

# File systems

Aaryan, CO21BTECH11001

## Part 1:

`$ echo > a1`

Output:

```
$ echo x > a1
Inside ialloc
log_write 34
Inside iupdate
log_write 34
Inside writei
log_write 59
Inside balloc
log_write 58
Inside bzero
log_write 644
Inside writei
log_write 644
Inside iupdate
log_write 34
Inside writei
log_write 644
Inside iupdate
log_write 34
```

This command creates a new file `a1` in the directory.

- To create a new file, an inode needs to be created, which is done by the `ialloc` function.
- `iupdate` function updates the inode.
- `iwrite` function writes data on the inode. In this case, null is written in `a1`.

`$ echo x > a1`

Output:

```
$ echo x > a1
Inside balloc
log_write 58
Inside bzero
log_write 644
Inside writei
log_write 644
Inside iupdate
log_write 34
Inside writei
log_write 644
Inside iupdate
log_write 34
```

This command writes the data “x” inside `a1`

- `balloc` function allocates a new data block in the disk. It assigns the block 58 in the superblock to the file.
- `bzero` function zeros out the data present in the allocated block (block 644) so that new data can be written to the block.
- The data “x” is written to the block using `writei` function and the file (inode) is updated using `iupdate`.

`$ echo xxx > a1`

Output:

```
$ echo xxx > a1
Inside writei
log_write 644
Inside writei
log_write 644
Inside writei
log_write 644
Inside iupdate
log_write 34
Inside writei
log_write 644
Inside iupdate
log_write 34
```

This command writes the data “xxx” inside a1.

- In block 644, data is written one by one. Therefore, `writei` is called 3 times to write 3 x’s in file
- File is updated.

`$ rm a1`

Output:

```
$ rm a1
Inside writei
log_write 59
Inside iupdate
log_write 34
Inside bfree
log_write 58
Inside iupdate
log_write 34
Inside iupdate
log_write 34
```

This command removes file a1 from the file system.

- The function `bfree` frees the data blocks allocated to the file a1.
- Updates are done after `bfree`.

```
$ echo y > a2
```

Output:

```
$ echo y > a2
Inside ialloc
log_write 34
Inside iupdate
log_write 34
Inside writei
log_write 59
Inside balloc
log_write 58
Inside bzero
log_write 644
Inside writei
log_write 644
Inside iupdate
log_write 34
Inside writei
log_write 644
Inside iupdate
log_write 34
```

This command creates a new file a2 and writes the data “y” in the file.

- A new inode is created using the ialloc function.
- Data block is allocated and the data “y” is written on it using writei function.
- Inode is updated

## Part 2:

```
$ echo x > a1
```

```
$ echo y > a2
```

```
$ echo z > a3
```

Output:

|  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
| <pre>\$ echo x &gt; a1 Inside ialloc log_write 34 Inside iupdate log_write 34 Inside writei log_write 59 Inside balloc log_write 58 Inside bzero log_write 644 Inside writei log_write 644 Inside iupdate log_write 34 Inside writei log_write 644 Inside iupdate log_write 34</pre> | <pre>\$ echo y &gt; a2 Inside ialloc log_write 34 Inside iupdate log_write 34 Inside writei log_write 59 Inside balloc log_write 58 Inside bzero log_write 645 Inside writei log_write 645 Inside iupdate log_write 34 Inside writei log_write 645 Inside iupdate log_write 34</pre> | <pre>\$ echo z &gt; a3 Inside ialloc log_write 34 Inside iupdate log_write 34 Inside writei log_write 59 Inside balloc log_write 58 Inside bzero log_write 646 Inside writei log_write 646 Inside iupdate log_write 34 Inside writei log_write 646 Inside iupdate log_write 34</pre> |
|--|--|--|

- All inodes are allocated in the same block (34). This is because files are too small in size that they can be fitted in the same block.
- The data written in file i.e. “x”, “y” and “z” are written in different blocks (644, 645, 646).