Operating System

MP4 : File System

Report

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# Part I.

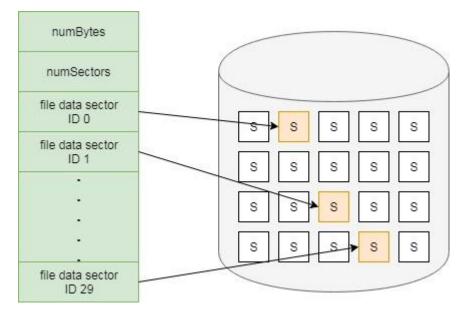
## Understanding NachOS file system

- —. Explain how does the NachOS FS manage and find free block space? Where is this information stored on the raw disk (which sector)?
  使用bitmap來記住sector的使用狀況, bitmap存在sector 0。
- ∴. What is the maximum disk size can be handled by the current implementation? Explain why.

```
128KB = 32 * 32 * 128B
```

```
const int SectorSize = 128;  // number of bytes per disk sector
const int SectorsPerTrack = 32;  // number of sectors per disk track
const int NumTracks = 32;  // number of tracks per disk
```

- 三.Explain how does the NachOS FS manage the directory data structure? Where is this information stored on the raw disk (which sector)? 用一個file來儲存directory structure,存在sector 1。
- 四. Explain what information is stored in an inode, and use a figure to illustrate the disk allocation scheme of current implementation.



allocation scheme類似於index,inode是FCB也是index sector,利用sector的ID 直接找到data sector。

五.Why a file is limited to 4KB in the current implementation? FCB也是用sector存,一個sector可以存32個int(128/4),所以能記得32個int, 扣除numBytes、numSectors,還可以存30個ID =>30 \* 128B = 3.75KB

## Part II.

# Modify the file system code to support file I/O system call and larger file size

- 一.Combine your MP1 file system call interface with NachOS FS 只須考慮開起一個file的情況=>不用maintain table
  - 1. 修改部分
    - (1) ksyscall.h

新增相對應的System call function,大都直接用fileSystem裡的method。

- a. int SysCreate (char \*name, int size)
  Call fileSystem->Create(name, size) •
- b. OpenFlieId SysOpen (char \*filename)
  Call fileSystem->Open(filename), 若是null則回傳-1,反之有找到東西就回傳1。
- c. int SysClose (int id)
   Call fileSystem->CloseFile(id)
- d. int SysWrite (char \*buffer, int size, int id)
   Call fileSystem->WriteFile(buffer, size, id)
- e. int SysRead (char \*buffer, int size, int id)
  Call fileSystem->ReadFile(buffer, size, id)
- (2) filesys.h

基本上Call已經寫好的method

a. OpenFile\* currentfile 因為這次只需要考慮file只有一個的情形,就用該變數記住現在open哪個檔案。

在Open時改變其值。

- b. int CloseFile(int id)
  delete currentfile並再次currentfile=NULL,再回傳1
- c. int WriteFile(char \*buffer, int size, int id)
   Call currentfile->Write(buffer, size)
- d. int ReadFile(char \*buffer, int size, int id)
   Call currentfile->Read(buffer, size);

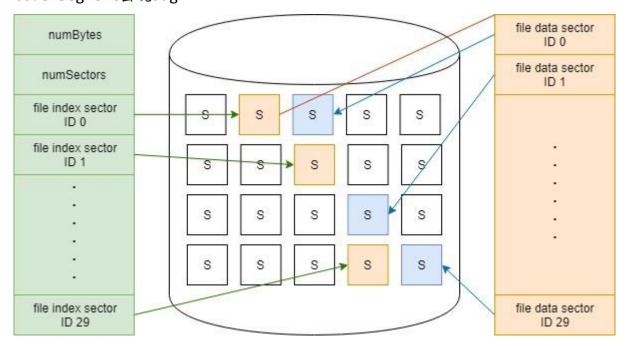
# 二. Enhance the FS to let it support up to 32KB file size

# 1. 修改想法

將本來直接指向data sector的作法,改為指向index sector,再從index sector 中得到data sector的ID,就能得到data。

如此只需要8個index sector就能得32KB(=8\*32\*128B)的空間。

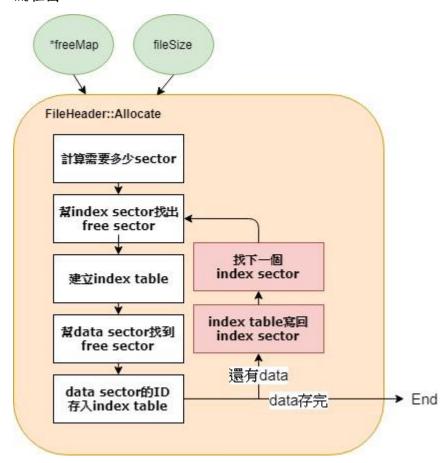
註.把datasector[]當作index sector而不重新改名,避免其他有使用該變數的 code segment出現bug。



## 2. 修改內容

## (1) Allocate

#### a. 流程圖



#### b. 步驟

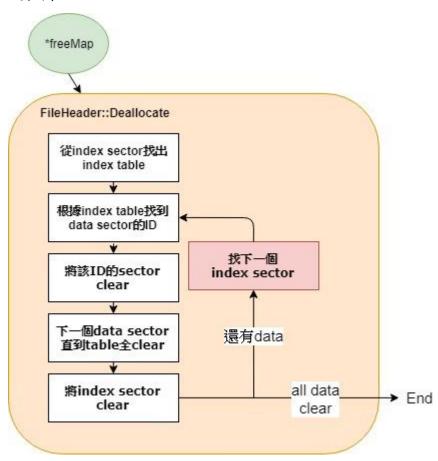
(a) 計算需要多少sector

$$numSectors = \frac{fileSize}{sectorSize}$$

- (b) 從freeMap中找到free sector當作index sector。
- (c) 建立index table(index[32])
- (d) 從freeMap中找到free sector當作data sector,並把該ID存進index[]
- (e) 寫滿table後,將table寫回index sector。若是還有data,就回到步驟(b);反之,就結束運行。

## (2) Deallocate

#### a. 流程圖

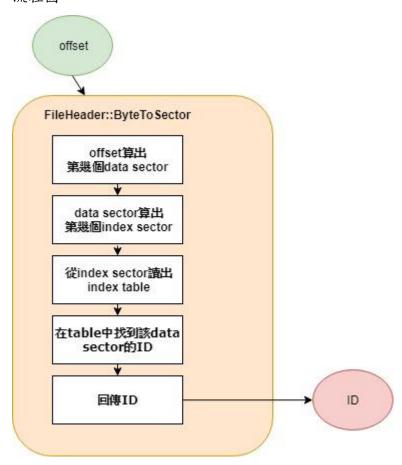


#### b. 步驟

- (a) 從index sector讀出index table。
- (b) 根據index table裡的data sector ID,將data sector—一清除掉。
- (c) table clear完後,將index sector clear。
- (d) 換下一個index sector重複步驟(a)~(c),直到全部的index sector做完。

# (3) ByteToSector

a. 流程圖



b. 步驟

(a) 由offset算出在哪個sector。

$$whichDataSector = \frac{offset}{sectorSize}$$

(b) 由whichDataSector算出在哪個index sector

$$whichIndexSector = \frac{whichDataSector}{32}$$

(c) 算出會在whichIndexSector的哪個位置

offsetSector = whichDataSector % 32

(d) 讀出index table,並從第offsetSector個得到ID。

# Part III. Modify the file system code to support subdirectory

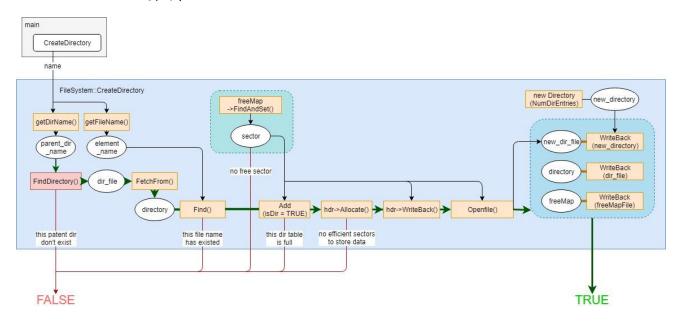
# -. Implement the subdirectory structure

## 1. 修改內容

# (1) CreateDirectory

除此之外,Remove()、Open()、給file用的Create()也都有更改,但思路是相同的,故只說明該method。

#### a. 流程圖

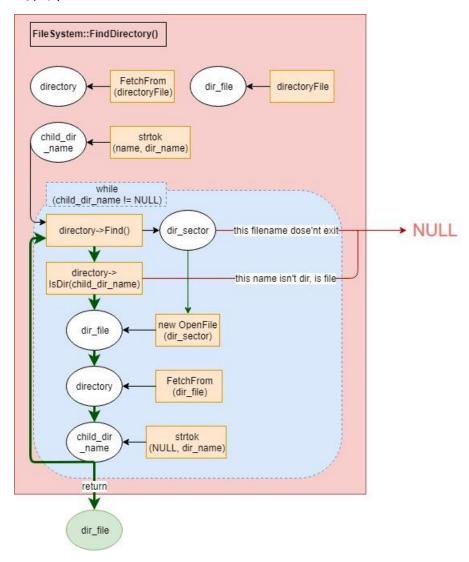


#### b. 步驟

- (a) 將傳進來的name分成parent\_dir\_name和element\_name parent\_dir\_name : 母目錄 element\_name : 想創建的子目錄名稱
- (b) FindDiretory(parent\_dir\_name)來判斷該母目錄是否存在,若存在就Fetch到directory
- (c) 在directory中找element name是否存在,不存在才能創建
- (d) 找free sector給新目錄 => sector
- (e) directory->Add(element\_name, sector, TRUE) 將新目錄加進舊目錄的table
- (f) 創建FCB(hdr)並Allocate給予新目錄,並把FCB寫進sector
- (g) 創建一個全新的Directory架構 => new\_directory
- (h) 根據FCB找出新目錄的data sector,並把new\_directory寫進這些data sector來reset
- (i) 把新增子目錄的母目錄寫回disk,以及更新freeMap

## (2) FindDirectory

#### a. 流程圖



註. dir name = "/"

#### b. 步驟

- (a) 先將dir file預設成root directory, 並fetch到directory
- (b) 使用strtok(name,dir\_name),從name切出下一個目錄的名字 Ex. /abc/ss/dfa => child\_dir\_name = abc / => child\_dir\_name = NULL(已經到最底)
- (d) 判斷該東西是file還是directory
- (e) 從dir\_sector中讀出data block=>得到dir\_file
- (f) 進到下個資料夾 => 把dir\_file fetch到directory
- (g) 使用strtok(NULL,dir\_name),從child\_dir\_name切出下一個目錄的名字,回到步驟(c)

# (3) List

a. Code segment

```
for (int i = 0; i < tableSize; i++) {
    printf("%s\n", table[i].name);
    if (table[i].isDir) {
        childDir_file = new OpenFile(table[i].sector);
        childDirectory->FetchFrom(childDir_file);
        childDirectory->RecursiveList(indent+1);
    }
}
```

依照table一個個print出來,但若該entry是directory,就再次call RecursiveList(indent+1)

註. RecursiveList(int indent), indent是要印多少"-"(排版用)

二.Support up to 64 files/subdirectories per directory

#define NumDirEntries

64