

# *File-System Interface*



## Practice Exercises

- 10.1** Some systems automatically delete all user files when a user logs off or a job terminates, unless the user explicitly requests that they be kept; other systems keep all files unless the user explicitly deletes them. Discuss the relative merits of each approach.

**Answer:** Deleting all files not specifically saved by the user has the advantage of minimizing the file space needed for each user by not saving unwanted or unnecessary files. Saving all files unless specifically deleted is more secure for the user in that it is not possible to lose files inadvertently by forgetting to save them.

- 10.2** Why do some systems keep track of the type of a file, while others leave it to the user or simply do not implement multiple file types? Which system is “better?”

**Answer:** Some systems allow different file operations based on the type of the file (for instance, an ascii file can be read as a stream while a database file can be read via an index to a block). Other systems leave such interpretation of a file’s data to the process and provide no help in accessing the data. The method that is “better” depends on the needs of the processes on the system, and the demands the users place on the operating system. If a system runs mostly database applications, it may be more efficient for the operating system to implement a database-type file and provide operations, rather than making each program implement the same thing (possibly in different ways). For general-purpose systems it may be better to only implement basic file types to keep the operating system size smaller and allow maximum freedom to the processes on the system.

- 10.3 Similarly, some systems support many types of structures for a file's data, while others simply support a stream of bytes. What are the advantages and disadvantages?

**Answer:** An advantage of having the system support different file structures is that the support comes from the system; individual applications are not required to provide the support. In addition, if the system provides the support for different file structures, it can implement the support presumably more efficiently than an application.

The disadvantage of having the system provide support for defined file types is that it increases the size of the system. In addition, applications that may require different file types other than what is provided by the system may not be able to run on such systems.

An alternative strategy is for the operating system to define no support for file structures and instead treat all files as a series of bytes. This is the approach taken by UNIX systems. The advantage of this approach is that it simplifies the operating system support for file systems, as the system no longer has to provide the structure for different file types. Furthermore, it allows applications to define file structures, thereby alleviating the situation where a system may not provide a file definition required for a specific application.

- 10.4 Could you simulate a multilevel directory structure with a single-level directory structure in which arbitrarily long names can be used? If your answer is yes, explain how you can do so, and contrast this scheme with the multilevel directory scheme. If your answer is no, explain what prevents your simulation's success. How would your answer change if file names were limited to seven characters?

**Answer:** If arbitrarily long names can be used then it is possible to simulate a multilevel directory structure. This can be done, for example, by using the character "." to indicate the end of a subdirectory. Thus, for example, the name *jim.java.F1* specifies that *F1* is a file in subdirectory *java* which in turn is in the root directory *jim*.

If file names were limited to seven characters, then the above scheme could not be utilized and thus, in general, the answer is *no*. The next best approach in this situation would be to use a specific file as a symbol table (directory) to map arbitrarily long names (such as *jim.java.F1*) into shorter arbitrary names (such as *XX00743*), which are then used for actual file access.

- 10.5 Explain the purpose of the `open()` and `close()` operations.

**Answer:**

- The `open()` operation informs the system that the named file is about to become active.
- The `close()` operation informs the system that the named file is no longer in active use by the user who issued the close operation.

- 10.6 Give an example of an application in which data in a file should be accessed in the following order:

- a. Sequentially

- b. Randomly

**Answer:**

- a. Print the content of the file.
  - b. Print the content of record *i*. This record can be found using hashing or index techniques.
- 10.7 In some systems, a subdirectory can be read and written by an authorized user, just as ordinary files can be.
- a. Describe the protection problems that could arise.
  - b. Suggest a scheme for dealing with each of the protection problems you named in part a.

**Answer:**

- a. One piece of information kept in a directory entry is file location. If a user could modify this location, then he could access other files defeating the access-protection scheme.
  - b. Do not allow the user to directly write onto the subdirectory. Rather, provide system operations to do so.
- 10.8 Consider a system that supports 5000 users. Suppose that you want to allow 4990 of these users to be able to access one file.
- a. How would you specify this protection scheme in UNIX?
  - b. Could you suggest another protection scheme that can be used more effectively for this purpose than the scheme provided by UNIX?

**Answer:**

- a. There are two methods for achieving this:
    1. Create an access control list with the names of all 4990 users.
    2. Put these 4990 users in one group and set the group access accordingly. This scheme cannot always be implemented since user groups are restricted by the system.
  - b. The universal access to files applies to all users unless their name appears in the access-control list with different access permission. With this scheme you simply put the names of the remaining ten users in the access control list but with no access privileges allowed.
- 10.9 Researchers have suggested that, instead of having an access list associated with each file (specifying which users can access the file, and how), we should have a *user control list* associated with each user (specifying which files a user can access, and how). Discuss the relative merits of these two schemes.

**Answer:**

- *File control list.* Since the access control information is concentrated in one single place, it is easier to change access control information and this requires less space.
- *User control list.* This requires less overhead when opening a file.