Project 5: s2fs (Super Simple File System)

• Handed out: Friday, April 15, 2021

• Due dates:

• Friday, May 7, 2021

Introduction

The goal of this project is to implement a simple pseudo file system called name s2fs. A pseudo file system is not backed by disk but resides in memory and is usually used to provide information regarding the kernel to the user (e.g., proc file system).

Please read the following articles and sample codes to understand how to write a simple file system using libfs. Note that these articles are written for older Linux versions, and thus some APIs might have been renamed/removed.

Program your module in s2fs.c and s2fs.h (as needed). Create Makefile that support all, clean, install and uninstall rules (and more as needed), similar to that of project 2.

Recommended Background Reading

- · Creating Linux virtual filesystems
- Sample lwnfs code
- Writing a File System in Linux Kernel
- File System Implementation

Part 1: Create a Pseudo File System

[20 points] Design a kernel module called s2fs, a mountable pseudo file system.

Tasks:

- Define struct file_system_type s2fs_type.
- Use mount_nodev to mount a pseudo file system.
- Define a function named int s2fs_fill_super(...) to fill a superblock and pass it as an argument for mount_nodev.
- During the module init, register the *s2fs_type* filesystem. During the module exit, unregister the file system.

Deliverables:

 Run the following commands and take a screenshot of the output. Name your screenshot as s2fs1.png

```
$ mkdir mnt
$ sudo insmod s2fs.ko # Inserting the filesystem kernel module
$ sudo mount -t s2fs nodev mnt # Mount at dir mnt with option nodev
$ mount # Print out all mounted file systems
$ sudo umount ./mnt # Unmount the file system
$ sudo rmmod s2fs.ko # Remove the kernel module
```

Part 2: Implement File Operations

Now we will add inode and file operations to s2fs.

Part 2.1: Create an inode

[15 points] Write a function to create an inode, called static struct inode *s2fs_make_inode(struct super_block *sb, int mode). The function accepts two inputs, the superblock of the filesystem and the mode which decides the type (a directory vs a file) and the permission. Make sure you set the i_ino field of inode with get_next_ino().

Part 2.2: Create a directory

[15 points] Write a function to create a directory, called static struct dentry *s2fs_create_dir (struct super_block *sb, struct dentry *parent, const char *dir_name);

Part 2.3: File operations

[15 points] To handle a file, the filesystem needs to know how to open, read and write a file. Write three functions, s2fs_open, s2fs_read_file, and s2fs_write_file. In this project we will not use the open and the write fuctions so they will simply return 0. The read function should return "Hello World!" string to the user.

Create a s2fs_fops of type file_operations and assign .read, .write and .open with the functions you wrote here.

Part 2.4: Create a file

[15 points] Write a function to create a file, called static struct dentry *s2fs_create_file(st ruct super_block *sb, struct dentry *dir, const char *file_name). The funcion should create a file with the name stored in file_name inside directory pointed by dir dentry. Set s2fs_fops as file_operations.

Part 2.5: Putting it all together

[10 points] Update s2fs_fill_super() function (Part 1) so that after mounting, s2fs creates (1) a
directory named foo in the root directory, and (2) a file named bar inside the subdirectory foo. Use the
s2fs_create_dir and s2fs_create_file functions, defined in Parts 2.2 and 2.4.

Part 2.6: Deliverables

[10 points] Run the following commands and take a screenshot of the output. Name your screenshot as s2fs2.png

```
$ sudo insmod s2fs.ko
$ sudo mount -t s2fs nodev mnt # mount the filesystem
$ cd mnt/foo # change the directory
$ cat bar # read bar. check if you can see ``Hello World!''
$ cd ../..
$ sudo umount ./mnt # unmount
$ sudo rmmod s2fs.ko
```

Make a folder named with your SBU ID (e.g., 112233445), put Makefile, s2fs.c, s2fs.h (if exists), and the screenshots s2fs{1,2}.png file in the folder, create a single gzip-ed tarball named [SBU ID].tar.gz, and turn the gzip-ed tarball to Blackboard.