

CSc 360: Operating Systems (Fall 2018)

Assignment 3: A Simple File System (SFS)

Due Date: Dec.3, 2018

1 Introduction

In this assignment, you will implement utilities that perform operations on a simple file system, FAT12, used by MS-DOS.

1.1 Sample File Systems

You will be given a file system image: `disk.IMA` for self-testing, but your submission may be tested against other disk images following the same specification.

You should get comfortable examining the raw, binary data in the file system images using the program `xxd`.

2 Requirements

2.1 Part I

In part I, you will write a program that displays information about the file system. In order to complete part I, you will need to understand the file system structure of MS-DOS, including FAT Partition Boot Sector, FAT File Allocation Table, FAT Root Folder, FAT Folder Structure, and so on.

For example, your program for part I will be invoked as follows:

```
./diskinfo disk.IMA
```

Your output should include the following information:

OS Name:

Label of the disk:

Total size of the disk:

Free size of the disk:

=====

The number of files in the disk (including all files in the root directory and files in all subdirectories)

=====

Number of FAT copies:

Sectors per FAT:

Note 1: when you list the total number of files in the disk, a subdirectory name is not considered as a normal file name and thus should not be counted.

Note 2: For a directory entry, if the field of “First Logical Cluster” is 0 or 1, then this directory entry should not be counted.

Note 3: Total size of the disk = total sector count * bytes per sector

Note 4: Free size of the disk = total number of sectors that are unused (i.e., 0x000 in an FAT entry means unused) * bytes per sector. Remember that the first two entries in FAT are reserved.

2.2 Part II

In part II, you will write a program, with the routines already implemented for part I, that displays the contents of the **root** directory and all sub-directories (possibly multi-layers) in the file system.

Your program for part II will be invoked as follows:

```
./disklist disk.IMA
```

Starting from the **root** directory, the directory listing should be **formatted** as follows:

- Directory Name, followed by a line break, followed by “=====”, followed by a line break.
- List of files or subdirectories:
 - The first column will contain:
 - * **F** for regular files, or
 - * **D** for directories;
 - followed by a single space
 - then 10 characters to show the file size in bytes, followed by a single space
 - then 20 characters for the file name, followed by a single space
 - then the file creation date and creation time.
 - then a line break.

Note: For a directory entry, if the field of “First Logical Cluster” is 0 or 1, then this directory entry should be skipped and not listed.

2.3 Part III

In part III, you will write a program that copies a file from the file system to the current directory in Linux. If the specified file cannot be found in the file system, you should output the message **File not found.** and exit.

Note: In order to find a file in the file system, the root directory and all subdirectories (possibly multi-layers) should be searched.

Your program for part III will be invoked as follows:

```
./diskget disk.IMA ANS1.PDF
```

If your code runs correctly, ANS1.PDF should be copied to your current Linux directory, and you should be able to read the content of ANS1.PDF.

2.4 Part IV

You will write a program that copies a file from the current Linux directory into *specified directory* (i.e., the root directory or a subdirectory) of the file system. If the specified file is not found, you should output the message **File not found.** and exit. If the specified directory is not found in the file system, you should output the message **The directory not found.** and exit. If the file system does not have enough free space to store the file, you should output the message **No enough free space in the disk image.** and exit.

Your program will be invoked as follows:

```
./diskput disk.IMA \subdir1\subdir2\foo.txt
```

where **subdir1** is a sub-directory of the root directory and **subdir2** is a sub-directory of **subdir1**, and **foo.txt** is the file name. If no specified directory is given, then the file is copied to the root directory of the file system, e.g.,

```
./diskput disk.IMA foo.txt
```

will copy **foo.txt** to the root directory of the file system.

Note that a correct execution should update FAT and related allocation information in disk.IMA accordingly. To validate, you can use **diskget** implemented in Part III to check if you can correctly read **foo.txt** from the file system.

3 File System Specification

The specification of FAT12 and related information could be found in Connex -i Resources.

4 Byte Ordering

Different hardware architectures store multi-byte data (like integers) in different orders. Consider the large integer: 0xDEADBEEF

On the Intel architecture (Little Endian), it would be stored in memory as:

EF BE AD DE

On the PowerPC (Big Endian), it would be stored in memory as:

DE AD BE EF

Since the FAT was developed for IBM PC machines, the data storage is in Little Endian format, i.e. the least significant byte is placed in the lowest address. This will mean that you have to convert all your integer values to Little Endian format before writing them to disk.

5 Submission Requirements

What to hand in: You need to hand in a `.tar.gz` file containing all your source code, `readme.txt`, and a Makefile that produces the executables (i.e., `diskinfo`, `disklist`, `diskget`, and `diskput`).

The file is submitted through connex.csc.uvic.ca site.

6 Marking Scheme

We will mark your code submission based on correct functionality and code quality.

6.1 Functionality

1. Your programs must correctly output the required information in Part I, II, and III. One sample disk image is provided to you for self-learning and self-testing. Nevertheless, your code may be tested with other disk images of the same file system. We will not test your code with a damaged disk image. We will not disclose all test files before the final submission. This is very common in software engineering.
2. You are required to catch return errors of important function calls, especially when a return error may result in the logic error or malfunctioning of your program.

6.2 Code Quality

We cannot specify completely the coding style that we would like to see but it includes the following:

1. Proper decomposition of a program into subroutines (and multiple source code files when necessary)—A 1000 line C program as a single routine would fail this criterion.
2. Comment—judiciously, but not profusely. Comments also serve to help a marker, in addition to yourself. To further elaborate:
 - (a) Your favorite quote from Star Wars or Douglas Adams' Hitch-hiker's Guide to the Galaxy does not count as comments. In fact, they simply count as anti-comments, and will result in a loss of marks.
 - (b) Comment your code in English. It is the official language of this university.
3. Proper variable names—`leia` is not a good variable name, it never was and never will be.
4. Small number of global variables, if any. Most programs need a very small number of global variables, if any. (If you have a global variable named `temp`, think again.)
5. **The return values from all system calls and function calls listed in the assignment specification should be checked and all values should be dealt with appropriately.**

100 6.3 Detailed Test Plan

101 The detailed test plan for the code submission is as follows.

102

Components	Weight
Make file	5
diskinfo	15
disklist	20
diskget	25
diskput	30
Readme	5
Total Weight	100

103 7 Warning

- 104 1. You are required to use C. Any other language is **not acceptable**.
- 105 2. Your code should output the required information specified in Parts I, II, III, and IV. Failing to do so will
- 106 result in the deduction of scores.
- 107 3. You should use the server *linux.csc.uvic.ca* to test your work.

108 8 Plagiarism

109 This assignment is to be done individually. You are encouraged to discuss the design of the solution and the FAT 12

110 specification with your classmates, but each student must implement their own assignment.