

CSE 451: Operating Systems Spring 2005

Module 15 BSD UNIX Fast File System

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Advanced file system implementations

- We've looked at disks
- We've looked at file systems generically
- We've looked in detail at the implementation of the original Bell Labs UNIX file system
 - a great *simple yet practical* design
 - exemplifies engineering tradeoffs that are pervasive in system design
- Now we'll look at two more advanced file systems
 - Berkeley Software Distribution (BSD) UNIX Fast File System (FFS)
 - enhanced performance for the UNIX file system
 - at the heart of most UNIX file systems today
 - Berkeley Log-Structured File System (LFS)
 - a research file system – a worthy experiment

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2

BSD UNIX FFS

- Original (1970) UNIX file system was elegant but slow
 - poor disk throughput
 - far too many seeks, on average
- Berkeley UNIX project did a redesign in the mid '80's
 - McKusick, Joy, Fabry, and Leffler
 - improved disk throughput, decreased average request response time
 - principal idea is that FFS is aware of disk structure
 - i.e., place related things on nearby cylinders to reduce seeks

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3

Recall the UNIX disk layout

- Boot block
 - can boot the system by loading from this block
- Superblock
 - specifies boundaries of next 3 areas, and contains head of freelists of inodes and file blocks
- i-node area
 - contains descriptors (i-nodes) for each file on the disk; all i-nodes are the same size; head of freelist is in the superblock
- File contents area
 - fixed-size blocks; head of freelist is in the superblock
- Swap area
 - holds processes that have been swapped out of memory

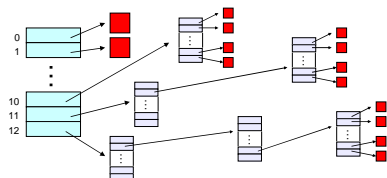
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4

Recall the UNIX block list / file content structure

- directory entries point to i-nodes – file headers
- each i-node contains a bunch of stuff including 13 block pointers
 - first 10 point to file blocks (i.e., 512B blocks of file data)
 - then single, double, and triple indirect indexes



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5

UNIX FS data and i-node placement

- Original UNIX FS had two major performance problems:
 - data blocks are allocated randomly in aging file systems
 - blocks for the same file allocated sequentially when FS is new
 - as FS "ages" and fills, need to allocate blocks freed up when other files are deleted
 - deleted files are essentially randomly placed
 - so, blocks for new files become scattered across the disk!
 - i-nodes are allocated far from blocks
 - all i-nodes at beginning of disk, far from data
 - traversing file name paths, manipulating files, directories requires going back and forth from i-nodes to data blocks
- BOTH of these generate many long seeks!

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6

FFS: Cylinder groups

- FFS addressed these problems using the notion of a cylinder group
 - disk is partitioned into groups of cylinders
 - data blocks from a file are all placed in the same cylinder group
 - files in same directory are placed in the same cylinder group
 - i-node for file placed in same cylinder group as file's data
- Introduces a free space requirement
 - to be able to allocate according to cylinder group, the disk must have free space scattered across all cylinders
 - in FFS, 10% of the disk is reserved just for this purpose!
 - good insight: keep disk partially free at all times!
 - this is why it may be possible for df to report >100% full!

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7

FFS: Increased block size, fragments

- The original UNIX FS had 512B blocks
 - even more seeking
 - small maximum file size (~1GB maximum file size)
- Then a version had 1KB blocks
 - still pretty puny
- FFS uses a 4KB blocksize
 - allows for very large files (4TB)
 - but, introduces internal fragmentation
 - on average, each file wastes 2K!
 - why?
 - worse, the average file size is only about 1K!
 - why?
 - fix: introduce “fragments”
 - 1KB pieces of a block

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8

FFS: Awareness of hardware characteristics

- Original UNIX FS was unaware of disk parameters
- FFS parameterizes the FS according to disk and CPU characteristics
 - e.g., account for CPU interrupt and processing time, plus disk characteristics, in deciding where to lay out sequential blocks of a file, to reduce rotational latency

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9

FFS: Performance

- This was a long time ago – look at the relative performance, not the absolute performance!

Type of File System	Processor and Bus Measured	Speed	Read Bandwidth	% CPU
old 1024	750/UNIBUS	29 Kbytes/sec	29/983 3%	11%
new 4096/1024	750/UNIBUS	221 Kbytes/sec	221/983 22%	43%
new 8192/1024	750/UNIBUS	233 Kbytes/sec	233/983 24%	29%
new 4096/1024	750/MASSBUS	466 Kbytes/sec	466/983 47%	73%
new 8192/1024	750/MASSBUS	466 Kbytes/sec	466/983 47%	54%

Table 2a – Reading rates of the old and new UNIX file systems.

Type of File System	Processor and Bus Measured	Speed	Write Bandwidth	% CPU
old 1024	750/UNIBUS	48 Kbytes/sec	48/983 5%	29%
new 4096/1024	750/UNIBUS	142 Kbytes/sec	142/983 14%	43%
new 8192/1024	750/UNIBUS	215 Kbytes/sec	215/983 22%	46%
new 4096/1024	750/MASSBUS	323 Kbytes/sec	323/983 33%	94%
new 8192/1024	750/MASSBUS	466 Kbytes/sec	466/983 47%	95%

Table 2b – Writing rates of the old and new UNIX file systems.

(CPU maxed doing block allocation!)

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10

FFS: Faster, but less elegant (or, “as ugly as the day is long”!)

- Multiple cylinder groups
 - effectively, treat a single big disk as multiple small disks
 - additional free space requirement (this is cheap, though)
- Bigger blocks
 - but fragments, to avoid excessive fragmentation
- Aware of hardware characteristics
 - ugh!

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11