

Windows-Dateizugriff (1)

- Auf elementarer Ebene stehen die gleichen Dateizugriffsfunktionen zur Verfügung wie unter Linux und haben die gleiche Syntax, also
 - fd=open (), close (fd)
 - read (fd,...), write (fd,...)
- Auch fopen, fread etc. gibt es unter Windows.
- Der Standardweg führt aber über Windows-spezifische Dateifunktionen

9. Dateisysteme (4)

- 9.5 Praxis: Windows
- 9.6 Theorie

Windows-Dateizugriff (2)

- Windows-Standardfunktionen sind objektbasiert:
 - handle = CreateFile () erzeugt / öffnet Datei
 - ReadFile (handle, ...) liest aus Datei
 - WriteFile (handle, ...) schreibt in Datei
 - CloseFile (handle) schließt Datei
 - SetFilePointer (handle,...) Lese-/Schreibposition ändern
 - WaitForSingleObject (handle) wartet auf Beenden von I/O-Operation auf Datei

```
Sep 19 14:27:41 amd64 syslog-ng[7653]: STATS: dropped 0
Sep 19 14:27:41 amd64 /usr/sbin/cron[29278]: (root) CMD (/sbin/evlogmgr -c "severity=DEB00")
Sep 20 01:00:01 amd64 syslog-ng[7653]: STATS: dropped 0
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Sep 20 15:27:35 amd64 sshd[9077]: Accepted rsa for esser from ::ffff:87.234.201.207 port 64242
Sep 20 15:27:35 amd64 syslog-ng[7653]: STATS: dropped 0
Sep 20 16:37:11 amd64 sshd[10102]: Accepted rsa for esser from ::ffff:87.234.201.207 port 63375
Sep 20 16:37:11 amd64 syslog-ng[7653]: STATS: dropped 0
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Sep 21 01:00:01 amd64 /usr/sbin/cron[17055]: (root) CMD (/sbin/evlogmgr -c "severity=DEB00")
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Sep 21 17:43:26 amd64 sshd[31088]: Accepted rsa for esser from ::ffff:87.234.201.207 port 63397
Sep 21 17:43:26 amd64 syslog-ng[7653]: STATS: dropped 0
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Sep 22 02:00:01 amd64 syslog-ng[7653]: STATS: dropped 0
Sep 22 02:23:21 amd64 /usr/sbin/cron[2473]: (root) CMD (/sbin/evlogmgr -c "age > 30d")
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Sep 23 02:00:01 amd64 syslog-ng[7653]: STATS: dropped 0
Sep 23 18:04:05 amd64 sshd[6554]: Accepted publickey for esser from ::ffff:192.168.1.5 port 59771 ssh2
Sep 23 18:04:05 amd64 syslog-ng[7653]: STATS: dropped 0
Sep 23 18:04:34 amd64 sshd[6606]: Accepted rsa for esser from ::ffff:87.234.201.207 port 62093
Sep 24 01:00:01 amd64 /usr/sbin/cron[12436]: (root) CMD (/sbin/evlogmgr -c "severity=DEB00")
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Sep 24 11:15:48 amd64 sshd[20998]: Accepted rsa for esser from ::ffff:87.234.201.207 port 64456
Sep 24 11:15:48 amd64 syslog-ng[7653]: STATS: dropped 0
Sep 24 13:49:08 amd64 sshd[23197]: Accepted rsa for esser from ::ffff:87.234.201.207 port 61330
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Sep 24 20:25:31 amd64 sshd[29399]: Accepted rsa for esser from ::ffff:87.234.201.207 port 62566
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Sep 25 10:59:25 amd64 sshd[8889]: Accepted rsa for esser from ::ffff:87.234.201.207 port 64183
Sep 25 10:59:25 amd64 syslog-ng[7653]: STATS: dropped 0
Sep 25 10:59:47 amd64 sshd[8921]: Accepted rsa for esser from ::ffff:87.234.201.207 port 64253
Sep 25 11:30:02 amd64 sshd[9372]: Accepted rsa for esser from ::ffff:87.234.201.207 port 62029
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Sep 25 14:05:37 amd64 sshd[11554]: Accepted rsa for esser from ::ffff:87.234.201.207 port 62822
Sep 25 14:05:37 amd64 syslog-ng[7653]: STATS: dropped 0
Sep 25 14:06:10 amd64 sshd[11586]: Accepted rsa for esser from ::ffff:87.234.201.207 port 62951
Sep 25 14:07:17 amd64 sshd[11608]: Accepted rsa for esser from ::ffff:87.234.201.207 port 63392
Sep 25 14:08:33 amd64 sshd[11630]: Accepted rsa for esser from ::ffff:87.234.201.207 port 63709
Sep 25 15:25:33 amd64 sshd[12930]: Accepted rsa for esser from ::ffff:87.234.201.207 port 62778
```

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```

Windows-Dateizugriff (3)

- Datei öffnen / erzeugen: **CreateFile**

```
HANDLE CreateFile(
    LPCTSTR lpFileName,
    DWORD dwDesiredAccess,
    DWORD dwShareMode,
    LPSECURITY_ATTRIBUTES lpSecurityAttributes,
    DWORD dwCreationDisposition,
    DWORD dwFlagsAndAttributes,
    HANDLE hTemplateFile);
```

Beispiel 1: Datei zum Lesen öffnen

```
hFile = CreateFile("ONE.TXT",           // open ONE.TXT
    GENERIC_READ,                       // open for reading
    0,                                   // do not share
    NULL,                                // no security
    OPEN_EXISTING,                      // existing file only
    FILE_ATTRIBUTE_NORMAL,              // normal file
    NULL);                               // no attr. template
```

Windows-Dateizugriff (5)

- Lesen: **ReadFile**

```
BOOL ReadFile(
    HANDLE hFile,
    LPVOID lpBuffer,
    DWORD nNumberOfBytesToRead,
    LPDWORD lpNumberOfBytesRead,
    LPOVERLAPPED lpOverlapped);
```

- Schreiben: **WriteFile**

```
BOOL WriteFile(
    HANDLE hFile,
    LPCVOID lpBuffer,
    DWORD nNumberOfBytesToWrite,
    LPDWORD lpNumberOfBytesWritten,
    LPOVERLAPPED lpOverlapped);
```

Windows-Dateizugriff (4)

Beispiel 2: Datei im Append-Modus öffnen

```
hAppend = CreateFile("TWO.TXT", // open TWO.TXT
    GENERIC_WRITE,              // open for writing
    0,                          // do not share
    NULL,                       // no security
    OPEN_ALWAYS,                // open or create
    FILE_ATTRIBUTE_NORMAL,      // normal file
    NULL);                      // no attr. template
```

Daten von ONE.TXT an TWO.TXT anhängen; mit Locking

```
do {
    if (ReadFile(hFile, buff, 4096, &dwBytesRead, NULL)) {
        dwPos = SetFilePointer(hAppend, 0, NULL, FILE_END);
        LockFile(hAppend, dwPos, 0, dwPos + dwBytesRead, 0);
        WriteFile(hAppend, buff, dwBytesRead, &dwBytesWritten, NULL);
        UnlockFile(hAppend, dwPos, 0, dwPos + dwBytesRead, 0);
    }
} while (dwBytesRead == 4096);
// Close both files.
CloseHandle(hFile);
CloseHandle(hAppend);
```

Windows-Dateizugriff (6)

- Beispiel: Datei kopieren und Daten konvertieren

```
#include <windows.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#define BUFSIZE 512

int main() {
    HANDLE hFile, hTempFile;
    DWORD dwRetVal, dwBytesRead, dwBytesWritten, dwBufSize=BUFSIZE;
    UINT uRetVal; BOOL fSuccess;
    char szTempName[BUFSIZE], buffer[BUFSIZE], lpPathBuffer[BUFSIZE];

    // Open the existing file.
    hFile = CreateFile("original.txt", // file name
        GENERIC_READ,                // open for reading
        0,                            // do not share
        NULL,                          // default security
        OPEN_EXISTING,                // existing file only
        FILE_ATTRIBUTE_NORMAL,        // normal file
        NULL);                         // no template

    if (hFile == INVALID_HANDLE_VALUE) {
        printf("CreateFile failed with error %d.\n", GetLastError()); return (1);
    }
}
```

Windows-Dateizugriff (7)

```
// Get the temp path.
dwRetVal = GetTempPath(dwBufSize, // length of the buffer
                      lpPathBuffer); // buffer for path
if (dwRetVal > dwBufSize || (dwRetVal == 0)) {
    printf ("GetTempPath failed with error %d.\n", GetLastError()); return (2);
}

// Create a temporary file.
uRetVal = GetTempFileName(lpPathBuffer, // directory for tmp files
                          "NEW", // temp file name prefix
                          0, // create unique name
                          szTempName); // buffer for name

if (uRetVal == 0) {
    printf ("GetTempFileName failed with error %d.\n", GetLastError()); return (3);
}

// Create the new file to write the upper-case version to.
hTempFile = CreateFile(LPTSTR szTempName, // file name
                      GENERIC_READ | GENERIC_WRITE, // open r-w
                      0, // do not share
                      NULL, // default security
                      CREATE_ALWAYS, // overwrite existing
                      FILE_ATTRIBUTE_NORMAL, // normal file
                      NULL); // no template

if (hTempFile == INVALID_HANDLE_VALUE) {
    printf ("CreateFile failed with error %d.\n", GetLastError()); return (4);
}
```

Windows-Dateizugriff (9)

• An bestimmte Stelle springen

```
DWORD SetFilePointer(
    HANDLE hFile,
    LONG lDistanceToMove,
    PLONG lpDistanceToMoveHigh,
    DWORD dwMoveMethod
);
```

hFile: [in] A handle to the file that has a file pointer to be moved.

lDistanceToMove: [in] The low order 32-bits of a signed value that specifies the number of bytes to move the file pointer.

lpDistanceToMoveHigh: [in, out, optional] A pointer to the high order 32-bits of the signed 64-bit distance to move. If you do not need the high order 32-bits, this pointer must be set to NULL.

dwMoveMethod: [in] The starting point for the file pointer move:

FILE_BEGIN	The starting point is 0 (zero) or the beginning of the file.
FILE_CURRENT	The starting point is the current value of the file pointer.
FILE_END	The starting point is the current end-of-file position.

Windows-Dateizugriff (8)

```
// Read BUFSIZE blocks to the buffer. Change all characters in the buffer to
// upper case. Write the buffer to the temporary file.
do {
    if (ReadFile(hFile, buffer, BUFSIZE, &dwBytesRead, NULL)) {
        CharUpperBuff(buffer, dwBytesRead);
        fSuccess = WriteFile(hTempFile, buffer, dwBytesRead,
                           &dwBytesWritten, NULL);

        if (!fSuccess) {
            printf ("WriteFile failed with error %d.\n", GetLastError()); return (5);
        }
    } else {
        printf ("ReadFile failed with error %d.\n", GetLastError()); return (6);
    }
} while (dwBytesRead == BUFSIZE);
// Close the handles to the files.
fSuccess = CloseHandle (hFile);
if (!fSuccess) {
    printf ("CloseHandle failed with error %d.\n", GetLastError()); return (7);
}
fSuccess = CloseHandle (hTempFile);
if (!fSuccess) {
    printf ("CloseHandle failed with error %d.\n", GetLastError()); return (8);
}
// Move the temporary file to the new text file.
fSuccess = MoveFileEx(szTempName, "allcaps.txt", MOVEFILE_REPLACE_EXISTING);
if (!fSuccess) {
    printf ("MoveFileEx failed with error %d.\n", GetLastError()); return (9);
}
return (0);
}
```

Dateien suchen (1)

• hFind = FindFirstFile ()

```
HANDLE FindFirstFile(
    LPCTSTR lpFileName,
    LPWIN32_FIND_DATA lpFindFileData
);
```

lpFileName: [in] A pointer to a null-terminated string that specifies a valid directory or path, and file name that can contain wildcard characters, for example, an asterisk (*) or a question mark (?).

lpFindFileData: [out] A pointer to the WIN32_FIND_DATA structure that receives information about a found file or subdirectory.

• FindNextFile (hFind)

```
BOOL FindNextFile(
    HANDLE hFindFile,
    LPWIN32_FIND_DATA lpFindFileData
);
```

• FindClose (hFind)

hFindFile: [in] Search handle returned by a previous call to the FindFirstFile or FindFirstFileEx function.

lpFindFileData: [out] Pointer to the WIN32_FIND_DATA structure that receives information about the found file or subdirectory. The structure can be used in subsequent calls to FindNextFile to indicate from which file to continue the search.

Dateien suchen (2)

```
#define _WIN32_WINNT 0x0501
#include <windows.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <strsafe.h>
#include <malloc.h>
#define BUFSIZE MAX_PATH
```

```
int main(int argc, char *argv[]) {
    WIN32_FIND_DATA FindFileData;
    HANDLE hFind = INVALID_HANDLE_VALUE;
    DWORD dwError; LPSTR DirSpec;
    size_t length_of_arg;

    DirSpec = (LPSTR) malloc (BUFSIZE);

    // Check for command-line parameter; otherwise, print usage.
    if(argc != 2) { printf("Usage: Test <dir>\n"); return 2; }

    // Check that the input is not larger than allowed.
    StringCbLength(argv[1], BUFSIZE, &length_of_arg);
    if (length_of_arg > (BUFSIZE - 2)) {
        printf("Input directory is too large.\n");
        return 3;
    }

    printf ("Target directory is %s.\n", argv[1]);
}
```

Quelle: <http://msdn2.microsoft.com/en-us/library/aa365200.aspx>

Windows: stdin, stdout, stderr

- Wie unter Unix gibt es drei Standard-Datei-Deskriptoren
 - Standard Input (0, stdin)
 - Standard Output (1, stdout)
 - Standard Error Output (2, stderr)
- Zugriff auf diese ist genau wie unter Linux möglich:

```
#include <io.h> /* Linux: <unistd.h> */
void main() {
    if (write(1, "Here is some data\n", 18) != 18)
        write(2, "A write error has occurred on file descriptor 1\n", 46);
}
```

Dateien suchen (3)

```
// Prepare string for use with FindFile functions. First, copy the
// string to a buffer, then append '\*' to the directory name.
StringCbCopyN (DirSpec, BUFSIZE, argv[1], length_of_arg+1);
StringCbCatN (DirSpec, BUFSIZE, "\\*", 3);

// Find the first file in the directory.
hFind = FindFirstFile(DirSpec, &FindFileData);

if (hFind == INVALID_HANDLE_VALUE) {
    printf ("Invalid file handle. Error is %u.\n", GetLastError()); return (-1);
} else {
    printf ("First file name is %s.\n", FindFileData.cFileName);

    // List all the other files in the directory.
    while (FindNextFile(hFind, &FindFileData) != 0) {
        printf ("Next file name is %s.\n", FindFileData.cFileName);
    }
    dwError = GetLastError();
    FindClose(hFind);
    if (dwError != ERROR_NO_MORE_FILES) {
        printf ("FindNextFile error. Error is %u.\n", dwError); return (-1);
    }
}

free(DirSpec);
return (0);
}
```

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Sep 21 01:00:01 amd64 /usr/sbin/cron[17055]: (root) CMD (/sbin/evlogmgr -c "severity=DEBUO")
Sep 21 01:00:01 amd64 /usr/sbin/cron[17055]: (root) CMD (/sbin/evlogmgr -c "age > *30d")
Sep 21 02:00:01 amd64 /usr/sbin/cron[17878]: (root) CMD (/sbin/evlogmgr -c "age > *30d")
Sep 21 02:00:01 amd64 syslog-ng[7653]: STATS: dropped 0
Sep 21 17:43:26 amd64 sssd[11088]: Accepted rsa for esser from ::ffff:87.234.201.207 port 63397
Sep 21 17:43:26 amd64 syslog-ng[7653]: STATS: dropped 0
Sep 21 17:43:26 amd64 sssd[11269]: Accepted rsa for esser from ::ffff:87.234.201.207 port 64391
Sep 21 19:43:26 amd64 syslog-ng[7653]: STATS: dropped 0
Sep 22 01:00:01 amd64 /usr/sbin/cron[4674]: (root) CMD (/sbin/evlogmgr -c "severity=DEBUO")
Sep 22 01:00:01 amd64 /usr/sbin/cron[4674]: (root) CMD (/sbin/evlogmgr -c "age > *30d")
Sep 22 02:00:01 amd64 /usr/sbin/cron[5499]: (root) CMD (/sbin/evlogmgr -c "age > *30d")
Sep 22 02:00:01 amd64 syslog-ng[7653]: STATS: dropped 0
Sep 22 20:23:21 amd64 /usr/sbin/cron[24719]: (root) CMD (/sbin/evlogmgr -c "age > *30d")
Sep 23 01:00:01 amd64 /usr/sbin/cron[24719]: (root) CMD (/sbin/evlogmgr -c "age > *30d")
Sep 23 01:00:01 amd64 /usr/sbin/cron[25555]: (root) CMD (/sbin/evlogmgr -c "age > *30d")
Sep 23 02:00:01 amd64 /usr/sbin/cron[25555]: (root) CMD (/sbin/evlogmgr -c "age > *30d")
Sep 23 02:00:01 amd64 /usr/sbin/cron[25555]: (root) CMD (/sbin/evlogmgr -c "age > *30d")
Sep 23 18:04:05 amd64 sssd[6541]: Accepted publickey for esser from ::ffff:192.168.1.5 port 59771 ssh2
Sep 23 18:04:05 amd64 syslog-ng[7653]: STATS: dropped 0
Sep 23 18:04:34 amd64 sssd[6606]: Accepted rsa for esser from ::ffff:87.234.201.207 port 62093
Sep 24 01:00:01 amd64 /usr/sbin/cron[12436]: (root) CMD (/sbin/evlogmgr -c "severity=DEBUO")
Sep 24 01:00:01 amd64 /usr/sbin/cron[12436]: (root) CMD (/sbin/evlogmgr -c "age > *30d")
Sep 24 02:00:01 amd64 /usr/sbin/cron[12436]: (root) CMD (/sbin/evlogmgr -c "age > *30d")
Sep 24 02:00:01 amd64 syslog-ng[7653]: STATS: dropped 0
Sep 24 13:15:48 amd64 sssd[20998]: Accepted rsa for esser from ::ffff:87.234.201.207 port 64456
Sep 24 13:15:48 amd64 /usr/sbin/cron[24719]: (root) CMD (/sbin/evlogmgr -c "age > *30d")
Sep 24 13:49:08 amd64 sssd[21497]: Accepted rsa for esser from ::ffff:87.234.201.207 port 61330
Sep 24 13:49:08 amd64 /usr/sbin/cron[24719]: (root) CMD (/sbin/evlogmgr -c "age > *30d")
Sep 24 13:49:08 amd64 syslog-ng[7653]: STATS: dropped 0
Sep 24 15:42:07 amd64 kernel: amd_seq_mid1_event: unsupported module, tainting kernel.
Sep 24 15:42:07 amd64 /usr/sbin/cron[24719]: (root) CMD (/sbin/evlogmgr -c "age > *30d")
Sep 24 15:42:07 amd64 kernel: amd_seq_oss: unsupported module, tainting kernel.
Sep 24 20:25:31 amd64 sssd[29399]: Accepted rsa for esser from ::ffff:87.234.201.207 port 62566
Sep 24 20:25:31 amd64 /usr/sbin/cron[24719]: (root) CMD (/sbin/evlogmgr -c "age > *30d")
Sep 25 01:00:02 amd64 /usr/sbin/cron[6621]: (root) CMD (/sbin/evlogmgr -c "severity=DEBUO")
Sep 25 01:00:02 amd64 /usr/sbin/cron[6621]: (root) CMD (/sbin/evlogmgr -c "age > *30d")
Sep 25 02:00:01 amd64 /usr/sbin/cron[1484]: (root) CMD (/sbin/evlogmgr -c "age > *30d")
Sep 25 02:00:02 amd64 /usr/sbin/cron[1484]: (root) CMD (/sbin/evlogmgr -c "age > *30d")
Sep 25 10:59:25 amd64 sssd[18889]: Accepted rsa for esser from ::ffff:87.234.201.207 port 64183
Sep 25 10:59:25 amd64 /usr/sbin/cron[1484]: (root) CMD (/sbin/evlogmgr -c "age > *30d")
Sep 25 10:59:47 amd64 sssd[8921]: Accepted rsa for esser from ::ffff:87.234.201.207 port 64253
Sep 25 11:30:02 amd64 sssd[9372]: Accepted rsa for esser from ::ffff:87.234.201.207 port 62029
Sep 25 11:59:25 amd64 /usr/sbin/cron[1484]: (root) CMD (/sbin/evlogmgr -c "age > *30d")
Sep 25 14:05:37 amd64 sssd[11554]: Accepted rsa for esser from ::ffff:87.234.201.207 port 62822
Sep 25 14:05:37 amd64 /usr/sbin/cron[1484]: (root) CMD (/sbin/evlogmgr -c "age > *30d")
Sep 25 14:06:10 amd64 sssd[11586]: Accepted rsa for esser from ::ffff:87.234.201.207 port 62991
Sep 25 14:07:37 amd64 sssd[11608]: Accepted rsa for esser from ::ffff:87.234.201.207 port 63392
Sep 25 14:08:33 amd64 sssd[11630]: Accepted rsa for esser from ::ffff:87.234.201.207 port 63709
Sep 25 15:25:33 amd64 sssd[12930]: Accepted rsa for esser from ::ffff:87.234.201.207 port 62778
```

9.6 Theorie

Alle Abbildungen in diesem Unterkapitel stammen aus William Stallings: „Operating Systems“, 5th edition (2005), Kapitel 12; Folien basieren auf engl. Vorlagen von Patricia Roy, Manatee Community College

Datei-Organisation (1)

Kriterien für Dateioorganisation

- **Niedrige Zugriffszeit**
 - wichtig bei direktem Zugriff auf einen Datensatz
 - nicht nötig bei Verarbeitung der kompletten Datei
- **Einfache Updates**
 - Dateien auf CD werden z.B. nicht aktualisiert
- **Effiziente Ablage**
 - Minimale Redundanz in den Daten
 - Redundanz kann Zugriff beschleunigen (z. B. Index)
- **Einfache Wartung**
- **Zuverlässigkeit**

Datei-Organisation (3)

- **Beispiel für Stapel:** Aufbau typischer Konfigurationsdateien (hier: Wine-Konfiguration)

```
[Drive A]
"Type"="floppy"
"Path"="/media/floppy"
"Label"="/media/floppy"
"Device"="/dev/fd0"

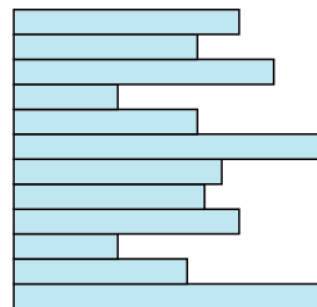
[Drive C]
"Path"="${HOME}/.wine/fake_windows"
"Type"="hd"
"Label"="fake_windows"
"Filesystem"="win95"

[Drive D]
"Path"="/media/cdrecorder"
"Label"="cdrecorder"
"Type"="cdrom"
"FS"="win95"
;"Device"="/dev/cdrecorder"

[Drive E]
"Path"="/media/cdrom"
"Label"="cdrom"
"Type"="cdrom"
"FS"="win95"
;"Device"="/dev/cdrom"
```

Datei-Organisation (2)

- **Stapel (Pile)**
 - Daten ablegen in der Reihenfolge des Entstehens
 - Zweck: große Datenmengen anhäufen und sichern
 - Records haben unterschiedliche Felder
 - Keine Struktur
 - Record-Zugriff durch vollständige Durchsuchung



Variable-length records
Variable set of fields
Chronological order

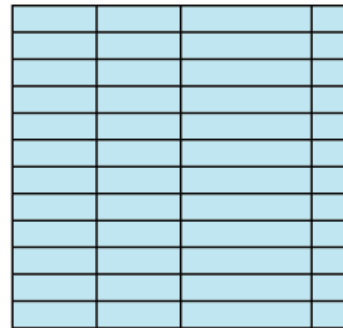
(a) Pile File

Datei-Organisation (4)

- **Sequentielle Datei (1)**
 - festes Format für Records
 - Alle Records haben die gleiche Länge
 - Alle Felder sind gleich (Reihenfolge und Länge)
 - Feldnamen und -längen sind Eigenschaften der Datei
 - Ein Feld ist „Schlüselfeld“
 - identifiziert den Datensatz eindeutig
 - Records in Schlüsselreihenfolge sortiert

Datei-Organisation (5)

- Sequentielle Datei (2)
 - Neue Records in einem Logfile oder in einer Transaktionsdatei (zwischen)speichern
 - Gelegentlich Update ausführen, bei dem die Logdaten in die Masterdatei eingepflegt werden

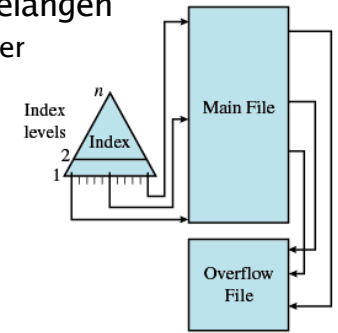


Fixed-length records
Fixed set of fields in fixed order
Sequential order based on key field

(b) Sequential File

Datei-Organisation (7)

- Index-sequentielle Datei
 - Index bietet Möglichkeit, schnell in „die Nähe“ des gesuchten Datensatzes zu gelangen
 - Enthält Schlüsselfeld und Zeiger in die Hauptdatei
 - Index nach größtem Schlüsselwert durchsuchen, der \leq dem gesuchten Schlüsselwert ist
 - Suche in der Hauptdatei fortsetzen (an der Stelle, auf die der Index-Eintrag zeigt)



(c) Indexed Sequential File

Datei-Organisation (6)

- Beispiel für sequentielle Datei:

```
struct data {
    int id;           // Länge 4
    char name[30];   // Länge 30
    char vorname[30]; // Länge 30
};

int blocksize = sizeof(struct data);
                // 30+30+4=64

struct data buffer;

main() {
    printf ("Blockgroesse: %d \n", blocksize);
}
```

Datei-Organisation (8)

- Vergleich zwischen sequentiellen und index-sequentiellen Dateien
 - Beispiel: Datei enthält eine Million Records
 - Im Schnitt 500.000 Zugriffe nötig, um einen Record in einer sequentiellen Datei zu finden
 - Hat ein Index 1000 Einträge, braucht man
 - im Schnitt 500 Zugriffe, um den passenden Index-Eintrag zu finden, und
 - danach weitere 500 Zugriffe in der Hauptdatei
 - Damit durchschnittlich 1000 Zugriffe (Faktor 1/500)

Datei-Organisation (9)

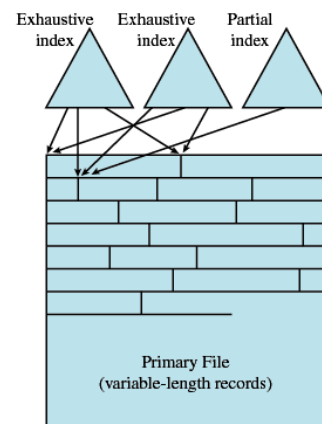
- Index-sequentielle Datei
 - Neue Records in eine Überlaufdatei schreiben
 - Record in Hauptdatei, der „vor“ den neuen Eintrag gehört, wird aktualisiert (Zeiger auf den neuen Record)
 - Überlaufdatei und Hauptdatei werden regelmäßig zusammengefasst
 - Mehrstufiger Index erhöht Performance noch weiter (vgl. mehrstufige Seitentabellen)

Sekundärspeicher-Management (1)

- Platz für Dateien zuordnen (allozieren)
- Platz verwalten, der für Allokationen zur Verfügung steht
- Pre-Allocation
 - muss maximale Dateigröße schon bei Allokation kennen
 - Es ist schwer, verlässlich die Maximalgröße einer Datei vorherzusagen
 - Tendenz dazu, die Dateigröße zu überschätzen, um nicht in Platznot zu geraten

Datei-Organisation (10)

- Index-Datei
 - Mehrere Indizes für verschiedene Felder
 - Vollständiger Index: für jeden Record in der Hauptdatei gibt es einen Index-Eintrag
 - Partieller Index: nur Einträge für Records, in denen das Feld existiert



(d) Indexed File

Sekundärspeicher-Management (2)

- Zusammenhängende Allokation
 - Beim Erzeugen einer Datei wird eine bestimmte Menge Blöcke alloziert
 - Ein einziger Eintrag in der Dateizuordnungstabelle
 - Anfangsblock und Länge der Datei
- Es kommt zu externer Fragmentierung
 - Dateisystem defragmentieren

Sekundärspeicher-Management (3)

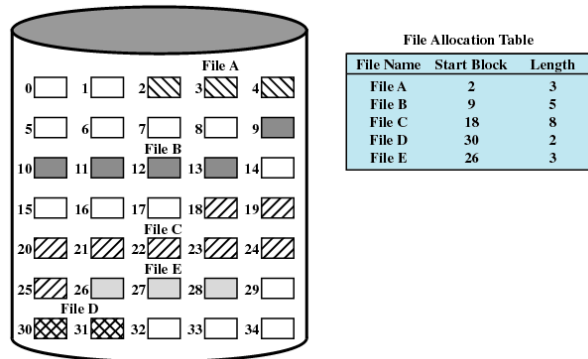


Figure 12.7 Contiguous File Allocation

Sekundärspeicher-Management (5)

- Schlangen-Allokation
 - Allokation auf Basis individueller Blöcke
 - Jeder Block enthält einen Zeiger zum nächsten Block in der Schlange
 - Ein einziger Eintrag in der Zuordnungstabelle
 - Anfangsblock und Dateilänge
- Keine externe Fragmentierung
- optimal für sequentielle Dateien
- Lokaliätsprinzip wird nicht berücksichtigt
- Weit verteilte Blöcke zusammenfügen: **Konsolidierung**

Sekundärspeicher-Management (4)

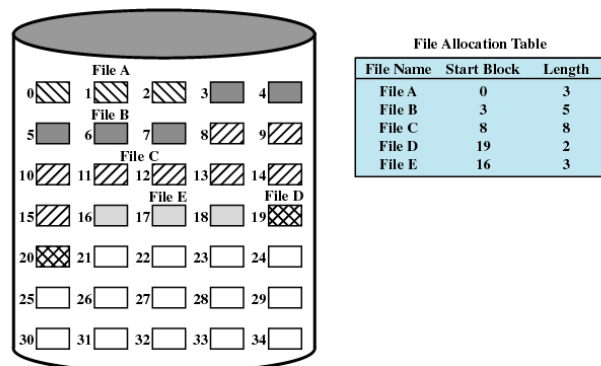


Figure 12.8 Contiguous File Allocation (After Compaction)

Sekundärspeicher-Management (6)

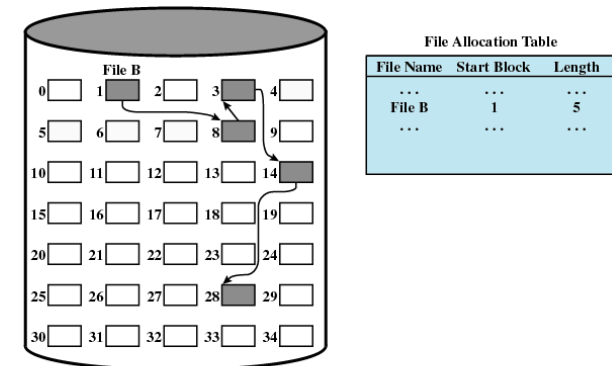


Figure 12.9 Chained Allocation

Sekundärspeicher-Management (7)

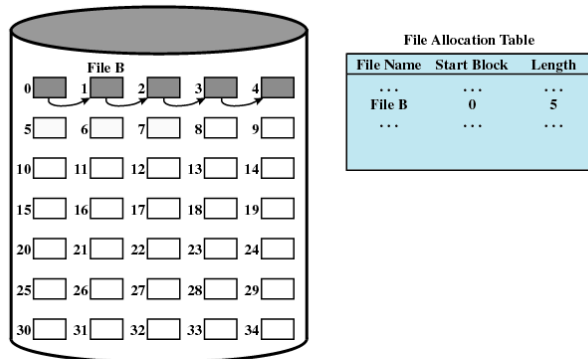


Figure 12.10 Chained Allocation (After Consolidation)

Sekundärspeicher-Management (9)

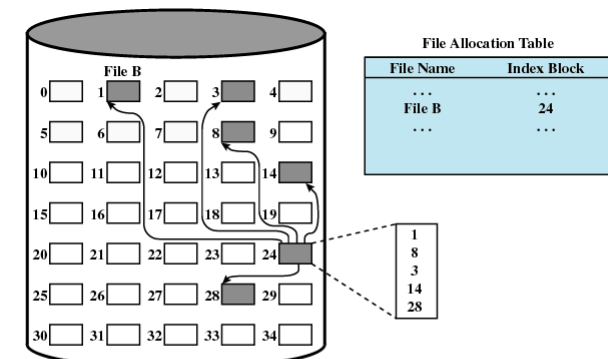


Figure 12.11 Indexed Allocation with Block Portions

Sekundärspeicher-Management (8)

- Index-Allokation
 - Dateizuordnungstabelle enthält für jede Datei einen separaten 1-Level-Index
 - Index hat für jede „Portion“, die der Datei zugeordnet wurde, einen Eintrag (Portionen sind die kleinsten Einheiten, die alloziert werden, von einzelnen Blöcken bis zur kompletten Datei)
 - In Dateizuordnungstabelle steht die Nummer des Blocks, der den Index enthält

Sekundärspeicher-Management (10)

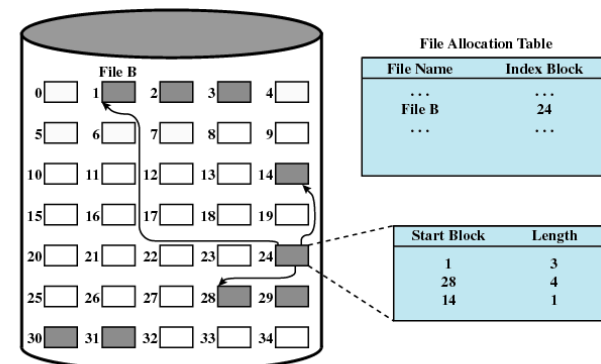


Figure 12.12 Indexed Allocation with Variable-Length Portions

Sekundärspeicher-Management (11)

Verwaltung des freien Plattenplatzes

- Platz, der zur Zeit nicht verwendet wird, verwalten
- Neben Dateizuordnungstabelle noch **Plattenzuordnungstabelle** mit Informationen über Freiräume
- **Bit-Table:** Bit-Vektor, in dem jedes Bit einen Block repräsentiert;
 - 0 = freier Block 1 = belegter Block
 - (vgl. Bit-Vektoren für Verwaltung von freiem Hauptspeicher)
 - > Bit-Table passt evtl. komplett ins RAM (effizient)

Vorschau

nach den Weihnachtsferien:

Standard-Dateisysteme

- Linux: ext3
- Windows: NTFS

Sekundärspeicher-Management (12)

- **Free Block List:** Blöcke werden durch nummeriert; eine Liste enthält die Nummern aller freien Blöcke
 - Liste zu groß, um sie komplett im Speicher zu halten
 - Abhilfe: Liste als FIFO-Warteschlange betrachten
 - jeweils ein paar 1000 Einträge vom Anfang und Ende der Schlange im Speicher halten
 - Block allozieren: Eintrag vom Anfang der Schlange nehmen
 - Block deallozieren: Eintrag ans Ende der Schlange hängen
 - ab und zu Anfangs- und Endstücke mit Platte synchronisieren