Lab 4

思考题

Thinking 5.1

- 1. 访问内核时错误地读取到设备内容。
- 2. 外设可能被随时更新,通过 cache 会访问到落后内容。

Thinking 5.2

- BY2BLOCK / BY2FILE = 16 个文件控制块。
- NINDIRECT $\times 16 = 16 \mathrm{K}$ 个文件
- NINDIRECT \times BY2BLOCK $=4 \mathrm{M}_{ullet}$

Thinking 5.3

```
/* Maximum disk size we can handle (1GB) */
#define DISKMAX 0x40000000
```

为1GB

Thinking 5.4

大部分都带有注释,无注释的部分也都容易理解。

```
// fs/serv.h
#define PTE_DIRTY 0x0002 // file system block cache is dirty
/* IDE disk number to look on for our file system */
#define DISKNO 1
#define BY2SECT 512
                          /* Bytes per disk sector */
#define SECT2BLK (BY2BLK / BY2SECT) /* sectors to a block */
// 主要用于读写磁盘
/* Disk block n, when in memory, is mapped into the file system
* server's address space at DISKMAP+(n*BY2BLK). */
#define DISKMAP 0x10000000
/* Maximum disk size we can handle (1GB) */
#define DISKMAX 0x40000000
// user/include/fs.h
// File nodes (both in-memory and on-disk)
// Bytes per file system block - same as page size
#define BY2BLK BY2PG // 磁盘块大小
#define BIT2BLK (BY2BLK * 8)
```

```
// Maximum size of a filename (a single path component), including null
#define MAXNAMELEN 128
// Maximum size of a complete pathname, including null
#define MAXPATHLEN 1024
// Number of (direct) block pointers in a File descriptor
#define NDIRECT 10
#define NINDIRECT (BY2BLK / 4)
// 直接与间接指针
#define MAXFILESIZE (NINDIRECT * BY2BLK)
#define BY2FILE 256
#define FILE2BLK (BY2BLK / sizeof(struct File))
// File types
#define FTYPE_REG 0 // Regular file
#define FTYPE_DIR 1 // Directory
// File system super-block (both in-memory and on-disk)
#define FS_MAGIC 0x68286097 // 历史久远
```

Thinking 5.5

会。

编写代码如下:

```
int main()
   int fd, r;
    char buf[512];
    fd = open("/motd", O_RDONLY);
    switch (r = fork()) {
    case -1:
        user_panic("fork error");
    case 0:
        if ((r = read(fd, buf, 10)) != 10) {
            user_panic("read error: %d", r);
        }
        printf("child's buf: %s\n", buf);
        break;
    default:
        wait(r);
        if ((r = read(fd, buf, 10)) != 10) {
            user_panic("read error: %d", r);
        }
        printf("father's buf: %s\n", buf);
        break;
    return 0;
}
```

文件内容如下:

```
This is /motd, the message of the day.

Welcome to the MOS kernel, now with a file system!
```

输出如下:

```
$ fstest.b
child's buf: This is /m
[00003805] destroying 00003805
[00003805] free env 00003805
i am killed ...
father's buf: otd, the m
[00003004] destroying 00003004
[00003004] free env 00003004
i am killed ...
[00002803] destroying 00002803
[00002803] free env 00002803
i am killed ...
```

可见父子进程共享文件描述符和定位指针。

Thinking 5.6

File 结构体包含了文件的基本信息,对应磁盘上的物理实体。

Fd 结构体为文件描述符,仅为内存数据。

```
struct Fd {
    u_int fd_dev_id; // 设备 id
    u_int fd_offset; // 偏移量
    u_int fd_omode; // 打开模式
};
```

Filefd 结构体包含文件描述符和文件,对应了磁盘的物理实体,也包含内存数据。

Thinking 5.7

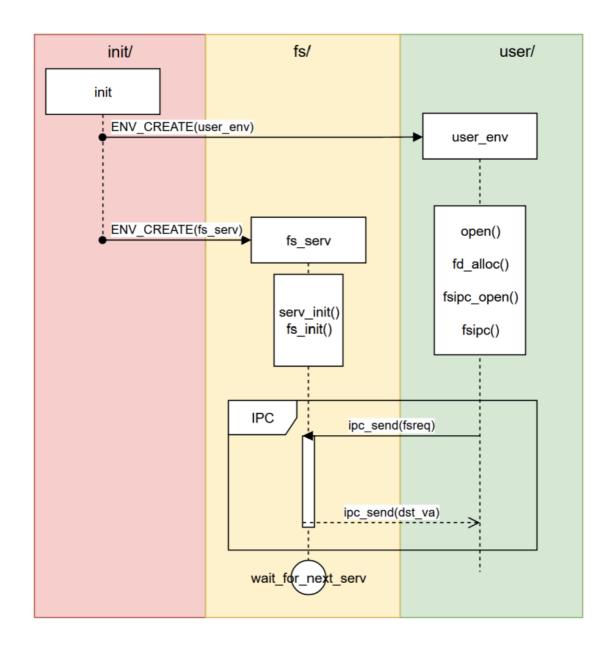
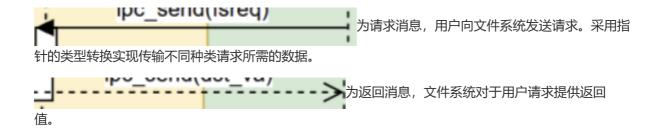


图 5.7: 文件系统服务时序图



难点分析

主要难点在文件系统结构的理解,分 user 部分与 serv 部分分别梳理会简单很多。

实验体会

Lab5 课上与课下内容均较为简单,但仅完成课下填空无法建立起对文件系统的认知。在梳理后对文件理解仍有不足,课上将 fd 号与文件 id 混淆,导致出现问题,所幸得以解决。