# Operating Systems CSCI 5806

Spring Semester 2025 — CRN 22968

## Term Project — Step 3 — Low-Level Ext2 Access

Target completion date: Friday, February 24, 2025

#### Goals

- Provide functions to provide low-level access to an ext2 file system contained within a VDI file.
- Create a structure or class to contain the data necessary to implement these functions.

#### **Details**

In this step, we bridge the gap between "raw" data — disk partitions and byte / sector-level access — and "structured" data — file system-level access.

For convenience, you will still want two functions to open and close the file and a structure to hold necessary information. The functions are:

- struct Ext2File \*open(char \*fn)
  - Use the partition-level open ( ) function to open the given VDI file. Access the partition table and look for the first partition whose type is 0x83, which indicates a Linux filesystem. Use that partition.
- void close(struct Ext2File \*f)

  Close the file whose pointer is given. Deallocate any dynamically created memory regions.

Low-level ext2 access involves three structures — blocks, superblocks and block group descriptors.

#### **Blocks**

All space in an ext2 partition is divided into fixed-size blocks. The size of the blocks is determined by the superblock. With one exception, all disk access is performed by reading or writing entire blocks. To that end, you will need two block access functions:

bool fetchBlock(struct Ext2File \*f,uint32\_t blockNum, void \*buf)

Read the given block number from the file system into the buffer. Return true if successful, false if the read fails.

bool writeBlock(struct Ext2File \*f,uint32\_t blockNum, void \*buf)

Write the buffer to the given block in the file system. Return true if successful, false if the write fails.

There is one slight quirk in how the disk space is laid out; the main superblock (see next section) is always located in block zero. However, in a 1KB file system, that is the second physical 1KB block of space. The s\_first\_data\_block field in the superblock indicates how many blocks to skip over to access block zero. The field is always 1 for 1KB file systems and 0 for all other block sizes.

## Superblocks

The superblock is the main data structure in a UNIX file system. A good description of the structure can be found at https://www.nongnu.org/ext2-doc/ext2.html.

The main superblock is always located at an offset of 1024 bytes from the start of the disk partition, regardless of block size. Backup copies of the superblock are stored at various locations throughout the partition (see next section), always at the beginning of a block. You should read the main superblock and store it in the structure you create for this step.

There are two important values that the superblock does not directly contain, but need to be calculated from values in the superblock. The first value is the file system's block size. It is derived from the  $s_log_block_size$  field:  $b = 1024 \cdot 2^{s_log_block_size}$ . The second value is the number of block groups, derived from the  $s_block_size$  and  $s_block_size$ . The second value is the number of block groups, derived from the  $s_block_size$  and  $s_block_size$ . Calculate these values and store them in the structure you create for this step.

You should write two functions for superblock access:

- bool fetchSuperblock(struct Ext2File \*f,uint32\_t blockNum, struct Ext2Superblock \*sb)
  - Read the superblock found in the given block number from the file system into the buffer. Return true for success, false for failure.
- bool writeSuperblock(struct Ext2File \*f,uint32\_t blockNum, struct Ext2Superblock \*sb)

Write the superblock to the given block. Return true for success, false for failure.

For these, use partition-level lseek(), read() and write() to access the main superblock in block 0; use fetchBlock() and writeBlock() to access other copies of the superblock. Verify that you have read a valid superblock by checking the s\_magic field, it should be 0xef53.

## Block Groups and Their Descriptors

Blocks are split into block groups; groups act as a crude form of low-level disk access optimization, as the system typically tries to place all of the data blocks for one file in one block group. Each block group contains the following items:

- A copy of the superblock, if the block group number is 0, 1 or a power of 3, 5 or 7. This is always contained in the first block of the group.
- A copy of the *block group descriptor table*, an array of block group descriptors. This array begins in the second block of the group and has as many blocks as necessary to hold the table. The table is stored contiguously (no gaps between entries). Copies are stored in the same groups that have superblock copies.
- A single block containing a bitmap of used and unused blocks in the group.

- A single block containing a bitmap of used and unused inodes in the group.
- A portion of the inode array.
- Data blocks.

A block group descriptor is a small structure that contains the block numbers of a group's bitmaps and the first block of the inode table, along with the number of unused blocks and inodes. See the link in the previous section for information about this structure.

You will need to read the main copy of the descriptor table and store it in the structure you create for this step. Since the table size is unknown until calculating the number of block groups, you will have to allocate the table space dynamically.

To access the table, implement these two functions:

- bool fetchBGDT(struct Ext2File \*f,uint32\_t blockNum,struct Ext2BlockGroupDescriptor \*bgdt)
  - Read the block group descriptor table that begins at the given block number. Store the table in the array pointed to by **bgdt**. Return true for success, false for failure.
- bool writeBGDT(struct Ext2File \*f,uint32\_t blockNum,struct Ext2BlockGroupDescriptor \*bgdt)

Write the block group descriptor table to the file system starting at the given block number. Return true for success, false for failure.

#### Other Functions

You will probably want a function to display a superblock with the fields labeled and in text form and a function to display the values in the block group descriptor table. The following examples illustrate my version of these.

### Example 1

This is the output from my step 3 program, on the fixed VDI file with 1KB blocks. It shows the superblock in readable form, then in byte form and then shows the block group descriptor table.

```
Superblock from block 0
Superblock contents:
Number of inodes: 32512
Number of blocks: 130048
Number of reserved blocks: 6502
Number of free blocks: 21487
Number of free inodes: 32175
First data block: 1
Log block size: 0 (1024)
Log fragment size: 0 (1024)
Blocks per group: 8192
Fragments per group: 8192
Inodes per group: 2032
Last mount time: Mon Jan 18 14:28:11 2021
Last write time: Mon Jan 18 14:30:29 2021
Mount count: 2
Max mount count: 65535
Magic number: 0xef53
State: 1
Error processing: 1
Revision level: 1.0
Last system check: Mon Jan 18 14:09:50 2021
Check interval: 0
OS creator: 0
Default reserve UID: 0
Default reserve GID: 0
First inode number: 11
Inode size: 128
Block group number: 0
Feature compatibility bits: 0x00000038
Feature incompatibility bits: 0x00000002
Feature read/only compatibility bits: 0x00000003
UUID: e4fbffca-0066-4bc1-abd9-09c867496c95
Volume name: []
Last mount point: [/media/csis/e4fbffca-0066-4bc1-abd9-09c867496c95]
Algorithm bitmap: 0x00000000
Number of blocks to preallocate: 0
Number of blocks to preallocate for directories: 0
Journal UUID: e4fbffca-0066-4bc1-abd9-09c867496c95
Journal inode number: 0
Journal device number: 0
Journal last orphan inode number: 0
Default hash version: 1
Default mount option bitmap: 0x0000000c
First meta block group: 0
```

Raw bytes from block 0 superblock:

```
Offset: 0x0
 00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 0a 0b 0c 0d 0e 0f 0...4...8...c...
+----+
00|00 7f 00 00 00 fc 01 00 66 19 00 00 ef 53 00 00|00|
20 00 20 00 00 00 20 00 00 f0 07 00 00 4b e1 05 60 20
30 d5 e1 05 60 02 00 ff ff 53 ef 01 00 01 00 00 00 30 d
                         S
40|fe dc 05 60 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 01 00 00 00|40|
60|02 00 00 00 03 00 00 00 e4 fb ff ca 00 66 4b c1|60|
                           fΚ
70 ab d9 09 c8 67 49 6c 95 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 170 l
                        gIl
80 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 2f 6d 65 64 69 61 2f 63 80
90|73 69 73 2f 65 34 66 62 66 66 63 61 2d 30 30 36|90|sis/e4fbffca-006
a0|36 2d 34 62 63 31 2d 61 62 64 39 2d 30 39 63 38|a0|6-4bc1-abd9-09c8
b0|36 37 34 39 36 63 39 35 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00|b0|67496c95
e0|00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 f4 71 bd c6|e0|
f0|0e de 42 c6 b3 c2 8f 19 91 28 e8 78 01 00 00 00|f0| B
                          ( x
·-----+ +------
Offset: 0x100
 00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 0a 0b 0c 0d 0e 0f 0...4...8...c...
+-----+
00|0c 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 fe dc 05 60 00 00 00 00|00|
70 | 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 91 92 01 00 00 00 00 00 | 70 |
·----+ +-
Offset: 0x200
 00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 0a 0b 0c 0d 0e 0f 0...4...8...c...
+------
```

```
+----+ +
Offset: 0x300
00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 0a 0b 0c 0d 0e 0f
   0...4...8...c...
+----+
+----+ +
```

Block group descriptor table: Block Block Inode Inode Free Free Used Number Bitmap Bitmap Table Blocks Inodes Dirs

0	259	260	261	1520	2019	2
1	8451	8452	8453	1534	2032	0
2	16385	16386	16387	1997	1904	34
3	24835	24836	24837	2871	1836	60
4	32769	32770	32771	768	2032	0
5	41219	41220	41221	1534	2032	0
6	49153	49154	49155	1791	2032	0
7	57603	57604	57605	1279	2032	0
8	65537	65538	65539	0	2032	0
9	73987	73988	73989	1534	2032	0
10	81921	81922	81923	256	2032	0
11	90113	90114	90115	1024	2032	0
12	98305	98306	98307	772	2032	0
13	106497	106498	106499	1792	2032	0
14	114689	114690	114691	1792	2032	0
15	122881	122882	122883	1023	2032	0

## Example 2

Same output from the dynamic-allocation VDI file with 2KB block size.

```
Superblock from block 0
Superblock contents:
Number of inodes: 32512
Number of blocks: 65024
Number of reserved blocks: 3251
Number of free blocks: 11263
Number of free inodes: 32175
First data block: 0
Log block size: 1 (2048)
Log fragment size: 1 (2048)
Blocks per group: 16384
Fragments per group: 16384
Inodes per group: 8128
Last mount time: Mon Jan 18 14:27:58 2021
Last write time: Mon Jan 18 14:30:29 2021
Mount count: 2
Max mount count: 65535
Magic number: 0xef53
State: 1
Error processing: 1
Revision level: 1.0
Last system check: Mon Jan 18 14:12:51 2021
Check interval: 0
OS creator: 0
Default reserve UTD: 0
Default reserve GID: 0
First inode number: 11
Inode size: 128
Block group number: 0
Feature compatibility bits: 0x00000038
Feature incompatibility bits: 0x00000002
Feature read/only compatibility bits: 0x00000003
UUID: 892a4485-0985-4cce-9b9a-29f238151c3a
Volume name: []
Last mount point: [/media/csis/892a4485-0985-4cce-9b9a-29f238151c3a]
Algorithm bitmap: 0x00000000
Number of blocks to preallocate: 0
Number of blocks to preallocate for directories: 0
Journal UUID: 892a4485-0985-4cce-9b9a-29f238151c3a
Journal inode number: 0
Journal device number: 0
Journal last orphan inode number: 0
Default hash version: 1
Default mount option bitmap: 0x0000000c
First meta block group: 0
Raw bytes from block 0 superblock:
```

Offset: 0x0

```
00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 0a 0b 0c 0d 0e 0f 0...4...8...c...
+----+ +----+
00|00 7f 00 00 00 fe 00 00 b3 0c 00 00 ff 2b 00 00|00|
20|00 40 00 00 00 40 00 00 c0 1f 00 00 3e e1 05 60|20| @ @
30 d5 e1 05 60 02 00 ff ff 53 ef 01 00 01 00 00 00 30 'S
40|b3 dd 05 60 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 01 00 00 00|40|
50 00 00 00 00 0b 00 00 00 80 00 00 38 00 00 00 50 |
60|02 00 00 00 03 00 00 00 89 2a 44 85 09 85 4c ce|60|
70|9b 9a 29 f2 38 15 1c 3a 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 |70| ) 8 :
80|00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 2f 6d 65 64 69 61 2f 63|80| /media/c
90|73 69 73 2f 38 39 32 61 34 34 38 35 2d 30 39 38|90|sis/892a4485-098
a0|35 2d 34 63 63 65 2d 39 62 39 61 2d 32 39 66 32|a0|5-4cce-9b9a-29f2
b0|33 38 31 35 31 63 33 61 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00|b0|38151c3a
e0|00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 22 94 4b f3|e0|
f0|cc d3 41 69 9b 2d 95 81 15 e2 6c 6d 01 00 00 00|f0| Ai - lm
Offset: 0x100
 00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 0a 0b 0c 0d 0e 0f 0...4...8...c...
+----+ +----+
00|0c 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 b3 dd 05 60 00 00 00 00|00|
70 0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 22 93 01 00 00 00 00 00 70
Offset: 0x200
 00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 0a 0b 0c 0d 0e 0f
                     0...4...8...c...
+----+
```

```
Offset: 0x300
00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 0a 0b 0c 0d 0e 0f
         0...4...8...c...
+----+ +----+
+----+ +----+
Block group descriptor table:
Block Block Inode Inode Free Free Used
Number Bitmap Bitmap Table Blocks Inodes Dirs
65
   66
   67
     4025
      8115
1 16449 16450 16451
     2691
      7804
       94
2 32768 32769 32770
```

Additional examples are in the step 3 log file in the repository. Those examples also display all copies of the superblock and block group descriptor tables for all six test files.

8128

8128

0

1538

3009

49217 49218 49219