Time



ECE 373

Prelims

- Questions on assignments, class?
 - Datasheets and marketing info, PCI
- . Midterm?

Time

- Measuring
- Storing
- Waiting
- Working

Jiffies

Time values

- jiffies global kernel time tick
- HZ number of jiffies per second
- (versus tickless kernel)

Operations

```
- msecs_to_jiffies(m), jiffies_to_msecs(j)
- nsecs_to_jiffies(n), jiffies_to_nsecs(j)
- time after(a,b), time before(a,b)
```

Low-level time

- get_cycles()
 - Arch independent CPU cycle counter
 - #define'd to 0 if not supported
 - Arch specifics underneath
 - Sparc 64: https://elixir.bootlin.com/linux/latest/source/arch/sparc/include/asm/timex_64.h#L16
 - X86: https://elixir.bootlin.com/linux/latest/source/arch/x86/include/asm/tsc.h#L23
- rdtsc Time Stamp Counter register
 - CPU register in x86 and x86_64 since pentium
 - 64-bit counter of clock cycles
- Good for low level timing e.g. code profiling

get_cycles() example

Time an operation

```
u32 c_start, c_done, c_duration;
u32 answer;

c_start = get_cycles();
answer = do_some_timewasting_thing();
c_done = get_cycles();

c_duration = c_done - c_start;
msecs = (1000 * c_duration)/cycles_per_sec;
```

Time of Day

- current_kernel_time()
 - Updated by tick, running time-of-date, init'ed from RTC
- do_gettimeofday()
 - Read from HW, adjusted with nanosecs & arch specific tweaks
- mktime()
 - Takes min/sec/etc to make seconds since "epoch"
- RTC i2c devices to keep Time of Day info
 - Standard i2c device interface
 - Standard RTC device interface

Time example

Time since "the epoch" – Jan 1, 1970, 00:00am

Delay

- Delayers
- . Sleepers
- . Timers
- Schedulers

Delayers

- mdelay(), udelay(), ndelay()
 - While loop spin on a counter, no scheduler action
 - https://elixir.bootlin.com/linux/latest/source/include/linux/delay.h
 - https://elixir.bootlin.com/linux/latest/source/arch/x86/lib/delay.c
 - Only way to get short period delays
 - Not very friendly for long periods
 - Could block jiffies update if interrupts disabled
- Become very useful later when locking, interrupting...

Delayers, nicely

- Scheduler/CPU friendly
 - cpu_relax() arch specific, might not do anything
 - schedule() give up timeslice

- while (!is_device_finished())
 - schedule();

Sleepers

- msleep()
 - Give up timeslices for specific number of millisecs
- msleep_interruptible()
 - Same, but stop if a signal is pending

https://elixir.bootlin.com/linux/latest/source/kernel/time/timer.c

Timers

Basics

```
timer_setup(t_var, t_callback, t_flags)
mod_timer(t_var, interval)
del timer sync(t var)
```

Callback function

- Called when timer expires
- timer_cb(struct timer_list *t)

Deferred work

Tasklets

- Often 2nd half of interrupt handler
- Run on same CPU as interrupt that scheduled it
- Can be interrupted
- Can run as high priority (not interrupted by much)
- Meant for quick handling no sleeping

Workqueue

- Normal process
- Longer running processing can sleep
- Launch delays on deferred work

Tasklets

```
int irq;
DECLARE_TASKLET(my_task, finish_interrupt, (ulong)&irq);
void finish_interrupt(ulong data) {
    printk(KERN_INFO "irq number = %d\n", *(int *)data);
}

void irq_handler() {
    irq = interrupt_information;
    tasklet_schedule(&my_task);
}
```

Workqueue example

```
void worker func(void *data) {
   /* lots of processing */
DECLARE WORK (my worker, worker func, 42);
/* or do it yourself */
my w queue = create workqueue("MyWork");
queue delayed work (my w queue, my worker, 1*HZ);
/* share simplified queue access */
schedule delayed work (&my worker, 1*HZ);
```

Reading

- LDD3 Chapter 7
- ELDD Chapter 2, pgs 31-38
- Linux src
 - ../Documentation/rtc.c

