# **Faculty of Computing**

**CS-330 Operating System** 

**BESE – 14B** 

# OPEN ENDED LAB USER GUIDE

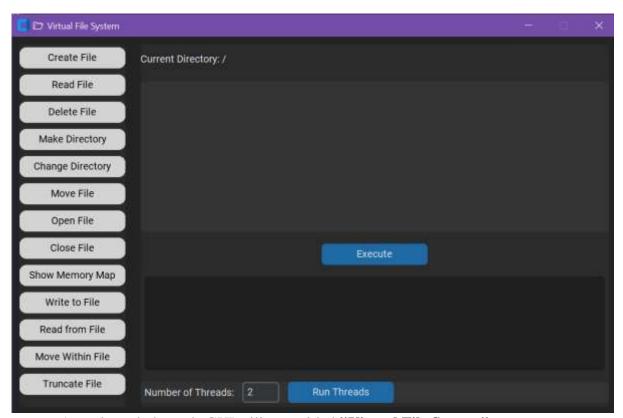
Submission Deadline: 4<sup>th</sup> May, 2024 Lab Engineer: Mr. Junaid Sajid Instructor: Engr Taufeeq Ur Rehman

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**Project Link:** https://github.com/usama-codes/virtual-file-system

## **Starting the Application:**

- Before starting, run the SystemInitializer.py to create the cample.dat file (this is our file system!)
- Run the Python file GUI.py

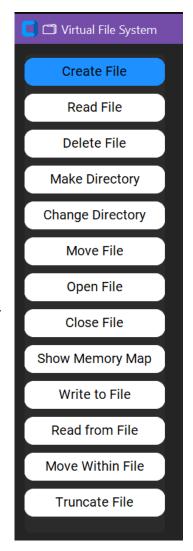


• A modern, dark-mode GUI will open titled "Virtual File System".



# **Choosing Operations:**

- You will see various **buttons** to do the different tasks of your need
- Select what you want to do:
  - Create File: Create a new file inside the current directory and put some content inside it.
  - Read File: Read and show the content of an existing file (from the curret directory.
  - Delete File: Delete an existing file in the current directory (cannot delete a folder with this!).
  - **Make Directory**: Create a new empty directory (folder).
  - Change Directory: Move into another directory (or go up to parent/root).
  - Move File: Move a file from current directory into another directory.
  - Open File: Open a file in memory (to read/write operations).
  - Close File: Close the opened file (frees it from memory).
  - Show Memory Map: Show the overall structure: which files/directories exist and where.
  - Write to File: Add (write) some content to an opened file.
  - Read from File: Read a specific part of a file (start, size).
  - Move Within File: Move a part of the file's data to another position inside the same file.
  - **Truncate File**: Shorten or extend a file to a specific size.

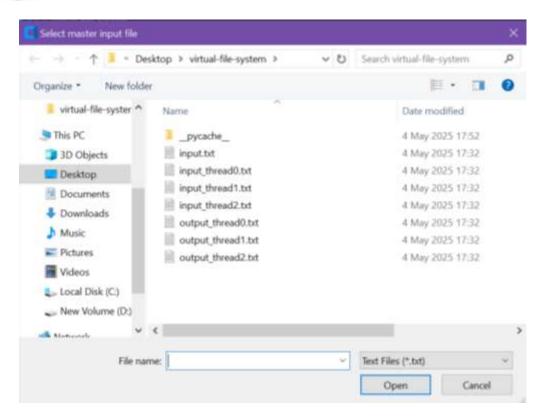


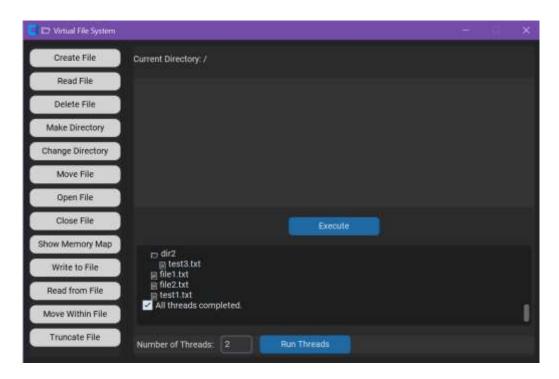
#### **Threads:**

- You will see a 'Run Threads' button along with a text field to enter the number of threads you want to run
- Enter the number of threads then press the button and you will be given the option to **choose the input file.**
- The threads will run, the respective outputs will show in the output window and be saved in the **output files.**



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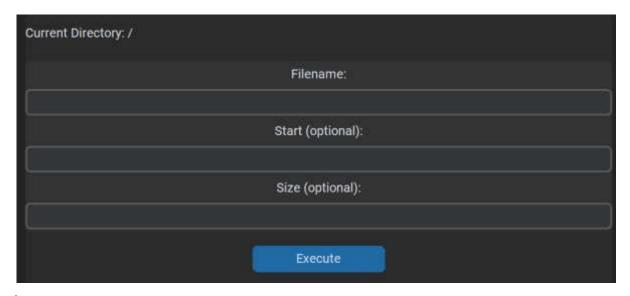


```
■ output_thread0.txt

     File file1.txt created.
     File file1.txt opened in w mode.
     Wrote to file1.txt: abcd
     File file2.txt created.
     File file2.txt opened in w mode.
     Filesystem Memory Map
         dir1
             test2.txt
11
         dir2
12
             test3.txt
13
         file1.txt
15
         file2.txt
         test1.txt
     Wrote to file2.txt: 123
     Wrote to file1.txt: xyz
     File file1.txt closed.
     File file2.txt closed.
21
22
     Filesystem Memory Map
24
         dir1
25
             test2.txt
         dir2
             test3.txt
29
           file1.txt
           file2.txt
           test1.txt
```

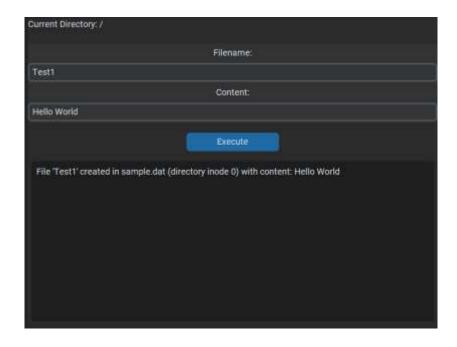
# **Entering Fields:**

- After selecting an operation, the GUI will show the **required fields** (like **filename**, **start**, **size** etc.).
- **Fill in the details** (shown for truncate file):



# **Executing:**

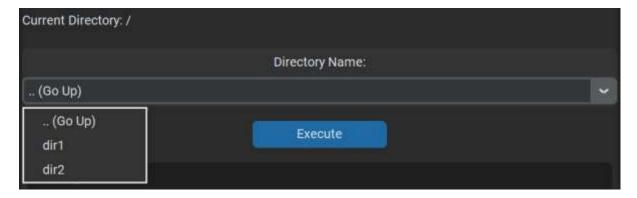
- Press the "**Execute**" button.
- Your action will be performed.
- Console outputs (status like "file created", "file moved", "file not found", errors, etc.) will appear in the **bottom output window**.





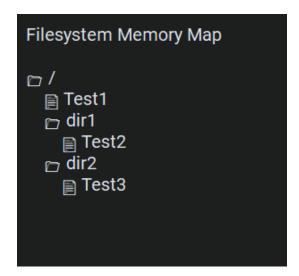
#### **Current Directory:**

- Your **Current Directory** is shown right above the dropdown.
- Whenever you **Change Directory**, the label updates.



## **Special Things to Know:**

- After executing, your choices in the fields are automatically cleared for a new operation.
- **Directories** can only be created or navigated into if they already exist.
- Only files can be read, written, deleted, etc.
- If you want to go back to the root, in Change Directory, select ".. (Go Up)" option.
- You can view the filesystem memory at any point using "Show Memory Map"



#### **Directory Structure:**

The directory structure of the Virtual File System (VFS) is hierarchical, utilizing inodes and directory entries to efficiently manage files and directories. Here's an overview:

#### 1. Root Directory

- The root directory is the entry point of the file system, represented by a special inode.
- It contains a list of directory entries, each pointing to either a file or a subdirectory.

#### 2. Directories

- Directories are special files that store lists of entries, where each entry links to a file or another directory.
- Directories are identified by a flag in their metadata, indicating whether they contain files or other directories.

#### 3. Files

- Files are also represented by inodes, similar to directories, but with a flag indicating they are not directories.
- A file's inode contains metadata and pointers to data blocks where the file's content is stored.

#### 4. Hierarchical Structure

- The system's hierarchical structure is achieved by linking directories and files through directory entries.
- Each directory can contain both files and subdirectories, enabling a nested file organization.

## **5. Directory Operations**

- Common operations on directories include creating new directories, navigating between directories, and listing the directory contents.
- Navigation is achieved by updating the reference to the current directory, allowing users to move through the file system.