

Ioctl & Kernel memory allocation & time management

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ioctl

➤ Device driver 내 file_operations에 사용 함수 선언

```
//file_operation structure
struct file_operations driver_fops=
{
    owner:    THIS_MODULE,
    open:     new_driver_open,
    unlocked_ioctl: new_driver_ioctl,
    release:   new_driver_release,
};
```

ioctl

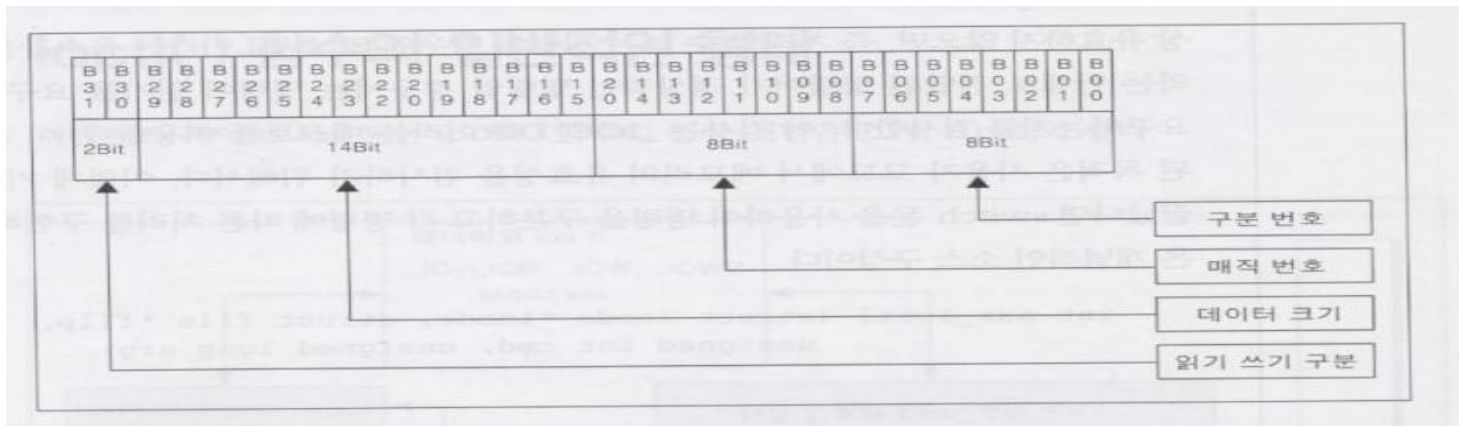
➤ ioctl()

```
ret = ioctl(int fd, int request, char *argp)
long xxx_ioctl(struct file *inode, unsigned int cmd, unsigned long arg)
{
    return ret;
}
```

Diagram illustrating the mapping between the standard `ioctl` function signature and the kernel's `xxx_ioctl` function signature:

- `ret` (return value) maps to `return ret;`
- `int fd` maps to `struct file *inode`
- `int request` maps to `unsigned int cmd`
- `char *argp` maps to `unsigned long arg`

➤ Command structure



ioctl commands

➤ Command is an integer (32 bit)

2 bit	8 bit	8 bit	14 bit
type	Magic #	Cmd #	Data size

➤ Example

- User가 `ioctl(fd, 2151694592,)` 를 호출했을 때, 그 command의 의미는
- **2151694592** = 10 / 00000001 / 00000001 / 00000100000000 (2진수)
- Type = 2, magic # = 1, cmd # = 1, data size = 256

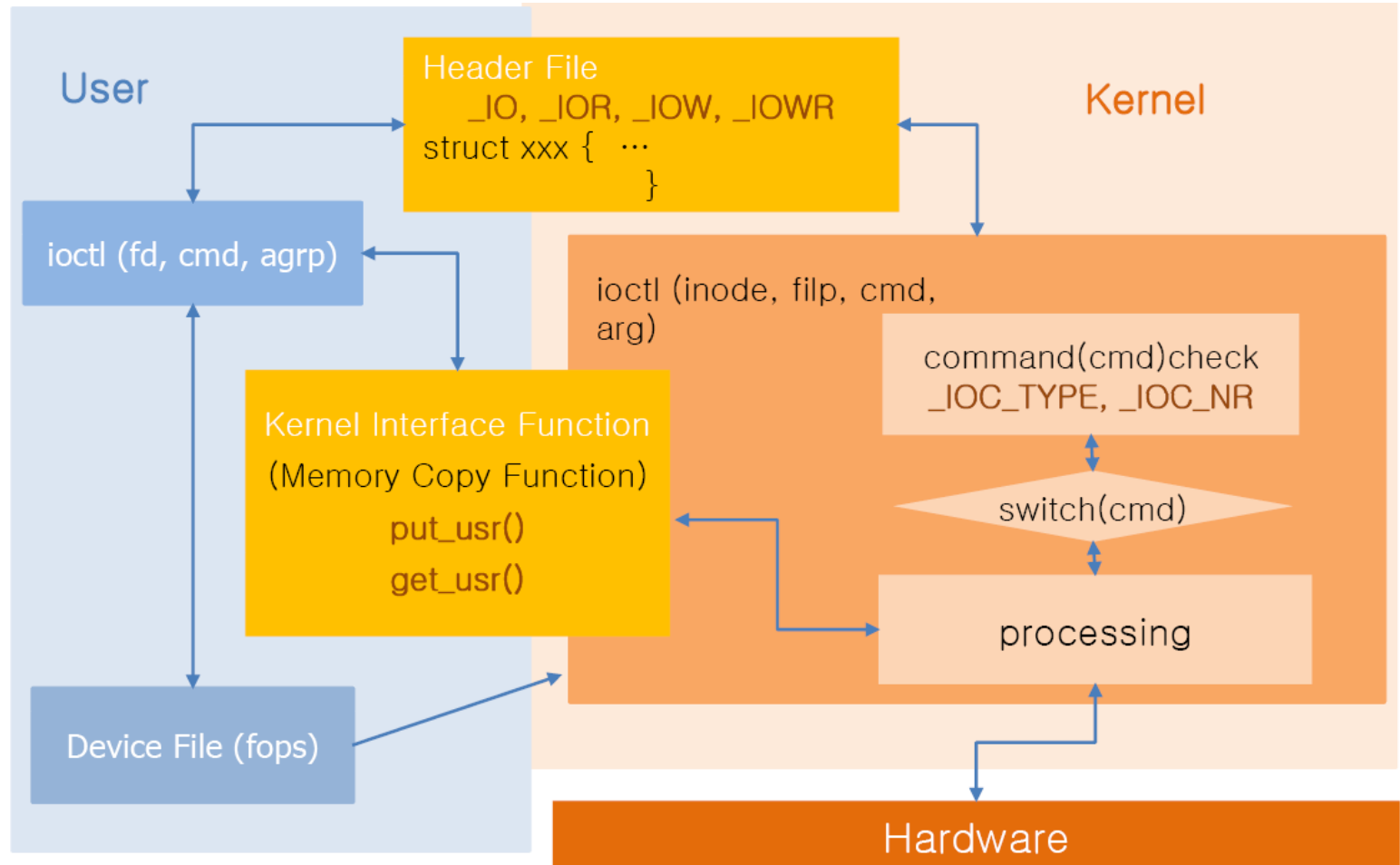
➤ Command를 만드는 과정이 매우 험난하다 => macro 제공

ioctl commands

➤ Macros to encode / decode a command

- **#include <asm/ioctl.h>**
- **Encoding**
 - `_IO(type, number)`
 - `_IOR(type, number, datatype)`
 - `_IOW(type, number, datatype)`
 - `_IOWR(type, number, datatype)`
- **Decoding**
 - `_IOC_TYPE(command)`
 - `_IOC_NR(command)`
 - `_IOC_DIR(command)`
 - `_IOC_SIZE(command)`

Using ioctl



ioctl commands

➤ Macros to encode / decode a command

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- **Encoding**
 - `_IO(type, number)`
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 - `_IOC_SIZE(command)`

Kernel memory allocation

- **kmalloc(), kfree()**
 - **#include <linux/slab.h>**
 - **void *kmalloc(size_t size, int flag);**
 - **void kfree(const void *addr);**
- **Flags**
- **GFP_KERNEL, GFP_ATOMIC, GFP_DMA, GFP_USER**
- **vmalloc(), vfree()**
 - **#include <linux/vmalloc.h>**
 - **void *vmalloc(unsigned long size);**
 - **void vfree(const void *addr);**

Kernel memory allocation

➤ Memory pool

- **#include <linux/mempool.h>**
- **mempool_t *mempool_create(int min_nr, mempool_alloc_t *alloc_fn, mempool_free_t *free_fn, void *pool_data);**
- **void mempool_destroy(mempool_t *pool);**
- **typedef void *(mempool_alloc_t)(int gfp_mask, void *pool_data);**
- **typedef void (mempool_free_t)(void *element, void *pool_data);**
- **void *mempool_alloc(mempool_t *pool, int gfp_mask);**
- **void mempool_free(void *element, mempool_t *pool);**

Time management (1)

- **Timer Interrupt**
 - HZ : **1초당 발생하는 타이머 인터럽트 수 (#define HZ 1000)**
 - `<include/asm/param.h>`
- **jiffies, jiffies_64, `get_jiffies_64()`**
 - jiffies : kernel 2.4에서 초당 HZ값만큼 증가하는 전역 변수
 - jiffies_64 : kernel 2.6
 - jiffies값은 $1/\text{HZ}$ 초 간격으로 1씩 증가한다.
- **Delaying Executing**
 - (short delays) `mdelay()`, `udelay()`, `ndelay()`
 - (long delays) jiffies, HZ를 이용한 실행지연
- **Setting / Getting System Time**
 - `void do_gettimeofday(struct timeval *tv)`
 - `int do_settimeofday(struct timespec *tv)`
 - (unsigned long)`mktime(year, month, day, hour, minute, second)`

Time management (2)

- **Kernel Timer**
- 커널 타이머에 등록된 함수는 **한번만** 실행됨.

```
#include <linux/timer.h>
struct timer_list {
    .....
    unsigned long expires; // 만료 시간
    void (*function) (unsigned long); // 만료시 호출 함수
    unsigned long data; // 호출 함수에 놓여지는 argument
}

void init_timer(struct timer_list *timer);
void add_timer(struct timer_list * timer);
int del_timer(struct timer_list * timer); // 타이머 제거, interrupt context 내 사용가능
int del_timer_sync(struct timer_list * timer); // 다른 프로세서에서 타이머 핸들러 실행
중일 경우, 핸들러 종료될 때까지 기다린 후 제거, interrupt context 내 사용불가
int mod_timer(struct timer_list * timer, unsigned long expires);
```

- 실습) **kernel_timer**

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- **echo "7 6 1 7" > /proc/sys/kernel/printk**
 - **insmod kernel_timer.ko**
 - **mknod /dev/kernel_timer c 268 0**
 - **(mknod /dev/[devicename] [type] [major] [minor])**
 - **./kernel_timer_test**