

# Read - cat.c

int

read\_file()

First, I ask the user to provide a file descriptor and number of bytes to be read. I then verify that the fd points to an open file (open for R or RW) and return my read (fd, buf, nbytes).

int

my\_read (int fd, char \*buf, int nbytes)

First, I allocate an open file table entry and point it to the file to be read (running  $\rightarrow$  fd [fd]) and set a MINODE to point to the open file (ofte  $\rightarrow$  metr). Next, I calculate the avail number of bytes to be read (filesize - current offset). Then, I run a while loop (while bytes<sup>still</sup> available + less than #bytes user supplies to read). Inside, I calculate (logical) block number and starting byte to read from before converting blk to a direct block using mailman's algorithm. I get the physical direct block into a buffer (readbuf) and set a char \* pointer to the readbuf starting byte. I calculate remaining bytes in the block and then the max number of bytes to read in one operation (minimum of nbytes, avail, and remain).

I then use memcpy to copy max bytes from readbuf into buf (parameter buffer) and decrement all counters by max. I increment count ~~by~~<sup>and</sup> offset by max, then continue back through the while loop until nbytes or avail is 0. Finally, I return count (total number of bytes read in all).

int

my\_cat (char \*path name)

First, I <sup>call</sup> open\_file to open path name for read and check it opened correctly. Next, I loop while my\_read is reading from the ~~buffer~~<sup>file descriptor</sup> and call puts (buf) to print the buffer to the screen. Finally, I call close\_file (fd) to close the file I just opened after printing out its contents.