

PJ2实验文档

运行截图

```
cx418y@ubuntu:~/Desktop/OS/pj2/assignment/cse-30341-fa17-project06$ make test
Testing cat on data/image.5 ... Success
Testing cat on data/image.20 ... Success
Testing copyin in /tmp/tmp.lxhzQ1H4FU/image.5 ... Success
Testing copyin in /tmp/tmp.lxhzQ1H4FU/image.20 ... Success
Testing copyin in /tmp/tmp.lxhzQ1H4FU/image.200 ... Success
Testing copyout in data/image.5 ... Success
Testing copyout in data/image.20 ... Success
Testing copyout in data/image.200 ... Success
Testing create in data/image.5.create ... Success
Testing debug on data/image.5 ... Success
Testing debug on data/image.20 ... Success
Testing debug on data/image.200 ... Success
Testing format on data/image.5.formatted ... Success
Testing format on data/image.20.formatted ... Success
Testing format on data/image.200.formatted ... Success
Testing mount on data/image.5 ... Success
Testing mount-mount on data/image.5 ... Success
Testing mount-format on data/image.5 ... Success
Testing bad-mount on /tmp/tmp.1Fphvqc1WC/image.5 ... Success
Testing bad-mount on /tmp/tmp.1Fphvqc1WC/image.5 ... Success
Testing bad-mount on /tmp/tmp.1Fphvqc1WC/image.5 ... Success
Testing bad-mount on /tmp/tmp.1Fphvqc1WC/image.5 ... Success
Testing bad-mount on /tmp/tmp.1Fphvqc1WC/image.5 ... Success
Testing remove in /tmp/tmp.6VcAAb6iY6/image.5 ... Success
Testing remove in /tmp/tmp.6VcAAb6iY6/image.5 ... Success
Testing remove in /tmp/tmp.6VcAAb6iY6/image.20 ... Success
Testing stat on data/image.5 ... Success
Testing stat on data/image.20 ... Success
Testing stat on data/image.200 ... Success
Testing valgrind on /tmp/tmp.kSwY1ey4yU/image.200 ... Success
```

代码实现

1. static void debug(Disk *disk)

该方法会扫描已挂载的文件系统，并打印出 inode 和块的组织方式。

磁盘的开头的第一块是超级块，首先读取超级块的内容并且判断超级块中的Magic字段是否有效并打印相关信息：

```
// Read Superblock
disk->read(0, block.Data);
printf("SuperBlock:\n");
// if Magic is valid
if (block.Super.MagicNumber == MAGIC_NUMBER) {
    printf("    magic number is valid\n");
} else {
    printf("    magic number is invalid\n");
}
```

之后会读取inode块，根据inode块的valid位判断是否有效，如果有效则先读取5个direct指针指向的数据块，之后再读取indirect指针，读取间接块的内容，每个间接块有1024个指向数据块的指针，依次读取并打印：

```
// read direct block
for (unsigned int j = 0; j < POINTERS_PER_INODE; j++) {
    if (block.Inodes[i].Direct[j] != 0) {
```

```

        direct += " ";
        direct += to_string(block.Inodes[i].Direct[j]);
    }
}
// read indirect block
indir = block.Inodes[i].Indirect;
if (indir != 0) {
    disk->read(indir, inode_block.Data);
    for (unsigned int l = 0; l < POINTERS_PER_BLOCK; l++) {
        if (inode_block.Pointers[l] != 0) {
            indirect += " ";
            indirect += to_string(inode_block.Pointers[l]);
        }
    }
}
}

```

2. static bool format(Disk *disk)

此方法在磁盘上创建一个新的文件系统，销毁已存在的所有数据。为inode留出10%的块，清除inode表，并编写超级块。

```

// write superblock
Block block;
memset(block.Data, 0, disk->BLOCK_SIZE);
block.Super.MagicNumber = MAGIC_NUMBER;
block.Super.Blocks = disk->size();
block.Super.InodeBlocks = (size_t)((float)disk->size()*0.1)+0.5;
block.Super.Inodes = INODES_PER_BLOCK*block.Super.InodeBlocks;
disk->write(0, block.Data);

// clear all other blocks
char clear[BUFSIZ] = {0};
for (size_t i=1; i<block.Super.Blocks; i++) {
    disk->write(i, clear);
}

```

3. bool mount(Disk *disk)

此方法检查磁盘中的文件系统。如果存在，读取超级块，构建一个空闲块位图，并准备文件系统以供使用。

首先需要判断使用的disk是否已经被mount，如果已经被mount则直接返回false；

读取超级块，如果inode数不匹配、magic字段不对、或者为inode留出的块数不对均返回false：

```
// Read superblock
Block block;
disk->read(0, block.Data);

if (block.Super.MagicNumber != MAGIC_NUMBER || block.Super.Inodes !=
block.Super.InodeBlocks * INODES_PER_BLOCK || block.Super.Blocks < 0 ||
block.Super.InodeBlocks != ceil(.1 * block.Super.Blocks)) {
    return false;
}
```

之后复制元数据复制，之后创建一个空闲位图，除了第一个超级块以及其后的inode块为1，其余均为0：

```
free_bitmap = std::vector<int> (num_blocks,1);
free_bitmap[0] = 0;
for (uint32_t i = 0; i < num_blocks; i++) {
    free_bitmap[i+1] = 1;
}
// inode blocks are not free
for (unsigned int i = 1; i < num_inode_blocks; i++) {
    free_bitmap[i] = 0;
}
```

之后根据inode读取数据块，过程与debug函数类似。

4. ssize_t create()

此方法创建长度为零的新 **inode**。成功返回inumber，失败返回-1。

遍历每一个inode Block中的inode，寻找是否有空的inode，如果没有则返回-1.如果有则将该inode的valid位设为true，大小设置为0，将5个指向数据块的指针和1个指向间接块的指针均设为0：

```
for (uint32_t inode_block = 0; inode_block < num_inode_blocks; inode_block++)
{
    Block b;
    disk->read(1+inode_block,b.Data);
    // reads each inode
    for (uint32_t inode = 0; inode < INODES_PER_BLOCK; inode++) {
        // if it's not valid, it's free to be written
        if (!b.Inodes[inode].valid) {
            ind = inode + INODES_PER_BLOCK*inode_block;
            break;
        }
    }
    if (ind != -1) {
        break;
    }
}
```

5. bool remove(size_t inumber)

此方法将删除由number指示的 **inode**。它应该释放分配给此**inode**的所有数据和间接块，并将它们返回到自由块映射。

这里实现辅助函数load_inode()，传入inumber，如果inumber有效会从磁盘读取并inode；

函数开始会先加载inode，如果加载inode失败或者inode无效均会返回false；之后逐步将inode中direct block的指针、指向间接块的指针，间接块中的指针清空并将inode的size设为0，并保存：

```
// Free direct blocks
for (unsigned int i = 0; i < POINTERS_PER_INODE; i++) {
    if (inode.Direct[i] != 0) {
        free_bitmap[inode.Direct[i]] = 1;
        inode.Direct[i] = 0;
    }
}
// Free indirect blocks
if (inode.Indirect != 0) {
    free_bitmap[inode.Indirect] = 1;
    Block b;
    disk->read(inode.Indirect, b.Data);
    // Free blocks pointed to indirectly
    for (unsigned int i = 0; i < POINTERS_PER_BLOCK; i++) {
        if (b.Pointers[i] != 0) {
            free_bitmap[b.Pointers[i]] = 1;
        }
    }
}
// Clear inode in inode table
inode.Indirect = 0;
inode.valid = 0;
inode.Size = 0;
```

6. ssize_t stat(size_t inumber)

此方法返回给定的inumber逻辑大小，以字节为单位。

```
Inode inode;
if (!load_inode(inumber, &inode) || !inode.valid) {
    return -1;
}
return i.Size;
```

7. ssize_t read(size_t inumber, char *data, size_t length, size_t offset)

此方法从有效的 inode 读取数据。然后，它将length长度字节从 inode 的数据块复制到数据指针中，从 inode 中的offset开始。它应返回读取的总字节数。如果给定的 inumber 无效，或者遇到任何其他错误，则该方法返回 -1。

首先我们需要先根据inumber加载inode，之后调整读取的长度，应该为length和inode.size-offset的较小值。之后开始以块为单位读取，并且记录当前读取的块数，如果小于5则直接读取，否则则应该从间接块中读取：

```
for (uint32_t block_num = start_block; read < length; block_num++) {
    // figure out which block we're reading
    size_t block_to_read;
    if (block_num < POINTERS_PER_INODE) {
        block_to_read = inode.Direct[block_num];
    } else {
        block_to_read = indirect.Pointers[block_num-POINTERS_PER_INODE];
    }

    //make sure block is allocated
    if (block_to_read == 0) {
        return -1;
    }
    Block b;
    disk->read(block_to_read,b.Data);
    size_t read_offset;
    size_t read_length;

    if (read == 0) {
        read_offset = offset % disk->BLOCK_SIZE;
        read_length = std::min(disk->BLOCK_SIZE - read_offset, length);
    } else {
        read_offset = 0;
        read_length = std::min(disk->BLOCK_SIZE-0, length-read);
    }
    memcpy(data + read, b.Data + read_offset, read_length);
    read += read_length;
}
```

8. ssize_t write(size_t inumber, char *data, size_t length, size_t offset)

此方法将数据写入有效的 inode，方法是将length长度字节从data指针复制到从偏移字节开始的 inode 的数据块中。它将在此过程中分配任何必要的直接和间接块。之后，它返回实际写入的字节数。如果给定的 inumber 无效，或者遇到任何其他错误，则返回 -1。

与读类似，只是需要新分配块，这里使用了辅助方法allocate_free_block：

```
int block = -1;
for (unsigned int i = 0; i < num_blocks; i++) {
    if (free_bitmap[i]) {
        free_bitmap[i] = 0;
        block = i;
        break;
    }
}

// need to zero data block if we're allocating one
if (block != -1) {
```

```
char data[disk->BLOCK_SIZE];  
memset(data,0,disk->BLOCK_SIZE);  
disk->write(block,(char*)data);  
}  
  
return block;
```