1. copy data to user mode so the user can use when exiting the kernel mode, also it is useful to check whether the address space is valid or not
2. free resources allocated when we use vfs_open()
3. Mips_usermode(struct trapframe * tf) will switch to the user mode, and this is called by enter_new_process in the main function
4. Userptr_t points to an address in the userspace, so this can be used to check valid address space
5. OS needs to kill off the process so we need to free resources by exiting the process
6. Syscall is on and Kill_curthread is on
7. Copyinstr copies str of at most LEN bytes(can be less than) and return actual length. While copyin copies exactly LEN bytes and return 0/EFAULT
8. vfs_open - Open or create a file. FLAGS/MODE per the syscall.
9. Vop_open, vop_close, vop_reclaim(vnode is no longer used),

   vop_read, vop_readlink, vop_getdirentry, vop_write, vop_ioctl, vop_stat(info about file), vop_gettype, vop_tryseek(seek location), vop_fsync(force dirty buffers to stable storage), vop_mmap(map file to memory), vop_truncate(delete duplicate size), vop_namefile,

   vop_create, vop_symlink, vop_mkdir, vop_link, vop_remove, vop_rmdir, vop_rename, vop_lookup, vop_lookupparent

   Two process will use existing vnode