

File Systems on WindowsNT, OpenVMS, and MS-DOS – A Structural Comparison

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Introduction

Traditional File Systems

- ***IBM pre-VTOC***
- ***IBM VTOC***
- ***Digital Files-11 Level 1***
- ***Digital Files-11 Level 2***
- ***Microsoft MS-DOS FAT***

Attributes –

- ***Blocks Allocated Statically***
- ***Read optimized***
- ***Update in place***
- ***Files are arrays of bytes***
- ***Writes are expensive***

New File Systems

- ***Microsoft WindowsNT NTFS***
- ***Digital OpenVMS TNFS (Dollar)***

IBM VTOC

- ***Single Entry Bookkeeping***
- ***No Directories***
- ***Limited Extents***

Digital Files-11 Level 1

- ***Double Entry Bookkeeping***
- ***Independent Directory Structure***
- ***Unlimited Extents***

Digital Files-11 Level 2

- ***Successor to Files-11 Level 1***
- ***Increased Robustness***
- ***Volume Sets***
- ***Attribute Support defined/used***

Microsoft MS-DOS FAT

- *Originally Floppy based*
- *Limited to 65K allocation units*
- *Pseudo-Redundancy*
- *Integral Directories*
- *No semantics*

Microsoft WindowsNT NTFS

- *LogFile based recovery*
- *Attribute support*
- *Shutdown safe(?)*
- *Unicode naming*
- *cluster size <= 4096*

Digital OpenVMS TNFS (Dollar)

- *Transaction log is the file*
- *Unicode naming*
- *Presumptive read caching*
- *Write optimized*
- *Large write emphasis*

Significant Sea Change

- *File System as Backing Store*
- *Dynamic Model*
- *Cache Presumption*
- *Write/Update Optimized*

Differences between Generations

- ***Evolutionary pressure***
- ***More dynamism***
- ***File system as store***

Questions?

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