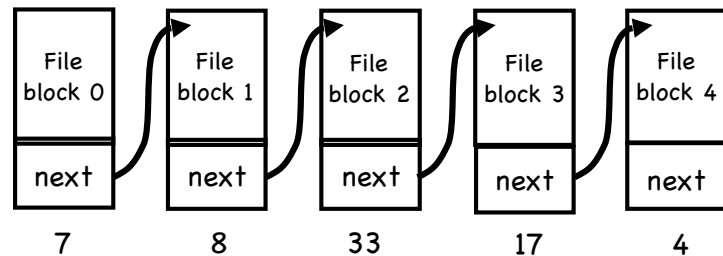
Linked List Allocation



- ④ Each file is stored as a linked list of blocks
 - first word of each block points to next block
 - the rest of the block is data
- ④ Space utilization: no external fragmentation
- ④ Simplicity: only need to find first block of each file
- ④ Performance: random access is slow
- ④ Implementation: blocks mix data and metadata

File Allocation Table (FAT) FS

Decouple data and metadata

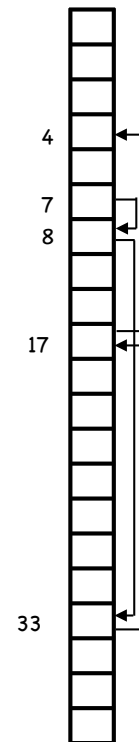


Microsoft, late 70s

still widely used today

thumb drives, camera cards, CD ROMs

Metadata



Data



not to scale!

FAT File system

Index Structures

File Allocation Table (FAT)

- array of 32-bit entries
- one entry per block
- file represented as a linked list of FAT entries
- file # = index of first FAT entry

Free space map

- If data block i is free, then $FAT[i] = 0$
- find free blocks by scanning FAT

Locality heuristics

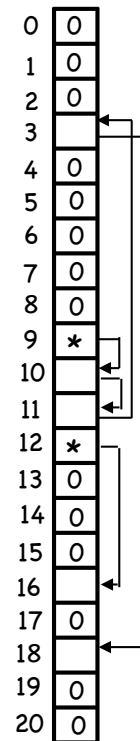
- As simple as next fit: scan sequentially from last allocated entry and return next free entry
- Can be improved through defragmentation

Directory

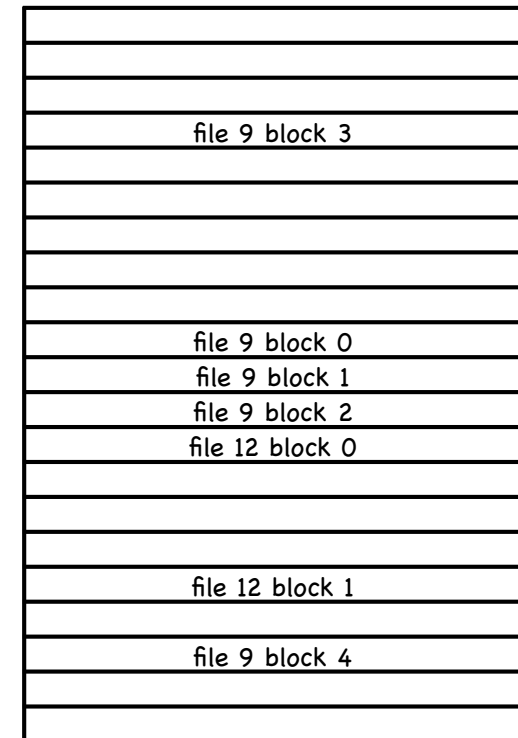
- Maps file name to FAT index

Directory	
jack.txt	12
jill.txt	9

FAT



Data blocks



FAT File system

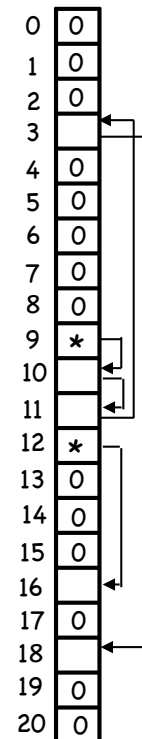
Advantages

- simple!
 - per file, needs only start block
- widely supported
- no external fragmentation
- no conflating data and metadata in the same block

Disadvantages

- Poor locality
 - many file seeks unless entire FAT in memory
 - 1 TB (2^{40} bytes) disk, 4kb (2^{12} bytes) block, 2^{28} FAT entries; at 4B/entry, 1 GB (!)
- Poor random access
 - needs sequential traversal
- Limited access control
 - no file owner or group ID
 - any user can read/write any file
- No support for hard links
- Volume and file size are limited
 - FAT entry is 32 bits, but top 4 are reserved
 - no more than 2^{28} blocks
 - with 4kB blocks, at most 1TB FS
 - file no bigger than 4GB
- No support for advanced reliability techniques

FAT



Data blocks

