Linux内核源代码导读



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Ext2文件系统简介

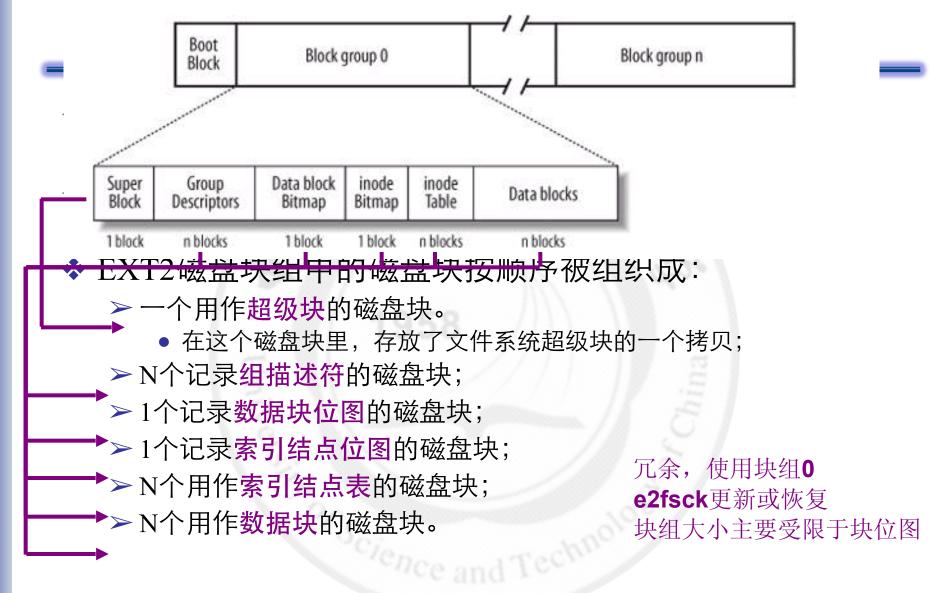


❖EXT2文件系统是EXT文件系统的升级,在Linux中得到了广泛的使用。



- ❖介绍EXT2文件系统的
 - >磁盘组织
 - ▶目录项和支持的文件类型

Layouts of an Ext2 partition and of an Ext2 block group



EXT2的超级块

- ❖每个块组的第一个磁盘块用来保存所在EXT2 fs 的超级块
- ❖ 多个块组中的超级块形成冗余
 - ➤在某个或少数几个超级块被破坏时,可用于恢复被破坏的超级块信息。(e2fsck)
- ❖注意:大多数数据结构存在两个版本
 - ➤磁盘存储版本,例如ext2_super_block(阅读)
 - ➤内存版本,例如ext2_sb_info (阅读)



组描述符

- ❖组描述符用来描述一个磁盘块组的相关信息
- ❖数据结构为ext2_group_desc(阅读)

索引结点

- ❖EXT2中所有的索引结点大小相同,都是128个字节。
- ❖ 数据结构
 - ➤磁盘存储数据结构ext2 inode (阅读)
 - ➤内存中结构ext2_inode_info(阅读)
- ❖ 理论基础: 文件数据块的组织方式
 - ➤链式(显式 vs 隐式)
 - ➤索引方式(直接索引,一级索引,二级索引,等等; 组合索引)

关于索引节点中的i_block[]

❖ ext2的索引结点中使用了组合索引方式。

00241: __le32 i_block[EXT2_N_BLOCKS];/* Pointers to blocks */

```
00159: /*
00160: * Constants relative to the data blocks
00161: */
00162: #define EXT2_NDIR_BLOCKS 12
00163: #define EXT2_IND_BLOCK EXT2_NDIR_BLOCKS
00164: #define EXT2_DIND_BLOCK (EXT2_IND_BLOCK + 1)
00165: #define EXT2_TIND_BLOCK (EXT2_DIND_BLOCK + 1)
00166: #define EXT2_N_BLOCKS (EXT2_TIND_BLOCK + 1)
```

- ➤前12项用作直接索引
- ➤第13项用作间接索引
- ➤第14项用作二次间接索引
- ➤第15项用作三次间接索引



索引节点表

- ❖ EXT2的一个磁盘块组中的索引结点存储在一组 连续的磁盘块中,形成一个索引结点表。
- ❖ 这组磁盘块中的第一个磁盘块的块号存储在超级块的bg_inode_table数据项中。
- ❖ 根据磁盘块的大小,可以计算出每个磁盘块能容 纳多少个索引结点
- ❖根据索引结点的总个数,可以计算出索引结点表 所需要占用的磁盘块的个数。

数据块位图和索引结点块位图

- ❖ EXT2的空闲盘块分配算法采用了位图法
- ❖ 位图: 便于查找数据块或索引结点的分配信息
- ❖每个位(bit)都对应了一个磁盘块:
 - ▶0,表示对应的磁盘块(或索引结点)空闲
 - ▶1,表示占用。
- ❖2个位图分别占用一个专门的磁盘块。
- ❖ 根据磁盘块的大小,可以计算出每个块组中最多 能容纳的数据块个数和索引节点块个数。

(二) EXT2中的目录项和文件类型

❖ 在EXT2中,目录是一种特殊的文件,这种文件的数据块中存放了该目录下的所有目录项

```
00513: /*
00514: * Structure of a directory entry
00515:
00516: #define EXT2_NAME_LEN 255
00517:
00518: struct ext2_dir_entry {
                   inode;
                                    /* Inode number */
00519:
             le32
                   rec_len; /* Directory entry length */
00520:
             le16
             le16
                   name_len; /* Name length */
00521:
00522:
          char name[EXT2_NAME_LEN]; /* File name */
00523: };
```

❖新版的目录项结构

```
00525: /*
00526: * The new version of the directory entry. Since EXT2 structures are
00527: * stored in intel byte order, and the name_len field could never be
        * bigger than 255 chars, it's safe to reclaim the extra byte for the
00528:
00529:
        * file type field.
00530:
00531: struct ext2_dir_entry_2 {
                     inode;
00532:
              le32
                                       /* Inode number */
                     rec_len; /* Directory entry length */
00533:
              le16
                                       /* Name length */
00534:
                     name len:
              u8
00535:
                     file_type;
              u8
            char name[EXT2_NAME_LEN];
                                           /* File name */
00536:
00537: };
```

EXT2支持的文件类型

❖ EXT2在目录项中存放了文件的类型信息。文件 类型可以是0~7中的任意一个整数。它们分别代 表如下含义: ▶0: 文件类型未知; ▶1: 普通文件类型; ▶2: 目录; * Ext2 directory file types. Only the low 3 bits are used. The ▶3: 字符设备; * other bits are reserved for now. ▶4: 块设备; enum { ➤5: 有名管道FIFO; EXT2_FT_UNKNOWN,

→6: 套接字; EXT2_FT_REG_FILE, EXT2_FT_DIR, EXT2_FT_CHRDEV, EXT2_FT_BLKDEV, EXT2_FT_FIFO, EXT2_FT_SOCK, EXT2_FT_SYMLINK, EXT2_FT_MAX

注意:

Туре	Disk data structure	Memory data structure	Caching mode
Superblock	ext2_super_block	ext2_sb_info	Always cached
Group descriptor	ext2_group_desc	ext2_group_desc	Always cached
Block bitmap	Bit array in block	Bit array in buffer	Dynamic
inode bitmap	Bit array in block	Bit array in buffer	Dynamic
inode	ext2_inode	ext2_inode_info	Dynamic
Data block	Array of bytes	VFS buffer	Dynamic
Free inode	ext2_inode	None	Never
Free block	Array of bytes	None	Never

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(三) 创建一个ext2文件系统

- ❖ 在磁盘上创建文件系统通常有两个步骤:
 - ➤格式化磁盘
 - Linux中: superformat或者fdformat
 - ➤创建文件系统
 - Ext2: mke2fs
- ❖ mke2fs的缺省参数
 - ➤磁盘块大小: 1024字节
 - ➤分片:目前不支持,因此与磁盘块一样
 - ➤分配inode的个数: 1/8192B
 - ➤永久保留的块的个数: 5%

创建流程

- 1. 初始化超级块和组描述符
- 2. Optionally, 检查是否有坏块,若有创建坏块列表
- 3. 对每个块组,保留所有用来存放超级块、组描述符、inode表、2个位图的磁盘块
- 4. 初始化每个块组中的位图
- 5. 初始化每个块组中的inode表
- 6. 创建 /root 目录
- 7. 创建 lost+found 目录(供e2fsck 使用,与坏块相关)
- 8. 为上述两个目录而更新位图信息
- 9. 若有坏块,则将其在 lost+found 目录中组织起来

以1.44MB的软盘为例,创建ext2文件系统后

Block	Content
0	Boot block
1	Superblock
2	Block containing a single block group descriptor
3	Data block bitmap
4	inode bitmap
5-27	inode table: inodes up to 10: reserved (inode 2 is the root); inode 11: lost+found; inodes 12-184: free
28	Root directory (includes .,, and lost+found)
29	lost+found directory (includes . and)
30-40	Reserved blocks preallocated for lost+found directory
41- 1439	Free blocks

(四) Ext2提供的各种对象方法

❖ 超级块对象方法

```
00150: static struct super_operations ext2_sops =
           read_inode: ext2_read_inode,
00151:
           write_inode: ext2_write_inode,
00152:
                        ext2_put_inode,
00153:
           put inode:
           delete inode: ext2_delete_inode,
00154:
                        ext2_put_super,
00155:
           put_super:
           write_super: ext2_write_super,
00156:
           statfs:
                        ext2_statfs,
00157:
           remount fs:
                        ext2 remount,
00158:
00159: };
```

❖ 索引节点对象方法

```
00052: struct inode operations ext2_file_inode_operations = {
           truncate:
00053:
                         ext2 truncate,
00054: };
00338: struct inode_operations ext2_dir_inode_operations = {
00339:
            create:
                         ext2_create,
                         ext2_lookup,
            lookup:
00340:
            link:
                     ext2 link,
00341:
            unlink:
                         ext2_unlink.
00342:
            symlink: ext2_symlink,
00343:
00344:
            mkdir:
                         ext2_mkdir,
00345:
            rmdir:
                         ext2 rmdir,
            mknod:
                         ext2 mknod,
00346:
                         ext2 rename,
00347:
            rename:
00348: };
00035: struct inode operations ext2_fast_symlink_inode_operations = {
           readlink: ext2 readlink,
00036:
           follow_link: ext2_follow_link,
00037:
00038: };
```

❖ 文件对象方法

```
00037: /*
00038: * We have mostly NULL's here: the current defaults are ok for
       * the ext2 filesystem.
00039:
00040:
00041: struct file operations ext2_file_operations = {
           llseek:
                         generic_file_llseek,
00042:
00043:
           read:
                         generic_file_read,
                         generic_file_write.
           write:
00044:
           ioctl:
00045:
                         ext2 ioctl.
                         generic_file_mmap,
00046:
           mmap:
                         generic_file_open,
00047:
           open:
           release: ext2_release_file,
00048:
                         ext2 sync file,
           fsync:
00049:
00050: };
00591: struct file_operations ext2_dir_operations = {
00592:
            read:
                          generic_read_dir,
                     ext2_readdir,
            readdir:
00593:
            ioctl:
                          ext2_ioctl,
00594:
            fsync:
                          ext2 sync file,
00595:
                                                       嵌入式系统实验室
00596: };
```

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(五)管理ext2的磁盘空间

- ❖ 存储在磁盘上的文件与用户所"看到"的文件有所不同:
 - >用户感觉,文件在逻辑上是连续的
 - ➤而在磁盘上,存储文件数据的磁盘块可能分散在磁盘 各处
 - ➤用户感觉,文件可能比较大
 - ➤而在磁盘上,由于文件空洞的存在,分配给文件的磁盘空间可能小于用户感觉到的文件大小。

❖ 涉及到如下操作:

- > 创建/删除一个索引节点
- ➤数据块的寻址
- >文件空洞
- ➤分配/释放一个数据块

22

创建/删除一个索引节点

❖创建一个磁盘索引节点

00314: struct inode * ext2_new_inode (const struct inode * dir, int mode)

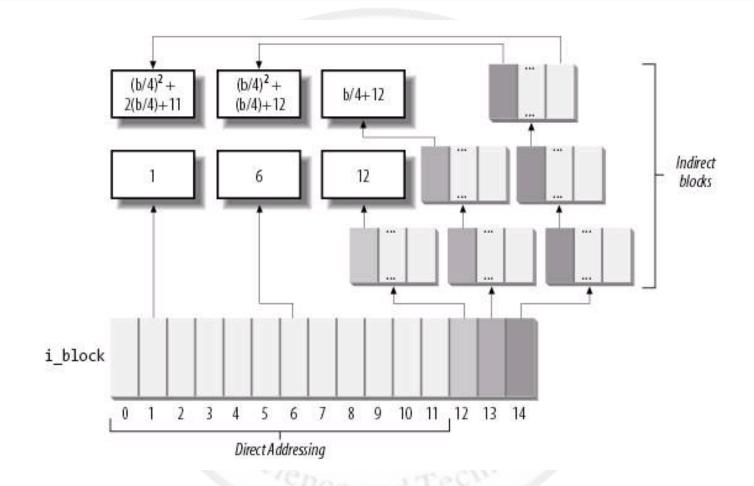
❖删除一个索引节点

```
00133: /*
        * NOTE! When we get the inode, we're the only people
00134:
00135: * that have access to it, and as such there are no
00136: * race conditions we have to worry about. The inode
00137:
        * is not on the hash-lists, and it cannot be reached
       * through the filesystem because the directory entry
00138:
       * has been deleted earlier.
00139:
00140:
00141:
       * HOWEVER: we must make sure that we get no aliases,
00142: * which means that we have to call "clear_inode()"
        * before we mark the inode not in use in the inode
00143:
        * bitmaps. Otherwise a newly created file might use
00144:
00145: * the same inode number (not actually the same pointer
00146: * though), and then we'd have two inodes sharing the
       * same inode number and space on the harddisk.
00147:
00148: */
00149: void ext2 free inode (struct inode * inode)
```

关于数据块的寻址

- ❖ 任何一个常规文件都会包含一系列数据块
- ❖ 文件内块号 vs. 逻辑块号
 - ➤根据数据在文件中的偏移可以计算逻辑块号:
 - 首先计算出文件内块号 = (偏移f-1)/块大小的商 +1
 - 根据索引信息,查询到逻辑块号

混合索引示意图



文件大小限制

Block size	Direct	1-Indirect	2-Indirect	3-Indirect
1,024	12 KB	268 KB	64.26 MB	16.06 GB
2,048	24 KB	1.02 MB	513.02 MB	256.5 GB
4,096	48 KB	4.04 MB	4 GB	~ 4 TB

18 14

关于文件空洞

- * A file hole is a portion of a regular file that contains null characters and is **not stored in any data block** on disk.
- ❖ 这是UNIX文件一直以来都有的一个特性
- ❖ 例如命令:

\$ echo -n "X" | dd of=/tmp/hole bs=1024 seek=6 创建一个大小为 $1024\times6+1$ 字节的文件,这个文件有一个 $1024\times6=6144$ 个字节大小的空洞。只有最后一个字节存放了字母"X"

- ❖ 文件空洞可以节省磁盘空间
- ❖ Ext2通过数据块的动态分配来实现这一点: 当且仅当一个进程要写数据到文件中的时候才真正分配 磁盘块

分配/释放一个数据块

❖ 当一个文件需要新的数据块来存放数据时

```
00494: /*
00495: * Allocation strategy is simple: if we have to allocate something, we will
00496: * have to go the whole way to leaf. So let's do it before attaching anything
00497: * to tree, set linkage between the newborn blocks, write them if sync is
        * required, recheck the path, free and repeat if check fails, otherwise
00498:
00499: * set the last missing link (that will protect us from any truncate-generated
00500: * removals - all blocks on the path are immune now) and possibly force the
00501: * write on the parent block.
        * That has a nice additional property: no special recovery from the failed
00502:
00503: * allocations is needed - we simply release blocks and do not touch anything
00504: * reachable from inode.
00505: */
00506:
00507: static int ext2 get block(struct inode *inode, long iblock, struct buffer head *bh_result, int create)
```

❖ 当一个文件被删除或者被截断时

```
00788: void ext2_truncate (struct inode * inode)

00753: static void ext2_free_branches(struct inode * inode, u32 *p, u32 *q, int depth)

00250: /* Free given blocks, update quota and i_blocks field */
00251: void ext2_free_blocks (struct inode * inode, unsigned long block, LABORATORY 00252: unsigned long count)
```

Thanks!

The end.

