EXP 36: With linked allocation, each file is a linked list of disk blocks; the disk blocks may be scattered anywhere on the disk. The directory contains a pointer to the first and last blocks of the file. Each block contains a pointer to the next block. Design a C program to simulate the file allocation strategy.

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
#define MAX BLOCKS 100
#define MAX_FILES 10
#define MAX FILE BLOCKS 10
typedef struct {
  int next; // -1 if it's the last block
  int used; // 0 = free, 1 = used
} DiskBlock;
typedef struct {
  char name[20];
  int start;
  int end;
  int blockCount;
} File;
DiskBlock disk[MAX_BLOCKS];
File files[MAX FILES];
int fileCount = 0;
```

```
// Allocate a free block and return its index
int allocateBlock() {
  for (int i = 0; i < MAX_BLOCKS; i++) {
    if (!disk[i].used) {
       disk[i].used = 1;
      disk[i].next = -1; // default to end of file
      return i;
    }
  }
  return -1; // no free blocks
}
void createFile() {
  if (fileCount >= MAX FILES) {
    printf("File limit reached.\n");
    return;
  }
  char name[20];
  int blocks;
  printf("Enter file name: ");
  scanf("%s", name);
  printf("Enter number of blocks: ");
  scanf("%d", &blocks);
  if (blocks > MAX_FILE_BLOCKS) {
    printf("Exceeded max file blocks.\n");
    return;
```

```
}
int blockIndexes[MAX FILE BLOCKS];
for (int i = 0; i < blocks; i++) {
  int b = allocateBlock();
  if (b == -1) {
    printf("Not enough space. Rolling back allocation.\n");
    for (int j = 0; j < i; j++)
       disk[blockIndexes[j]].used = 0;
    return;
  }
  blockIndexes[i] = b;
}
// Link blocks
for (int i = 0; i < blocks - 1; i++) {
  disk[blockIndexes[i]].next = blockIndexes[i + 1];
}
// Save file info
strcpy(files[fileCount].name, name);
files[fileCount].start = blockIndexes[0];
files[fileCount].end = blockIndexes[blocks - 1];
files[fileCount].blockCount = blocks;
fileCount++;
printf("File '%s' created.\n", name);
printf("Blocks allocated: ");
for (int i = 0; i < blocks; i++)
```

```
printf("%d ", blockIndexes[i]);
  printf("\n");
}
void readFile() {
  char name[20];
  printf("Enter file name to read: ");
  scanf("%s", name);
  for (int f = 0; f < fileCount; f++) {
    if (strcmp(files[f].name, name) == 0) {
       printf("Reading file '%s':\n", name);
       int current = files[f].start;
       int count = 1;
       while (current != -1) {
         printf("Block %d (Record %d)\n", current, count++);
         current = disk[current].next;
       }
       return;
    }
  }
  printf("File not found.\n");
}
void displayDisk() {
  printf("\nDisk Blocks:\n");
  printf("Block | Used | Next\n");
  for (int i = 0; i < MAX BLOCKS; i++) {
    printf("%5d | %3d | %4d\n", i, disk[i].used, disk[i].next);
```

```
}
}
int main() {
  int choice;
  while (1) {
    printf("\n--- Linked File Allocation ---\n");
    printf("1. Create File\n");
    printf("2. Read File\n");
    printf("3. Display Disk\n");
    printf("4. Exit\n");
    printf("Enter your choice: ");
    scanf("%d", &choice);
    switch (choice) {
       case 1: createFile(); break;
       case 2: readFile(); break;
       case 3: displayDisk(); break;
       case 4: exit(0);
       default: printf("Invalid choice.\n");
    }
  }
  return 0;
}
```

Sample Output

```
--- Linked File Allocation ---
1. Create File
2. Read File
3. Display Disk
4. Exit
Enter your choice: 1
Enter file name: Games
Enter number of blocks: 7
File 'Games' created.
Blocks allocated: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6
 --- Linked File Allocation ---

1. Create File

2. Read File

3. Display Disk

4. Exit

Enter your choice: 2

Enter file name to read: Games

Reading file 'Games':

Block 0 (Record 1)

Block 1 (Record 2)

Block 2 (Record 3)

Block 3 (Record 4)

Block 4 (Record 5)

Block 5 (Record 6)

Block 6 (Record 7)
  --- Linked File Allocation ---
1. Create File
2. Read File
3. Display Disk
4. Exit
Enter your choice: 3
0
0
```