

COMPSCI 340 Operating Systems

Assignment 3 - User space file system Worth 7% final date 9:30pm 15th of October, 2018

Introduction

This assignment is in three parts, the first part introduces you to file systems in user space. You basically follow this as a tutorial. The second part requires you to implement a user space file system which automatically keeps multiple versions of files. The third part is implementing some tools to work with the file versions.

Part 1 - getting started

Do the assignment either on Ubuntu in the labs or on your own machine (virtual machines work too, but NOT the Windows subsystem for Linux). The markers will use the lab image. If you have a very modern Linux distribution you may also have to install Python 2. Linux distributions are gradually transitioning the default Python to Python 3 but fuse.py is still written for version 2.

Download the files fuse.py and versionfs.py from the A3 files section of Canvas into a directory. Assignment Project Exam Help

fuse.py originally came from https://github.com/fusepy/fusepy

versionfs.py is bas https://eduassistpro.glthub.lo/

You will need two terminal windows open: one to rue em and display the work it is doing, and one to work with files from the content one and terminal two. Add We Chat edu_assist_pro

In terminal one create a directory called mount. Then run the program: python versionfs.py mount.

This should cause the creation of another directory called .versiondir. Because this directory name starts with a "." it is invisible in the default working of the ls command; to view the directory you need to use "ls -a".

Any files you create in the mount directory will really be created in the .versiondir directory. Also the versionfs.py program will show what is happening to files as you create them, and use them in the mount directory. You will need to record this information to submit and also to examine to help you do Part 2 of the assignment.

In terminal two (in the same directory as in terminal one) do:

ls -al mount
ls -al .versiondir

From here on all commands should be executed in terminal two. The output you need to collect is in terminal one.

Copy the output in terminal one into a file called A3.txt. Make it clear to the markers which output relates to which section following.

```
1.
echo "one1" > mount/one.txt
2.
cp mount/one.txt mount/two.txt
3.
cat mount/two.txt
4.
cat mount/one.txt mount/two.txt > mount/three.txt
5.
nano mount/three.txt
```

Add and delete some text in the mount/three.txt file.

Then save the file and exit.

Then shut the user space file system down executing the command: fusermount -u mount N.B. You cannot unmount a file system while you are using it.

Check the convents of the version directories and make ture you understand what has happened in the convents of the version directories and make ture you understand what has happened in the convents of the version directories and make ture you understand what has happened in the convents of the version directories and make ture you understand what has happened in the convents of the version directories and make ture you understand what has happened in the convents of the version directories and make ture you understand what has happened in the convents of the version directories and make ture you understand what has happened in the convents of th

Part 2 - the version https://eduassistpro.github.io/

Now you need to modify versionfs.py so that it pr system. The file system will keep copies of files and will allow you to reaccidents.

Sin case of mistakes or accidents.

When you run your modified versionfs.py program all interactions with the mount directory should look normal, i.e. no versions are visible in that directory (even with ls -a). e.g. A file called one.txt that has 5 versions only appears as a single file at mount/one.txt. This means that you will be storing different versions and possibly other information in the .versiondir directory. Hence the commands in versionfs.py will have to filter information from the .versiondir directory to present different information in the mount directory. And actions on the files in the mount directory will have very different results in the .versiondir directory.

To make this happen you need to modify some of the methods in versionfs.py. **You** have to work out which methods need modifying (Part 1 gives you some idea, but there are other methods you will need to modify as well as those used in Part 1).

You also need to work out your own design for storing the file versions. The tutors will give some possible ideas but there is no required technique, as long as it works on Linux in the labs.

Requirements of the versioning system

• Every time a file is saved (you need to work out what this means) with **different contents** from the current version you need to create a new version. This does not mean after every write to the file. There can be several writes before a file is saved. From the marking point of view the only editor which will be used to modify files will be nano. If a file is saved but the contents are the same as before the save do not create a new version.

- There should be a maximum of six versions maintained. If a seventh version is created the oldest version should be removed (or replaced).
- The version file system only needs to keep versions of visible files, i.e. files with file names which do not start with a "."
- The versioning file system only needs to work in the top level of the mount directory i.e. you don't need to ensure it works in subdirectories of the mount directory.
- If a file is deleted from the mount directory, it is unspecified what is to happen to the versions. I leave that up to you to implement any way you wish, but see the question later.
- If files are moved into the mount directory they will start to have versions maintained.
- You do not need to consider links (either hard or soft) to versioned files.

Part 3 - extra versioning tools

In order to use the versioning file system you also need to create some programs to manipulate file versions. You can write these programs in any language installed on Linux in the labs. The programs must be executable. If you write your programs in a compiled language you need to provide both the source code and the executable file for each program to the markers. If you write your programs in a scripting language such as Python you must include the magic number shebang with the SSILO the inducted interpreted left eleginal gaffing source left each program. e.g. for Python you would have as the first line in your programs:

```
#!/usr/bin/env p
This cannot have any https://eduassistpro.github.io/
The executable files sh

directory the versionfs.py file is in. They will set t
their name e.g.:
Add WeChat edu_assist_pro
./shutdownversions
```

The extra programs and how they are to be used:

```
listversions filename
```

Lists the versions of the file called filename. The filename is expected to be the name of a file in the mount directory. e.g. If the file mount/one.txt file has 3 versions then

```
listversions one.txt
should produce
one.txt.1
one.txt.2
one.txt.3
```

The current version **MUST** always be version 1 and the version numbers increase as a version gets older. Even though this command shows the version numbers like this you do not have to name your versions on disk this way.

```
mkcurrent filename version#
```

Make the version# the current version of the file filename.

e.g. to make the current version of mount/one.txt the previous version 3:

```
mkcurrent one.txt 3
```

In this case all versions are moved on by one and a new current version has the same data as the previous version 3. The previous current version becomes version 2 etc. If there was an existing version 6 it is lost and replaced by the previous version 5. You may assume that any version number used does exist (but it would be nicer if you reported an error).

catversion filename version#

Display the contents of the version version# of the file filename on the screen.

e.g. to display the contents of version number 2 of the file mount/one.txt:

cat version one.txt 2

rmversions filename

Permanently removes all versions except the current version of file filename.

e.g.

rmversions one.txt

followed by

listversions one.txt

would show

one.tAssignment Project Exam Help

regardless of ho

Removes all files https://eduassistpro.github.io/

including the base versioning directory .versi

This should also Andr Wre Cuhattedu_assist_

This command will be called by the markers to tidy ev

ing your assignment.

Useful information

Remember to always call fusermount -u mount after you have finished with your file system even before you have implemented shutdownversions. Only call shutdownversions when you really want to clean everything up because it is supposed to remove the .versiondir directory and all files it contains.

Some Python modules (from https://docs.python.org/2/) you may find useful include: os, re, glob, shutil, os.path, filecmp.

Submission

Also answer this question in your A3.txt file.

Discuss the pros and cons of deleting all versions if a file is deleted in the mount directory.

Use the Canvas submission system to submit your assignment. Zip together A3.txt, your versionfs.py. and the source and executable files of the extra commands.

Marking

Part 1

Output from the user space file system.

[1 mark]

Part 2 & Part 3

In order to check the versioning system is running the markers will use the extra tools you provide. All testing will be done from the directory where versionfs.py is run from. This directory is the parent directory of both mount and .versiondir.

Creating a new file makes a single version of the file.

[1 mark]

Modifying that file makes another version. (This can be done up to 6 versions.)

[2 marks]

Any previous version can be made the current version. Commands in the mount directory now work on the new current version.

[2 marks]

The contents Aasys in grante millay edion if event. The transfer track of ect.

[2 marks]

All versions but the cuhttps://eduassistpro.github.io/

shutdownversions works as specified.

Add WeChat edu_assist_pro[1 mark]

Your answer to the question.

[2 marks]

Your name and login appears in all files you submit.

[1 mark]

Hints

To help with debugging you can turn on the Python logging system in versionfs.py. by uncommenting the second to last line in the file. This normally produces lots of output and you may just want to put your own print statements in instead. Debugging messages will be ignored by the markers.

To make this assignment easier it will only be tested positively. i.e. Any command executed by the markers will only be ones that should execute without causing an error.

e.g. You do not need to worry about files not existing, or having the wrong privileges. You do not need to worry about links. You do not need to consider nested directories.

For those of you who have never programmed in Python, feel free to come for help or ask on Piazza. The language itself is simple, but learning the libraries (or modules as they are called in Python) requires time. Google and StackOverflow are really helpful here and you will eventually become confident with the Python documentation https://docs.python.org/2/.

Please let me know of any errors or unclear aspects of this document.

N.B. All submitted work must be your work alone. You may discuss assignments with others but by submitting any work you are claiming you did that work without the contributions of others (except for work you clearly identify as being from another source).

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