操作系统研讨课

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Lecture 6 File System

2018.12.19



Schedule

- Project 5 due
- Examine P2 ~ P5
- Project 6 assignment
 - final project, no final exam for this course

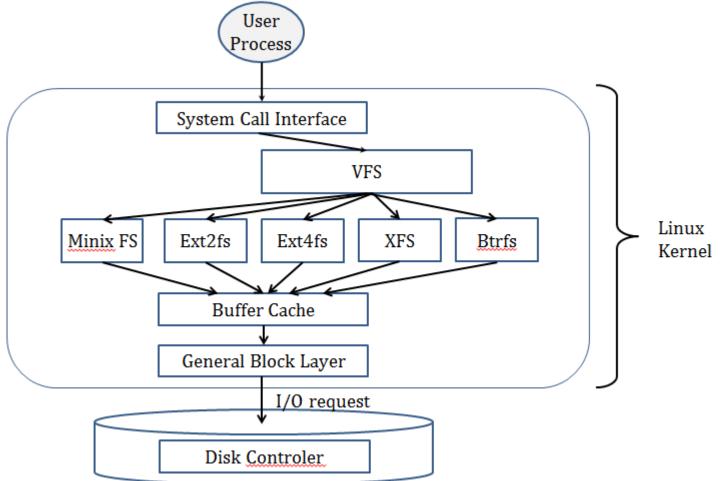


Project 5 Due

- Examining P5
 - If you finish task3, we only test task3.
 - Otherwise, please show your finished task(s) to us

- Requirement
 - Implement a simple file system
 - Disk and File system metadata management
 - Hierarchical directory structure
 - Common file system operations
 - mkfs/mkdir/rmdir/ls/statfs/cd
 - touch/cat/open/read/write/close

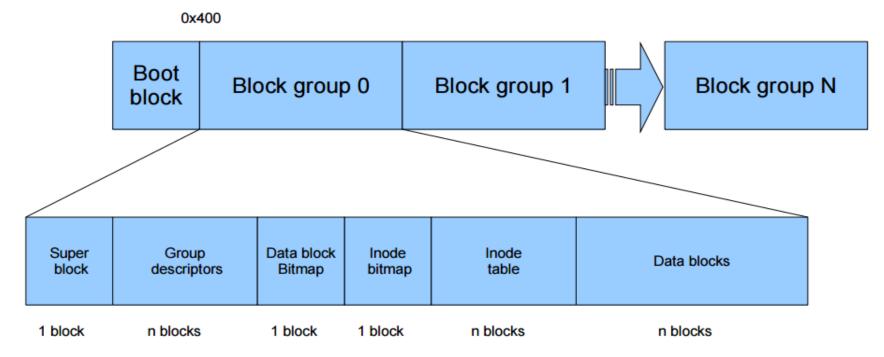
File system





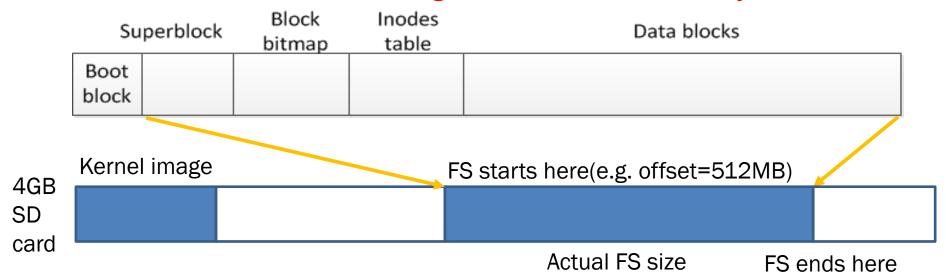
- Disk layout
 - How to manage the disk?

An example: ext2 FS disk layout





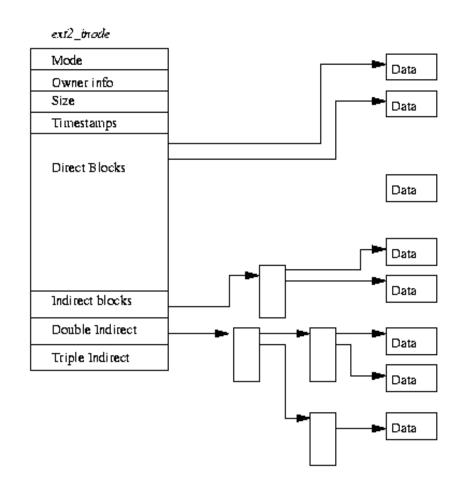
- Disk layout
 - Design your own disk layout
 - Note that
 - It is necessary to leave the space for your kernel image
 - Choose the starting block in SD card for your FS





- Superblock
- Metadata to describe the structure of the file system, e.g.
 - Size
 - Num. of inodes
 - Num. of data blocks
 - Start address of inodes
 - Start address of data blocks
 - Magic number: used to judge an existing FS or not

- Inodes
 - Metadata to describe file/directory
 - Mode
 - Size
 - Timestamps
 - Addresses of data blocks
 - Direct index
 - Indirect index: you need indirect index for bonus





- File descriptor table
 - Keeping information of opening files, e.g.
 - file descriptor number (fd)
 - inode number
 - Availability
 - Current seek position



- FS operations mkfs
 - Write FS metadata, e.g. superblock, block info, inode table etc.
 - Create root directory and file descriptor table
 - Initialize these data structures in memory
 - Note that when mkfs is called, the file system may already be created
 - What to do if file system is already created? Otherwise, what to do?



- FS operations mkfs
 - Note that
 - When the OS kernel starts, the kernel needs to read FS superblock, and initialize its inmemory structure
 - In case of no existing FS, the kernel invokes mkfs to create file system
 - Actually, we combine mkfs and mount operations in one step here



- FS operations statfs
 - Return metadata info of a file system
 - Where to get the metadata info?



- File operations open
 - Open an existing/ a non-existing file
 - Flags indicating the operation mode
 - read_only, write_only, rd_wr
 - Return a file descriptor by a successful call
- File operations close
 - Free file descriptor
 - How to deal with the space occupied by the file?



- File operations
 - mknod(touch): create a file
 - read: read bytes from an open file
 - write: write bytes into an open file



- Directories (dentry)
 - A special file containing list of files and directories
 - Including file name and inode number
 - Always has two entries
 - Current directory "".
 - Parent directory ".."
 - Consider carefully about indexing the contents within dentry (you need this when doing bonus)



- Directories operation mkdir
 - Create a directory
 - Create an entry in parent directory
 - Create two directories "" and "."
 - At least, your file system needs to support two-level directories
- Directories operation rmdir
 - Remove a directory
- Directories operation readdir
 - List all contents within an directory



- Tips on implementing file system
 - Use the SD card as the disk for your file system
 - Pay attention to inode/superblock alignment when writing to disk
 - Pay attention to dealing with manipulating existing files/directories
 - Please reads the guiding book carefully



- Step by step
 - Step1
 - Design and implement mkfs and statfs. Pay attention to various FS metadata, e.g. superblock, inode, file descriptor, block allocation
 - Design and implement directory operations, including mkdir, rmdir, ls, and cd
 - Step 2
 - Design and implement file operations, including touch, cat, open, read, write, and close



- Requirements for design review (40 points)
 - What is the disk layout in your design?
 - What are the structures of your FS metadata, including superblock, inode, dentry, and file descriptor
 - How do you manage all blocks and do block allocation?
 - What to do when initializing a file system?
 - How do you handle path lookup?



- Requirements of developing (60 points)
 - Implement mkfs, statfs, mkdir, rmdir, ls, cd (30)
 - Implement open/mknod/read/write/close (30)



- Bonus 1 (1 points)
 - Implement a few more FS operations, including
 - find
 - rename
 - In (hard link)
 - In –s (symbol link)



- Bonus 2 (1 points)
 - Support large file
 - Use indirect indexing to support a file at least with the size of 256MB



- P6 schedule
 - P6 design review: 26th Dec.
 - P6 due: 9th Jan. 2019
 - 2nd Jan. 2019: No official class



- Make all your modules work together
 - Use P5 to transfer an executable file from your laptop to the card
 - Invoke file system APIs (P6) to write this executable file into SD card. Make sure this file is actually persisted
 - Use shell(P3) to execute ./your-filename to run the test program



- Make all your modules work together
 - When running the test program, you need to parse ELF format(P1), and setup user-space stack(P4), finally spawn(P2) this process

- You are strongly encouraged to implement this bonus if you are interested in system as well as you are available
- Please feel free to ask any questions about this bonus
- Once you finish this bonus, you will get 100 for this whole course

- Big bonus schedule
 - Design review: 26th Dec. (Optional)
 - Due: 18th Jan. 2019



Announcement

- Parts of the grades of Project 1 ~
 Project 4 are available now, the rest will be released in coming weeks
 - Please contact me if there is any question about your grades

Announcement

- We have several research projects related to operating system, storage system, distributed system in Institute of Computing Technology.
 - Any student who wants to involve a research project when you are available, please feel free to contact me.