

File Systems

CSE 410 - Computer Systems
December 7, 2001

Readings and References

- Reading

- › Chapter 11, Chapter 12 through 12.6, *Operating System Concepts*, Silberschatz, Galvin, and Gagne

- Other References

- › Chapter 10, *Inside Microsoft Windows 2000*, Third Edition, Solomon and Russinovich

Files

- A user-level abstraction for “a collection of bytes in (non-volatile) storage”
- Files have:
 - › Name
 - › Type (implicit or explicit)
 - › Location - which device, where on that device
 - › Size (and possibly maximum size)
 - › Protection - who may read and write this?
 - › Time, date, and user identification

Disk File Structure

- Disk block is fixed-size contiguous group of disk sectors
- Think of a file as simply a sequence of disk blocks
 - › may not be contiguous
- Directory is a file that points to other files or directories
- File system issues
 - › how many sectors per block?
 - › how do you keep track of which blocks a file is using?
 - › how do you keep track of which blocks are free?
 - › most files are small, but most I/O is to big files. Must optimize both

File Operations

- File creation
 - › make room for the file
 - › enter the new file into the directory
- Writing a file
 - › specify the file and the data to write to the file
 - › OS keeps track of your location in the file
 - › successive writes are placed one after the other in the file

More File Operations

- Reading a file
 - › specify the file and the buffer into which the data should be read
 - › OS keeps track of your location in the file
 - › Location pointer is often shared between read and write operations
- Repositioning within a file
 - › Changes the location pointer
 - › Often called “seeking”
 - › No actual I/O

Yet More File Operations

- Deleting a file
 - › Find the directory entry and delete it
 - › Mark the space used by the file as free
 - › Don’t actually “erase” the file
- Truncating a file
 - › Throw away all the data in the file
 - › Keep the attribute information

Opening and Closing Files

- The above six operations are sufficient
- But we also have the notion of the ***open file***
- The open system call tells the OS that the specified file will be used by several operations
 - › user need not specify name each time
 - › OS need not search directories each time
 - › Location pointers, etc. need only be maintained for open files

Volumes and Directories

- A volume is a logical disk
 - › there may be more than one volume per physical disk
 - › there may be more than one physical disk per volume
- The *directory* lists all of the files in the *volume*



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Single-Level Directories

- In a single-level directory structure, the directory lists all files and their offsets
- Like a table of contents

The diagram illustrates a single-level directory structure as a table of contents. It consists of two parts: a pink-shaded header table and a light-green shaded data table. The header table lists file names and their offsets. The data table shows the corresponding file names. Arrows point from the offsets in the header to the start of each file's data block in the data table.

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Two-Level Directories

- Single-level directories suffer from *name collision*
 - › If you and I both name a file “prog1.c” then one file will overwrite the other
- Split up the space into top-level directories for each user
- Keep a directory for each user’s files, and a directory of the user directories

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Tree-Structured Directories

- Let directories contain subdirectories
- Arrange files in a tree
- To name a file, specify a list of directories from the top down, plus the name of the file itself
 - › This is called a *path name*
- A path beginning at the root is an *absolute path*; if part of the path is implied, it’s a *relative path*

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The Current Directory

- Set the *current directory* with `setcwd()` system call
- All future `open()` calls interpret path names relative to the current directory
 - › Saves on directory lookups
- Initial current directory is often set at login time, to the user's *home directory*

File Protection

- Protection allows the owner of a file or directory to define *who* may do *what* to that file or directory
 - › The *who* is restricted by user or group
 - usually use Access Control Lists (ACLs)
 - › The *what* is restricted by type of access:
 - read, write, execute

Disk Block Allocation

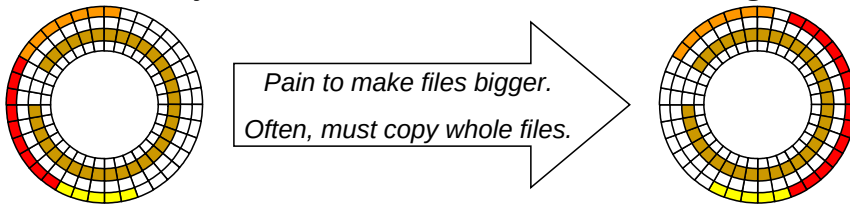
- The basic unit of storage on a disk is a *block*
 - › One or more disk sectors (which are usually 512 bytes)
- Each file is stored in one or more blocks
- For simplicity, blocks are not split between files; leftover space at the end of a block is wasted
 - › internal fragmentation
- Allocation strategy: When creating or enlarging a file, which disk block(s) should be allocated?

Contiguous Allocation

- In contiguous allocation, a file gets blocks $b, b+1, b+2, \dots$
- Dir entry stores starting location, length
- Two blocks with sequential numbers are very likely to be in the same track, so no head movement is required
- What's the problem?

Contiguous Allocation

- Allocating blocks on one track or adjacent tracks
 - › makes accessing the file fast
- Random access is easy because offsets are easy to calculate
- Directory stores location of first sector and length



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Linked allocation

- In linked allocation, a file gets a linked list of disk blocks
- Dir entry stores starting location
- Each block contains data and a pointer to the next block

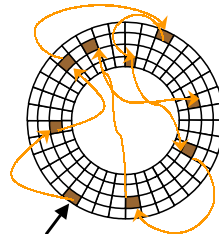
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Linked Allocation

- Each block contains a pointer to the next block in the file (the last block is NULL)
- Directory stores location of first and last sectors
- Advantages
 - › easy to grow files
- Disadvantages
 - › poor random access
 - › pay seek penalty many times
 - › link overhead



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Indexed allocation

- In indexed allocation, the file gets a list of disk blocks
- An index block contains the block list

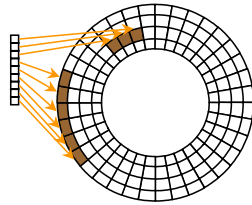
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Indexed Allocation

- An array lists where each block of the file is stored
- Try to allocate blocks contiguously
- But can allocate blocks anywhere
- Issues
 - › Where is this array list stored?
 - › Is the array fixed size?



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Unix Inodes

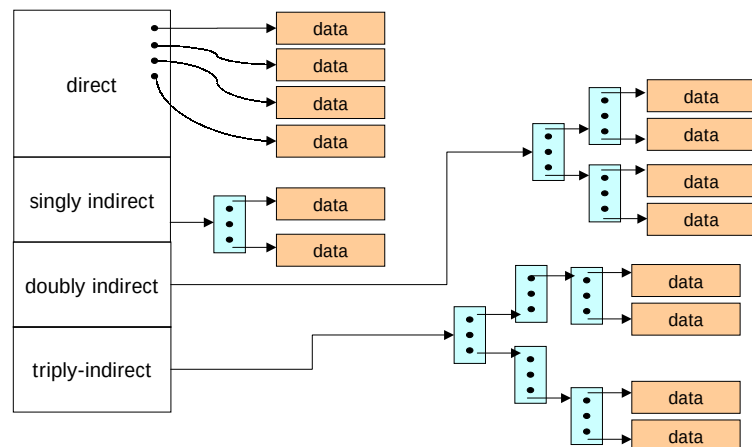
- In Unix this list of blocks is stored in an **inode**
 - › for each file a directory stores the file name and an inode
- Some entries point directly to a file block
 - › these are sufficient for small files (up to 1KB)
- Some entries point to a list of block entries
 - › these are sufficient for medium sized files (up to 256KB)
- Some entries point to lists of lists of block entries
 - › these are sufficient for large files (up to 64MB)
- Some entries point to lists of lists of lists of block entries
 - › these are sufficient for humongous files (up to 16GB)

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Inode Example



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Free Space

- How do you find free disk blocks?
- Bitmap: One long string of bits represents the disk, one bit per block
- Linked list: each free block points to the next one (slow!)
- Grouping: list free blocks in the first free block
- Counting: keep a list of streaks of free blocks and their lengths

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Sectors per Block

- What if there are many sectors per block
 - › a file might fit in a single block (faster access)
 - › internal fragmentation
- What if there is only one sector per block
 - › increases access time because files are spread over multiple blocks

Win2K File System

- The root directory of a volume is stored at a fixed location so you always know where to start
- The MFT (master file table) stores information about each file
- Each entry is 1KB and stores
 - › name, attribute, security info, data
 - › a small file's data fits in the MFT entry (don't even need to allocate another block)
 - › or data can be list of block ranges (similar to inodes)
- A directory is like any other file
 - › it stores the MFT numbers of the files or subdirectories in that directory

Making Disks Faster

- What if a program reads just one value from a file and does some processing?
- What if a program writes results to a file in the same way?
- Ways to make disks faster
 - › caching
 - › minimize seeks

Disk Buffers

- Most files are read sequentially
- When one block is read, the disk reads the blocks that follow it because they will likely be read too
- These blocks are stored in a memory buffer on the disk
- Reads to the next blocks don't have to pay seek and rotational delay

File Caches

- File accesses exhibit locality just like everything else
- Therefore cache frequently-used file blocks in main memory
 - › modern file systems wouldn't work without this
- It's interesting that we use memory to store frequently-used disk blocks and disk to store infrequently used memory pages

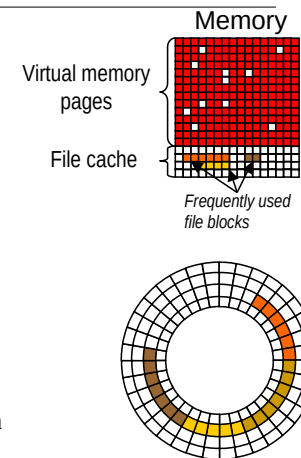
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File Cache

- A portion of memory is devoted to storing frequently used files
- The amount of memory changes based on the workload
 - › if more files are being accessed then use more memory
- Virtual pages that are evicted from physical memory often go to the file cache before the page file
 - › gives a virtual page another chance
 - › doesn't require a copy because file cache can be stored anywhere in memory



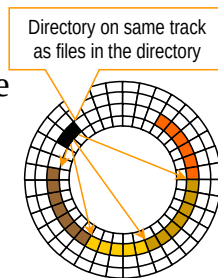
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Disk Layout

- Prevent fragmentation
 - › allocate files to contiguous blocks
- Put directories and their files (and the files' inodes) near each other
 - › improves locality, reduce seek time
- Put commonly used directories in center track



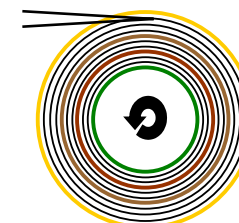
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Disk Scheduling

- The disk has requests to read tracks
 - › 0, 10, 4, 7 (0 is on the outside)
- If the disk head is at track 1, how should we order these reads to minimize how far the disk head moves?



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Disk Scheduling

- FIFO--First In First Out
 - › lots of back and forth seeking
- SSTF--Shortest Seek Time First
 - › pick the request closest to the disk head
 - › starvation is an issue
- SCAN, C-SCAN
 - › also known as an elevator algorithm
 - › take the closest request in the direction of travel
 - › head moves back and forth from edge to edge