

單元介紹

- Linux內的「檔案」與file hole
 - ♣範例: 最簡單的mycp
- Iseek與file hole
 - ❖範例: 支援file hole的mycp2
- file lock (flock & lockf)
- sync & fsync & fdatasync



OS 傳輸 LBA (Logical Block Address) number 給 disk, disk 會回傳一個 block (4K)

檔案 (file)

UNIX system 使用 inode (Index Node) 對檔案進行編號

- 檔案是一堆數據的有序集合
- 對作業系統而言,可以由「目錄系統」找到一個檔案在硬碟上的位置
- 對程式而言,必須先告訴作業系統,準備「使用」哪些檔案,作業系統會「開啟」該檔案,並給該檔案─個代碼 (file descriptor),隨後該程式使用該「代碼」操作該檔案

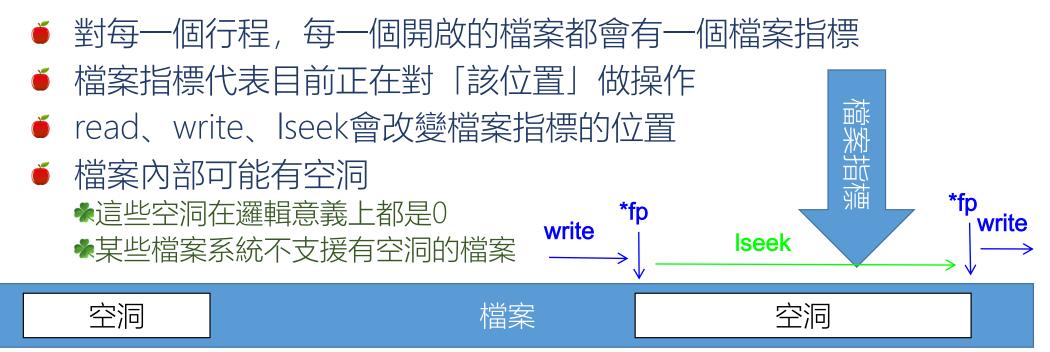
檔案 (file)

- 對每一個行程,每一個開啟的檔案都會有一個檔案指
- 檔案指標代表目前正在對「該位置」做操作
- iread、write、 Iseek 會改變檔案指標的位置 指標往後 指標往前

檔案

蘇粉描練

檔案 (file) DOS, FAT32 不支援 file hole



為什麼檔案系統需要支援「空洞」

- 例如一間公司,員工編號共五碼,第1XXXX代表製造部、 2XXXX代表研發部、3XXXX代表行銷部
- 如果檔案系統支援「洞」,那麼可以直接使用員工編號當index, 而不需要擔心浪費磁碟空間的問題,如:





mycp.c

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <errno.h>
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <fcntl.h>
#include <unistd.h>
```

```
#define BUF_SIZE 4096
int main(int argc, char* argv[]) {
    int inputFd, outputFd;
    ssize_t numIn, numOut;
    char buffer[BUF_SIZE];
    inputFd = open (argv [1], O_RDONLY);
    if (inputFd == -1) {
        perror ("cannot open the file for read"); exit(1); }
    outputFd = open(argv[2], O_WRONLY | O_CREAT, S_IRUSR| S_IWUSR);
    if(outputFd == -1){
        perror("canot open the file for write"); exit(1); }
    while((numIn = read (inputFd, buffer, BUF_SIZE)) > 0){
        numOut = write (outputFd, buffer, (ssize_t) numIn);
        if(numIn != numOut){ perror("numIn != numOut"); exit(1); }
    close (inputFd); close (outputFd);
    return (EXIT_SUCCESS);
```

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一堆的#include <xxx.h>

問題

- 記得函數的名稱就好
- 如果忘記或者不知道include 某個.h檔案,編譯器會告訴 你某函數未定義
- 針對該函數使用man查詢他 需要include哪些

舉例

```
$man perror
NAME
     perror - print a system
error message

SYNOPSIS
     #include <stdio.h>

     void perror(const char *s);
```

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <errno.h>
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <fcntl.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#define BUF_SIZE 4096
int main(int argc, char* argv[]) {
    int inputFd, outputFd;
    ssize_t numIn, numOut;
                                               If the file doesn't
                               read only
    char buffer[BUF_SIZE];
                                               exist, create the file.
    inputFd = open (argv [1], O_RDONLY);
    if (inputFd == -1) {
        perror ("cannot open the file for read"); exit(1); }
    putputFd = open(argv[2], 0 WRONLY||0 CREAT, S IRUSR| S IWUSR);
    if(outputFd == -1){
        perror("canot open the file for write"); exit(1); }
   while((numIn = read (inputEd, buffer, BUF_SIZE)) > 0){Authority setting
        numOut = write (outputFd, buffer, (ssize_t) numIn);
        if(numIn != numOut) { perror("numIn != numOut"); exit(1); }
    close (inputFd); close (outputFd);
    return (EXIT_SUCCESS);
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```

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0, 2, 3, 4 have been used by OS, then1. open -> 1; open -> 52, open -> 1; close (1); open -> 1

open

int open(const char *pathname, int flags);

- open的<mark>傳回值</mark>是<mark>file descriptor</mark>(檔案描述子),在系統中從0開始 編號
- 如果前面的號碼有缺號,open會優先使用<mark>最小的號碼</mark>當file descriptor
 - ❖如:系統已經使用了0, 2, 3, 4, 當使用open再開啟一個檔案時, file descriptor 會是「1」
- 通常0是stdin, 1是stdout, 2是stderr
- 一個行程能夠開啟的檔案是有限的
 - ♣可以使用getrlimit()的RLIMIT FSIZE查看
- 當回傳值為-1代表發生了錯誤,例如:超出RLIMIT_FSIZE

stdout: OS 不會馬上印出,可優化

stderr: OS 會馬上印出

open

int open(const char *pathname, int flags, mode_t mode)

- - ♣owner, group, others的權限
 - ♣set-user-ID、set-group-ID及sticky bit
 - ◆介紹檔案系統會再介紹權限的相關意義

open()

mycp file1 file2 argv [0] [1] [2]

為了讀

- open (argv [1], O_RDONLY);
- 第一個參數是"路徑名"
- 第二個參數告訴○S開啟這個 檔案的目的是「只讀取」

為了寫

- open(argv[2], O_WRONLY | O_CREAT, S_IRUSR | S_IWUSR);
- 第一個參數是"路徑名"
- 第二個參數告訴OS這個檔案只用來寫入(O_WRONLY),如果檔案不存在,就建立檔案(O_CREAT)
- 第三個參數代表新建立的檔案 的讀寫屬性 (owner可讀寫)

自學open

- man 2 open
- 2代表系統裡面的第二 本書, system call

```
NAME
       open, openat, creat - open and possibly create a file
SYNOPSIS
       #include <sys/types.h>
       #include <sys/stat.h>
       #include <fcntl.h>
       int open(const char *pathname, int flags);
       int open(const char *pathname, int flags, mode_t mode);
       int creat(const char *pathname, mode_t mode);
       int openat(int dirfd, const char *pathname, int flags);
       int openat(int dirfd, const char *pathname, int flags, mode t mode);
   Feature Test Macro Requirements for glibc (see feature_test_macros(7)):
       openat():
           Since glibc 2.10:
               _XOPEN_SOURCE >= 700 || _POSIX_C_SOURCE >= 200809L
           Before glibc 2.10:
               ATFILE SOURCE
DESCRIPTION
       Given a pathname for a file, open() returns a file descriptor, a small,
       nonnegative integer for use in subsequent system calls (read(2),
       write(2), lseek(2), fcntl(2), etc.). The file descriptor returned by a
       successful call will be the lowest-numbered file descriptor not cur-
       rently open for the process.
       By default, the new file descriptor is set to remain open across an
       execve(2) (i.e., the FD_CLOEXEC file descriptor flag described in
       fcntl(2) is initially disabled); the O_CLOEXEC flag, described below,
       can be used to change this default. The file offset is set to the
       beginning of the file (see lseek(2)).
```

open重要參數

int open(const char *pathname, int flags);

- O APPEND
 - ◆每次都會將資料加到檔案的最尾巴,就算是多個行程同時寫入,也能保證原子性(完整性)的加到最尾巴
- O TRUNC
 - ◆將檔案大小歸為零,我們在設計存檔功能時,通常需要加上這個參數才可以保證不會有舊資料
- O CLOEXEC
 - ◆使用execve時自動關閉檔案 (execve後面會介紹)
 - ◆避免另外─個程序存取原程序所開啟的檔案

自我學習

- 先打開檔案, 讀取後再儲存
 - mint truncate(const char *path, off_t length);
 - mint ftruncate(int fd, off_t length);

mycp.c

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <errno.h>
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <fcntl.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#define BUF_SIZE 4096
int main(int argc, char* argv[]) {
    int inputFd, outputFd;
    ssize_t numIn, numOut;
    char buffer[BUF_SIZE];
    inputFd = open (argv [1], O_RDONLY);
    if (inputFd == -1) {
        perror ("cannot open the file for read"); exit(1); }
    outputFd = open(argv[2], O_WRONLY | O_CREAT, S_IRUSR| S_IWUSR);
    if(outputFd == -1){
        perror("canot open the file for write"); exit(1); }
    while((numIn = read (inputFd, buffer, BUF_SIZE)) > 0){
        numOut = write (outputFd, buffer, (ssize_t) numIn);
        if(numIn != numOut){ perror("numIn != numOut"); exit(1); }
    close (inputFd); close (outputFd);
    return (EXIT_SUCCESS);
```

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read()

ssize_t read(int fd, void *buf, size_t count);

- 會從fd所代表的檔案讀取「最多」count個byte到指標buf所指 向的記憶體
- 當回傳值大於1,代表讀取了多少個byte
- 回傳值等於0代表讀到了EOF (檔案結尾)
- 回傳值-1, 代表讀取發生了錯誤

write()

ssize_t: 有正負; size_t: 非負

ssize_t write(int fd, const void *buf, size_t count);

- 傳回值代表總共寫入了多少個byte
- 當傳回值為-1, 代表發生了錯誤

mycp.c

perror 會在 programmer 寫的字串 後面再加上 OS 的詳細錯誤資訊

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <errno.h>
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <fcntl.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#define BUF_SIZE 4096
int main(int argc, char* argv[]) {
    int inputFd, outputFd;
    ssize_t numIn, numOut;
    char buffer[BUF_SIZE];
    inputFd = open (argv [1], 0 RDONLY):
    if (inputFd == -1) {
        perror ("cannot open the file for read"); exit(1); }
    outputFd = open(argv[2], O_WRONLY | O_CREAT, S_IRUSR| S_IWUSR);
    if(outputFd == -1){
        perror("canot open the file for write"); exit(1); }
    while((numIn = read (inputFd, buffer, BUF_SIZE)) > 0){
        numOut = write (outputFd, buffer, (ssize_t) numIn);
        if(numIn != numOut){ perror("numIn != numOut"); exit(1); }
    close (inputFd); close (outputFd);
    return (EXIT SUCCESS);
```

perror

void perror(const char *s);

- 依照1. 依照errno印出訊息 2. 字串S
- 假設errno是1, perror("the error is")會印出「the error is: Operation not permitted」

什麼是errno error number —個應用程式只有一個 errno

- errno是系統內的錯誤訊息代碼
- 如果呼叫一個C函數時發生了錯誤,則errno會被設定為該錯誤 所代表的號碼
- 如果呼叫一個C函數並且未發生任何錯誤, errno無意義

mycp.c

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <errno.h>
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <fcntl.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#define BUF_SIZE 4096
int main(int argc, char* argv[]) {
    int inputFd, outputFd;
    ssize_t numIn, numOut;
    char buffer[BUF_SIZE];
    inputFd = open (argv [1], O_RDONLY);
    if (inputFd == -1) {
        perror ("cannot open the file for read"); exit(1); }
    outputFd = open(argv[2], O_WRONLY | O_CREAT, S_IRUSR| S_IWUSR);
    if(outputFd == -1){
        perror("canot open the file for write"); exit(1); }
    while((numIn = read (inputFd, buffer, BUF_SIZE)) > 0){
        numOut = write (outputFd, buffer, (ssize_t) numIn);
        if(numIn != numOut) { perror("numIn != numOut"); exit(1); }
    close (inputFd); close (outputFd);
    return (EXII_SUCCESS);
```

- 1. 釋放 OS 資源
- 2. OS 會把資料清空寫出去

close()

int close(int fd);

- 使用完一個檔案,使用close告訴作業系統使用完畢
- 作業系統會依照當時的狀況(最後一個存取該檔案的行程), 決定是否釋放相關資源
- 成功回傳0,失敗回傳-1

如果忘記close()

- 程式執行結束時,作 業系統會自動幫忙關 閉檔案
- 但如果程式會執行很 久呢? daemon?
- 使用Isof查看到底哪些 檔案還沒關閉
 - ☀ 重要參數-p PROCESS ID

```
NAME
       lsof - list open files
SYNOPSIS
        lsof [ -?abChKlnNOPRtUvVX ] [ -A <u>A</u> ] [ -c <u>c</u> ] [ +c <u>c</u> ] [ +|-d <u>d</u> ] [
       +|-D D ] [ +|-e s ] [ +|-E ] [ +|-f [cfgGn] ] [ -F [f] ] [ -g [s] ] [ -i [i] ] [ -k k ] [ +|-L [l] ] [ +|-m m ] [ +|-M ] [ -o [o] ] [ -p s ] [ +|-r [t[m<fmt>]] ] [ -s [p:s] ] [ -S [t] ] [ -T [t] ] [ -u s ] [ +|-w
       ] [ -x [fl] ] [ -z [z] ] [ -Z [Z] ] [ -- ] [names]
DESCRIPTION
        Lsof revision 4.89 lists on its standard output file information about
        files opened by processes for the following UNIX dialects:
             Apple Darwin 9 and Mac OS X 10.[567]
             FreeBSD 8.[234], 9.0, 10.0 and 11.0 for AMD64-based systems
             Linux 2.1.72 and above for x86-based systems
             Solaris 9, 10 and 11
        (See the DISTRIBUTION section of this manual page for information on
        how to obtain the latest lsof revision.)
        An open file may be a regular file, a directory, a block special file,
       a character special file, an executing text reference, a library, a
        stream or a network file (Internet socket, NFS file or UNIX domain
        socket.) A specific file or all the files in a file system may be
        selected by path.
```

Instead of a formatted display, <u>lsof</u> will produce output that can be parsed by other programs. See the **-F**, option description, and the **OUT-PUT FOR OTHER PROGRAMS** section for more information.

In addition to producing a single output list, \underline{lsof} will run in repeat mode. In repeat mode it will produce output, delay, then repeat the output operation until stopped with an interrupt or quit signal. See the +|-r| [t[m<fmt>]] option description for more information.

自我學習

● 原子性的讀取和寫入

- ssize_t pread(int fd, void *buf, size_t count, off_t offset);
- **ssize_t pwrite(int fd, const void *buf, size_t count, off_t offset);

小節

- 初步了解open、read、write, 並用這幾個函數設計了簡單的cp
- open可以接很多參數,同學們應該主動學習



hole.c

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <sys/stat.h>
#include <fcntl.h>
#include <unistd.h>
int main() {
    int fd;
    fd = open("./myHole", 0_RDWR| 0_CREAT, S_IRUSR| S_IWUSR);
    if (fd <0)
        perror("open");
   write(fd, "1", sizeof("1"));
    lseek(fd, 100000, SEEK_SET);
    write(fd, "2", sizeof("2"));
    lseek(fd, 100000, SEEK_CUR);
   write(fd, "3", sizeof("3"));
    close(fd);
    return 0;
```

lseek()

off_t lseek(int fd, off_t offset, int whence);

- 傳統上UNIX支援的whence有三種選擇
 - ♣SEEK SET: 絕對位置
 - ♣SEEK_CUR: 從現在位置起算
 - ♣SEEK END: 從結束位置起算
- 傳回值為從檔案開始的偏移值
- 錯誤時:
 - ◆在執行Iseek前先將errno設定為0
 - ♣檢查傳回值是否等於-1「並且」errno不為0

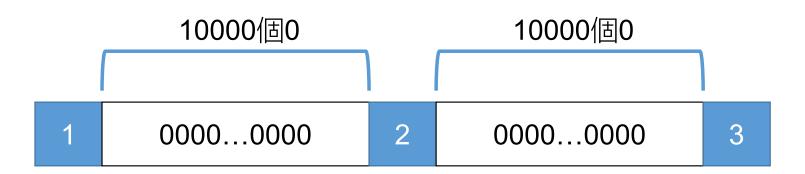
hole.c

● 因此hole.c會產生一個名為 myHole的檔案,在開始位置 寫入1,往後移動10000 byte 在寫入2,往後移動10000 byte在寫入3 \$Is myHole -Ihs 12K -rw----- 1 shiwulo shiwulo 196K Jan 13 04:24 myHole /*檔案大小為196K,佔據磁碟空 間12K*/

使用mycp複製myhole

```
$ ./mycp myHole myHole2
$ ls myH* -lhs
    12K -rw------ 1 shiwulo shiwulo 196K Jan 13 04:24 myHole
196K -rw------ 1 shiwulo shiwulo 196K Jan 13 04:31 myHole2
/*檔案大小都是196K,但是myHole2佔據磁碟空間196K而非12K*/
$cmp myHole myHole2
/*使用cmp比較二者無差異*/
```

myHole內部構造



進階版的mycp.c, mycp2.c (第一部分)

```
#define _GNU_SOURCE
                      #include <stdio.h>
                      #include <stdlib.h>
                      #include <errno.h>
                      #include <sys/types.h>
                                                              GNU SOURCE才可以使用
                      #include <fcntl.h>
                                                                     進階版的Iseek()
                      #include <unistd.h>
                      #include <sys/types.h>
                      #include <unistd.h>
                      #define BUF_SIZE 4096
                      int main(int argc, char* argv[]) {
                          int inputFd, outputFd;
                          ssize t numIn, numOut;
                          char buffer[BUF_SIZE];
                          off t begin=0, end=0;
                          int fileSize, blockSize, pos=0;
要改成long long
                          inputFd = open (argv [1], O_RDONLY);
                          outputFd = open(argv[2], 0_WRONLY | 0_CREAT, S_IRUSR| S_IWUSR);
                          ftruncate(outputFd, 0);
                          fileSize = lseek(inputFd, 0, SEEK_END);
                          lseek(inputFd, 0, SEEK_SET);
```

man Iseek

SEEK_DATA

Adjust the file offset to the next location in the file greater than or equal to <u>off-</u> set containing data. If <u>offset</u> points to data, then the file offset is set to <u>off-</u> set.

SEEK_HOLE

Adjust the file offset to the next hole in the file greater than or equal to <u>offset</u>. If <u>offset</u> points into the middle of a hole, then the file offset is set to <u>offset</u>. If there is no hole past <u>offset</u>, then the file offset is adjusted to the end of the file (i.e., there is an implicit hole at the end of any file).

In both of the above cases, lseek() fails if offset points past the end of the file.

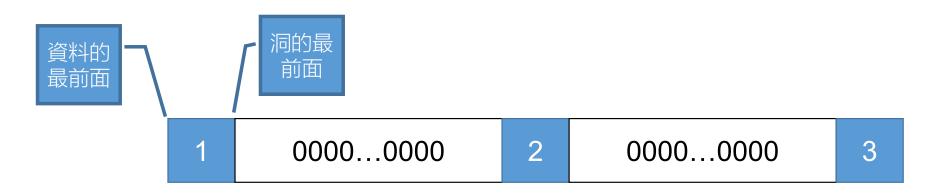
These operations allow applications to map holes in a sparsely allocated file. This can be useful for applications such as file backup tools, which can save space when creating backups and preserve holes, if they have a mechanism for discovering holes.

For the purposes of these operations, a hole is a sequence of zeros that (normally) has not been allocated in the underlying file storage. However, a filesystem is not obliged to report holes, so these operations are not a guaranteed mechanism for mapping the storage space actually allocated to a file. (Furthermore, a sequence of zeros that actually has been written to the underlying storage may not be reported as a hole.) In the simplest implementation, a filesystem can support the operations by making **SEEK_HOLE** always return the offset of the end of the file, and making **SEEK_DATA** always return offset (i.e., even if the location referred to by offset is a hole, it can be considered to consist of data that is a sequence of zeros).

The _GNU_SOURCE feature test macro must be defined in order to obtain the definitions of SEEK_DATA and SEEK_HOLE from <unistd.h>.

SEEK HOLE & SEEK DATA

- ★ 在新版的UNIX提供這二個新的選項,但必須手動打開,即
 #define GNU SOURCE
- SEEK_HOLE移動到一個洞的最前面
- SEEK_DATA移動到一個資料的最前面



進階版的mycp.c, mycp2.c (第二部分)

```
while (1) {
                                                                      取得每個資料區段的位置及
                      pos = lseek(inputFd, pos, SEEK_DATA);
                                                                               大小
                      begin = pos;
                      pos = lseek(inputFd, pos, SEEK_HOLE);
                      end = pos:
                      blockSize=end-begin;
移動到該區段的開頭
                       lseek(inputFd, begin, SEEK_SET);
                       lseek(outputFd, begin, SEEK SET);
       位置
                      while((numIn = read (inputFd, buffer, BUF_SIZE)) > 0) {
                           numOut = write (outputFd, buffer, (ssize_t) numIn);
                          if (numIn != numOut) perror("numIn != numOut");
                                                                                  進行該區段的複製
                          blockSize-=numIn:
                           if (blockSize == 0) break;
                       if (lseek(outputFd, 0, SEEK_CUR) == fileSize) break;
                   close (inputFd):
                   close (outputFd);
                   return (EXIT_SUCCESS);
                                    創作共用-姓名 標示-非商業性-相同万式分字
                                                                                            38
      中正大學 - 羅習五
```

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問題

- cp2假設一開始是資料
- 上述程式如果「洞」出現在一開始的位置會發生什麼樣的情況?
 - ♣begin > 0, end = 0。 因此 blockSize = end begin < 0;

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結果

```
$./mycp myHole myHole2
$ ./mycp2 myHole myHole3
$ ls myH* -lhs
12K -rw----- 1 shiwulo shiwulo 196K Jan 13 04:24 myHole
196K -rw----- 1 shiwulo shiwulo 196K Jan 13 05:08 myHole2
12K -rw----- 1 shiwulo shiwulo 196K Jan 13 05:09 myHole3
```

小節

- 對於Linux及大多數的UNIX而言, 「洞」並不會佔據空間
- 讀取「洞」,裡面的值都是0,因此第一個版本的cp會讓「洞」 佔據空間
- 使用Linux的系統擴充,SEEK_DATA及SEEK_DATA可以找出洞, 複製時可以跳過這些洞



三個類似的函數

OS (sys. call)
我們是直接呼叫Read/Write

disk

- void sync(void);
 - ♣將所有的資料(包含meta-data)寫回磁碟
- int fsync(int fd);
 - ♣將fd代表的檔案的所有的資料(包含meta-data)寫回磁碟
- int fdatasync(int fd);
 - ♣將fd代表的檔案的所有的資料(「不」包含meta-data)寫回磁碟

什麼是meta-data 檔案屬性

● 例如:檔案的修改日期、檔案的大小、檔案的瀏覽日期等等, 這些外加的資料都「附屬」於該檔案,因此稱之為meta-data

sync.c

```
1.
      int main() {
2.
           int fd;
3.
           int num;
           fd = open("./hello1",O_WRONLY | O_CREAT, 0644);
4.
5.
           for(num=0; num <=100000; num++) {
6.
                       write(fd, "1234", sizeof("1234"));
                       fsync(fd);
7.
                       if (num%10000==1) {
8.
                                  write(1, "*", sizeof("*"));
9.
                                  fsync(1);
10.
11.
12.
13.
           return 0;
14.
```

datasync.c

```
1.
      int main() {
2.
           int fd;
3.
           int num;
           fd = open("./hello3",O_WRONLY | O_CREAT, 0644);
4.
5.
           for(num=0; num <=100000; num++) {
6.
                       write(fd, "1234", sizeof("1234"));
7.
                       fdatasync(fd);
                       if (num%10000==1) {
8.
                                   write(1, "*", sizeof("*"));
9.
                                   fsync(1);
10.
11.
12.
13.
           return 0;
14.
```

nosync.c

```
1.
      int main() {
2.
           int fd;
3.
           int num;
           fd = open("./hello2",O_WRONLY | O_CREAT, 0644);
4.
5.
           for(num=0; num <=100000; num++) {
                      write(fd, "1234", sizeof("1234"));
6.
                       if (num%10000==1) {
7.
8.
                                  write(1, "*", sizeof("*"));
                                  fsync(1);
9.
10.
11.
12.
           return 0;
13. }
```

sync.c的執行結果

\$ time ./sync ***** 0m21.215s real user 0m0.136s 0m5.272s sys

比較

strace -c ./sync 可以看到呼叫幾次 system call ltrace -c ./sync 可以看到呼叫幾次 C API

	sync	fdatasync	no sync
real	0m21.215s	0m17.545s	0m0.076s
user	0m0.136s	0m0.048s	0m0.004s
sys	0m5.272s	0m3.980s	0m0.068s



鎖的種類

良心鎖



強制鎖



http://tinyurl.com/y5byr6t2

創作共用-姓名 標示-非商**社的多用而**都**的**chome.com.tw/store/QCAI5Z

```
int main(int argc, char* argv[]) {
良心鎖
                                                        int fd:
flock.c
                                                        int ret;
                                                        char opt;
                                                        fd = open (argv [1], 0_WRONLY);
                                                        printf("fd = %d is opened\n", fd);
                                             10
                                             11
                                                        sscanf(argv[2], "%c", &opt);
                                             12
                                                        switch (opt) {
                                                while
                                             14
                                                               case 's':
                                                                      ret = flock(fd, LOCK_SH); share lock
                                             15
                                                                                             (RD)
                                             16
                                                                      break;
                                                               case 'e':
                                             17
第二個程式無法 lock,會停留在
                                             18
                                                                    ret = flock(fd, LOCK_EX); exclusive
這裡等待
                                             19
                                                                      break;
                                                                                             lock (WR)
                                                               case 'u':
                                             20
                                                                      ret = flock(fd, LOCK_UN); unlock
                                             21
                                                                      break;
                                             22
                                                               default:
                                             23
                                                                      printf("input error\n");
                                             24
                                             25
                                             26
                                                        if (ret != 0)
                                                               perror("flock");
                                             27
                                                      printf("end\n");
第一個程式成功取得權限,成功
                                             29
                                                        getchar();
lock,會停在這裡
                                                        return 0;
                                                                                                  52
  中正大學 - 羅習五
                                             31
```

執行結果

先執行

\$./lock myHole e fd = 3 is opened end

後執行

\$./lock myHole e fd = 3 is opened /*被鎖住了,除非另外一個行程 unlock或者結束*/

flock()

int flock(int fd, int operation);

第一個三數是檔案描述子,operation可以接三個選項,分別是

- LOCK SH:分享鎖,除了互斥鎖,可以多個人同時編譯
- LOCK EX:互斥鎖,只可以這個行程進行編譯
- ▲ LOCK_UN:解開這個鎖
- 請注意,如果另外一個行程並未使用flock,那麼另一個行程就不需要遵照這些「鎖」



強制鎖(mandatory lock),預備動作

如果要每次開機都自動有這個動作 sudo vim /etc/fstab

- Sudo mount -oremount, mand / 將根目錄重新 mount 一次 change mode set
- chmod g-x system-programming.txt
 execute

- Blocking (F_LOCK)
 - ♣Flock 回傳的時候,就一定上鎖了
- Nonblocking (F TLOCK)
 - ♣Flock 回傳的時候,可能「目前有人已經鎖定檔案」>> Error
 - ♣另一種,順利上鎖

lockf.c

```
int main(int argc, char* argv[]) {
                                                         begin
                                                                        end
 9
            int fd;
10
            int ret;
11
            char opt;
12
            off_t begin, end;
                                              lock / unlock
13
            if (argc == 1) printf("lockf [file] [type(l/u)] [begin] [end] \n");
14
15
                                                               可以不用 lock 整個檔案
            fd = open (argv [1], 0_WRONLY);
16
            printf("fd = %d is opened\n", fd);
17
18
            sscanf(argv[2], "%c", &opt);
19
            sscanf(argv[3], "%ld", &begin);
20
21
            sscanf(argv[3], "%ld", &end);
22
            switch (opt) {
23
                    case 'l':
24
25
                            lseek(fd, begin, SEEK_SET);
                             ret = lockf(fd, F_LOCK, end - begin + 1);
26
27
                             break;
                    case 'u':
28
29
                            lseek(fd, begin, SEEK_SET);
30
                             ret = lockf(fd, F_UNLCK, end - begin + 1);
31
                             break;
32
                    default:
                            printf("input error\n");
33
34
            }
            if (ret != 0)
35
                    perror("flock");
36
            printf("end\n");
37
            getchar();
38
39
                                                                                   8
             return 0;
40
   }
```


- 當多個程式讀取檔案時,可以用flock上鎖,但先決條件是所有的程式在讀取之前都先使用flock
- 如果要用強制鎖需要有root的權限(因為mount指令只有root可以執行)
- 檔案的寫入會變更檔案的屬性,此外檔案內容的變化是否先暫 存在記憶體(buffer)呢。「同步更新」的東西越多,速度越慢, 但也越安全(例如系統突然斷電)

作業

- 使用強置鎖,設計底下二個程式
 - ●第一個程式不斷的詢問使用者要對檔案做什麼樣的操作, lock 或者unlock, lock或者是unlock在檔案的什麼區域
 - ◆因此可以透過第一個程式對檔案對檔案同時上好幾個鎖
 - ◆第二個程式不斷地詢問使用者要對檔案做什麼樣的操作, read 或者write, 要讀寫哪個地方?