

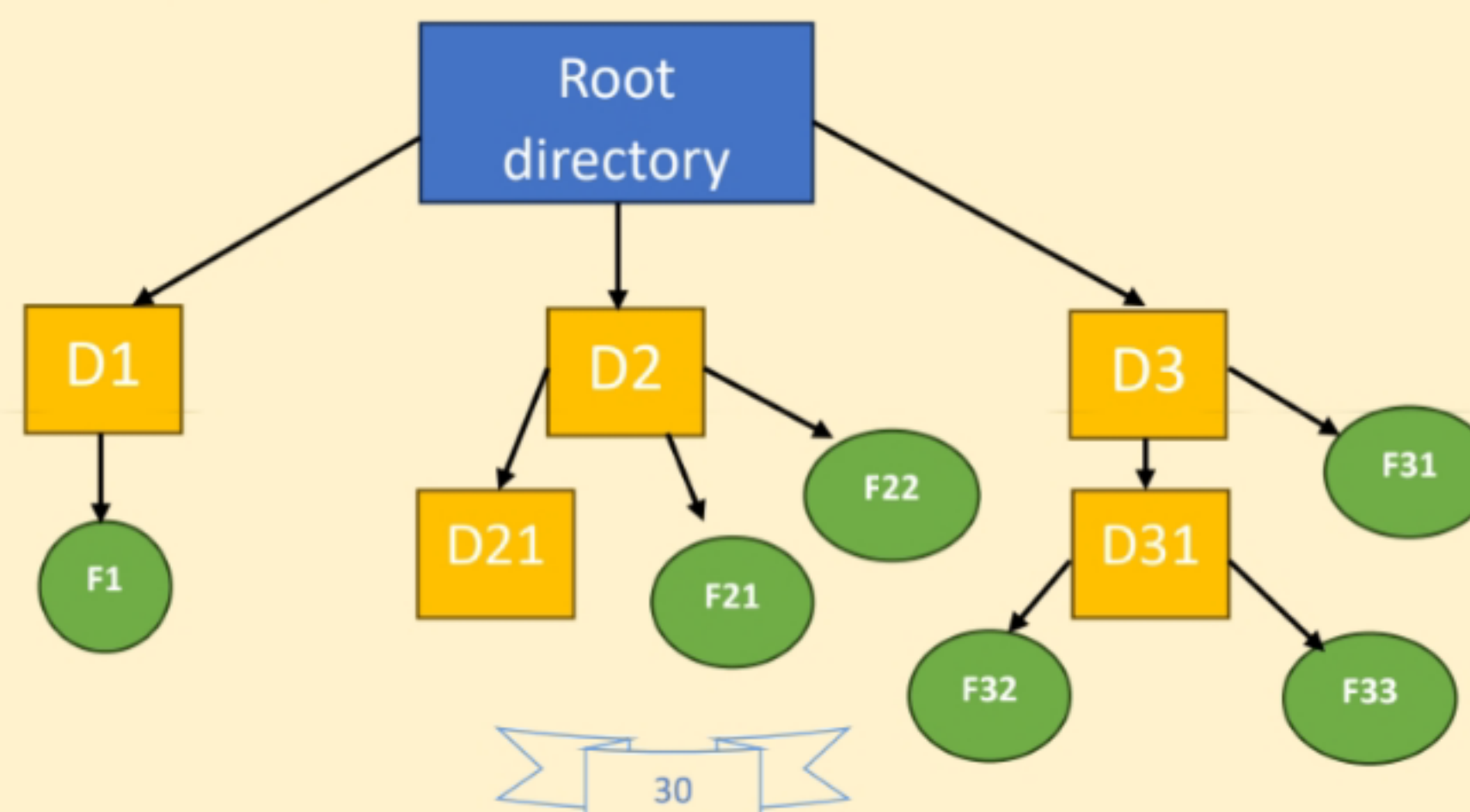
usually stored on disk. All file I/O operations are in terms of blocks. Physical records and all blocks are equal size. Its size is determined by the size of sector.

The responsibilities of the file management system include the following


- Mapping of logical file address to physical disk addresses
- Management of disk space and allocation anti allocation
- Keeping track of all files in the system
- Support for protection and sharing of file recovery.


directories

In many systems directories are treated as file, which keep track of all other files. A single flat directory can contain a list of all file in a system. Flat directories are those directories in which the root directory contain all system file and there is no others of directories. When hierarchical directories (i.e a tree of directories) are used the collection of all directory and subdirectory entire define of system files. This is more natural way to organize files.



Hiearechical directory

 - Indicates directory

 - Indicates file

The Linux file system resembles an upside down tree. Thus, the file system begins with a directory called root. The root directory is denoted as slash (/), Branding. From the root there are several of the directories called bin, lib, usr etc tmp and dev. the root directory also contain a file called Linux, which is Linux hernel itself. It directories are called subdirectories, their parent being the root directory. Each of