

1. journaling
2. intro to networking
3. packet switching

## Admin

- lab3

- Piazza

- midterm

- lab4.

part A : 20%

part B : 80%

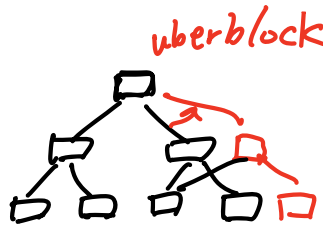
## Problem:

Crash consistency, recovery

• metadata consistency

• data consistency

`mkdir("/dir1", ...)`



## 1. Journaling

• "never modify the only copy"

☐ Transactional DB

• transaction

`mkdir`

• commit point



Q: buying a house.

Q: Cow fs, update a file

← Commit point →

① planning  
mkdir("/dir1", ...)

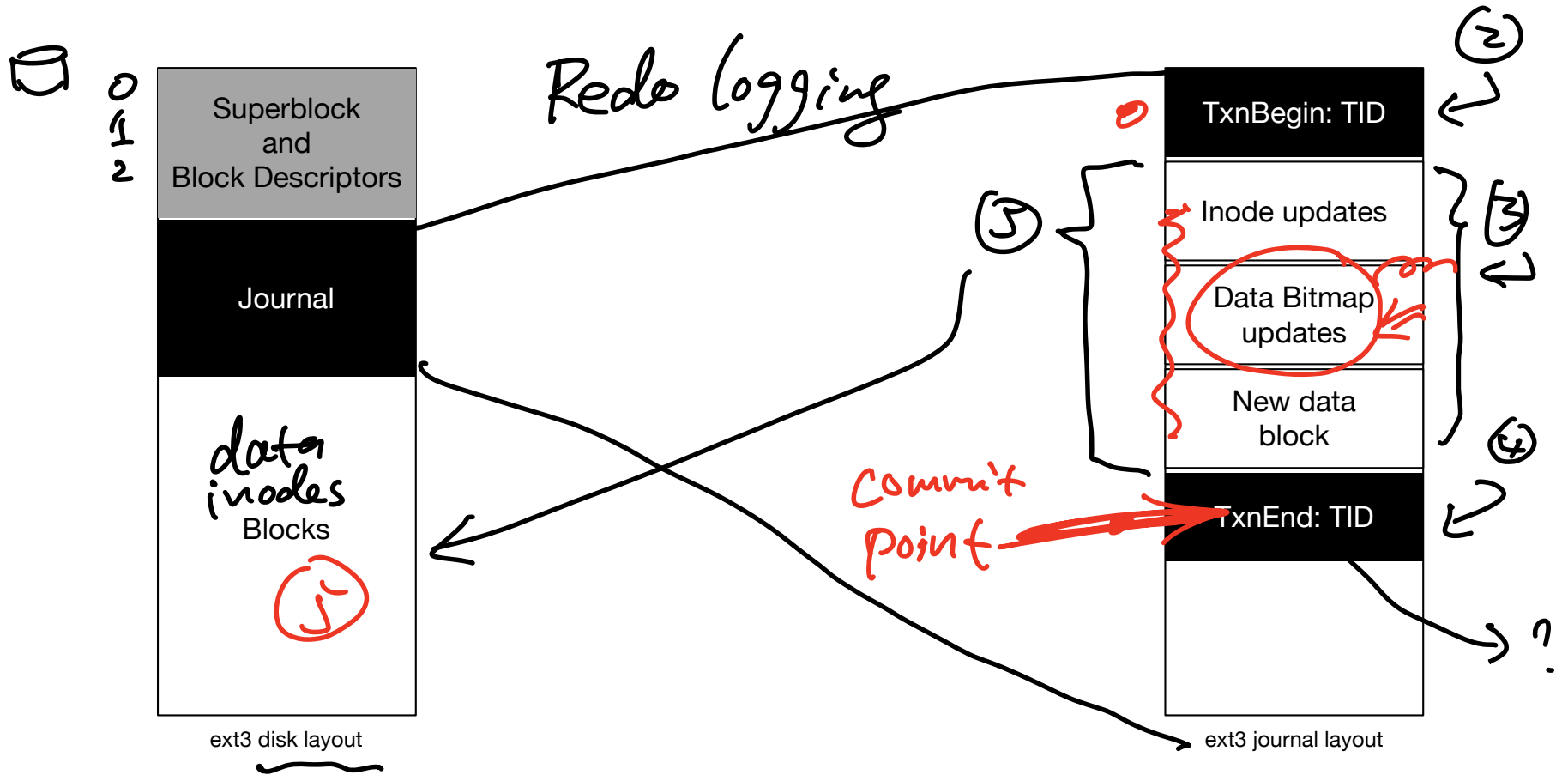


Figure 4: Redo logging in a filesystem

Txn: transaction

## Redo logging:

\* Step 1: planning

\* Step 2: begin txn

\* Step 3: journal write

\* Step 4: commit txn

\* Step 5: checkpointing

wait?

wait?

wait?

~~YES~~ → NO

YES

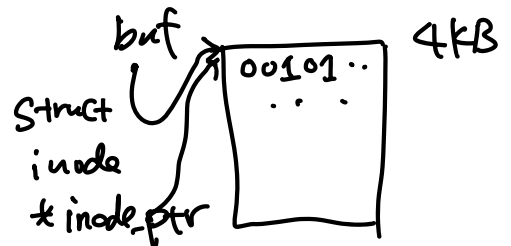
~~NO~~ → YES

wait this

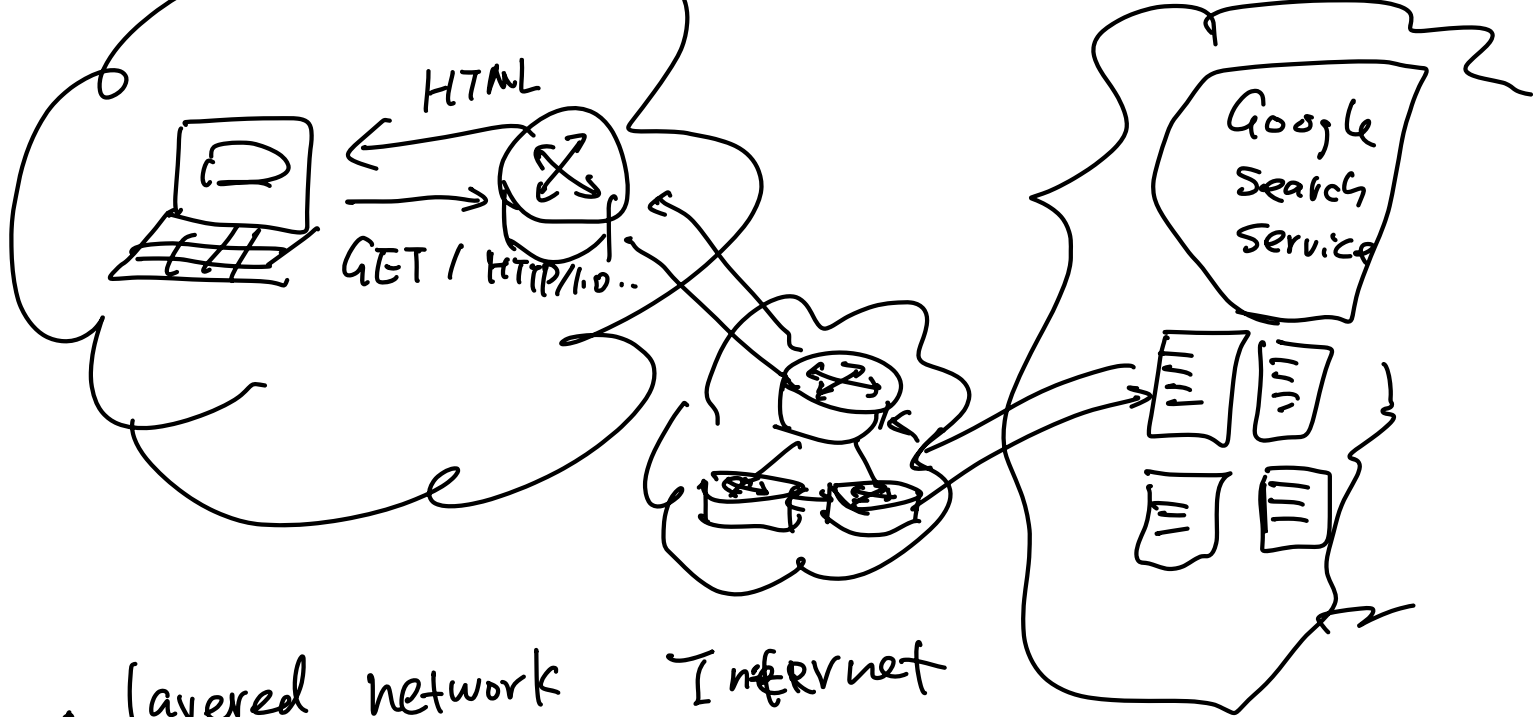
## 2. intro to networking

Lab 4:

block\_read (... buf, ...)



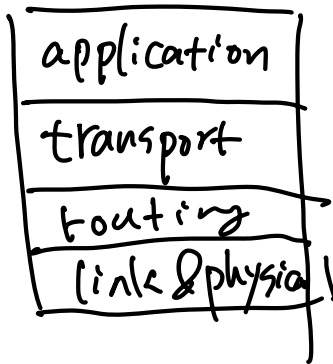
inode\_ptr → ptr[0]



• Layered network Internet

OSI: 7 layer

TCP/IP: 4 layer



3. Packet switching

• Circuit switching

## Application Layer

HTTP.  
FTP



"GET ..."

Using Google  
Hangouts to chat  
Socket

"HTML..."

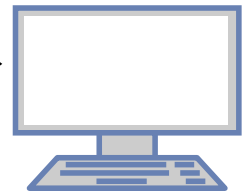


## Transport Layer

UDP  
TCP



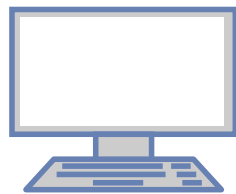
Establishes end-to-end connection  
between two computers over the network  
and takes care of reliability.



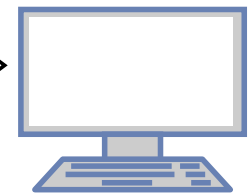
192.168.0.9

## Routing Layer

IP



Uses the source and destination  
information from transport layer and finds  
a network path to send the packet on



## Link Layer

Prepares the actual packet depending on  
the nature of network (WiFi, ethernet, etc.)



## Physical Layer

Responsible for sending and receiving the  
actual bits

