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**Design Idea:**

**Vanilla File System – MP7:**

I have implemented the following:

* Vanilla File System
* Option 1/2: Design and implementation of an extended file system for files up to 64kB long

**Vanilla File System:**

A very simple file system is implemented with the following assumptions as mentioned in the handout:

* The file system can only manage single-level directory.
* Length of any file is at most one block. (For the compulsory portion)
* File operations are separate from the File System functions

1. **Inode:**

* id - points to the identifier of the file it holds information about
* blk\_number - block in the file system where the file pointed by the inode is stored
* inode\_is\_free - checks if the current inode available or holding any file
* fle\_size - size of file pointed by the inode
* fs - pointer to the file system

1. **File:**

**Variables**

* fle\_system – pointer to the file system
* fle\_identifier – file identifier
* blk\_number – block in the file system where the file is stored
* inode\_indx – position in inode array assigned to file
* fle\_size – size of file
* curr\_pos – current position pointed to in file (for read and write operations)
* block\_cache – buffer for file, acting as a cache, of size 512 bytes

**Functions:**

* File(\_fs, \_id) - Opens the file with file id \_id using the file system \_fs. Sets the ‘curr\_pos’ to the beginning of the file.
* ~File() - Closes the currently open file and deletes data structures associated it.
* Read(unsigned int \_n, char \* \_buf) – Reads \_n characters from the file/block\_cache into the buffer \_buf, unless EOF is reached and returns actual characters read from file.
* Write(unsigned int \_n, char \* \_buf) – Writes \_n characters from the file/block\_cache into the buffer \_buf, unless EOF is reached and returns actual characters written to file.
* Reset() - Sets the ‘curr\_pos’ to the beginning of the file.
* EoF() – Checks if end of file is reached by ‘curr\_pos’.

1. **FileSystem:**

**Variables**

* free\_blk\_cnt – count of free blocks in the file system
* inode\_cntr – count of free inodes in the file system
* free\_blocks –pointer to bitmap of free blocks in the file system. ‘F’ represents a free block and ‘U’ represents a used block
* disk – pointer to the SimpleDisk ecosystem
* inodes – pointer to array of inodes in the file system

**Functions:**

* FileSystem() – Initialized the File System local data structures and inode.
* ~FileSystem() – Writes the local data structures and inode to the disk and unmounts the FileSystem. The first two blocks are reserved for storing ‘free\_blocks’ and ‘inodes’ respectively.
* Mount(disk) – Mounts the file system from the disk and loads the data structures and inode.
* Format(disk, \_size) – Formats the entire disk (of \_size) and re-initiates the local data structures and inode.
* LookupFile(\_file\_id) – If the file with identifier \_file\_id is found in the file system, returns its associated inode otherwise throws an exception.
* CreateFile(\_file\_id) – Creates a new file in the system with identifier \_file\_id by initializing a new inode and assigning a free block.
* DeleteFile(\_file\_id) – Deletes the file identified by \_file\_id and its data structures. Also, removes the associated inode and free the block it was stored at.

**Test Screenshots / Output:**

Text

Description automatically generated Text

Description automatically generated

**Option 1/2: Design and implementation of an extended file system for files up to 64kB long**

To accommodate longer files, 1 block per file is not enough. For files 64kB long, we need 64kB/512b = 12 blocks. So instead of just storing the ‘blk\_number’, we now maintain a blocks list in the inode and file, that stores all the blocks where the file is stored orderly.

unsigned int \*blocks

Example: To store files of size 1.5kB, we need 3 blocks. Suppose they are stored at block numbers 23, 29, 58. Then the array ‘blocks’ contain [23,29,58].

To cope with multiple blocks, following changes need to be done:

* **Inode:** 
  + Replace ‘blk\_number’ with ‘blocks’ to store all the blocks where the file is stored orderly.
* **File:** 
  + Replace ‘blk\_number’ with ‘blocks’ to store all the blocks where the file is stored orderly.
  + Read – If the end of the current block is reached when reading from the file, go to the next block in the ‘blocks’ list and continue reading unless last block is reached.
  + Write - If the end of the current block is reached when writing to the file, assign a new free block, if file size is under 64kB, and add it to the ‘blocks’ list. Then, continue writing to the file.
  + EOF- return true if the end of the last block in ‘blocks’ list is reached, otherwise false.
* **FileSystem:**
  + Format – When formatting the disk, all the ‘blocks’ allocated to the file is freed.
  + CreateFile – Instead of storing the ‘blk\_number’, the newly assigned free block is added to the ‘block’ list.
  + DeleteFile – Apart from removing the data structures associated to the file, all the ‘blocks’ allocated to the file is also freed.

**Documents changed:**

I have changed the following files:

* **file.C**
* **file.H**
* **file\_system.C**
* **file\_system.H**