Storage & File Systems

Storage Device

- Is *n* pages with address space 0...n-1.
- OS interface to read/write a page(s) with the given address(es).
- Examples: HDD, SSD, tapes, etc.

HDD

- Magnetic platters rotating on a spindle, read/write head per platter.
- Data stored on the platter surface in tracks and sectors/pages.



HDD Scheduling

- First Come First Serve (FCFS)
- Shortest Seek Time First (SSTF)
- Shortest Positioning Time First (SPTF)
- Elevator (SCAN)
- C-SCAN
- F-SCAN

SSD

• Data organized into blocks, that consist of pages.

Block	0				1			
Page	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Content	a'			a				
State	v	e	е	i	e	е	e	e

- Page can be valid (v), invalid (i), or erased (e).
- Only erased pages can be written, and become valid.
- To erase a page, the containing block must be erased.
- A page becomes invalid if updated by writing it to a different page.

SSD

- Flash Translation Layer (FTL) stores
 - State of each page
 - Mapping of logical page addresses to physical page addresses



Logical File System

• Is a Directory Tree



A Physical File System

- Device pages grouped into blocks.
- Each file (or directory) has a unique inode.
- The inode contains
 - File metadata such as owner, access permissions, etc.
 - Direct or indirect pointers to blocks containing the file data.
- Superblock (root inode, etc.), inode and data bitmaps and regions



Virtual File System

- Physical file system accessed by mounting it to a directory.
- POSIX permissions
 - Are assigned to a user, group of users, and everyone else.
 - Every file has a owner and a group owner.
 - File access controlled by defining rwx permissions of owner, group owner, others.