Project 6 File System 设计文档

中国科学院大学 陈灿宇 2019.1.24

1 文件系统初始化设计

(1) 请阐述你设计的文件系统对磁盘的布局 (可以使用图例表示),包括从磁盘哪个位置开始,superblock, inode map, block/sector map, inode table 以及数据区各自占用的磁盘空间大小

```
/*
1
2
       * SD card file system for OS seminar
3
       * This filesystem looks like this:
       * FS size : 1GB
4
       * 1 Block : 4KB, total Blocks : 256K
5
6
       * 1 Inode : 128B
7
       * Inode Bitmap size : 8K / 8 * 1B= 1KB
       * Block Bitmap size : 256K / 8 * 1B= 32KB
9
       * FS_START_SD_OFFSET = 0x20000000, //512MB
       * FS_MAGIC_NUMBER = 0x2e575159,
10
11
12
       * | Superblock
                       | Block Bitmap | Inode Bitmap | Inode Table
                                                                          Blocks
13
       * | 1 Block 4KB | 8 Blocks 32KB | 1 Block 4KB | 256 Blocks 1MB | Others
14
       */
15
```

- (2) 请列出你设计的 superblock 和 inode 数据结构,并阐明各项含义。请说明你设计的文件系统能支持的最大文件大小,最多文件数目,以及单个目录下能支持的最多文件/子目录数目。
 - superblock

```
1
       typedef struct superblock {
           uint32_t s_disk_size;
                                                 //磁盘总容量
3
           uint32_t s_block_size;
                                                 //block 大 小
4
           uint32_t s_magic;
                                                 //魔数(0x2e575159)
5
                                                 //磁盘总 inode 数
6
           uint32_t s_total_inodes_cnt;
                                                 //磁盘总 block 数
           uint32_t s_total_blocks_cnt;
                                                 //磁盘空闲 inode 数
8
           uint32_t s_free_inode_cnt;
9
                                                 //磁盘空闲 block 数
           uint32_t s_free_blocks_cnt;
10
11
           uint32_t s_blockbmp_block_index;
                                                 //Block Bitmap起始 block
12
           uint32_t s_inodebmp_block_index;
                                                 //Inode Bitmap起始 block
13
                                                 //Inode Table起始 block
           uint32_t s_inodetable_block_index;
14
           uint32_t s_data_block_index;
                                                 //data Blocks起始 block
15
```

• inode

```
1
       typedef struct inode {
2
                                                 //文件类型和权限信息
          uint16_t i_fmode;
3
                                                 //硬链接数量
          uint16_t i_links_cnt;
4
                                                 //文件大小
5
          uint32_t i_fsize;
                                                 //目录内文件数(不含.和..)
6
          uint32_t i_fnum;
7
          uint32_t i_atime;
                                                 //最后访问时间
          uint32_t i_ctime;
                                                 //元数据最后修改时间
9
10
          uint32_t i_mtime;
                                                 //文件最后修改时间
11
12
          uint32_t i_direct_table[MAX_DIRECT_NUM]; //直接block指针
13
                                                 //1级指针block指针
          uint32_t i_indirect_block_1_ptr;
                                                 //2级指针block指针
14
          uint32_t i_indirect_block_2_ptr;
15
          uint32_t i_indirect_block_3_ptr;
                                                 //3级指针block指针
16
17
                                                 //inode number
          uint32_t i_num;
18
19
          uint32_t padding[10];
20
       } inode_t; //size: 32*sizeof(int) -> 128Byte
```

• 支持信息

block map 采用 12 个直接指针、1 个 1 级指针、1 个 2 级指针和 1 个 3 级指针,支持的单个最大文件大小为 4402345721856 B(约 4100 GB); 最多支持 65536 个文件 (包含目录); 单个目录下能支持的最多文件 (包含目录) 为 17196662976 个。

• 块分配策略

将块的分配情况以 bitmap 的形式存于内存中,同时同步到持久化介质中,查找空闲数据块时从 头开始搜索 (后续版本可以随机化);新建目录时分配 1 个空闲数据块 (存放. 和..),新建文件时 不分配数据块,实际写入时按需求分配数据块。

(3) 设计或实现过程中遇到的问题和得到的经验(如果有的话可以写下来,不是必需项)

2 文件操作设计

(1)请说明创建一个文件所涉及的元数据新增和修改操作,例如需要新增哪些元数据,需要修改哪些 元数据

需要找到一个空的 inode 存放文件的相关信息,需要添加的信息包括文件类型和权限信息、硬链接数量、文件大小、目录内文件数 (不含. 和..) 、最后访问时间、元数据最后修改时间、文件最后修改时间、直接 block 指针、1 级指针 block 指针、2 级指针 block 指针、3 级指针 block 指针、inode number。

```
1 int do_touch(char *name, mode_t mode)
2
3
4
       free_inum = find_free_inode();
5
        set_inode_bmp(free_inum);
6
        sync_to_disk_inode_bmp();
7
8
       new_inode.i_fmode = S_IFREG | mode;
9
       new_inode.i_links_cnt = 1;
10
       new_inode.i_fsize = 0;
11
       new_inode.i_fnum = 0;
12
       new_inode.i_atime = get_ticks();
13
       new_inode.i_ctime = get_ticks();
14
       new_inode.i_mtime = get_ticks();
       bzero(new_inode.i_direct_table, MAX_DIRECT_NUM*sizeof(uint32_t));
15
       new_inode.i_indirect_block_1_ptr = NULL;
16
       new_inode.i_indirect_block_2_ptr = NULL;
17
18
       new_inode.i_indirect_block_3_ptr = NULL;
19
       new_inode.i_num = free_inum;
20
        bzero(new_inode.padding, 10*sizeof(uint32_t));
21
        sync_to_disk_inode(&new_inode);
22
23
   }
```

然后需要将该文件的文件名和 inum 写入该文件的父目录,同时修改父目录的 inode 的文件大小 i_fsize,目录内文件数(不含.和..)i_fnum 信息。

```
static int write_dentry(inode_t* inode_ptr, uint32_t dnum, dentry_t* dentry_ptr)
   {
2
3
       if(get_block_index_in_dir(inode_ptr, major_index) == 0){
4
           uint32_t free_block_index = find_free_block();
5
6
           set_block_bmp(free_block_index);
7
           sync_to_disk_block_bmp();
           superblock_ptr->s_free_blocks_cnt--;
9
           sync_to_disk_superblock();
10
11
           write_block_index_in_dir(inode_ptr, major_index, free_block_index);
           inode_ptr->i_fsize += BLOCK_SIZE;
12
13
           inode_ptr->i_fnum++;
```

```
14
            sync_to_disk_inode(inode_ptr);
15
       }
       else{
16
            inode_ptr->i_fnum++;
17
18
            sync_to_disk_inode(inode_ptr);
19
            read_block(get_block_index_in_dir(inode_ptr, major_index), dentry_block_buffer);
20
       }
       memcpy((uint8_t *)(&(dentry_table[minor_index])), (uint8_t *)dentry_ptr, DENTRY_SIZE)
21
22
       write_block(get_block_index_in_dir(inode_ptr, major_index), dentry_block_buffer);
23
   }
24
```

还要修改 superblock 中的磁盘空闲 inode 数 s_free_inode_cnt, inode bitmap 的 inode 分配信息。

(2) 如果完成了 bonus, 请说明硬链接、软链接和 rename 涉及的操作流程

• 硬链接

do_link()实现了硬链接操作。其流程如下: 首先, 检查待创建的链接来源是否为目录, 如果为目录, 则报异常, 因为硬链接的源不能是一个目录; 否则, 在目标链接的父目录当中为其分配 dentry , 并将 src_inode 中的链接数加一。

```
void do_link(char *src_path, char *new_path)
1
 2
   {
3
        bzero(parent_buffer, MAX_PATH_LENGTH);
 4
        bzero(path_buffer, MAX_PATH_LENGTH);
        bzero(name_buffer, MAX_NAME_LENGTH);
 5
 6
 7
        uint32_t src_inum = parse_path(src_path, current_dir_ptr);
 8
        inode_t src_inode;
9
        sync_from_disk_inode(src_inum, &src_inode);
10
11
        if(S_ISDIR(src_inode.i_fmode)){
12
            vt100_move_cursor(1, 45);
13
            printk("[FS ERROR] ERROR_LINK_CANNOT_BE_DIR\n");
14
            return ;
        }
15
16
17
        strcpy(path_buffer, new_path);
        separate_path(path_buffer, parent_buffer, name_buffer);
18
19
        uint32_t parent_inum = parse_path(parent_buffer, current_dir_ptr);
20
21
        inode_t parent_inode;
22
        sync_from_disk_inode(parent_inum, &parent_inode);
        src_inode.i_links_cnt++;
23
24
        sync_to_disk_inode(&src_inode);
25
```

```
dentry_t parent_den;
parent_den.d_inum = src_inum;
strcpy(parent_den.d_name, name_buffer);
write_dentry(&parent_inode, parent_inode.i_fnum+2, &parent_den);
return;
}
```

• 软链接

do_symlink() 实现了符号链接操作。创建 (make) 系列的操作基本都是比较相似的 (包括 mkdir 在内)。首先,检查文件是否已存在; 然后,分配目录项和 i-node 并更新文件系统统计信息。符号链接的关键是创建一个特殊的 S_IFLNK 类型的文件,除了以上类似的操作外,还要在分配的直接块中应填入指向目标的完整路径。

```
1 void do_symlink(char *src_path, char *new_path)
 2 {
3
       bzero(parent_buffer, MAX_PATH_LENGTH);
       bzero(path_buffer, MAX_PATH_LENGTH);
 4
 5
       bzero(name_buffer, MAX_NAME_LENGTH);
       bzero(data_block_buffer, BLOCK_SIZE);
 6
 7
 8
       char *_p = ".";
9
       strcpy(path_buffer, _p);
10
       strcpy(path_buffer+1, src_path);
11
        separate_path(path_buffer, parent_buffer, name_buffer);
12
       uint32_t parent_inum = 0, free_inum, free_block_index;
13
14
       parent_inum = parse_path(new_path, current_dir_ptr);
15
16
        sync_from_disk_block_bmp();
17
        sync_from_disk_inode_bmp();
18
19
       inode_t parent_inode, new_inode;
20
        sync_from_disk_inode(parent_inum, &parent_inode);
21
22
        free_inum = find_free_inode();
23
        set_inode_bmp(free_inum);
24
        sync_to_disk_inode_bmp();
25
26
       superblock_ptr->s_free_inode_cnt--;
27
       sync_to_disk_superblock();
28
       free_block_index = find_free_block();
29
       set_block_bmp(free_block_index);
30
        sync_to_disk_block_bmp();
31
        superblock_ptr->s_free_blocks_cnt--;
32
        sync_to_disk_superblock();
33
34
       new_inode.i_fmode = S_IFLNK;
```

```
35
       new_inode.i_links_cnt = 1;
36
       new_inode.i_fsize = BLOCK_SIZE;
37
       new_inode.i_fnum = 0;
       new_inode.i_atime = get_ticks();
38
39
       new_inode.i_ctime = get_ticks();
40
       new_inode.i_mtime = get_ticks();
41
       bzero(new_inode.i_direct_table, MAX_DIRECT_NUM*sizeof(uint32_t));
42
       new_inode.i_direct_table[0] = free_block_index;
43
       new_inode.i_indirect_block_1_ptr = NULL;
44
       new_inode.i_indirect_block_2_ptr = NULL;
45
       new_inode.i_indirect_block_3_ptr = NULL;
46
       new_inode.i_num = free_inum;
47
       bzero(new_inode.padding, 10*sizeof(uint32_t));
48
        sync_to_disk_inode(&new_inode);
49
50
       bzero(dentry_block_buffer, BLOCK_SIZE);
       dentry_t *new_dentry_table = (dentry_t *)dentry_block_buffer;
51
52
       new_dentry_table[0].d_inum = free_inum;
53
       strcpy(new_dentry_table[0].d_name, ".");
54
       new_dentry_table[1].d_inum = parent_inum;
       strcpy(new_dentry_table[1].d_name, "..");
55
56
       sync_to_disk_dentry(free_block_index);
57
58
       sync_from_disk_file_data(free_block_index);
59
       memcpy(data_block_buffer + sizeof(dentry_t)*2, (uint8_t *)src_path, strlen(
           src_path));
60
        data_block_buffer[sizeof(dentry_t)*2 + strlen(src_path)] = '\0';
61
        sync_to_disk_file_data(free_block_index);
62
63
       dentry_t parent_dentry;
64
       parent_dentry.d_inum = free_inum;
65
       strcpy(parent_dentry.d_name, name_buffer);
66
       write_dentry(&parent_inode, parent_inode.i_fnum+2, &parent_dentry);
67
       return:
68
```

• rename

do_rename() 实现了重命名操作。重命名操作流程如下: 首先, 确认新文件名不存在相应的文件 (文件或目录存在), 且新路径不是旧路径的子串 (非法操作); 然后遍历父目录查找其 dentry, 并 修改文件名。

find

do_find() 实现了查询操作。查询操作比较简单,首先通过类似于 cd 的操作进入到指定目录下,然后检查当前目录下是否有指定文件或目录。

3 目录操作设计

(1) 请说明文件系统执行 ls 命令查看一个绝对路径时的操作流程

绝对路径的解析函数见下,这是我设计的一个比较精巧的函数,从指定的 inode (一般就是 current_inode) 开始往下查询,返回以'/'作为分隔符最下层的一个文件名的 inum。在解析完路径之后,就可以通过 inum 找到对应的 inode,然后再通过这个 inode 查询该目录下的所有文件(包括目录),保存到 ls_buffer 中,从 shell 中输出。

```
uint32_t parse_path(const char *path, inode_t *inode_ptr)
^{2}
   {
3
       bzero(parse_file_buffer, MAX_PATH_LENGTH);
4
5
        char *p_ = "/";
6
        strcpy(parse_file_buffer, (char *)path);
7
        strcpy(parse_file_buffer+strlen(parse_file_buffer), p_);
8
9
       int i = 0;
10
        char *_p = &parse_file_buffer[0];
11
12
        inode_t _inode;
13
       uint32_t inum;
       memcpy((uint8_t *)&_inode, (uint8_t *)inode_ptr, INODE_SIZE);
14
15
16
       uint32_t 1 = strlen(parse_file_buffer);
17
18
       for(; i < 1; i++){
19
            if(parse_file_buffer[i] == '/'){
20
                parse_file_buffer[i] = '\0';
21
22
                inum = find_file(&_inode, _p);
23
                sync_from_disk_inode(inum, &_inode);
24
                _p = &parse_file_buffer[i+1];
25
            }
26
27
28
       return inum;
29
```

(2) 设计或实现过程中遇到的问题和得到的经验(如果有的话可以写下来,不是必需项)

4 关键函数功能

请列出上述各项功能设计里, 你觉得关键的函数或代码块, 及其作用

因为我在最初的设计中就考虑到了文件系统对于单个大文件的支持,所以我的设计中采用了 12个直接指针、1 个 1 级指针、1 个 2 级指针和 1 个 3 级指针进行索引,能支持的单个最大文件大小为 4402345721856 B(约 4100 GB),而将找到的空闲的 block 加入到 inode 的索引中和将 block 从 inode 中释放的过程其实是比较复杂的,关键的两个函数见下,write_block_index_in_inode() 是将找到的空闲 block 写入到 inode 的 idx 索引位置。release_inode_block() 是将 inode 的所有索引的 block 释放掉。

```
1 void write_block_index_in_inode(inode_t *inode_ptr, uint32_t idx, uint32_t block_index)
2
3
       bzero(buffer1, POINTER_PER_BLOCK*sizeof(uint32_t));
        bzero(buffer2, POINTER_PER_BLOCK*sizeof(uint32_t));
4
5
        bzero(buffer3, POINTER_PER_BLOCK*sizeof(uint32_t));
6
7
        if(idx < FIRST_POINTER){</pre>
            inode_ptr->i_direct_table[idx] = block_index;
9
            sync_to_disk_inode(inode_ptr);
10
            return;
11
12
13
       uint32_t free_index_1;
        if(idx < SECOND_POINTER){</pre>
14
15
            if(inode_ptr->i_indirect_block_1_ptr == 0){
                free_index_1 = find_free_block();
16
17
18
                set_block_bmp(free_index_1);
19
                sync_to_disk_block_bmp();
20
21
                superblock_ptr->s_free_blocks_cnt--;
22
                sync_to_disk_superblock();
23
24
                clear_block_index(free_index_1);
25
                inode_ptr->i_indirect_block_1_ptr = free_index_1;
26
                inode_ptr->i_fsize += BLOCK_SIZE;
27
                sync_to_disk_inode(inode_ptr);
            }
28
29
            read_block(inode_ptr->i_indirect_block_1_ptr, (uint8_t *)buffer1);
            buffer1[idx - FIRST_POINTER] = block_index;
30
31
            write_block(inode_ptr->i_indirect_block_1_ptr, (uint8_t *)buffer1);
32
            return;
33
       }
34
35
       uint32_t free_index_2;
        if(idx < THIRD_POINTER){</pre>
36
37
            if(inode_ptr->i_indirect_block_2_ptr == 0){
38
                free_index_1 = find_free_block();
```

```
39
40
                set_block_bmp(free_index_1);
41
                sync_to_disk_block_bmp();
42
43
                superblock_ptr->s_free_blocks_cnt--;
                sync_to_disk_superblock();
44
45
                clear_block_index(free_index_1);
46
47
                inode_ptr->i_indirect_block_2_ptr = free_index_1;
                inode_ptr->i_fsize += BLOCK_SIZE;
48
                sync_to_disk_inode(inode_ptr);
49
            }
50
51
            read_block(inode_ptr->i_indirect_block_2_ptr, (uint8_t *)buffer1);
52
            if(buffer1[(idx - SECOND_POINTER) / POINTER_PER_BLOCK] == 0){
53
                free_index_2 = find_free_block();
54
55
                set_block_bmp(free_index_2);
56
                sync_to_disk_block_bmp();
57
58
                superblock_ptr->s_free_blocks_cnt--;
59
                sync_to_disk_superblock();
60
                clear_block_index(free_index_2);
61
62
                inode_ptr->i_fsize += BLOCK_SIZE;
63
                sync_to_disk_inode(inode_ptr);
64
65
                buffer1[(idx - SECOND_POINTER) / POINTER_PER_BLOCK] = free_index_2;
66
                write_block(inode_ptr->i_indirect_block_2_ptr, (uint8_t *)buffer1);
            }
67
68
            read_block(buffer1[(idx - SECOND_POINTER) / POINTER_PER_BLOCK], (uint8_t *)
69
            buffer2[(idx - SECOND_POINTER) % POINTER_PER_BLOCK] = block_index;
70
            write_block(buffer1[(idx - SECOND_POINTER) / POINTER_PER_BLOCK], (uint8_t *)
                buffer2);
71
       }
72
73
       uint32_t free_index_3;
        if(idx < MAX_BLOCK_INDEX){</pre>
74
75
            if(inode_ptr->i_indirect_block_3_ptr == 0){
76
                free_index_1 = find_free_block();
77
78
                set_block_bmp(free_index_1);
79
                sync_to_disk_block_bmp();
80
81
                superblock_ptr->s_free_blocks_cnt--;
82
                sync_to_disk_superblock();
83
                clear_block_index(free_index_1);
84
85
                inode_ptr->i_indirect_block_3_ptr = free_index_1;
```

```
86
                 inode_ptr->i_fsize += BLOCK_SIZE;
 87
                 sync_to_disk_inode(inode_ptr);
 88
 89
             read_block(inode_ptr->i_indirect_block_3_ptr, (uint8_t *)buffer1);
             if(buffer1[(idx - THIRD_POINTER) / (POINTER_PER_BLOCK * POINTER_PER_BLOCK)] == 0)
 90
 91
                 free_index_2 = find_free_block();
 92
 93
                 set_block_bmp(free_index_2);
                 sync_to_disk_block_bmp();
 94
 95
 96
                 superblock_ptr->s_free_blocks_cnt--;
 97
                 sync_to_disk_superblock();
 98
99
                 clear_block_index(free_index_2);
100
                 inode_ptr->i_fsize += BLOCK_SIZE;
101
                 sync_to_disk_inode(inode_ptr);
102
103
                 buffer1[(idx - THIRD_POINTER) / (POINTER_PER_BLOCK * POINTER_PER_BLOCK)] =
                     free index 2;
104
                 write_block(inode_ptr->i_indirect_block_2_ptr, (uint8_t *)buffer1);
             }
105
             read_block(buffer1[(idx - THIRD_POINTER) / (POINTER_PER_BLOCK * POINTER_PER_BLOCK
106
                )], (uint8_t *)buffer2);
107
             if(buffer2[((idx - THIRD_POINTER) % (POINTER_PER_BLOCK * POINTER_PER_BLOCK)) /
                POINTER_PER_BLOCK] == 0){
108
                 free_index_3 = find_free_block();
109
110
                 set_block_bmp(free_index_3);
111
                 sync_to_disk_block_bmp();
112
113
                 superblock_ptr->s_free_blocks_cnt--;
114
                 sync_to_disk_superblock();
115
116
                 clear_block_index(free_index_3);
117
                 inode_ptr->i_fsize += BLOCK_SIZE;
118
                 sync_to_disk_inode(inode_ptr);
119
                 buffer2[((idx - THIRD_POINTER) % (POINTER_PER_BLOCK * POINTER_PER_BLOCK)) /
120
                     POINTER_PER_BLOCK] = free_index_3;
121
                 write_block(buffer1[(idx - THIRD_POINTER) / (POINTER_PER_BLOCK *
                     POINTER_PER_BLOCK)], (uint8_t *)buffer2);
122
             }
123
             read_block(buffer2[((idx - THIRD_POINTER) % (POINTER_PER_BLOCK *
                POINTER_PER_BLOCK)) / POINTER_PER_BLOCK], (uint8_t *)buffer3);
124
             buffer3[(idx - THIRD_POINTER) % POINTER_PER_BLOCK] = block_index;
             write_block(buffer2[((idx - THIRD_POINTER) % (POINTER_PER_BLOCK *
125
                POINTER_PER_BLOCK)) / POINTER_PER_BLOCK], (uint8_t *)buffer3);
126
             return;
```

```
127
        }
128
         return;
129
 1
    void release_inode_block(inode_t *inode_ptr)
 2
    {
 3
        uint32_t i, j, k;
 4
         bzero(buffer1, POINTER_PER_BLOCK*sizeof(uint32_t));
         bzero(buffer2, POINTER_PER_BLOCK*sizeof(uint32_t));
 5
         bzero(buffer3, POINTER_PER_BLOCK*sizeof(uint32_t));
 6
 7
 8
        for(i = 0; i < FIRST_POINTER; i++){</pre>
 9
             if(inode_ptr->i_direct_table[i] == 0){
10
                 return;
             }
11
12
             unset_block_bmp(inode_ptr->i_direct_table[i]);
13
        }
14
15
         if(inode_ptr->i_indirect_block_1_ptr == 0){
16
             return;
17
        }
18
        read_block(inode_ptr->i_indirect_block_1_ptr, (uint8_t *)buffer1);
         for(i = 0; i < POINTER_PER_BLOCK; i++){</pre>
19
20
             if(buffer1[i] == 0){
21
                 unset_block_bmp(inode_ptr->i_indirect_block_1_ptr);
22
                 return;
             }
23
24
             unset_block_bmp(buffer1[i]);
        }
25
26
        unset_block_bmp(inode_ptr->i_indirect_block_1_ptr);
27
28
         if(inode_ptr->i_indirect_block_2_ptr == 0){
29
             return;
30
         read_block(inode_ptr->i_indirect_block_2_ptr, (uint8_t *)buffer1);
31
        for(i = 0; i < POINTER_PER_BLOCK; i++){</pre>
32
33
             if(buffer1[i] == 0){
34
                 unset_block_bmp(inode_ptr->i_indirect_block_2_ptr);
35
                 return;
             }
36
             read_block(buffer1[i], (uint8_t *)buffer2);
37
             for(j = 0; j < POINTER_PER_BLOCK; j++){</pre>
38
39
                 if(buffer2[j] == 0){
                     unset_block_bmp(buffer1[i]);
40
41
                     unset_block_bmp(inode_ptr->i_indirect_block_2_ptr);
42
                     return;
43
                 unset_block_bmp(buffer2[j]);
44
45
             }
```

```
46
            unset_block_bmp(buffer1[i]);
47
48
        unset_block_bmp(inode_ptr->i_indirect_block_2_ptr);
49
50
        if(inode_ptr->i_indirect_block_3_ptr == 0){
51
            return;
52
        }
        read_block(inode_ptr->i_indirect_block_3_ptr, (uint8_t *)buffer1);
53
54
        for(i = 0; i < POINTER_PER_BLOCK; i++){</pre>
            if(buffer1[i] == 0){
55
56
                unset_block_bmp(inode_ptr->i_indirect_block_3_ptr);
                return;
57
            }
58
59
            read_block(buffer1[i], (uint8_t *)buffer2);
            for(j = 0; j < POINTER_PER_BLOCK; j++){</pre>
60
61
                if(buffer2[j] == 0){
62
                     unset_block_bmp(buffer1[i]);
63
                     unset_block_bmp(inode_ptr->i_indirect_block_3_ptr);
64
                     return;
65
                }
                read_block(buffer2[j], (uint8_t *)buffer3);
66
                for(k = 0; k < POINTER_PER_BLOCK; k++){</pre>
67
                     if(buffer3[k] == 0){
68
69
                         unset_block_bmp(buffer2[j]);
70
                         unset_block_bmp(buffer1[i]);
                         unset_block_bmp(inode_ptr->i_indirect_block_3_ptr);
71
72
                         return;
73
74
                     unset_block_bmp(buffer3[k]);
75
76
                unset_block_bmp(buffer2[j]);
77
78
            unset_block_bmp(buffer1[i]);
79
        }
80
        unset_block_bmp(inode_ptr->i_indirect_block_3_ptr);
        return;
81
82
   }
```