Lab4 文件系统 实验报告

内容一: 总体概述

本次Lab的内容是在阅读源代码的基础上,通过对Nachos文件系统代码的修改完善其文件系统。主要实现功能:扩展文件属性、突破文件名长度限制、扩展文件长度、实现多级目录、动态调整文件长度、实现文件系统的同步互斥访问机制、文件打开计数、文件读写锁、多线程pipe通信机制。

内容二:任务完成情况

任务完成列表

Exercise1	Exercise2	Exercise3	Exercise4	Exercise5	Exercise6	Exercise7	Challenge2
Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ

Exercise 1 调研

- code/filesys/filesys.h 和 code/filesys/filesys.cc 实现了Nachos系统中的文件系统 FileSystem,代码中定义了两个文件系统,FILESYS_STUB 宏定义的是基于宿主机Linux上的文件系统,调用Llnux文件系统的功能暂时实现Nachos文件系统的功能,等到Nachos本身的文件系统 统可用。另一个是Nachos本身的文件系统,成员变量有记录空闲磁盘块的文件 freeMapFile 和目录文件 directoryFile。成员方法包括:
 - o FileSystem(bool format);构造函数,接受一个bool类型的参数format,含义为磁盘是否需要初始化,若为真,则需要初始化磁盘,new出一个记录空闲磁盘块的 freemap 和目录 directory,将它们分别写入文件;若为假,则只需要打开 FreeMap 和 Directory 对应的文件。
 - o bool Create(char *name, int initialSize); 创建文件,参数为文件名和字节数(初始版本中文件大小固定)。创建文件的步骤是:确定文件是否已经存在→为文件头分配一个磁盘扇区→为数据区分配磁盘扇区→将文件名加入目录中→将新的文件头写入磁盘→更新Bitmap和目录,写回磁盘。创建成功后返回True,如文件已存在或磁盘空间不足,则返回 False.
 - o OpenFile* Open(char *name); 根据文件名返回打开文件指针,步骤是通过目录查找文件 头所在的扇区,再读取文件头,返回打开文件的指针。
 - o bool Remove(char *name); 根据文件名删除文件,在目录中查找文件名,如果文件名存在,查找到存放文件头的扇区,读取文件头后删除,根据文件头释放数据区占据的磁盘块,从目录中删去文件名,更新目录和freeMap,写回磁盘文件。
 - o void List();列出根目录下所有文件名。
 - o void Print(); 打印文件系统信息(空闲区表bitmao、目录内容、每个文件的文件头和数据)。

- code/filehdr/filehdr.h 和 code/filesys/filehdr.cc:定义了Nachos系统中的文件 头 FileHeader 类。该类成员变量有文件的字节数 numBytes 、文件数据占用的磁盘块的个数以及 numSectors 、记录每个磁盘块的数组 dataSectors ,成员方法是对文件头的一系列操作函数,包括:
 - o Allocate(BitMap *bitMap, int fileSize);为文件分配空闲磁盘块,参数包括文件大小(字节数 fileSize)和空闲磁盘块的位图指针 bitmap,其操作是根据文件大小计算需要的磁盘块数目,若剩余的空闲磁盘块数目不足则返回 False,否则调用bitmap的find方法逐一分配空闲磁盘块,返回true;
 - O Deallocate(BitMap *freeMap) 释放文件占据的磁盘块,更新维护空闲磁盘块的位图;
 - o FetchFrom:从磁盘中读出本文件头;
 - o WriteBack:将本文件头内容写回磁盘
 - o ByteToSector(int offset):返回距开头offset字节数据所在的磁盘块指针;
 - FileLength:返回文件大小(字节数); Print: 打印文件信息
- directory.cc 和 directory.h:定义了Nachos文件系统中目录类 Directory, 其形式是由 DirectoryEntry (包含文件名、文件头所在磁盘块)组成的数组,成员方法有:
 - O Directory(int size)构造函数,初始化目录表
 - o FetchFrom(OpenFile *file):从磁盘中读取目录
 - WriteBack(OpenFile *file): 将自身写回磁盘文件
 - o FindIndex(char *name):根据文件名寻找相应的页表项位置(数组下标),如果没有对应返回-1
 - o Find(char *name): 通过调用 FindIndex 根据文件名寻找相应的文件头所在扇区,如果没有对应返回-1
 - o Add(char *name, int newSector):向目录中添加文件,接受文件名和文件头所在磁盘块两个参数,若添加成功返回TRUE,若添加失败(目录已满或已有此文件名),则返回FALSE;
 - o Remove(char *name):从目录中删除文件,成功返回TRUE,失败(没有此文件)则返回FALSE;
 - List() 打印本目录包含的所有文件名, Print() 打印本目录包含的所有文件详细信息。
- openfile.h 和 openfile.cc:定义Nachos系统用于读写文件的数据结构 OpenFile,其私有成员包括指向文件头的指针 hdr 和当前偏移量 seekPosition (距离文件开头的字节数),公有成员是一些读写文件的方法,包括:
 - OpenFile(int sector)构造函数,根据给定的磁盘块从中读取文件头,将 seekPosition设为0;
 - o ~OpenFile() 析构函数
 - O SeekPosition(int position):设定读写指针位置
 - o ReadAt(char *into, int numBytes, int position):从position位置开始读取 numBytes个字节,写入into所指的位置。过程中要检查读取字节数是否不为正数或超过文件 大小:

接着计算起始和结束的磁盘块,调用磁盘的ReadSector函数将磁盘内容读入缓冲区中,再复制到目标位置,返回成功读取的字节数。

- Read(char *into, int numBytes):封装ReadAt方法,从当前读写指针位置读指定字节数 到目标位置,更新读写指针;
- WriteAt(char *from, int numBytes, int position):以from指向的位置为源,向 position位置写入 numBytes 个字节的数据。过程中要检查写入的字节数是否不为正数或超过 文件大小:

接着计算起始和结束的磁盘块,设立缓冲区,检查要写的第一个和最后一个磁盘块是否对齐,如果未对齐则读入缓冲区;再将from指向的内容复制到缓冲区,再调用磁盘的 WriteSector 方法逐个将缓冲区内容写入磁盘块,删除缓冲区,返回成功写入的字节数。

- Length(): 返回打开的文件长度(字节数)。
- code/userprog/bitmap.h 和 code/userprog/bitmap.cc:位图数据结构,在文件系统中用于记录磁盘块的使用情况。

Exercise 2 扩展文件属性

增加文件描述信息,如"类型"、"创建时间"、"上次访问时间"、"上次修改时间"、"路径"等等。尝试 突破文件名长度的限制。、

修改directory.h,增加文件类型、突破文件名长度限制

为此需要修改directory.cc中的Add函数

```
bool
Directory::Add(char *name, int newSector)
{
   if (FindIndex(name) != -1)
   return FALSE;

for (int i = 0; i < tableSize; i++)</pre>
```

```
if (!table[i].inUse) {
    table[i].inUse = TRUE;
    table[i].isDirectory = FALSE; //新增 默认是新建一个文件
    // strncpy(table[i].name, name, FileNameMaxLen);
    table[i].name = name; //修改name变量赋值方法
    table[i].sector = newSector;
    return TRUE;
}
return FALSE; // no space. Fix when we have extensible files.
}
```

修改filehdr.h,在文件头类中新增"创建时间"、"上次访问时间"、"上次修改时间"。

```
class FileHeader{
    ...
    public:
    time_t createTime; // Create time of the file
    time_t lastAccessTime; // Last access time of the file
    time_t lastWriteTime; // Last write time of the file
}
```

为此需要修改filehdr.cc,在给文件分配sector的时候初始化"创建时间"。

```
bool
FileHeader::Allocate(BitMap *freeMap, int fileSize)
{
   time_t currentTime = time(NULL);
   createTime = currentTime;
   ...
}
```

并且修改openfile.cc,在文件读写的时候修改"上次访问时间"、"上次修改时间"。

```
int
OpenFile::Read(char *into, int numBytes)
{
    int result = ReadAt(into, numBytes, seekPosition);
    time_t currentTime = time(NULL);
    hdr->lastAccessTime = currentTime;
    seekPosition += result;
    hdr->WriteBack(hdrSector);
    return result;
}
int
OpenFile::Write(char *into, int numBytes)
{
```

```
int result = WriteAt(into, numBytes, seekPosition);
seekPosition += result;
time_t currentTime = time(NULL);
hdr->lastAccessTime = currentTime;
hdr->lastWriteTime = currentTime;
hdr->WriteBack(hdrSector);
// printf("Writed %d\n", result);
return result;
}
```

测试:

修改main.cc,将#ifdef THREADS 到 #endif注释掉,让命令行参数能被后面的文件系统模块识别。 修改fstest.cc

运行可见正常进行了读写操作

```
vagrant@precise32:/vagrant/nachos/nachos-3.4/code/filesys$ ./nachos -t
Starting file system performance test:
Ticks: total 1070, idle 1000, system 70, user 0
Disk I/O: reads 2, writes 0
Console I/O: reads 0, writes 0
Paging: faults 0
Network I/O: packets received 0, sent 0
Sequential write of 500 byte file, in 10 byte chunks
createTime: 1607842268, lastAccessTime: 128, lastWriteTime: 16
createTime: 1607842268, lastAccessTime: 1607842268, lastWriteTime: 1607842268
Sequential read of 500 byte file, in 10 byte chunks
createTime: 1607842268, lastAccessTime: 1607842268, lastWriteTime: 1607842268
createTime: 1607842268, lastAccessTime: 1607842268, lastWriteTime: 1607842268
Ticks: total 2194520, idle 2186020, system 8500, user 0
Disk I/O: reads 123, writes 160
Console I/O: reads 0, writes 0
Paging: faults 0
Network I/O: packets received 0, sent 0
No threads ready or runnable, and no pending interrupts.
Assuming the program completed.
```

```
Machine halting!

Ticks: total 2194520, idle 2186020, system 8500, user 0

Disk I/O: reads 123, writes 160

Console I/O: reads 0, writes 0

Paging: faults 0

Network I/O: packets received 0, sent 0

Cleaning up...
```

Exercise 3 扩展文件长度

改直接索引为间接索引,以突破文件长度不能超过4KB的限制。

修改filehdr.h,在文件头中增加一个表示"下一文件头所在扇区"的变量,为-1时表示已经是最后一个文件头。

为此需要修改filehdr.cc中的 Allocate, Deallocate, ByteToSector, Print 等函数。需要注意的是第一个文件头、中间的文件头、最后的文件头写回操作的不同。

```
bool
FileHeader::Allocate(BitMap *freeMap, int fileSize)
{
   time_t currentTime = time(NULL);
   createTime = currentTime;
   lastAccessTime = currentTime;
   lastWriteTime = currentTime;
   numBytes = fileSize;
   numSectors = divRoundUp(fileSize, SectorSize);
   if (freeMap->NumClear() < numSectors + numSectors / NumDirect) //nextHdr也需
要sector!
  return FALSE; // not enough space
   FileHeader *hdr = this;
   FileHeader *nextHdr;
   int curSec;
                  //用于帮助第一个之后的文件头writeback
   int i;
   for (i = 0; i < numSectors; i++){
```

```
if(i % NumDirect == 0 && i != 0){ //每个文件头里放k * (NumDirect - 1)个
索引
           nextHdr = new FileHeader;
           hdr->nextHdrSector = freeMap->Find();
           // printf("allocate %d\n", hdr->nextHdrSector);
           if(i != NumDirect) hdr->WriteBack(curSec); //第一个文件头不需要也
无法在这里writeback
           curSec = hdr->nextHdrSector;
           hdr = nextHdr;
       }
       hdr->dataSectors[i % NumDirect] = freeMap->Find();
       // printf("allocate %d\n", hdr->dataSectors[i % NumDirect]);
   }
   hdr->nextHdrSector = -1;
                            //最后一个文件头
 if(i >= NumDirect) hdr->WriteBack(curSec); //最后一个文件头writeBack回磁盘
   return TRUE;
}
```

测试:将fstest.cc中文件长度设置为

```
#define FileSize ((int)(ContentSize * 5000))
```

可见现在也能正常运行, disk i/o数是之前的一千倍

```
vagrant@precise32:/vagrant/nachos/nachos-3.4/code/filesys$ ./nachos -t
Starting file system performance test:
Ticks: total 1070, idle 1000, system 70, user 0
Disk I/O: reads 2, writes 0
Console I/O: reads 0, writes 0
Paging: faults 0
Network I/O: packets received 0, sent 0
Sequential write of 50000 byte file, in 10 byte chunks
createTime: 1607912100, lastAccessTime: 1607912103, lastWriteTime: 1607912103
Sequential read of 50000 byte file, in 10 byte chunks
sector: 5
createTime: 1607912100, lastAccessTime: 1607912105, lastWriteTime: 1607912103
Ticks: total 1388466520, idle 1384334490, system 4132030, user 0
Disk I/O: reads 122400, writes 15334
Console I/O: reads 0, writes 0
Paging: faults 0
Network I/O: packets received 0, sent 0
No threads ready or runnable, and no pending interrupts.
Assuming the program completed.
Machine halting!
Ticks: total 1388466520, idle 1384334490, system 4132030, user 0
Disk I/O: reads 122400, writes 15334
```

```
Console I/0: reads 0, writes 0
Paging: faults 0
Network I/0: packets received 0, sent 0
Cleaning up...
```

Exercise 4 实现多级目录

在FileSystem和Directory类创建文件相关的函数中加入判断:文件是否是目录文件

```
bool Create(char *name, int initialSize, bool isDirectory);
bool Add(char *name, int newSector, bool isDirectory); // Add a file name into
the directory
```

在fileSystem类中实现两个方法 findDirectory, splitFileName, 在输入一个文件的绝对路径后取得它所在的目录、文件名。

```
//假如name == "pku/ss/5430"且存在目录pku/ss/,则得到这个目录的头文件所在的sector
int FileSystem::findDirectory(char *name, int curDirSec){
   char *tmp = name;
   if(*tmp == '/'){ //如果文件名最开始是'/', 去掉它
      tmp++;
      name++;
   int len = 0;
   while(*tmp!='/' && *tmp!='\0' &&tmp!=0){
      tmp++;
      len++;
   char *chdDirName = new char[len + 1];
   memcpy(chdDirName, name, len); //三次递归分别是pku, ss, 5430 两次目录一次文件
   chdDirName[len] = '\0';
   // printf("curDirSec: %d\n", curDirSec);
   // printf("chdDirName: %s tmp: %s\n", chdDirName, tmp);
   return curDirSec;
   }
   else{ //chdDirName是一个目录名
      Directory *curDir = new Directory(DirectoryFileSize);
      OpenFile *curDirFile = new OpenFile(curDirSec);
      curDir->FetchFrom(curDirFile);
      int chdDirSec = curDir->Find(chdDirName);
       if(chdDirSec == -1) //当前目录下没有这个子目录
          return -1;
```

```
return findDirectory(tmp, chdDirSec);
    }
}
//假如name == "pku/ss/5430"且存在目录pku/ss/, 则得到字符串"5430"
char* FileSystem::splitFileName(char *name){
    char *tmp = name;
   if(*tmp == '/'){
        tmp++;
        name++;
    }
    int len = 0, last = 0;
   while(*tmp!='\0' &&tmp!=0){
        tmp++;
        len++;
        if(*tmp == '/')
            last = len+1;
    }
    char *chdDirName = new char[len + 1 - last];
   memcpy(chdDirName, name + last, len - last);
    chdDirName[len - last] = '\0';
    // printf("True Name: %s\n", chdDirName);
   return chdDirName;
}
```

然后对 FileSystem::Create 进行修改,利用上面两个函数使得创建文件时直接在子目录中添加。

```
bool
FileSystem::Create(char *name, int initialSize, bool isDirectory)
   Directory *directory;
   BitMap *freeMap;
   FileHeader *hdr;
   int sector;
   bool success;
    DEBUG('f', "Creating file %s, size %d\n", name, initialSize);
   int fileDirSec = findDirectory(name, DirectorySector); //
    name = splitFileName(name);
    if(fileDirSec == -1){
        printf("***** %s's dir not exist****\n", name);
        ASSERT(false);
    }
    OpenFile *fileDirFile = new OpenFile(fileDirSec);
    directory = new Directory(NumDirEntries);
    directory->FetchFrom(fileDirFile); //
    . . .
}
```

```
void
Directory::List()
   for (int i = 0; i < tableSize; i++)</pre>
  if (table[i].inUse){
        char *type = "File";
        if(table[i].isDirectory)
            type = "Directory";
        printf("%s\t %s\n", table[i].name, type);
        if(table[i].isDirectory){
            printf("***in %s***\n", table[i].name);
            OpenFile *chdDirFile = new OpenFile(table[i].sector);
            Directory *chdDir = new Directory((sizeof(DirectoryEntry) * 10));
            chdDir->FetchFrom(chdDirFile);
            chdDir->List();
            printf("***in %s***\n", table[i].name);
        }
    }
}
void
Directory::Print()
    FileHeader *hdr = new FileHeader;
    printf("Directory contents:\n");
    for (int i = 0; i < tableSize; i++)</pre>
  if (table[i].inUse) {
      printf("Name: %s, Sector: %d\n", table[i].name, table[i].sector);
      hdr->FetchFrom(table[i].sector);
      hdr->Print();
        printf("Name: %s is a directory ? %d\n",table[i].name,
table[i].isDirectory);
        if(table[i].isDirectory){
            printf("Name: %s is a directory\n");
            OpenFile *chdDirFile = new OpenFile(table[i].sector);
            Directory *chdDir = new Directory((sizeof(DirectoryEntry) * 10));
            chdDir->FetchFrom(chdDirFile);
            chdDir->Print();
        }
  }
    printf("\n");
    delete hdr;
}
```

测试:

在fstest.cc中新增一个测试函数

```
void multDirTest(){
    printf("Starting file system mult Directory test:\n");
    OpenFile *rootDirFile = new OpenFile(1);
    Directory *rootDir = new Directory((sizeof(DirectoryEntry) * 10));
    rootDir->FetchFrom(rootDirFile);
    rootDir->List();
    printf("******creating********:\n");
    // return;
    fileSystem->Create("pkuHere", SectorSize, false);
    fileSystem->Create("pkueccs", SectorSize, true);
    fileSystem->Create("pkueccs", SectorSize, true);
    fileSystem->Create("pkuss/yj3", SectorSize, true);
    fileSystem->Create("pkuss/yj3/yzh", SectorSize, false);
    rootDir->FetchFrom(rootDirFile);
    rootDir->FetchFrom(rootDirFile);
}
```

测试可见运行成功, 并且扇区分配符合期望

```
vagrant@precise32:/vagrant/nachos/nachos-3.4/code/filesys$ ./nachos -f -tmd
Starting file system mult Directory test:
******creating*****
pkuHere File on sector: 5
pkuss Directory on sector: 7
***in pkuss***
yj3
        Directory on sector: 11
***in yj3***
        File on sector: 13
***in yj3***
***in pkuss***
pkueecs Directory on sector: 9
***in pkueecs***
***in pkueecs***
No threads ready or runnable, and no pending interrupts.
Assuming the program completed.
Machine halting!
```

Exercise 5 文件动态增长

注意到固定文件长度读/写溢出检测是在openfile.cc的 OpenFile::WriteAt OpenFile::ReadAt 发生的,因此只需在 OpenFile::WriteAt 修改:

需要把 AddSector 函数写在FileSystem类,因为要传递freeMap、freeMapFile进去

```
void FileSystem::AddSector(FileHeader *hdr, int hdrSector) {
    BitMap *freeMap = new BitMap(NumSectors);
    freeMap->FetchFrom(freeMapFile);
    hdr->AddSector(freeMap, freeMapFile, hdrSector);
}
```

下面是AddSector具体过程

```
void FileHeader::AddSector(BitMap *freeMap, OpenFile* freeMapFile, int
FirstHdrSec) {
   time t currentTime = time(NULL);
   createTime = currentTime;
   lastAccessTime = currentTime;
   lastWriteTime = currentTime;
   if (freeMap->NumClear() < 2) //nextHdr需要一个sector
  return; // not enough space
   FileHeader *hdr = this;
   FileHeader *nextHdr;
   int curSec = FirstHdrSec; //用于帮助最后一个文件头writeback, 因为它有改动
   int i;
   for (i = 0; i < numSectors; i++){ //先找到最后一个文件头
       if(i % NumDirect == 0 && i != 0){
           nextHdr = new FileHeader;
           nextHdr->FetchFrom(hdr->nextHdrSector);
           curSec = hdr->nextHdrSector;
```

```
hdr = nextHdr;
      }
   }
   个文件头
      int nextHdrSec = freeMap->Find();
      hdr->nextHdrSector = nextHdrSec; //先把当前最后文件头的下一文件头sec从-1改
成新值
      hdr->WriteBack(curSec);
                            //把当前最后文件头写回
      nextHdr = new FileHeader;
      hdr = nextHdr;
      hdr->nextHdrSector = -1; //新的最后文件头的下一文件头sec为-1
      curSec = nextHdrSec; //新的最后文件头所在sec就是刚刚分配的
      printf("Added a new fileHeader on sector: %d\n", curSec);
   hdr->dataSectors[i % NumDirect] = freeMap->Find();
   printf("Added a new Sector: %d\n", hdr->dataSectors[i % NumDirect]);
   hdr->WriteBack(curSec);
                        //最后一个文件头writeBack回磁盘
   freeMap->WriteBack(freeMapFile);
   numBytes += SectorSize;
   numSectors += 1;
   return;
}
```

测试:

测试函数写在fstest.cc,创建一个原长度为0的文件,然后向里面写入超过一个SectorSize的内容:

```
void DynamicTest(){
    fileSystem->Create("dynamic.txt", 0, false);
        OpenFile *openFile;
    int i, numBytes;

    openFile = fileSystem->Open("dynamic.txt");
    if (openFile == NULL) {
        printf("Dynamic test: unable to open %s\n", FileName);
        return;
    }
    for (i = 0; i < 15; i++) {
        numBytes = openFile->Write(Contents, ContentSize);
        printf("Write %d bytes:%s\n",10,Contents);
    }
    delete openFile; // close file
}
```

```
vagrant@precise32:/vagrant/nachos/nachos-3.4/code/filesys$ ./nachos -f -td
Added a new Sector: 6
Write 10 bytes:1234567890
Added a new Sector: 7
Write 10 bytes:1234567890
Write 10 bytes:1234567890
No threads ready or runnable, and no pending interrupts.
Assuming the program completed.
Machine halting!
```

Exercise 6 源代码阅读

a) 阅读Nachos源代码中与异步磁盘相关的代码,理解Nachos系统中异步访问模拟磁盘的工作原理。filesys/synchdisk.h和filesys/synchdisk.cc

The Disk simulation of Nachos is asynchronous, that is when we sending the "request" to Disk the Disk will return immediately. When the job is complete (DiskDone), Disk then trigger the interrupt.

But in the multi-thread scenaro this is hard to maintain. So here comes the synchDisk. It is based on the Disk and guarantees the following condition:

- Only one thread can access Disk at a time
- The thread will wait until the request is finished

synchdisk类将磁盘类与信号量、锁封装在一起,互斥锁lock保证对磁盘的读写操作是互斥进行的。当一次读/写请求后产生中断,通过调用中断处理函数 RequestDone 将信号量semaphore释放,从而使在等待信号量的其他线程得以访问磁盘。

```
void ReadSector(int sectorNumber, char* data);
             // Read/write a disk sector, returning
             // only once the data is actually read
         // or written. These call
             // Disk::ReadRequest/WriteRequest and
          // then wait until the request is done.
   void WriteSector(int sectorNumber, char* data);
   void RequestDone();  // Called by the disk device interrupt
         // handler, to signal that the
         // current disk operation is complete.
 private:
   Disk *disk;
                       // Raw disk device
    Semaphore *semaphore; // To synchronize requesting thread
         // with the interrupt handler
   Lock *lock;
                       // Only one read/write request
         // can be sent to the disk at a time
};
```

以readSector为例,首先申请锁,然后调用磁盘类的readRequest执行读操作,并在其中预安排中断来 执行信号量的V操作。然后P操作等待中断发生,最后释放锁。

b) 利用异步访问模拟磁盘的工作原理,在Class Console的基础上,实现Class SynchConsole。

创建一个SynchConsole类,将Console类与互斥锁、读/写信号量封装在一起

```
class SynchConsole {
  public:
    SynchConsole(char *readFile, char *writeFile);
    ~SynchConsole();
    void PutChar(char ch);
    char GetChar();
    void WriteDone();
    void CheckCharAvail();

private:
    Console *console;
```

```
Lock *lock;
Semaphore *readSemaphore;
Semaphore *writeSemaphore;
};
```

因为c++指针不能指向成员函数,于是利用两个static函数帮助调用成员函数(两个中断处理函数)。

```
static void ConsoleReadAvail(int arg){
    SynchConsole *console = (SynchConsole *)arg;
    console->CheckCharAvail();
}

static void ConsoleWriteDone(int arg){
    SynchConsole *console = (SynchConsole *)arg;
    console->WriteDone();
}

SynchConsole::SynchConsole(char *readFile, char *writeFile){
    readSemaphore = new Semaphore("readSemaphore", 0);
    writeSemaphore = new Semaphore("writeSemaphore", 0);
    lock = new Lock("synch console lock");
    console = new Console(readFile, writeFile, ConsoleReadAvail,
ConsoleWriteDone, (int)this);
}
```

在控制台读写的过程写法与synchdisk一致。

```
void SynchConsole::PutChar(char ch){
    lock->Acquire();
    console->PutChar(ch);
    writeSemaphore->P();
    lock->Release();
}

//注意这里调用信号量的时间在Getchar之前
char SynchConsole::GetChar(){
    lock->Acquire();
    readSemaphore->P();
    char ch = console->GetChar();
    lock->Release();
    return ch;
}
```

测试:将输入到控制台的打印出来

```
static SynchConsole *synchConsole;
void SynchConsoleTest(char *in, char *out){
    printf("Enter SynchConsoleTest\n");
    char ch;
    synchConsole = new SynchConsole(in, out);
    for(;;){
        ch = synchConsole->GetChar();
        synchConsole->PutChar(ch);
        if(ch == 'q') return;
    }
}
```

验证成功

```
vagrant@precise32:/vagrant/nachos/nachos-3.4/code/filesys$ ./nachos -sc
Enter SynchConsoleTest
12345
12345
yzhshiki
yzhshiki
^C
Cleaning up...
```

Exercise 7 实现文件系统的同步互斥访问机制

一个文件可以同时被多个线程访问。且每个线程独自打开文件,独自拥有一个当前文件访问位置,彼此间不会互相干扰。

每个openfile都有自己的seekPosition,不需要修改。

所有对文件系统的操作必须是原子操作和序列化的。例如,当一个线程正在修改一个文件,而另一个线程正在读取该文件的内容时,读线程要么读出修改过的文件, 要么读出原来的文件,不存在不可预计的中间状态。

当某一线程欲删除一个文件,而另外一些线程正在访问该文件时,需保证所有线程关闭了这个文件,该文件才被删除。也就是说,只要还有一个线程打开了这个文件, 该文件就不能真正地被删除。

修改fileheader

```
class FileHeader {
...
public:
    time_t createTime; // Create time of the file
    time_t lastAccessTime; // Last access time of the file
    time_t lastWriteTime; // Last write time of the file
    int readerCount; //读者数量,即正在openfile的read函数数量
    int userCount; //用户数量,即openfile数
    Lock *rwlock; //读写锁
    Lock *rclock; //读者数量锁
    void AddSector(BitMap *freeMap, OpenFile* freeMapFile, int FirstHdrSec);
};
```

修改NumDirect

```
#define NumDirect ((SectorSize - 5 * sizeof(int) - 3 * sizeof(time_t) - 2 *
sizeof(Lock*)) / sizeof(int))
```

在给文件头分配扇区时初始化

```
bool
FileHeader::Allocate(BitMap *freeMap, int fileSize)
{
    readerCount = 0;
    userCount = 0;
    rclock = new Lock("readCount Lock");
    rwlock = new Lock("reader-writer Lock");
    ...
}
```

如果只在Allocate初始化,则会导致之后从Disk读文件时,锁指针指向的内存并没有锁,因为是重新./nachos。所以在FetchFrom中加入判断:如果此文件没有线程已经打开,则初始化锁

```
void
FileHeader::FetchFrom(int sector)
{
    synchDisk->ReadSector(sector, (char *)this);
    if(userCount == 0) {
        rwlock = new Lock("read-write lock");
        rclock = new Lock("reader count lock");
    }
}
```

对openfile的构造函数、析构函数、read、write进行修改,在操作前后加锁/释放锁

```
OpenFile::OpenFile(int sector)
```

```
hdr = new FileHeader;
   hdrSector = sector;
   hdr->FetchFrom(hdrSector);
   hdr->rwlock->Acquire();
   if(hdrSector > 1) //必须要加这个判断,因为bitmap和directory在0、1扇区。而文件系
统没有delete它们,不会有--所以不能++
       hdr->userCount ++; //打开这一文件的用户加一
   hdr->WriteBack(hdrSector);
   hdr->rwlock->Release();
   seekPosition = 0;
}
OpenFile::~OpenFile()
   if(hdrSector> 1){ //再保护一下bitmap和directory
       hdr->rwlock->Acquire();
       hdr->FetchFrom(hdrSector);
       hdr->userCount --;
       hdr->WriteBack(hdrSector);
       hdr->rwlock->Release();
       delete hdr;
   }
}
int OpenFile::Read(char *into, int numBytes)
   hdr->rclock->Acquire();
   hdr->FetchFrom(hdrSector);
   hdr->readerCount ++;
                         //读者加一
   hdr->WriteBack(hdrSector);
   if(hdr->readerCount == 1) //第一个读者获得读写锁
       hdr->rwlock->Acquire();
   hdr->rclock->Release();
   . . .
   hdr->rclock->Acquire();
   hdr->FetchFrom(hdrSector);
   hdr->readerCount --;
   hdr->WriteBack(hdrSector);
   if(hdr->readerCount == 0)
       hdr->rwlock->Release(); //最后一个读者释放读写锁
   hdr->rclock->Release();
   return result;
}
```

```
int OpenFile::Write(char *into, int numBytes)
{
    hdr->rwlock->Acquire();
    ...
    hdr->rwlock->Release();
    return result;
}
```

在删除文件出增加判断:

为了保证每一个文件的userCount的正确性,每一次new OpenFile后(除了bitmap和directory),在用完后要delete。为此修改了Directory::List()、FileSystem::Create、FileSystem::findDirectory,因为之前都没注意delete openfile的问题。

值得注意的是,openfile的构造函数和write、read都需要rwlock,那么在测试的时候,如果在write过程中yield来让另一个线程read是不可行的,不论是新线程要打开文件还是读文件都会被卡在rwlock上。

Challenge 2 实现pipe机制

重定向openfile的输入输出方式,使得前一进程从控制台读入数据并输出至管道,后一进程从管道 读入数据并输出至控制台。

使用文件模拟pipe机制,即用一个文件作为缓冲区实现进程间通信。在文件系统初始化时规定第2扇区为管道文件的文件头,再分配制指定的大小给管道文件。需要向管道写或从管道读数据时指明数据源/目的和字节数即可。

```
/* filesys.cc FileSystem::FileSystem */
FileHeader *pipeHdr = new FileHeader;
```

```
freeMap->Mark(PipeSector);
ASSERT(pipeHdr->Allocate(freeMap, PipeFileSize));
pipeHdr->WriteBack(PipeSector);

int FileSystem::writePipe(char *data, int numbytes){
    OpenFile *pipeFile = new OpenFile(PipeSector);
    int size = pipeFile->Write(data, numbytes);
    delete pipeFile;
    return size;
}

int FileSystem::readPipe(char* data,int numBytes){
    OpenFile * pipeFile = new OpenFile(PipeSector);
    int size = pipeFile->Read(data,numBytes);
    delete pipeFile;
    return size;
}
```

编写测试函数, 创建两个线程分别写入和读出管道内容:

```
void readPipeTest(int which){
    int len = 100, readlen = 0;
    char *data = new char[len];
    readlen = fileSystem->readPipe(data, len);
    if(readlen == len)
        printf("%s Read bytes : %s from pipe\n", currentThread->getName(),
data);
    else
        printf("read failed\n");
   return;
}
void writePipeTest(int which){
    int len = 0, writelen = 0;
    char *data = new char[100];
    len = 100;
    printf("input:");
    scanf("%s", data);
    writelen = fileSystem->writePipe(data, len);
    if(writelen == len)
        printf("%s write bytes : %s to pipe\n", currentThread->getName(),
data);
    else
        printf("write failed\n");
    return;
}
void PipeTest(){
```

```
Thread *thread1 = new Thread("Thread 1");
thread1->Fork(writePipeTest, 1);
Thread *thread2 = new Thread("Thread 2");
thread2->Fork(readPipeTest, 2);
}
```

测试:可见模拟的Pipe机制可以正确实现进程间通信。

```
vagrant@precise32:/vagrant/nachos/nachos-3.4/code/filesys$ ./nachos -tp
no -f create freemapfile
input:123456789101112
Thread 1 write bytes : 123456789101112 to pipe
Thread 2 Read bytes : 123456789101112 from pipe
No threads ready or runnable, and no pending interrupts.
Assuming the program completed.
```

内容三 遇到的困难及解决方法

- #define FreeMapFileSize (NumSectors / BitsInByte) 为什么要除以每个字节的比特数
- 在filesys文件夹下的makefile去掉-DTHREADS为什么没有效果(在main.cc中还是执行了线程那部分读取参数
- #define ConsoleTime 100 为什么把100增大到400以上控制台测试就会失败

```
static void
DiskRequestDone (int arg)
{
    SynchDisk* disk = (SynchDisk *)arg;

    disk->RequestDone();
}

//调用时:
disk = new Disk(name, DiskRequestDone, (int) this);
```

这是什么初始化手段,传入的arg如何代表一个类?就是把this指针转为int

- 把文件读写锁的指针放在fileheader里作为变量,然而这样在不-f的情况下,从disk读到指针位置但内存中并没有那个文件读写锁(只有-f后 在fileheader的allocated函数中new了。
- 一定要及时释放空间! 比如delete openfile。Exercise7中,因为FileSystem类没有析构函数,其中的bitmap和directory的openfile也就没有被delete,没有调用openfile的析构函数,影响了我对文件userCount的计算

内容四 收获及感想

熟悉了文件系统以及一些c++特件。

内容五 对课程的意见或建议

无。

参考文献