## Subject: Re: [PATCH] incorrect error handling inside generic\_file\_direct\_write Posted by Andrew Morton on Mon, 11 Dec 2006 20:40:52 GMT

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On Mon, 11 Dec 2006 16:34:27 +0300 Dmitriy Monakhov <dmonakhov@openvz.org> wrote: > OpenVZ team has discovered error inside generic\_file\_direct\_write() > If generic file direct IO() has fail (ENOSPC condition) it may have instantiated > a few blocks outside i size. And fsck will complain about wrong i size > (ext2, ext3 and reiserfs interpret i size and biggest block difference as error), > after fsck will fix error i size will be increased to the biggest block, > but this blocks contain gurbage from previous write attempt, this is not > information leak, but its silence file data corruption. > We need truncate any block beyond i\_size after write have failed, do in simular > generic\_file\_buffered\_write() error path. > > Exampe: > open("mnt2/FILE3", O WRONLY|O CREAT|O DIRECT, 0666) = 3 > write(3, "aaaaaaa"..., 4096) = -1 ENOSPC (No space left on device) > stat mnt2/FILE3 > File: `mnt2/FILE3' > Size: 0 Blocks: 4 IO Block: 4096 regular empty file >>>>>>>>> block idx > Device: 700h/1792d Inode: 14 Links: 1 > Access: (0644/-rw-r--r--) Uid: ( 0/ root) Gid: ( 0/ root) > fsck.ext2 -f -n mnt1/fs img > Pass 1: Checking inodes, blocks, and sizes > Inode 14, i size is 0, should be 2048. Fix? no > > Signed-off-by: Dmitriy Monakhov <dmonakhov@openvz.org> > diff --git a/mm/filemap.c b/mm/filemap.c > index 7b84dc8..bf7cf6c 100644 > --- a/mm/filemap.c > +++ b/mm/filemap.c > @ @ -2041,6 +2041,14 @ @ generic file direct write(struct kiocb \* mark inode dirty(inode); > } > \*ppos = end; > + } else if (written < 0) { > + loff\_t isize = i\_size\_read(inode);

> + \* outside i size. Trim these off again.

> + \* generic file direct IO() may have instantiated a few blocks

```
> + */
> + if (pos + count > isize)
> + vmtruncate(inode, isize);
> }
>
```

XFS (at least) can call generic\_file\_direct\_write() with i\_mutex not held. And vmtruncate() expects i\_mutex to be held.

I guess a suitable solution would be to push this problem back up to the callers: let them decide whether to run vmtruncate() and if so, to ensure that i\_mutex is held.

The existence of generic\_file\_aio\_write\_nolock() makes that rather messy though.