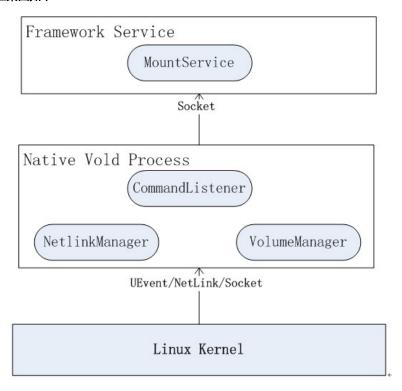
### Vold工作流程分析学习

# 一 Vold工作机制分析

vold进程:管理和控制Android平台外部存储设备,包括SD插拨、挂载、卸载、格式化等; vold进程接收来自内核的外部设备消息。

## Vold框架图如下:



Vold接收来自内核的事件,通过netlink机制。

Netlink 是一种特殊的 socket;

Netlink 是一种在内核与用户应用间进行双向数据传输的非常好的方式,用户态应用使用标准的socket API 就可以使用 netlin 功能;

Netlink是一种异步通信机制,在内核与用户态应用之间传递的消息保存在socket缓存队列中; 内核通过Netlink发送uEvent格式消息给用户空间程序;外部设备发生变化,Kernel发送uevent消息。

# 二 Vold进程启动过程

```
service vold /system/bin/vold
    class core
    socket vold stream 0660 root mount
    ioprio be 2
```

### vold进程执行过程:

\system\vold\main.cpp





```
int main()
       VolumeManager *vm;
       CommandListener *cl;
       NetlinkManager *nm;
       //创建vold设备文件夹
       mkdir("/dev/block/vold", 0755);
       //初始化Vold相关的类实例 single
       vm = VolumeManager::Instance();
       nm = NetlinkManager::Instance();
       //CommandListener 创建vold socket监听上层消息
       cl = new CommandListener();
       vm->setBroadcaster((SocketListener *) cl);
       nm->setBroadcaster((SocketListener *) cl);
       //启动VolumeManager
       vm->start();
       //根据配置文件/etc/vold.fstab 初始化VolumeManager
       process_config(vm);
       //启动NetlinkManager socket监听内核发送uevent
       nm->start();
       //向/sys/block/目录下所有设备uevent文件写入"add\n",
       //触发内核sysfs发送uevent消息
       coldboot("/sys/block");
       //启动CommandListener监听vold socket
       cl->startListener();
       // Eventually we'll become the monitoring thread
       while(1) {
          sleep(1000);
       exit(0);
```

## process\_config解析vold.fstab文件:

```
static int process config(VolumeManager *vm) {
       //打开vold.fstab的配置文件
       fp = fopen("/etc/vold.fstab", "r")
       //解析vold.fstab 配置存储设备的挂载点
   while(fgets(line, sizeof(line), fp)) {
      const char *delim = " \t";
       char *type, *label, *mount_point, *part, *mount_flags, *sysfs_path;
       type = strtok_r(line, delim, &save_ptr)
       label = strtok_r(NULL, delim, &save_ptr)
       mount_point = strtok_r(NULL, delim, &save_ptr)
            //判断分区 auto没有分区
       part = strtok r(NULL, delim, &save ptr)
       if (!strcmp(part, "auto")) {
            //创建DirectVolume对象 相关的挂载点设备的操作
          dv = new DirectVolume(vm, label, mount_point, -1);
       } else {
          dv = new DirectVolume(vm, label, mount point, atoi(part));
```

```
//添加挂载点设备路径
while ((sysfs_path = strtok_r(NULL, delim, &save_ptr))) {
    dv->addPath(sysfs_path)
}

//将DirectVolume 添加到VolumeManager管理
    vm->addVolume(dv);
}

fclose(fp);
return 0;
}

□
```

## vold.fstab文件:

### 导出一个我的手机里面的vold.fstab文件 内容:

```
dev_mount sdcard /mnt/sdcard <a href="mmc@fat">mmc@fat</a> /devices/platform/goldfish_mmc.0 /devices/platform/mtk-sd.0/mmc_host

dev_mount external_sdcard /mnt/sdcard/external_sd auto /devices/platform/goldfish_mmc.1 /devices/platform/mtk-sd.1/mmc_host
```

## vold.fstab格式是:

type label mount\_point part sysfs\_path sysfs\_path sysfs\_path可以有多个 part指定分区个数,如果是auto没有分区

## 三 Vold中各模块分析

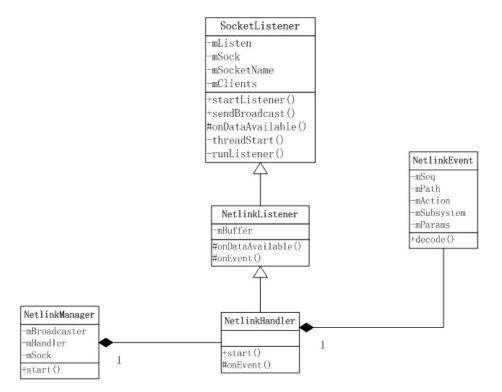
在vold进程main函数中创建了很多的类实例,并将其启动。

这些类对象之间是如何的,还需要现弄清楚每个类的职责和工作机制。

### 1 NetlinkManager模块

NetlinkManager模块接收从Kernel发送的Uevent消息,解析转换成NetlinkEvent对象;再将此NetlinkEvent对象传递给Volum处理。

### 此模块相关的类结构:



下面从start开始,看起如何对Kernel的Uevent消息进行监控的。

## NetlinkManager start:

```
int NetlinkManager::start() {
   //netlink使用的socket结构
   struct sockaddr nl nladdr;
   //初始化socket数据结构
   memset(&nladdr, 0, sizeof(nladdr));
   nladdr.nl_family = AF_NETLINK;
   nladdr.nl_pid = getpid();
   nladdr.nl groups = 0xffffffff;
   //创建socket PF_NETLINK类型
   mSock = socket(PF_NETLINK,SOCK_DGRAM,NETLINK_KOBJECT_UEVENT);
   //配置socket 大小
   setsockopt(mSock, SOL_SOCKET, SO_RCVBUFFORCE, &sz, sizeof(sz);
   setsockopt(mSock, SOL_SOCKET, SO_PASSCRED, &on, sizeof(on);
   //bindsocket地址
   bind(mSock, (struct sockaddr *) &nladdr, sizeof(nladdr);
   //创建NetlinkHandler 传递socket标识,并启动
   mHandler = new NetlinkHandler(mSock);
   mHandler->start();
   return 0;
```

### NetlinkHandler start:

```
int NetlinkHandler::start() {
    //父类startListener
    return this->startListener();
}
```

#### **NetlinkListener start:**

```
int SocketListener::startListener() {
   //NetlinkHandler mListen为false
   if (mListen && listen(mSock, 4) < 0) {
      return -1;
   } else if (!mListen) {
      //mListen为false 用于netlink消息监听
      //创建SocketClient作为SocketListener 的客户端
      mClients->push_back(new SocketClient(mSock, false, mUseCmdNum));
   //创建匿名管道
   pipe (mCtrlPipe);
   //创建线程执行函数threadStart
                              参this
   pthread_create(&mThread, NULL, SocketListener::threadStart, this);
```

### 线程监听Kernel netlink发送的UEvent消息:

```
void *SocketListener::threadStart(void *obj) {

//参数转换
SocketListener *me = reinterpret_cast<SocketListener *>(obj);

me->runListener();
pthread_exit(NULL);
return NULL;
}
```

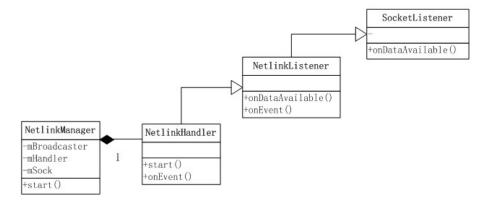
### SocketListener 线程消息循环:

```
void SocketListener::runListener() {
    //SocketClient List
    SocketClientCollection *pendingList = new SocketClientCollection();

while(1) {
    fd_set read_fds;
    //mListen 为false
    if (mListen) {
        max = mSock;
        FD_SET(mSock, &read_fds);
    }
}
```

```
//加入一组文件描述符集合 选择fd最大的max
       FD SET(mCtrlPipe[0], &read_fds);
       pthread mutex lock(&mClientsLock);
       for (it = mClients->begin(); it != mClients->end(); ++it) {
           int fd = (*it)->getSocket();
          FD SET(fd, &read fds);
          if (fd > max)
              max = fd;
       pthread_mutex_unlock(&mClientsLock);
       //监听文件描述符是否变化
       rc = select(max + 1, &read_fds, NULL, NULL, NULL);
       //匿名管道被写,退出线程
       if (FD_ISSET(mCtrlPipe[0], &read_fds))
          break;
       //mListen 为false
       if (mListen && FD_ISSET(mSock, &read_fds)) {
              //mListen 为ture 表示正常监听socket
           struct sockaddr addr;
           do {
              //接收客户端连接
              c = accept(mSock, &addr, &alen);
           } while (c < 0 && errno == EINTR);</pre>
           //此处创建一个客户端SocketClient加入mClients列表中,异步延迟处理
          pthread_mutex_lock(&mClientsLock);
          mClients->push back(new SocketClient(c, true, mUseCmdNum));
           pthread mutex unlock(&mClientsLock);
       /* Add all active clients to the pending list first */
       pendingList->clear();
       //将所有有消息的Client加入到pendingList中
       pthread mutex lock(&mClientsLock);
       for (it = mClients->begin(); it != mClients->end(); ++it) {
          int fd = (*it)->getSocket();
           if (FD ISSET(fd, &read fds)) {
              pendingList->push_back(*it);
       pthread mutex unlock(&mClientsLock);
       //处理所有消息
       while (!pendingList->empty()) {
          it = pendingList->begin();
          SocketClient* c = *it;
          pendingList->erase(it);
             //处理有数据发送的socket 虚函数
           if (!onDataAvailable(c) && mListen) {
             //mListen为false
   }
```

## Netlink消息处理:



在消息循环中调用onDataAvailable处理消息,onDataAvailable是个虚函数,NetlinkListener重写了此函数。

### NetlinkListener onDataAvailable消息处理:

将接收的Uevent数据转化成NetlinkEvent数据,调用onEvent处理,NetlinkListener子类NetlinkHandler重写了此函数。

## NetlinkHandler NetlinkEvent数据处理:

```
void NetlinkHandler::onEvent(NetlinkEvent *evt) {

//获取VolumeManager实例

VolumeManager *vm = VolumeManager::Instance();

//设备类型

const char *subsys = evt->getSubsystem();

//将消息传递给VolumeManager处理

if (!strcmp(subsys, "block")) {

vm->handleBlockEvent(evt);

}
```

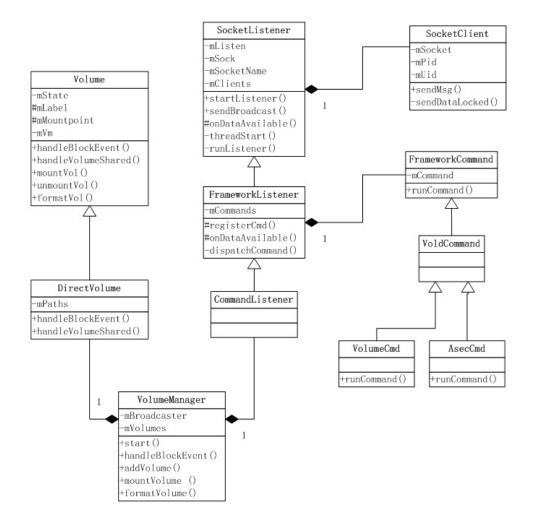


## NetlinkManager通过NetlinkHandler将接收到Kernel内核发送的Uenvet消息,

转化成了NetlinkEvent结构数据传递给VolumeManager处理。

#### 2 VolumeManager模块

此模块管理所有挂载的设备节点以及相关操作执行;下面是VolumeManager模块类结构图:



DirectVolume:一个实体存储设备在代码中的抽象。

SocketListenner:创建线程,监听socket。

这里VolumeManager构造的SocketListenner与NetlinkManager构造的SocketListenner有所不同的:

NetlinkManager构造的SocketListenner: Kernel与Vold通信;

VolumeManager构造的SocketListenner: Native Vold与Framework MountService 通信;

VolumeManager构造的SocketListenner,由vold进程main函数中创建的CommandListener:

```
int main() {

.....

CommandListener *cl;
cl = new CommandListener();

vm->setBroadcaster((SocketListener *) cl);

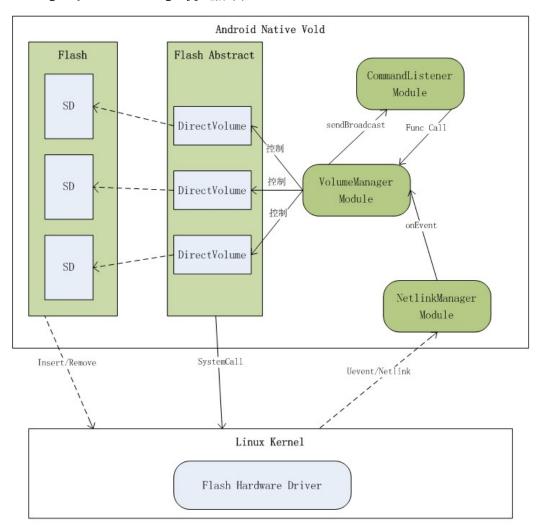
//启动CommandListener监听
cl->startListener();

}
```

## VolumeManager工作流程:

```
//从main函数中的start开始:
int VolumeManager::start() {
   return 0;
}
```

NetlinkManager接收到Kernel通过netlink发送的Uevent消息,转化成了NetlinkEvent消息,再传递给了VolumeMana NetlinkManager与VolumeManager交互流程图:



## VolumeManager处理消息 handleBlockEvent:

### 从NetlinkManager到VolumeManager代码过程

### 函数执行从onEvent到handleBlockEvent:

```
void NetlinkHandler::onEvent(NetlinkEvent *evt) {
          //将消息传递给VolumeManager处理
      if (!strcmp(subsys, "block")) {
          vm->handleBlockEvent(evt);
   void VolumeManager::handleBlockEvent(NetlinkEvent *evt) {
      //有状态变化设备路径
      const char *devpath = evt->findParam("DEVPATH");
      //遍历VolumeManager中所管理Volume对象 (各存储设备代码抽象)
      for (it = mVolumes->begin(); it != mVolumes->end(); ++it) {
          if (!(*it)->handleBlockEvent(evt)) {
             hit = true;
             break;
```

## 将消息交给各个Volume对象处理: DirectVolume

从VolumeManager到所管理的Volume对象

这里的Volume为其派生类DirectVolume。

```
int DirectVolume::handleBlockEvent(NetlinkEvent *evt)
   //有状态变化设备路径
   const char *dp = evt->findParam("DEVPATH");
   PathCollection::iterator it;
   for (it = mPaths->begin(); it != mPaths->end(); ++it) {
       //匹配 设备路径
       if (!strncmp(dp, *it, strlen(*it))) {
          int action = evt->getAction();
           const char *devtype = evt->findParam("DEVTYPE");
           //动作判断
           if (action == NetlinkEvent::NlActionAdd) {
              int major = atoi(evt->findParam("MAJOR"));
              int minor = atoi(evt->findParam("MINOR"));
              char nodepath[255];
              //设备节点路径名称
               snprintf(nodepath, sizeof(nodepath), "/dev/block/vold/%d:%d",
                       major, minor);
              //创建设备节点
               createDeviceNode(nodepath, major, minor);
               if (!strcmp(devtype, "disk")) {
                  //添加disk
                  handleDiskAdded(dp, evt);
               } else {
```

为什么要让VolumeManager中的每一个Volume对象都去处理SD状态变换消息,

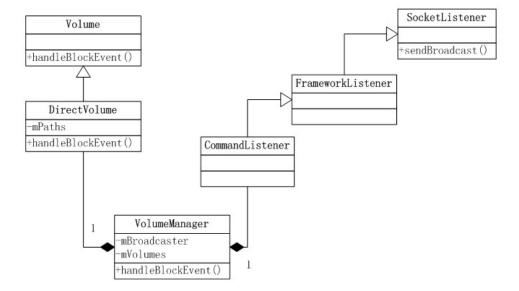
每一个Volume可能对应多个Path;即一个挂载点对应多个物理设备。

## 抽象存储设备DirectVolume 动作状态变化处理:

```
void DirectVolume::handleDiskAdded(const char *devpath, NetlinkEvent *evt) {
             mDiskMajor = atoi(evt->findParam("MAJOR"));
            mDiskMinor = atoi(evt->findParam("MINOR"));
            //设备分区情况
            const char *tmp = evt->findParam("NPARTS");
           mDiskNumParts = atoi(tmp);
             if (mDiskNumParts == 0) {
                         //没有分区, Volume状态为Idle
                           setState(Volume::State_Idle);
             } else {
                          //有分区未加载,设置Volume状态Pending
                           setState(Volume::State Pending);
            //格式化通知msg:"Volume sdcard /mnt/sdcard disk inserted (179:0)"
             snprintf(msg, sizeof(msg), "Volume %s %s disk inserted (%d:%d)",
                                            getLabel(), getMountpoint(), mDiskMajor, mDiskMinor);
             //调用VolumeManager中的Broadcaster—>CommandListener 发送此msg
             \verb|mVm->getBroadcaster()->sendBroadcast(ResponseCode::VolumeDiskInserted|, to the context of th
                                                                                                                                            msg, false);
}
```

### 消息通知Framework层存储设备状态变化:

类继承关系:



### 发送消息通知Framework层是在SocketListener中完成;

```
woid SocketListener::sendBroadcast(int code, const char *msg, bool addErrno)
{
    pthread_mutex_lock(&mclientsLock);
    //遍历所有的消息接收时创建的Client SocketClient
    // SocketClient将消息通过socket ("vold") 通信
    for (i = mclients->begin(); i != mclients->end(); ++i) {
        (*i)->sendMsg(code, msg, addErrno, false);
    }
    pthread_mutex_unlock(&mclientsLock);
}
```

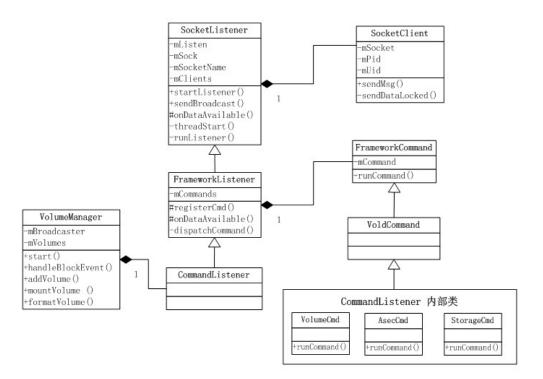
这里工作的SocketListener是VolumeManager的, SocketListener的派生类CommandListener,

用来与Framework交互的,监听Socket消息。通过VolumeManager中调用sendBroadcast,与CommandListener模块进行交互。 由此需要清楚CommandListener模块工作流程。

### 3 CommandListener模块

CommandListener监听Socket,使Vold与Framework层进行进程通信;

## 其相关类继承结构图如下:



## CommandListener工作流程:

```
int main()
{

VolumeManager *vm;
CommandListener *cl;
NetlinkManager *nm;

//CommandListener 创建vold socket监听上层消息
cl = new CommandListener();

//作为volumeManager与NetlinkManager的Broadcaster
vm->setBroadcaster((SocketListener *) cl);
nm->setBroadcaster((SocketListener *) cl);

//启动CommandListener监听
cl->startListener();
......
}
```

## CommandListener实例的创建: 构造函数

#### CommandListener构造函数:

```
CommandListener::CommandListener():
FrameworkListener("vold", true) {
```

```
//注册Framework发送的相关命令 Command模式
registerCmd(new DumpCmd());
registerCmd(new VolumeCmd());
registerCmd(new AsecCmd());
registerCmd(new ObbCmd());
registerCmd(new StorageCmd());
registerCmd(new XwarpCmd());
registerCmd(new CryptfsCmd());
```

## FrameworkListener构造函数:

```
FrameworkListener::FrameworkListener(const char *socketName, bool withSeq) :

SocketListener(socketName, true, withSeq) {

mCommands = new FrameworkCommandCollection();

mWithSeq = withSeq;
}
```

### 注册Command:

```
void FrameworkListener::registerCmd(FrameworkCommand *cmd) {
    mCommands->push_back(cmd);
}
```

# SocketListener构造函数:

```
SocketListener::SocketListener(const char *socketName, bool listen, bool useCmdNum) {

//mListen = true 正常的socket监听
mListen = listen;

//socket 名称"vold"
mSocketName = socketName;

mSock = -1;

mUseCmdNum = useCmdNum;
```

```
//初始化锁
pthread_mutex_init(&mClientsLock, NULL);

//构造Listener Client List
mClients = new SocketClientCollection();

}
```

## CommandListener启动 startListener:

```
int SocketListener::startListener() {
   //mSocketName = "Vold"
   mSock = android_get_control_socket(mSocketName);
   //NetlinkHandler mListen为true 监听socket
   if (mListen && < 0) {</pre>
      return -1;
   } else if (!mListen){
       mClients->push back(new SocketClient(mSock, false, mUseCmdNum));
   //创建匿名管道
   pipe(mCtrlPipe);
   //创建线程执行函数threadStart 参数this
   pthread create(&mThread, NULL, SocketListener::threadStart, this);
void *SocketListener::threadStart(void *obj) {
   SocketListener *me = reinterpret cast<SocketListener *>(obj);
   me->runListener();
void SocketListener::runListener() {
   //SocketClient List
   SocketClientCollection *pendingList = new SocketClientCollection();
   while(1) {
      fd set read fds;
              //mListen 为true
       if (mListen) {
          max = mSock;
           FD SET(mSock, &read fds);
              //加入一组文件描述符集合 选择fd最大的max select有关
       FD SET(mCtrlPipe[0], &read fds);
       pthread mutex lock(&mClientsLock);
       for (it = mClients->begin(); it != mClients->end(); ++it) {
          int fd = (*it)->getSocket();
          FD_SET(fd, &read_fds);
          if (fd > max)
              max = fd;
       pthread_mutex_unlock(&mClientsLock);
       //监听文件描述符是否变化
       rc = select(max + 1, &read_fds, NULL, NULL, NULL);
       //匿名管道被写,退出线程
       if (FD_ISSET(mCtrlPipe[0], &read_fds))
           break;
       //mListen 为true
```

```
if (mListen && FD_ISSET(mSock, &read_fds)) {
           //mListen 为ture 表示正常监听socket
           struct sockaddr addr;
               c = accept(mSock, &addr, &alen);
           } while (c < 0 && errno == EINTR);</pre>
           //创建一个客户端SocketClient,加入mClients列表中 到异步延迟处理
           pthread_mutex_lock(&mClientsLock);
           mClients->push_back(new SocketClient(c, true, mUseCmdNum));
           pthread_mutex_unlock(&mClientsLock);
       /\star Add all active clients to the pending list first \star/
       pendingList->clear();
       //将所有有消息的Client加入到pendingList中
       pthread_mutex_lock(&mClientsLock);
       for (it = mClients->begin(); it != mClients->end(); ++it) {
           int fd = (*it)->getSocket();
           if (FD ISSET(fd, &read fds)) {
               pendingList->push back(*it);
       pthread mutex unlock(&mClientsLock);
       /\!\!^* Process the pending list, since it is owned by the thread,*/
       while (!pendingList->empty()) {
           it = pendingList->begin();
           SocketClient* c = *it;
              //处理有数据发送的socket
           if (!onDataAvailable(c) && mListen) {
              //mListen为true
           }
   }
```

CommandListener启动的线程监听Socket消息,接收到的消息处理onDataAvailable。

CommandListener父类FrameworkCommand重写了此函数。

### CommandListener监听Socket消息处理:

```
bool FrameworkListener::onDataAvailable(SocketClient *c) {
    char buffer[255];
    //读取socket消息
    len = TEMP_FAILURE_RETRY(read(c->getSocket(), buffer, sizeof(buffer)));
    for (i = 0; i < len; i++) {
        if (buffer[i] == '\0') {
            //根据消息内容 派发命令
            dispatchCommand(c, buffer + offset);
            offset = i + 1;
        }
    }
    return true;
}

void FrameworkListener::dispatchCommand(SocketClient *cli, char *data) {
    char *argy[FrameworkListener::CMD_ARGS_MAX];
    //解析消息内容 命令 参数
    .....
```

```
//执行对应的消息
for (i = mCommands->begin(); i != mCommands->end(); ++i) {
    FrameworkCommand *c = *i;
    //匹配命令
    if (!strcmp(argv[0], c->getCommand())) {
        //执行命令
        c->runCommand(cli, argc, argv);
        goto out;
    }
}
out:
    return;
}
```

## Command执行处理:以VolumeCommand为例

```
CommandListener::VolumeCmd::VolumeCmd() :
               VoldCommand("volume") {
int CommandListener::VolumeCmd::runCommand(SocketClient *cli,
                             int argc, char **argv) {
   //获取VolumeManager实例
   VolumeManager *vm = VolumeManager::Instance();
   //Action判断 传递给VolumeManager处理
   if (!strcmp(argv[1], "list")) {
      return vm->listVolumes(cli);
   } else if (!strcmp(argv[1], "debug")) {
       vm->setDebug(!strcmp(argv[2], "on") ? true : false);
   } else if (!strcmp(argv[1], "mount")) {
       rc = vm->mountVolume(argv[2]);
   } else if (!strcmp(argv[1], "unmount")) {
      rc = vm->unmountVolume(argv[2], force, revert);
   } else if (!strcmp(argv[1], "format")) {
      rc = vm->formatVolume(argv[2]);
   } else if (!strcmp(argv[1], "share")) {
       rc = vm->shareVolume(argv[2], argv[3]);
   } else if (!strcmp(argv[1], "unshare")) {
      rc = vm->unshareVolume(argv[2], argv[3]);
   } else if (!strcmp(argv[1], "shared")) {
   return 0;
```

CommandListener使用Command模式。

CommandListener接收到来自Framework层得消息,派发命令处理,再传递给VolumeManager处理。

### VolumeManager中Action处理:

```
int VolumeManager::unmountVolume(const char *label) {
    //查找Volume
```

## 整个Vold处理过程框架图如下:

