

- 1. Last time
- 2. SSDs
- 3. Intro to file systems
- 4. Files
- 5. Implementing files

2. SSDs (see class notes)

2.

Intro to file systems

What does a FS do?

- provide persistence

- create a way to name data on the disk

FS: can be implemented in lots of places

- We focus on the disk, generalize later

Note: disk is the 1st thing we've seen that is both modifiable and persistent.

3.

Files

What is a file?

From user's view: a named, contiguous run of bytes

From FS's view: collection of disk blocks

Job of a FS:

map {file, offset in file} $\xrightarrow{\text{FS}}$ disk address

operations:

create(file), delete(file), read(), write()

Goal: operations have as few disk accesses as possible
and minimal space overhead

4. Implementing files

A. Contiguous

B. Linked files

C. Indexed files

Assume for now that a given file's metadata is known to the system.

Access patterns to support:

- Sequential
- Random access

Ideal is good sequential + good random access performance

Candidate designs:

A. Contiguous allocation

user pre-specifies length

[<1 free> a1 a2 a3 <5 free> b1 b2 <1 free>]

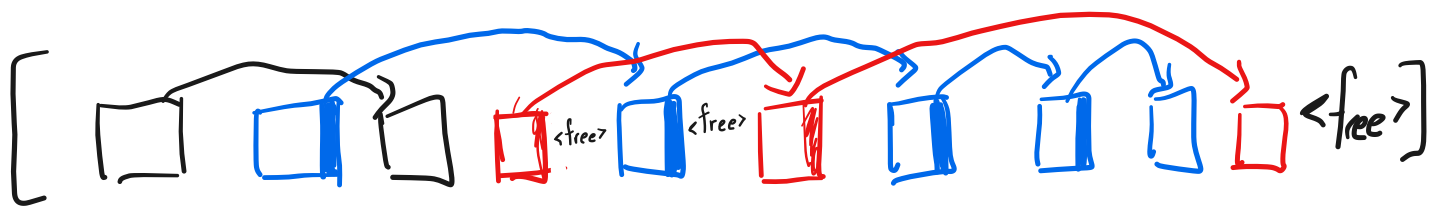
+ fast access, both seq. and R.A.

+ Simple

- fragmentation

B. Linked files

metadata is pointer (disk address) to file's first block



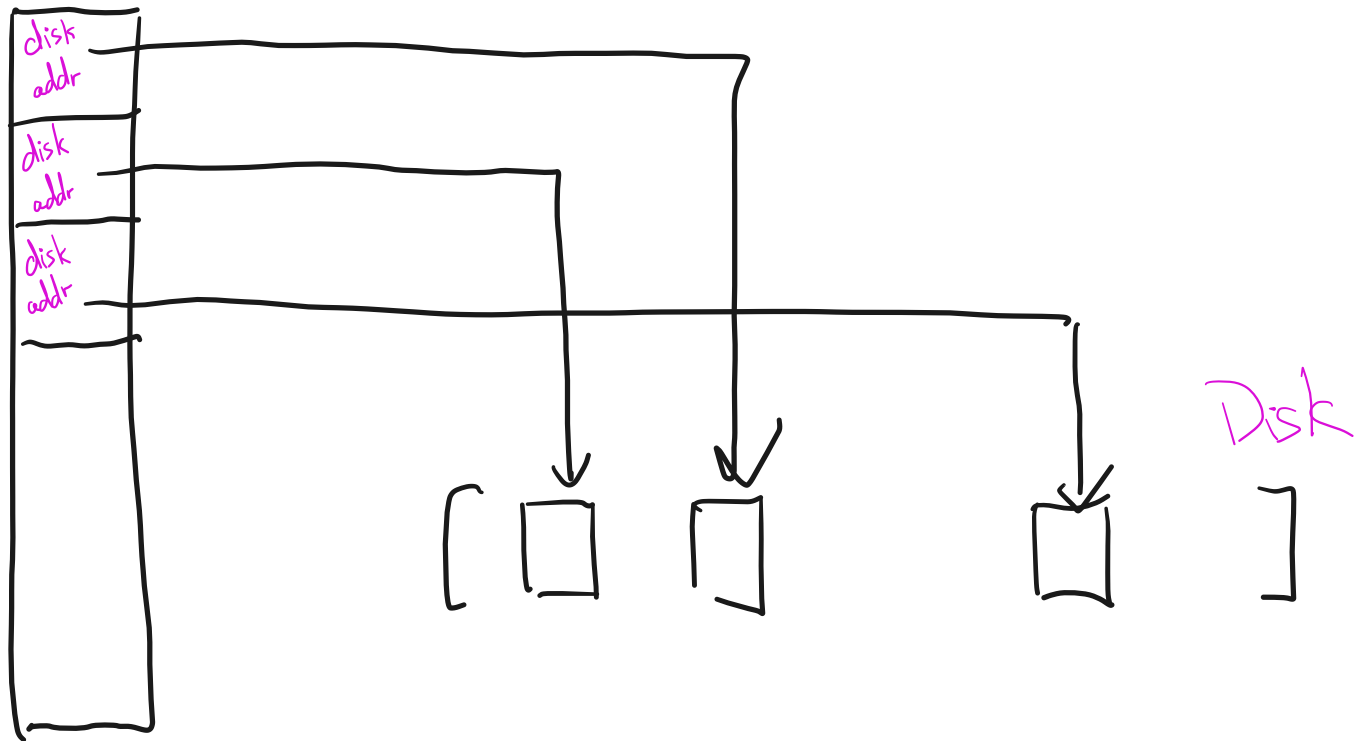
- + seq. access easy + probably fast
- + no more fragmentation

- R.A. is a disaster
- alignment of data can get messed up

c. Indexed files

attempt 1

metadata array

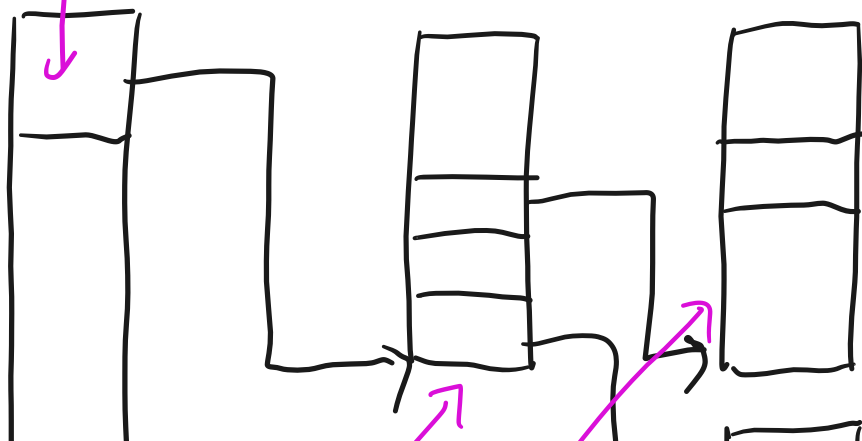
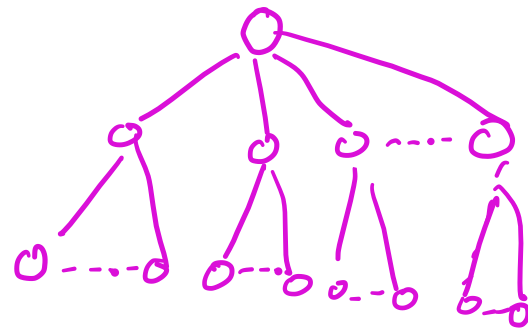


+ seq, R.A. easy
+

- storing this array is impractical

disk addr of metadata

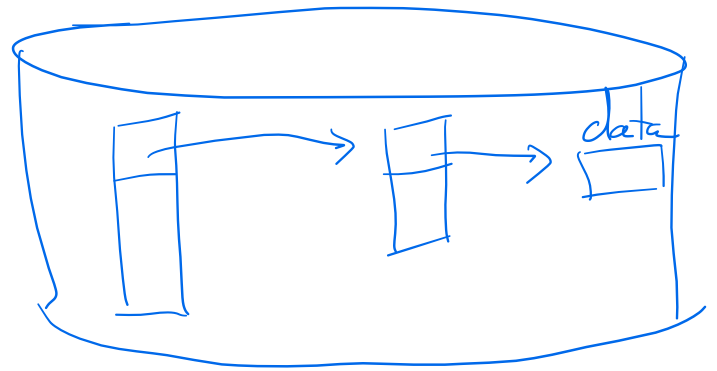
attempt 2



disk addr of 1st data block
...
nth



+ metadata is compact

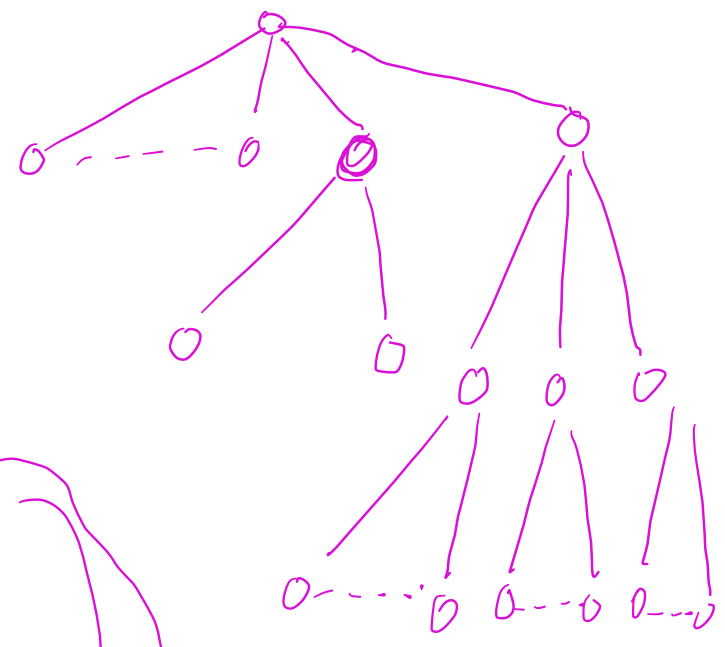
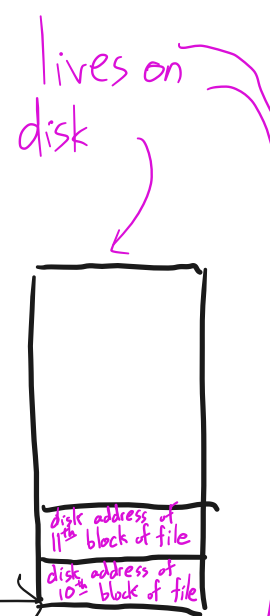


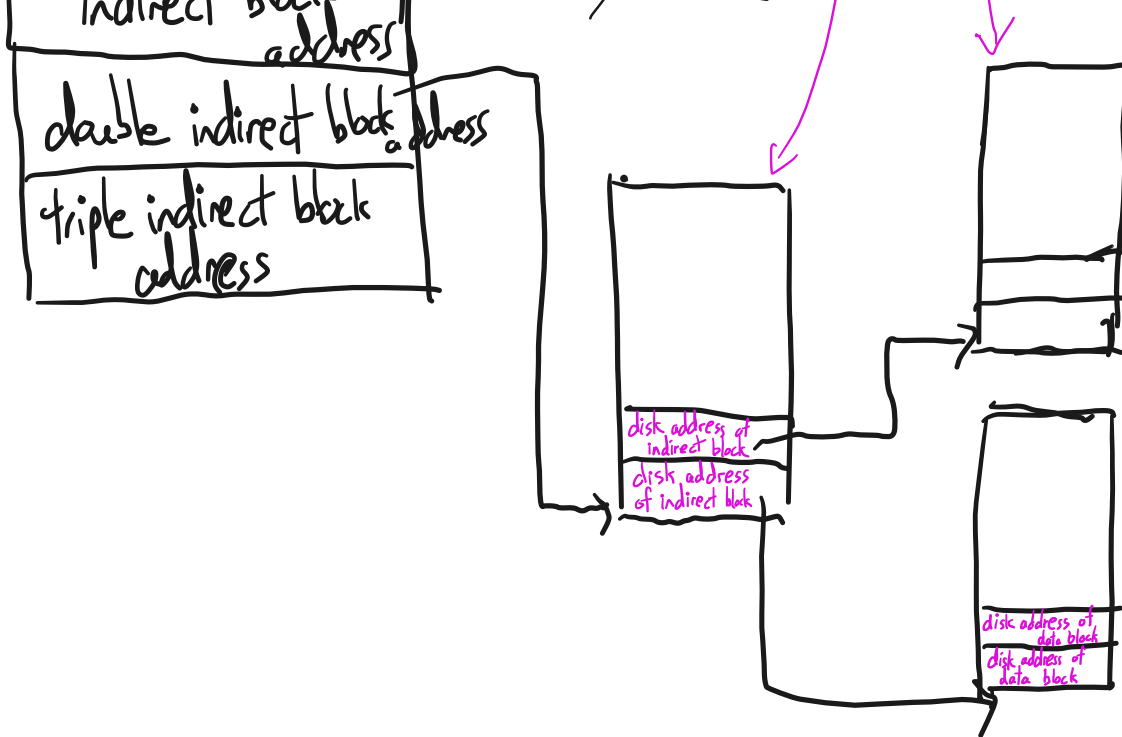
- looking up any block requires many disk accesses

attempt 3

Metadata: inode

perms
mtime
ctime
link count
disk address
⋮
disk address
indirect block

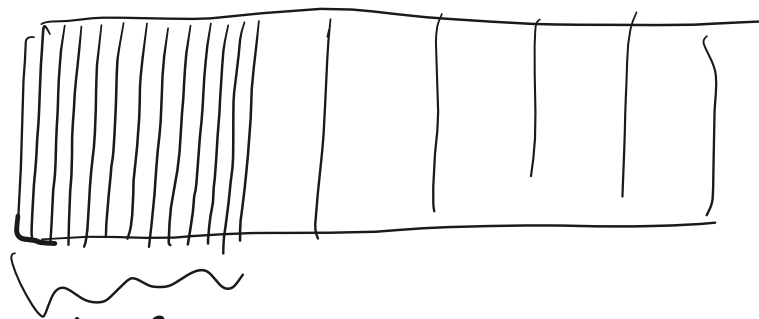




- + fast access to small files
- + Max length can be enormous
- + Simple, easy to build
- worst case # of accesses: pretty bad
- " " " " " "
- " " " " " " space ovhd.
- locality issues

inodes: stored in a fixed-size array, known location

vocab: "inumber"



stat (&sb);

slots for
inodes
