

CISC 3115

File System Path

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Outline

- Discussed
 - Approaches to handle errors (what-if and exceptions)
 - Concept of Exception
 - The Java throwable class hierarchy
 - system errors, runtime exceptions, checked errors, unchecked errors
 - Methods of declaring, throwing, catching exception, and rethrowing exceptions
 - Exception, call stack, stack frame, and stack trace
 - Some best practice
- Exception and simple text/character File I/O
 - File system path (to identify file)
 - Concept of text file
 - Reliable processing text file (patterns and exceptions)

Learning Objectives

- Using exceptions to handle errors while doing file I/O
- Identifying a file (to write to or to read from)
 - Concept of file system path
 - Java API classes, Path, Paths; File, Files
- Understanding characters and text file
- Reading from and writing to text files

Identifying Files

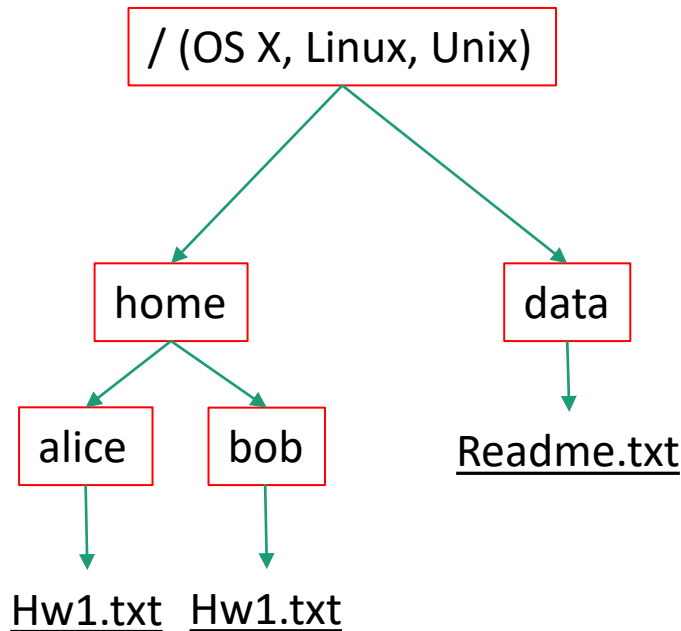
- Concept of path in operating system file systems
 - Operating systems
 - Windows, OS X, Linux
 - File system
 - the structure to organize and manage files on a storage device
 - File: named allocation of storage device space
 - A file system stores and organizes files on some form of media allowing easy retrieval
- How do we identify a file?

File System Trees

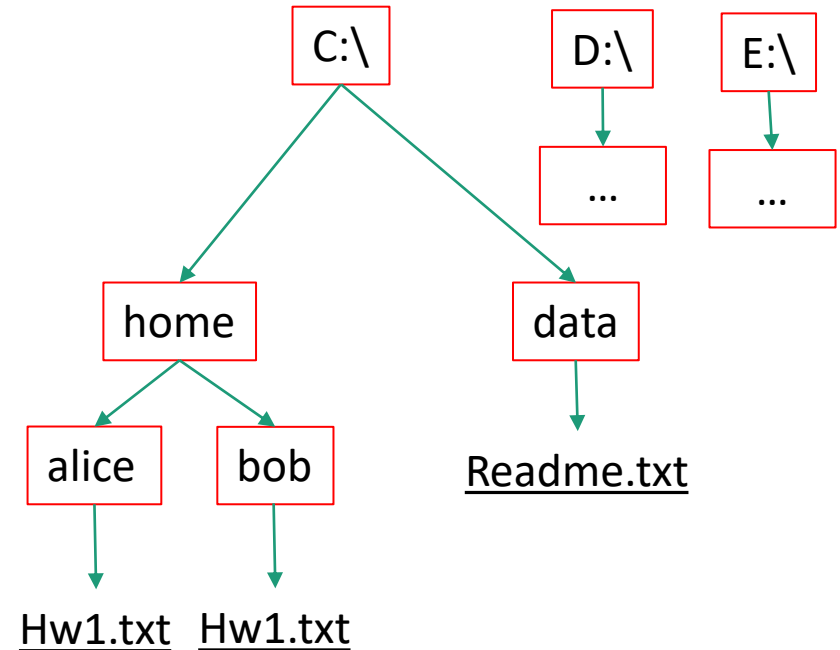
- Most file systems in use store the files in a tree (or hierarchical) structure.
 - Root node at the top
 - Children are files or directories (or folders in Microsoft Windows)
 - Each directory/folder can contain files and subdirectories

File System Trees: Examples

OS X, Linux, Unix (a tree)

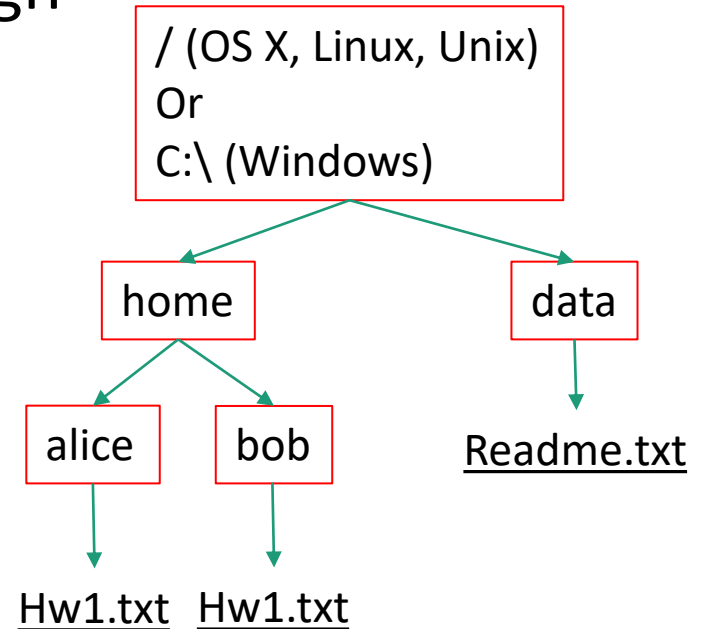


Windows (a forest of trees)



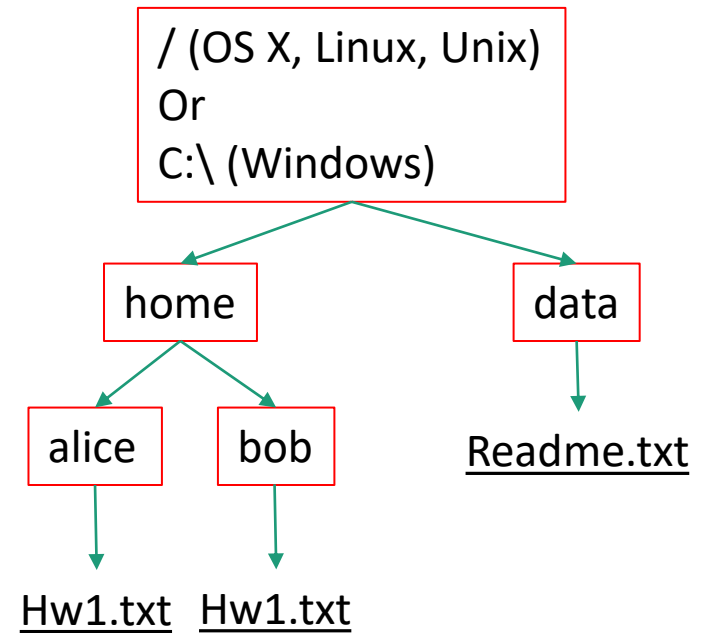
File System Path

- Identify a file by its *path* through the file system tree, beginning from the root node
 - A path is a “path” of the tree traversal expressed in the “/” or “\” separated value format.
 - Two special notations
 - .. parent directory (two dots)
 - . for current directory (one dot)



File System Path: Examples (1 of 2)

- Identify a file by its *path* through the file system tree, beginning from the root node
 - A path is a “path” of the tree traversal
 - Example: identify Hw1.txt in alice
 - Traverse the tree to visit Hw1.txt from /
 - / → home → alice → Hw1.txt
 - / → home → .. → home → alice → Hw1.txt
 - / → home → .. → home → bob → .. → alice → Hw1.txt
 - / → home → . → . → bob → .. → alice → Hw1.txt



File System Path: Examples (1 of 2)

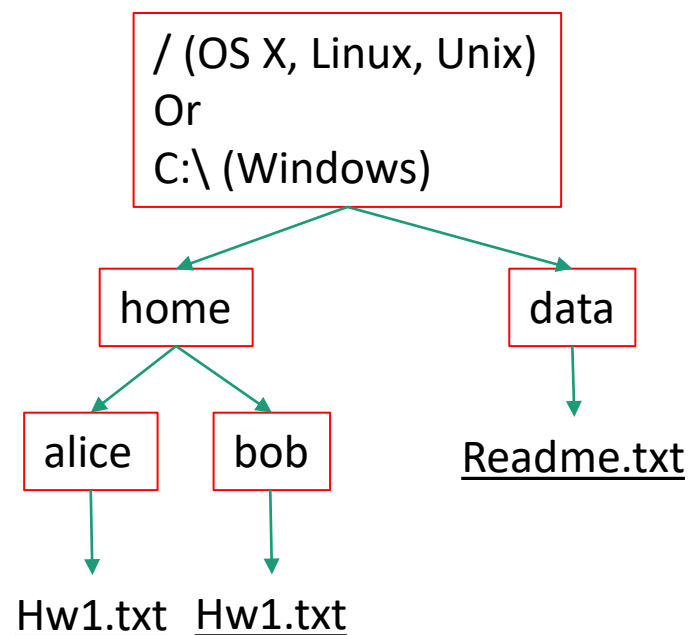
- Traverse the tree to visit Hw1.txt from /
 - / → home → alice → Hw1.txt
/home/alice/Hw1.txt
 - / → home → .. → home → alice → Hw1.txt
/home/../home/alice/Hw1.txt
 - / → home → .. → home → bob → .. → alice → Hw1.txt
/home/../home/bob/../alice/Hw1.txt
 - / → home → . → . → bob → .. → alice → Hw1.txt
/home/././bob/../alice/Hw1.txt

Relative and Absolute Path

- Absolute path
 - Tree traversal must begin at the root directory
 - Contains the root element and the complete directory list required to locate the file
 - Example: /home/alice/Hw1.txt or C:\home\alice\Hw1.txt
- Relative path
 - Needs to be combined with another path in order to access a file.
 - The another path is the “reference” (or the beginning directory of the tree traversal), and the reference path isn’t recorded in the path.

Relative Path: Examples

- Beginning from data, identify Hw1.txt in alice
 - Traverse the tree to visit Hw1.txt from data
 - .. → home → alice → Hw1.txt
 - ../home/alice/Hw1.txt
 - . → .. → home → alice → Hw1.txt
 - ../../home/alice/Hw1.txt
 - .. → home → bob → .. → alice → Hw1.txt
 - ../home/bob/../../alice/Hw1.txt



Relative Path: Examples

- Example
 - Can we identify `alice/Hw1.txt` (on Unix) or `alice\Hw1.txt` (on Windows)?

Relative Path: Examples

- Example
 - Can we identify `alice/Hw1.txt` (on Unix) or `alice\Hw1.txt` (on Windows)?
 - Cannot identify the file without knowing where the traversal begins (the reference directory or the beginning directory)

Questions?

- Concept of file system trees
- Concept of paths
 - Traversal of file system trees
 - Absolute path
 - Relative path