**BHAVANA**

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**PROJECT 3:**

**File System Simulator:**

Data Structures: Tree (linked list representation) for directory structure, linked list for file information within directories.

Functionality:

Create directories and files.

View directory contents (list files and subdirectories).

Navigate into subdirectories.

Delete files and directories (handle potential issues like non-empty directories).

Search for files by name.

**IMPLEMENTATION:**

**File\_system.c**

#include "file\_system.h" // Including header file for file system functionality

#include <stdio.h> // Including standard input-output library

#include <stdlib.h> // Including standard library for memory allocation and other functions

#include <string.h> // Including string manipulation functions

// Global variables for root directory and current directory

Directory\* rootDirectory = NULL; // Declaration and initialization of root directory pointer

Directory\* currentDirectory = NULL; // Declaration and initialization of current directory pointer

void initializeFileSystem() {

rootDirectory = (Directory\*)malloc(sizeof(Directory)); // Allocating memory for root directory

rootDirectory->name = strdup("root"); // Setting name of root directory

rootDirectory->parent = NULL; // Setting parent directory of root directory to NULL

rootDirectory->subdirectories = NULL; // Setting subdirectories of root directory to NULL

rootDirectory->files = NULL; // Setting files in root directory to NULL

rootDirectory->next = NULL; // Setting next directory pointer to NULL

currentDirectory = rootDirectory; // Setting current directory to root directory

}

void createDirectory(const char\* name) {

Directory\* newDirectory = (Directory\*)malloc(sizeof(Directory)); // Allocating memory for new directory

newDirectory->name = strdup(name); // Setting name of new directory

newDirectory->parent = currentDirectory; // Setting parent directory of new directory

newDirectory->subdirectories = NULL; // Setting subdirectories of new directory to NULL

newDirectory->files = NULL; // Setting files in new directory to NULL

newDirectory->next = NULL; // Setting next directory pointer to NULL

if (currentDirectory->subdirectories == NULL) { // Checking if current directory has no subdirectories

currentDirectory->subdirectories = newDirectory; // Setting new directory as the first subdirectory

} else { // If current directory has existing subdirectories

Directory\* temp = currentDirectory->subdirectories; // Temporary pointer to traverse existing subdirectories

while (temp->next != NULL) { // Looping until last subdirectory is reached

temp = temp->next; // Moving to next subdirectory

}

temp->next = newDirectory; // Adding new directory to the end of subdirectories list

}

}

void createFile(const char\* name, int size) {

File\* newFile = (File\*)malloc(sizeof(File)); // Allocating memory for new file

newFile->name = strdup(name); // Setting name of new file

newFile->size = size; // Setting size of new file

newFile->next = NULL; // Setting next file pointer to NULL

if (currentDirectory->files == NULL) { // Checking if current directory has no files

currentDirectory->files = newFile; // Setting new file as the first file in directory

} else { // If current directory has existing files

File\* temp = currentDirectory->files; // Temporary pointer to traverse existing files

while (temp->next != NULL) { // Looping until last file is reached

temp = temp->next; // Moving to next file

}

temp->next = newFile; // Adding new file to the end of files list

}

}

void viewDirectoryContents(const char\* directoryName) {

Directory\* temp = currentDirectory->subdirectories; // Temporary pointer to traverse subdirectories

while (temp != NULL) { // Looping through subdirectories

printf("Directory: %s\n", temp->name); // Printing name of each subdirectory

temp = temp->next; // Moving to next subdirectory

}

File\* fileTemp = currentDirectory->files; // Temporary pointer to traverse files

while (fileTemp != NULL) { // Looping through files

printf("File: %s, Size: %d\n", fileTemp->name, fileTemp->size); // Printing name and size of each file

fileTemp = fileTemp->next; // Moving to next file

}

}

void navigateIntoDirectory(const char\* directoryName) {

Directory\* temp = currentDirectory->subdirectories; // Temporary pointer to traverse subdirectories

while (temp != NULL) { // Looping through subdirectories

if (strcmp(temp->name, directoryName) == 0) { // Checking if directory name matches

currentDirectory = temp; // Changing current directory to matched directory

return; // Exiting function

}

temp = temp->next; // Moving to next subdirectory

}

printf("Directory not found.\n"); // Printing message if directory not found

}

void deleteFile(const char\* fileName) {

File\* temp = currentDirectory->files; // Temporary pointer to traverse files

File\* prev = NULL; // Pointer to track previous file in list

while (temp != NULL) { // Looping through files

if (strcmp(temp->name, fileName) == 0) { // Checking if file name matches

if (prev == NULL) { // If file to be deleted is the first file in list

currentDirectory->files = temp->next; // Update files list to skip first file

} else { // If file to be deleted is not the first file in list

prev->next = temp->next; // Adjusting previous file's next pointer to skip deleted file

}

free(temp->name); // Freeing memory allocated for file name

free(temp); // Freeing memory allocated for file structure

return; // Exiting function

}

prev = temp; // Moving previous pointer to current file

temp = temp->next; // Moving to next file

}

printf("File not found.\n"); // Printing message if file not found

}

void deleteDirectory(const char\* directoryName) {

Directory\* temp = currentDirectory->subdirectories; // Temporary pointer to traverse subdirectories

Directory\* prev = NULL; // Pointer to track previous directory in list

while (temp != NULL) { // Looping through subdirectories

if (strcmp(temp->name, directoryName) == 0) { // Checking if directory name matches

if (prev == NULL) { // If directory to be deleted is the first directory in list

currentDirectory->subdirectories = temp->next; // Update subdirectories list to skip first directory

} else { // If directory to be deleted is not the first directory in list

prev->next = temp->next; // Adjusting previous directory's next pointer to skip deleted directory

}

free(temp->name); // Freeing memory allocated for directory name

free(temp); // Freeing memory allocated for directory structure

return; // Exiting function

}

prev = temp; // Moving previous pointer to current directory

temp = temp->next; // Moving to next directory

}

printf("Directory not found.\n"); // Printing message if directory not found

}

void searchFile(const char\* fileName) {

File\* temp = currentDirectory->files; // Temporary pointer to traverse files

while (temp != NULL) { // Looping through files

if (strcmp(temp->name, fileName) == 0) { // Checking if file name matches

printf("File found: %s, Size: %d\n", temp->name, temp->size); // Printing name and size of file

return; // Exiting function

}

temp = temp->next; // Moving to next file

}

printf("File not found.\n"); // Printing message if file not found

}

**EXPLANATION:**

This code appears to be a simple implementation of a file system in C. Let's break down what each function does:

1. \*\*initializeFileSystem()\*\*: Initializes the file system by creating the root directory.

2. \*\*createDirectory(const char\* name)\*\*: Creates a new directory with the specified name under the current directory.

3. \*\*createFile(const char\* name, int size)\*\*: Creates a new file with the specified name and size under the current directory.

4. \*\*viewDirectoryContents(const char\* directoryName)\*\*: Displays the contents of the current directory, including subdirectories and files.

5. \*\*navigateIntoDirectory(const char\* directoryName)\*\*: Changes the current directory to the one with the specified name.

6. \*\*deleteFile(const char\* fileName)\*\*: Deletes the file with the specified name from the current directory.

7. \*\*deleteDirectory(const char\* directoryName)\*\*: Deletes the directory with the specified name from the current directory.

8. \*\*searchFile(const char\* fileName)\*\*: Searches for a file with the specified name in the current directory.

Overall, this code provides basic functionality for managing directories and files within a file system. It uses linked lists to store subdirectories and files within each directory. However, there are a few potential improvements and considerations:

- Error handling: The code assumes that memory allocation always succeeds and that directory or file names are always provided. It's good practice to add error handling for these cases.

- Memory management: The code allocates memory for directory and file names using `malloc()` and `strdup()`, but it doesn't free this memory when directories or files are deleted. Proper memory management is important to avoid memory leaks.

- Directory traversal: The code traverses directories and files using linear search, which may not be efficient for large file systems. Consider using more efficient data structures or algorithms for directory traversal.

- Command-line interface: It could be useful to integrate this file system implementation with a command-line interface to interactively perform file system operations.

**File\_system.h:**

#ifndef FILE\_SYSTEM\_H

#define FILE\_SYSTEM\_H

#include <stdbool.h> // Including header file for boolean data type

// Structures

typedef struct File { // Defining structure for a file

char\* name; // Name of the file

int size; // Size of the file

struct File\* next; // Pointer to the next file in the list

} File;

typedef struct Directory { // Defining structure for a directory

char\* name; // Name of the directory

struct Directory\* parent; // Pointer to the parent directory

struct Directory\* subdirectories; // Pointer to the first subdirectory

File\* files; // Pointer to the first file in the directory

struct Directory\* next; // Pointer to the next directory in the list

} Directory;

// Function declarations

void initializeFileSystem(); // Function prototype to initialize the file system

void createDirectory(const char\* name); // Function prototype to create a new directory

void createFile(const char\* name, int size); // Function prototype to create a new file

void viewDirectoryContents(const char\* directoryName); // Function prototype to view contents of a directory

void navigateIntoDirectory(const char\* directoryName); // Function prototype to navigate into a directory

void deleteFile(const char\* fileName); // Function prototype to delete a file

void deleteDirectory(const char\* directoryName); // Function prototype to delete a directory

void searchFile(const char\* fileName); // Function prototype to search for a file

#endif // End of preprocessor directive

**EXPLANATION:**

The provided header file `file\_system.h` defines the structures and function prototypes for a basic file system implementation. Let's break down its components:

1. \*\*Structures\*\*:

- `File`: Represents a file in the file system. It contains fields for the file name, size, and a pointer to the next file in the list.

- `Directory`: Represents a directory in the file system. It contains fields for the directory name, a pointer to the parent directory, pointers to subdirectories and files within the directory, and a pointer to the next directory in the list.

2. \*\*Function Declarations\*\*:

- `initializeFileSystem()`: Initializes the file system.

- `createDirectory(const char\* name)`: Creates a new directory.

- `createFile(const char\* name, int size)`: Creates a new file.

- `viewDirectoryContents(const char\* directoryName)`: Views the contents of a directory.

- `navigateIntoDirectory(const char\* directoryName)`: Navigates into a directory.

- `deleteFile(const char\* fileName)`: Deletes a file.

- `deleteDirectory(const char\* directoryName)`: Deletes a directory.

- `searchFile(const char\* fileName)`: Searches for a file.

3. \*\*Preprocessor Directive\*\*:

- `#ifndef FILE\_SYSTEM\_H` and `#define FILE\_SYSTEM\_H`: These lines ensure that the content within the header file is only included once in a compilation unit, preventing duplicate definitions.

- `#endif`: Marks the end of the preprocessor directive block.

Overall, this header file provides the necessary definitions and declarations for implementing and interacting with a file system. It's a good practice to encapsulate such declarations in header files for modularization and reusability.

**Main.c:**

#include <stdio.h>

#include <time.h> // Include the time.h header for clock function

#include "file\_system.h"

// Declare currentDirectory as an extern variable

extern Directory\* currentDirectory;

int main() {

clock\_t start, end; // Variables to store start and end CPU time

// Initialize the file system

initializeFileSystem();

// Create some directories and files

createDirectory("documents");

createDirectory("images");

createFile("document1.txt", 100);

createFile("image1.jpg", 500);

// Print the current directory contents

printf("Current directory contents:\n");

viewDirectoryContents(currentDirectory->name);

// Start measuring CPU time

start = clock();

// Navigate into 'documents' directory and create a file

printf("\nNavigating into 'documents' directory...\n");

navigateIntoDirectory("documents");

createFile("document2.txt", 200);

// Stop measuring CPU time

end = clock();

// Calculate CPU time elapsed

double cpu\_time\_used = ((double) (end - start)) / CLOCKS\_PER\_SEC;

// Print the elapsed CPU time

printf("\nCPU time used: %.6f seconds\n", cpu\_time\_used);

// Print the current directory contents again

printf("\nCurrent directory contents:\n");

viewDirectoryContents(currentDirectory->name);

// Search for a file

printf("\nSearching for 'image1.jpg'...\n");

searchFile("image1.jpg");

// Delete a file

printf("\nDeleting 'document1.txt'...\n");

deleteFile("document1.txt");

// Print the current directory contents one more time

printf("\nCurrent directory contents:\n");

viewDirectoryContents(currentDirectory->name);

return 0;

}

**EXPLANATION:**

The `main()` function provided demonstrates the usage of the file system functions defined in `file\_system.h`. Here's a breakdown of what it does:

1. \*\*Include Statements\*\*: Standard headers like `stdio.h` and `time.h` are included. The `file\_system.h` header, which contains the declarations for file system functions and structures, is also included.

2. \*\*External Variable Declaration\*\*: `extern Directory\* currentDirectory;` declares `currentDirectory` as an external variable, meaning its definition is provided elsewhere (in `file\_system.c`, presumably).

3. \*\*Main Function\*\*:

- \*\*File System Initialization\*\*: The file system is initialized using `initializeFileSystem()`.

- \*\*Directory and File Creation\*\*: Directories ("documents" and "images") and files ("document1.txt" and "image1.jpg") are created using `createDirectory()` and `createFile()` functions.

- \*\*Viewing Current Directory Contents\*\*: The contents of the current directory are printed using `viewDirectoryContents()` function.

- \*\*Navigation and File Creation\*\*: The program navigates into the "documents" directory, creates a file ("document2.txt"), and measures CPU time using `clock()` before and after the operation.

- \*\*Printing CPU Time\*\*: The elapsed CPU time for the previous operation is printed.

- \*\*Viewing Current Directory Contents Again\*\*: The contents of the current directory are printed again.

- \*\*File Searching\*\*: The program searches for a file ("image1.jpg") using `searchFile()` function.

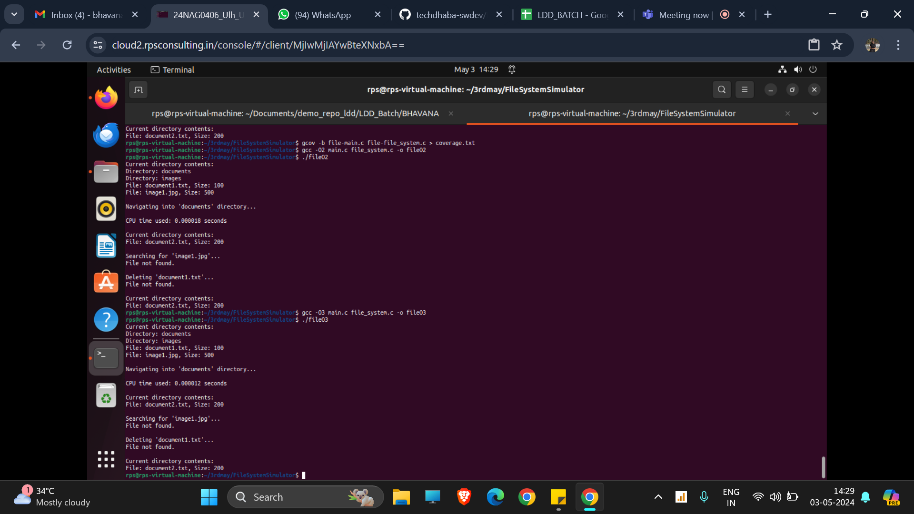
- \*\*File Deletion\*\*: A file ("document1.txt") is deleted using `deleteFile()` function.

- \*\*Viewing Current Directory Contents Once More\*\*: The contents of the current directory are printed again after the deletion.

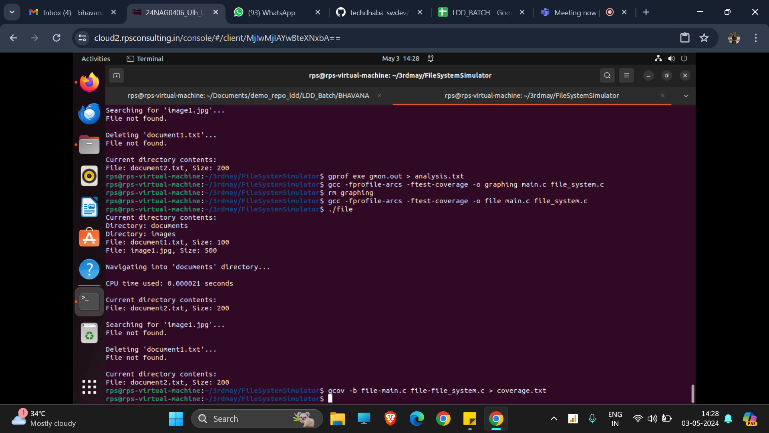
Overall, this `main()` function demonstrates various file system operations like directory and file creation, navigation, searching, and deletion, along with measuring CPU time for an operation.

**OUTPUT:**

**OPTIMIZING THE CODE USING COMMANDS:**



**CREATING ANALYSIS AND COVERAGE REPORT:**

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