

Embedded System Software

Ioctl & Kernel memory allocation & time management

Dept. of Computer Science and Engineering
Sogang University, Seoul, KOREA

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,
};
```

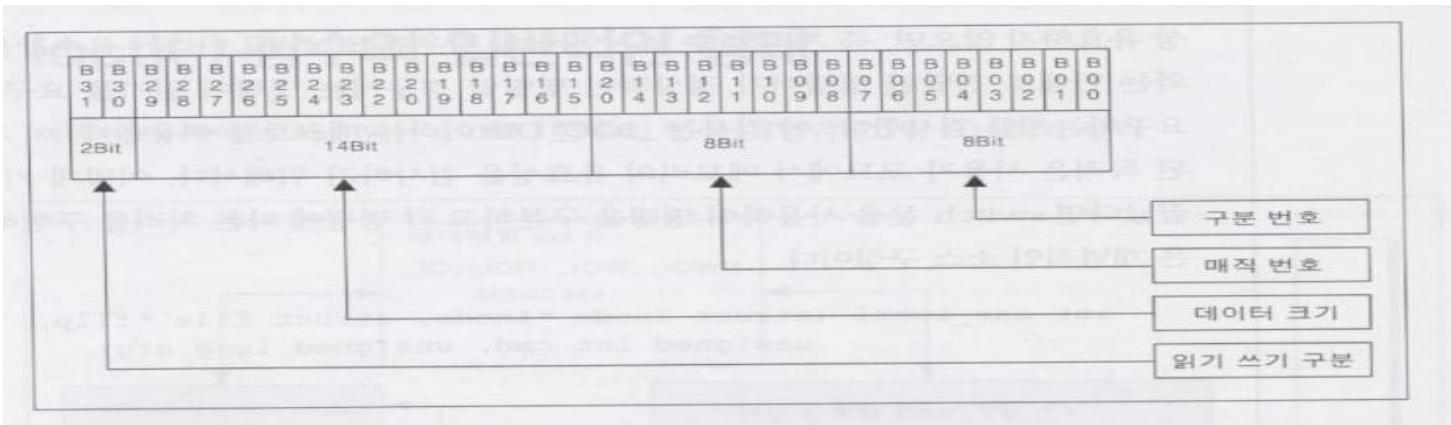


ioctl

↳ ioctl()

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

↳ 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

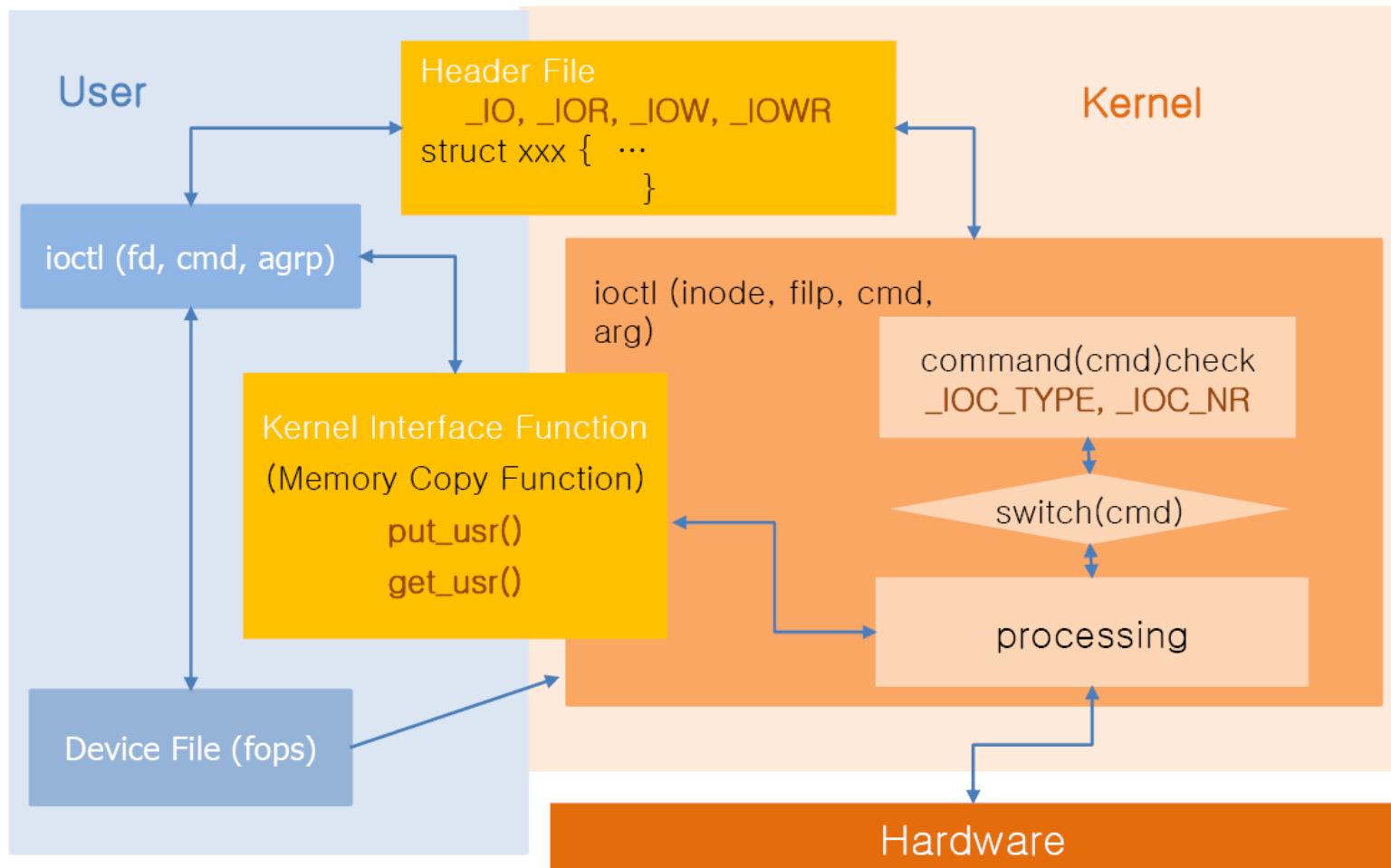


ioctl commands

- ▶ **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**
 - **#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)`



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/HZ초 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; //호출함수에 넣어지는 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**



-
- ➔ **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**

