

The file system is the most visible part of any operating system. Most user's program read or write at least one file, and users are always aware of this existence of files and their attributes like read, write or execute table time of its creation. Account number, its size and so on. For many computer users, the convenience and usability of the operating system is largely determined by the interface structure and reliability of the file system.

File management is one of the most visible services of an operating system. Files are commonly stored on physical devices such as floppy disk, hard disk, pen drive ETC, whose characteristics and organization are different from each other

While creating or manipulating file in any operating system environment, users need not be aware of physical characteristics of device. File mapping is done by file



[LINUX OPERATING SYSTEM]

management (ie. By an operating system) file often appear as
a. as a sequence of bits, bites, lines or records whose meaning is defined by user or programmer.

Some operating systems are better at device independence than others. In Unix operating system, for example, file system (e.g a disk) can be mounted anywhere in the file tree, allowing any file to be accessible by its path name, without regard to which device it is on.

There are three common file organizations

The first file organization is a simple byte sequence. The operating system does not impose any structure on the file organization. This type of scheme has been adopted in Unix operating system, among others. Unix considered each file to be a sequence of 8 bit bites. No interpretation of these bites is made by the operating system

The advantage of this scheme is that there is no support from operating system site.

The second way is a sequence of fixed size records. arbitrary records can be read or written, but records cannot be inserted or deleted in the middle of a file. CP/M operating system. support this type of scheme.

The 3rd file organizations scheme is a free of these blocks, each block holding N keyed record. Records can be searched by key value and new records can be inserted anywhere in the file structure

The sequence is used on mainframe system, where it is called ISAM (indexed sequential access method) files are