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# LDD3源码分析之ioctl操作

分类: LDD3源码分析

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2012-03-23 10:56

1647人阅读

评论(0) 收藏 举报

ioc cmd user exchange access

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编译环境: Ubuntu 10.10

内核版本: 2.6.32-38-generic-pae

LDD3源码路径: examples/scull/main.c

本文分析LDD3第六章中关于ioctl操作的代码,并编写测试程序对ioctl功能进行测试。

一、ioctl操作

驱动程序中ioctl函数的函数原型如下:

int (\*ioctl)(struct inode \*inode, struct file \*filp,

unsigned int cmd, unsigned long arg);

其中cmd和arg参数是ioctl与其它驱动程序函数不同的地方。cmd是预先定义好的一些命令编号,对应 要求ioctl执行的命令。arg是与cmd配合使用的参数。

ioctl函数的功能比较繁琐,从函数名可以看出,它一般是实现对设备的各种控制操作。可以这样理解,通过常规的 read, write, lseek等等函数实现不合理的功能,就交给ioctl来实现。例如:要求设备锁门,弹出介质,改变波特 率, 甚至执行自我破坏, 等等。

ioctl的实现一般是通过一个大的switch语句,根据cmd参数执行不同的操作。所以,在实现ioctl函数之前,要先定义 好cmd对应的命令编号。为了防止发生混淆,命令编号应该在系统范围内是唯一的。为此,Linux内核将命令编号分 为4个部分,即4个位段,分别是:

type: 幻数(magic number),它占8位。个人理解幻数就是一个标志,代表一个(类)对象。后面我们会看到,scull使用 字符'k'作为幻数。

number:序数,即顺序编号,它也占8位。

direction: 如果相关命令涉及到数据的传输,则这个位段表示数据传输的方向,可用的值包括\_IOC\_NONE(没有数据 传输),\_IOC\_READ(读)、\_IOC\_WRITE(写)、\_IOC\_READ | \_IOC\_WRITE(双向传输数据)。注意,数据传输方向是从应用程 序的角度看的,也就是说\_IOC\_READ意味着从设备中读数据,所以驱动程序必须向用户空间写数据。

size: 所涉及的用户数据大小。这个位段的宽度与体系结构有关,通常是13或14位。

#### 最新评论

# LDD3源码分析之内存映射 wzw88486969:

@fjlhlonng:unsigned long offset = vma->vm\_pgoff <v...

Linux设备驱动程序架构分析之l2 teamos: 看了你的i2c的几篇文章,真是受益匪浅,虽然让自己 写还是ie不出来。非常感谢

LDD3源码分析之块设备驱动程序 elecfan2011: 感谢楼主的精彩讲 解,受益匪浅啊!

LDD3源码分析之slab高速缓存 donghuwuwei: 省去了不少修改 的时间,真是太好了

LDD3源码分析之时间与延迟操作donghuwuwei: jit.c代码需要加上一个头文件。

LDD3源码分析之slab高速缓存 捧灰:今天学到这里了,可是为什 么我没有修改源码—遍就通过了 额。。。内核版本是2.6.18-53.elf-x...

LDD3源码分析之字符设备驱动程 捧灰: 参照楼主的博客在自学~谢 谢楼主!

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LDD3源码分析之时间与

LDD3源码分析之poll分析

### 文章存档

2014年06月 (1)

2014年05月 (4)

2014年04月 (1)

+ 中包含的<asm/ioctl.h>头文件定义了一些构造命令编号的宏:

\_IO(type, nr),用于构造无数据传输的命令编号。

\_IOR(type, nr, datatype),用于构造从驱动程序中读取数据的命令编号。

\_IOW(type, nr, datatype),用于构造向设备写入数据的命令编号。

\_IOWR(type, nr, datatype),用于双向传输命令编号。

其中,type和number位段从以上宏的参数中传入,size位段通过对datatype参数取sizeof获得。

另外,<asm/ioctl.h>头文件中还定义了一些用于解析命令编号的宏,如

\_IOC\_DIR(cmd), \_IOC\_TYPE(cmd), \_IOC\_NR(cmd), \_IOC\_SIZE(cmd)。

首先我们来看一下scull是如何定义命令编号的,理解scull的ioctl函数的实现,关键是理解这些命令是什么含义,即要求完成什么工作。在scull.h中有如下定义:

```
[cpp]
```

```
135/*
01.
02.
      136 * Ioctl definitions
03.
      137 */
04.
      138
      139/* Use 'k' as magic number */
05.
      140#define SCULL_IOC_MAGIC 'k'
06.
07.
      141/* Please use a different 8-bit number in your code */
08.
      142
09.
      143#define SCULL_IOCRESET
                                   _IO(SCULL_IOC_MAGIC, 0)
10.
      144
11.
      145/*
12.
      146 * S means "Set" through a ptr,
      147 * T means "Tell" directly with the argument value
13.
14.
      148 * G means "Get": reply by setting through a pointer
15.
      149 * Q means "Query": response is on the return value
16.
      150 * X means "eXchange": switch G and S atomically
      151 * H means "sHift": switch T and Q atomically
17.
18.
      152 */
19.
      153#define SCULL_IOCSQUANTUM _IOW(SCULL_IOC_MAGIC, 1, int)
                                   _IOW(SCULL_IOC_MAGIC, 2, int)
20.
      154#define SCULL_IOCSQSET
21.
      155#define SCULL_IOCTQUANTUM _IO(SCULL_IOC_MAGIC,
22.
      156#define SCULL IOCTOSET
                                    IO(SCULL IOC MAGIC.
                                                           4)
      157#define SCULL_IOCGQUANTUM _IOR(SCULL_IOC_MAGIC, 5, int)
23.
                                  _IOR(SCULL_IOC_MAGIC, 6, int)
24.
      158#define SCULL_IOCGQSET
25.
      159#define SCULL_IOCQQUANTUM _IO(SCULL_IOC_MAGIC,
                                                           7)
      160#define SCULL_IOCQQSET __IO(SCULL_IOC_MAGIC,
26.
      161#define SCULL_IOCXQUANTUM _IOWR(SCULL_IOC_MAGIC, 9, int)
27.
28.
      162#define SCULL_IOCXQSET
                                   _IOWR(SCULL_IOC_MAGIC,10, int)
29.
      163#define SCULL_IOCHQUANTUM _IO(SCULL_IOC_MAGIC, 11)
30.
      164#define SCULL_IOCHQSET
                                   _IO(SCULL_IOC_MAGIC, 12)
31.
      165
32.
      166/*
33.
      167 * The other entities only have "Tell" and "Query", because they're
34.
      168 ^{\ast} not printed in the book, and there's no need to have all six.
      169 * (The previous stuff was only there to show different ways to do it.
35.
36.
      170 */
      171#define SCULL_P_IOCTSIZE _IO(SCULL_IOC_MAGIC,
37.
                                                          13)
38.
      172#define SCULL_P_IOCQSIZE _IO(SCULL_IOC_MAGIC,
39.
      173/* ... more to come */
40.
      174
     175#define SCULL IOC MAXNR 14
41.
```

140行,定义scull的幻数是字符'k'

146行,'S'代表通过参数arg指向的内容设置。

147行,'T'代表直接通过参数arg的值设置。

148行,'G'代表通过参数arg指向的地址返回请求的值。

149行,'Q'代表通过ioctl函数的返回值返回请求的值。

150行,'X'代表通过参数arg指向的内容设置,再把原来的值通过arg指向的地址返回。即'S'与'G'两个操作合为一

(3)

(2)

2014年01月 (1) 2013年12月 (6) 展开 文章搜索

步。

151行,'H'代表通过参数arg的值直接设置,再通过ioctl函数的返回值将原来的值返回。即'T'和'Q'两个操作合为一

153行,定义命令SCULL\_IOCSQUANTUM,该命令表示通过参数arg指向的内容设置quantum。

154行,定义命令SCULL\_IOCSQSET,该命令表示通过参数arg指向的内容设置qset。

155行,定义命令SCULL\_IOCTQUANTUM,该命令表示通过参数arg的值直接设置quantum。

156行,定义命令SCULL\_IOCTQSET,该命令表示通过参数arg的值直接设置qset。

157行,定义命令SCULL\_IOCGQUANTUM,该命令表示通过参数arg指向的地址返回quantum。

158行,定义命令SCULL\_IOCGQSET,该命令表示通过参数arg指向的地址返回qset。

159行,定义命令SCULL IOCQQUANTUM,该命令表示通过ioctl的返回值返回quantum。

160行,定义命令SCULL IOCQQSET,该命令表示通过ioctl的返回值返回gset。

**161**行,定义命令SCULL\_IOCXQUANTUM,该命令表示通过参数arg指向的内容设置quantum,然后,再把quantum原来的值写入arg指向的地址返回。

**162**行,定义命令SCULL\_IOCXQSET,该命令表示通过参数arg指向的内容设置qset,然后,再把qset原来的值写入arg指向的地址返回。

163行,定义命令SCULL\_IOCHQUANTUM,该命令表示通过参数arg的值直接设置quantum,然后,再通过ioctl的返回值返回quantum原来的值。

**164**行,定义命令SCULL\_IOCHQSET,该命令表示通过参数arg的值直接设置qset,然后,再通过ioctl的返回值返回qset 原来的值。

171行,定义命令SCULL\_P\_IOCTSIZE,该命令表示通过参数arg的值直接设置scull\_p\_buffer。

172行,定义命令SCULL\_P\_IOCQSIZE,该命令表示通过ioctl的返回值返回scull\_p\_buffer。

**175**定义SCULL\_IOC\_MAXNR为14,代表一共有14个命令。

理解了scull的ioctl命令的含义,我们就可以看ioctl的代码了,下面列出scull的ioctl函数代码如下:

```
[cpp]
01.
      389/*
      390 * The ioctl() implementation
02.
03.
      391 */
04.
      393int scull_ioctl(struct inode *inode, struct file *filp,
05.
06.
                         unsigned int cmd, unsigned long arg)
07.
      395{
08.
      396
09.
      397
             int err = 0, tmp;
10.
      398
             int retval = 0;
11.
      399
12.
      400
13.
      401
             * extract the type and number bitfields, and don't decode
14.
      402
             * wrong cmds: return ENOTTY (inappropriate ioctl) before access_ok()
15.
      403
16.
      404
             if (_IOC_TYPE(cmd) != SCULL_IOC_MAGIC) return -ENOTTY;
17.
             if (_IOC_NR(cmd) > SCULL_IOC_MAXNR) return -ENOTTY;
      405
18.
      406
19.
      407
             * the direction is a bitmask, and VERIFY_WRITE catches R/W
20.
      408
21.
             * transfers. `Type' is user-oriented, while
      409
             * access_ok is kernel-oriented, so the concept of "read" and
22.
     410
23.
     411
             * "write" is reversed
24.
             */
     412
25.
      413
            if (_IOC_DIR(cmd) & _IOC_READ)
                 err = !access_ok(VERIFY_WRITE, (void __user *)arg, _IOC_SIZE(cmd));
26.
      414
27.
     415
            else if (_IOC_DIR(cmd) & _IOC_WRITE)
28.
      416
                 err = !access_ok(VERIFY_READ, (void __user *)arg, _IOC_SIZE(cmd));
29.
     417
            if (err) return -EFAULT:
```

```
30.
31.
       419
              switch(cmd) {
32.
       420
33.
       421
                case SCULL_IOCRESET:
 34.
       422
                  scull quantum = SCULL QUANTUM;
35.
       423
                  scull_qset = SCULL_QSET;
36.
       424
                  break;
37.
       425
                case SCULL_IOCSQUANTUM: /* Set: arg points to the value */
38.
       426
 39.
       427
                  if (! capable (CAP_SYS_ADMIN))
40.
       428
                      return -EPERM:
41.
       429
                  retval = __get_user(scull_quantum, (int __user *)arg);
42.
       430
                  break:
43.
       431
                case SCULL_IOCTQUANTUM: /* Tell: arg is the value */
44.
       432
45.
                  if (! capable (CAP_SYS_ADMIN))
                      return -EPERM;
46.
       434
47.
                  scull_quantum = arg;
48.
       436
                  break:
50.
       438
                case SCULL_IOCGQUANTUM: /* Get: arg is pointer to result */
                  retval = __put_user(scull_quantum, (int __user *)arg);
51.
       439
52.
       440
                  break:
53.
       441
                case SCULL_IOCQQUANTUM: /* Query: return it (it's positive) */
54.
       442
55.
       443
                  return scull_quantum;
 56.
       444
                case SCULL_IOCXQUANTUM: /* eXchange: use arg as pointer */
57.
       445
58.
       446
                  if (! capable (CAP_SYS_ADMIN))
59.
       447
                      return -EPERM;
       448
 60.
                  tmp = scull_quantum;
       449
61.
                  retval = __get_user(scull_quantum, (int __user *)arg);
       450
 62.
       451
63.
                      retval = __put_user(tmp, (int __user *)arg);
 64.
       452
65.
       453
                case SCULL_IOCHQUANTUM: /* sHift: like Tell + Query */
66.
67.
       455
                  if (! capable (CAP_SYS_ADMIN))
68.
       456
                      return -EPERM;
69.
       457
                  tmp = scull_quantum;
                  scull_quantum = arg;
 70.
       458
71.
       459
                  return tmp;
       460
 72.
 73.
       461
                case SCULL_IOCSQSET:
 74.
       462
                  if (! capable (CAP_SYS_ADMIN))
 75.
       463
                      return -EPERM;
                  retval = __get_user(scull_qset, (int __user *)arg);
76.
       464
 77.
       465
                  break;
78.
       466
 79.
       467
                case SCULL_IOCTQSET:
80.
       468
                 if (! capable (CAP_SYS_ADMIN))
                      return -EPERM;
 81.
       469
                  scull_qset = arg;
82.
       470
83.
                  break;
84.
       472
 85.
       473
                case SCULL_IOCGQSET:
86.
       474
                  retval = __put_user(scull_qset, (int __user *)arg);
87.
       475
                  break;
88.
       476
89.
                case SCULL_IOCQQSET:
90.
       478
                  return scull_qset;
91.
       479
92.
       480
                case SCULL_IOCXQSET:
       481
93.
                  if (! capable (CAP_SYS_ADMIN))
94.
       482
95.
       483
                  tmp = scull_qset;
96.
       484
                  retval = __get_user(scull_qset, (int __user *)arg);
97.
       485
                  if (retval == 0)
98.
       486
                      retval = put_user(tmp, (int __user *)arg);
       487
                  break;
99.
100.
                case SCULL_IOCHQSET:
101.
       489
102.
                  if (! capable (CAP_SYS_ADMIN))
103.
       491
                      return - EPERM;
104.
       492
                  tmp = scull_qset;
105.
       493
                  scull_qset = arg;
106.
       494
                  return tmp;
107.
       495
```

```
109.
                  * The following two change the buffer size for scullpipe.
                  \ensuremath{^{*}} The scullpipe device uses this same ioctl method, just to
110.
      498
                  * write less code. Actually, it's the same driver, isn't it?
111.
112.
      500
113.
       501
               case SCULL_P_IOCTSIZE:
114.
       502
                scull_p_buffer = arg;
115. 503
116. 504
                 break;
117.
      505
118.
       506
              case SCULL_P_IOCQSIZE:
119.
      507
                return scull_p_buffer;
120.
      508
121.
      509
122.
       510
               default: /* redundant, as cmd was checked against MAXNR */
123.
      511
                return -ENOTTY:
124. 512
125. 513
            return retval;
126.
       514
127. 515}
```

**404**行,如果\_IOC\_TYPE(cmd)!= SCULL\_IOC\_MAGIC,即cmd的幻数不是'k',则退出。

405行,如果\_IOC\_NR(cmd) > SCULL\_IOC\_MAXNR,即cmd的序数大于14,则退出。

413 - 417行,如果要使用arg指向的地址进行数据的读或写,必须保证对该地址的访问是合法的,这可通过 access\_ok函数来验证,如果访问不合法,则退出。

419行,进入switch语句块。根据传入的cmd值,进入不同的分支执行。

420-512行,是个各cmd的处理分支,只要我们理解了各个cmd的含义,就很容易实现这些命令要求完成的工作。如果有不理解的地方,回到前面的各个cmd的定义处再研究一下。值得一提的是,驱动程序与用户空间传递数据,采用的是\_\_put\_user和\_\_get\_user函数,相比copy\_to\_user和copy\_from\_user来说,这些函数在处理1、2、4、8个字节的数据传输时,效率更高。另外,scull允许任何用户查询quantum和qset的大小,但只允许被授权的用户修改quantum和qset的值。这种权能的检查是通过capable()函数实现的。

# 二、测试ioctl

要测试scull驱动中ioctl函数是否实现了我们要求的功能,需要编写用户空间程序对scull模块进行测试。下面是我写的一个比较简单的测试程序:

首先是头文件scull\_ioctl.h:

```
[cpp]
      #ifndef _SCULL_IOCTL_H_
01.
      #define _SCULL_IOCTL_H_
03.
04.
      #include <linux/ioctl.h> /* needed for the _IOW etc stuff used later */
05.
06.
07.
       * Ioctl definitions
08.
99.
      /* Use 'k' as magic number */
10.
11.
      #define SCULL_IOC_MAGIC 'k'
12.
      /* Please use a different 8-bit number in your code */
13.
14.
      #define SCULL_IOCRESET __IO(SCULL_IOC_MAGIC, 0)
15.
16.
17.
      * S means "Set" through a ptr,
      * T means "Tell" directly with the argument value
18.
       * G means "Get": reply by setting through a pointer
20.
       * Q means "Query": response is on the return value
21.
       * X means "eXchange": switch G and S atomically
      * H means "sHift": switch T and Q atomically
22.
23.
24.
      #define SCULL_IOCSQUANTUM _IOW(SCULL_IOC_MAGIC, 1, int)
25.
      #define SCULL_IOCSQSET __IOW(SCULL_IOC_MAGIC, 2, int)
26.
      #define SCULL_IOCTQUANTUM _IO(SCULL_IOC_MAGIC,
                                                      3)
27. #define SCULL_IOCTQSET _IO(SCULL_IOC_MAGIC, 4)
```

```
#define SCULL_IOCGQUANTUM _IOR(SCULL_IOC_MAGIC, 5, int)
 28.
 29.
       #define SCULL_IOCGQSET __IOR(SCULL_IOC_MAGIC, 6, int)
 30.
        #define SCULL_IOCQQUANTUM _IO(SCULL_IOC_MAGIC, 7)
 31.
       #define SCULL_IOCQQSET __IO(SCULL_IOC_MAGIC,
 32.
       #define SCULL_IOCXQUANTUM _IOWR(SCULL_IOC_MAGIC, 9, int)
       #define SCULL_IOCXQSET __IOWR(SCULL_IOC_MAGIC,10, int)
 33.
 34.
       #define SCULL_IOCHQUANTUM _IO(SCULL_IOC_MAGIC, 11)
 35.
       #define SCULL_IOCHQSET _IO(SCULL_IOC_MAGIC, 12)
 36.
 37.
        * The other entities only have "Tell" and "Query", because they're
 38.
 39.
        * not printed in the book, and there's no need to have all six.
 40.
        * (The previous stuff was only there to show different ways to do it.
 41.
       #define SCULL P IOCTSIZE IO(SCULL IOC MAGIC, 13)
 42.
 43.
       #define SCULL_P_IOCQSIZE _IO(SCULL_IOC_MAGIC, 14)
 44.
       /* ... more to come */
 45.
 46.
       #define SCULL_IOC_MAXNR 14
 47.
 48. #endif /* _SCULL_IOCTL_H_ */
下面是测试程序scull_ioctl_test.c的代码:
        [cpp]
 01.
        #include <sys/types.h>
 02.
       #include <sys/stat.h>
 03.
       #include <sys/ioctl.h>
       #include <fcntl.h>
 04.
       #include <stdio.h>
 06.
       #include "scull_ioctl.h"
 07.
 08.
       #define SCULL_DEVICE "/dev/scull0"
 09.
 10.
       int main(int argc, char *argv[])
 11.
 12.
           int fd = 0:
 13.
           int quantum = 8000:
 14.
           int quantum_old = 0;
 15.
           int aset = 2000:
 16.
           int qset_old = 0;
 17.
 18.
           fd = open(SCULL_DEVICE, O_RDWR);
 19.
           if(fd < 0)
 20.
           {
               printf("open scull device error!\n");
 21.
 22.
               return 0:
 23.
           }
 24.
 25.
           printf("SCULL_IOCSQUANTUM: quantum = %d\n", quantum);
 26.
           ioctl(fd, SCULL_IOCSQUANTUM, &quantum);
 27.
           quantum -= 500;
 28.
           printf("SCULL_IOCTQUANTUM: quantum = %d\n", quantum);
 29.
           ioctl(fd, SCULL_IOCTQUANTUM, quantum);
 30.
 31.
           ioctl(fd, SCULL_IOCGQUANTUM, &quantum);
 32.
           printf("SCULL IOCGQUANTUM: quantum = %d\n", quantum);
 33.
            quantum = ioctl(fd, SCULL_IOCQQUANTUM);
           printf("SCULL_IOCQQUANTUM: quantum = %d\n", quantum);
 34.
 35.
 36.
           quantum -= 500:
            quantum_old = ioctl(fd, SCULL_IOCHQUANTUM, quantum);
 37.
           printf("SCULL_IOCHQUANTUM: quantum = %d, quantum_old = %d\n", quantum, quantum_old);
 38.
 39.
           quantum -= 500;
 40.
           printf("SCULL_IOCXQUANTUM: quantum = %d\n", quantum);
 41.
           ioctl(fd, SCULL_IOCXQUANTUM, &quantum);
 42.
           printf("SCULL_IOCXQUANTUM: old quantum = %d\n", quantum);
 43.
 44
           printf("SCULL_IOCSQSET: qset = %d\n", qset);
 45.
           ioctl(fd, SCULL IOCSQSET, &qset);
 46.
           qset += 500;
           printf("SCULL_IOCTQSET: qset = %d\n", qset);
 47.
 48.
           ioctl(fd, SCULL_IOCTQSET, qset);
 49.
 50.
           ioctl(fd, SCULL_IOCGQSET, &qset);
 51.
           printf("SCULL_IOCGQSET: qset = %d\n", qset);
           qset = ioctl(fd, SCULL_IOCQQSET);
```

```
53.
            printf("SCULL_IOCQQSET: qset = %d\n", qset);
 54.
 55.
            qset += 500;
 56.
            qset_old = ioctl(fd, SCULL_IOCHQSET, qset);
 57.
            printf("SCULL IOCHQSET: qset = %d, qset old = %d\n", qset, qset old);
 58.
            qset += 500;
 59.
            printf("SCULL_IOCXQSET: qset = %d\n", qset);
 60.
            ioctl(fd, SCULL_IOCXQSET, &qset);
            printf("SCULL_IOCHQSET: old qset = %d\n", qset);
 61.
 62.
 63.
            return 0:
  64.
       }
4
```

为了能看到测试效果,在修改驱动程序中的ioctl函数,打印一些语句。下面直接列出修改后的ioctl函数的实现:

```
[cpp]
01.
02.
       * The ioctl() implementation
03.
04.
05.
      int scull_ioctl(struct inode *inode, struct file *filp,
06.
                       unsigned int cmd, unsigned long arg)
07.
08.
09.
           int err = 0, tmp;
10.
          int retval = 0;
11.
12.
13.
           * extract the type and number bitfields, and don't decode
           \mbox{*} wrong cmds: return ENOTTY (inappropriate ioctl) before access_ok()
14.
15.
16.
          if (_IOC_TYPE(cmd) != SCULL_IOC_MAGIC) return -ENOTTY;
17.
          if (_IOC_NR(cmd) > SCULL_IOC_MAXNR) return -ENOTTY;
18.
19.
           \ensuremath{^{*}} the direction is a bitmask, and VERIFY_WRITE catches R/W
20.
21.
           * transfers. `Type' is user-oriented, while
22.
            * access_ok is kernel-oriented, so the concept of "read" and
           * "write" is reversed
23.
24.
           */
25.
          if (_IOC_DIR(cmd) & _IOC_READ)
26.
              err = !access_ok(VERIFY_WRITE, (void __user *)arg, _IOC_SIZE(cmd));
27.
          else if (_IOC_DIR(cmd) & _IOC_WRITE)
28.
              err = !access_ok(VERIFY_READ, (void __user *)arg, _IOC_SIZE(cmd));
          if (err) return -EFAULT;
29.
30.
          switch(cmd) {
31.
32.
33.
            case SCULL_IOCRESET:
34.
              scull_quantum = SCULL_QUANTUM;
35.
              scull_qset = SCULL_QSET;
36.
              printk("SCULL IOCRESET: scull quantum = %d, scull qset = %d\n", scull quantum, scull
37.
              break;
38.
39.
             case SCULL_IOCSQUANTUM: /* Set: arg points to the value */
              if (! capable (CAP_SYS_ADMIN))
40.
41.
                  return -EPERM;
42.
              retval = __get_user(scull_quantum, (int __user *)arg);
43.
              printk("SCULL_IOCSQUANTUM: scull_quantum = %d\n", scull_quantum);
44.
              break:
45.
             case SCULL IOCTQUANTUM: /* Tell: arg is the value */
46.
47.
              if (! capable (CAP_SYS_ADMIN))
                  return -EPERM:
48.
49.
              scull_quantum = arg;
              printk("SCULL_IOCTQUANTUM: scull_quantum = %d\n", scull_quantum);
50.
51.
52.
            case SCULL_IOCGQUANTUM: /* Get: arg is pointer to result */
53.
54.
              retval = __put_user(scull_quantum, (int __user *)arg);
55.
              printk("SCULL_IOCGQUANTUM: use arg return scull_quantum = %d\n", scull_quantum);
56.
              break:
57.
            case SCULL_IOCQQUANTUM: /* Query: return it (it's positive) */
58.
              printk("SCULL_IOCQQUANTUM: return scull_quantum = %d\n", scull_quantum);
```

```
60.
                             return scull_quantum;
  61.
                         case SCULL_IOCXQUANTUM: /* eXchange: use arg as pointer */
  62.
  63.
                            if (! capable (CAP_SYS_ADMIN))
  64.
                                   return -EPERM;
  65.
                             tmp = scull_quantum;
  66.
                             retval = __get_user(scull_quantum, (int __user *)arg);
  67.
                             if (retval == 0)
  68.
                                   retval = __put_user(tmp, (int __user *)arg);
  69.
                             printk("SCULL_IOCXQUANTUM: scull_quantum = %d, and use arg return old scull_quantum
  70.
                             break:
  71.
  72.
                         case SCULL_IOCHQUANTUM: /* sHift: like Tell + Query */
  73.
                            if (! capable (CAP_SYS_ADMIN))
  74.
                                    return - EPERM:
  75.
                             tmp = scull_quantum;
  76.
                            scull_quantum = arg;
  77.
                             printk("SCULL_IOCHQUANTUM: scull_quantum = %d, and return old scull_quantum = %d\n",
  78.
                             return tmp;
  79.
  80.
                         case SCULL_IOCSQSET:
  81.
                            if (! capable (CAP_SYS_ADMIN))
  82.
                                    return - EPERM;
  83.
                             retval = __get_user(scull_qset, (int __user *)arg);
  84.
                             printk("SCULL_IOCSQSET: scull_qset = %d\n", scull_qset);
  85.
  86.
                         case SCULL_IOCTQSET:
  87.
  88.
                             if (! capable (CAP_SYS_ADMIN))
  89.
                                   return -EPERM;
  90.
                             scull_qset = arg;
                            printk("SCULL_IOCTQSET: scull_qset = %d\n", scull_qset);
  91.
  92.
                             break;
  93.
  94.
                         case SCULL_IOCGQSET:
  95.
                            retval = __put_user(scull_qset, (int __user *)arg);
                             printk("SCULL_IOCGQSET: use arg return scull_qset = %d\n", scull_qset);
  96.
  97.
                            break;
  98.
 99.
                         case SCULL_IOCQQSET:
                            printk("SCULL_IOCQQSET: return scull_qset = %d\n", scull_qset);
100.
101.
                             return scull_qset;
102.
103.
                         case SCULL_IOCXQSET:
104.
                            if (! capable (CAP SYS ADMIN))
105.
                                   return -EPERM;
106.
                             tmp = scull_qset;
107.
                             retval = __get_user(scull_qset, (int __user *)arg);
108.
                             if (retval == 0)
109.
                                    retval = put_user(tmp, (int __user *)arg);
                             printk("SCULL\_IOCXQSET: scull\_qset = \%d, and use arg return old scull\_qset = \%d\n", and arg return old scu
110.
111.
                             break;
112.
113.
                         case SCULL_IOCHQSET:
                            if (! capable (CAP_SYS_ADMIN))
114.
115.
                                   return -EPERM;
116.
                            tmp = scull_qset;
117.
                            scull qset = arg;
118.
                             printk("SCULL_IOCHQSET: scull_qet = %d, and return old scull_qset = %d\n", scull_qse
119.
                             return tmp;
120.
121.
122.
                              * The following two change the buffer size for scullpipe.
                              * The scullpipe device uses this same ioctl method, just to
123.
124.
                              * write less code. Actually, it's the same driver, isn't it?
                              */
125.
126.
                         case SCULL P IOCTSIZE:
127.
128.
                            scull_p_buffer = arg;
129.
                           break;
130.
                        case SCULL_P_IOCQSIZE:
131.
132.
                           return scull_p_buffer;
133.
134.
135.
                         default: /* redundant, as cmd was checked against MAXNR */
136.
                             return -ENOTTY;
137.
138.
                     return retval;
```

```
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       139.
       140.
      4 🔚
    在我的系统上,测试过程如图所示。需要注意的是测试程序必须以root权限运行,因为普通用户只能
    读quantum和qset的值,只有root用户才能修改。
          wholester technic decomp, correlated:

What work/linux_driver/my_examples/ioctl$ ls

ull_ioctl.h scull_ioctl_test.c

uhaoyu@thinker:-/work/linux_driver/my_examples/ioctl$ gcc scull_ioctl_test.c -o scull_ioctl_test

uhaoyu@thinker:-/work/linux_driver/my_examples/ioctl$ gcc scull_ioctl_test

ull_IocSQUANTUM: quantum = 8000

ull_IOCSQUANTUM: quantum = 7500

ull_IOCQQUANTUM: quantum = 7600

ull_IOCQQUANTUM: quantum = 7600

ull_IOCQQUANTUM: quantum = 7600

ull_IOCQQUANTUM: quantum = 7600
                                                          antum = 7000
                                                                qset_old = 2500
                                   qset = 3800, qset_out
qset = 3000
old qset = 3000
old qset = 3000
ir:-/work/linux driver/my examples/ioctl$ dmesg
j SCULL_IOCSOUANTUM: scull_quantum = 8000
j SCULL_IOCTOUANTUM: scull_quantum = 7500
j SCULL_IOCGOUANTUM: use arg return scull_quantum = 7500
j SCULL_IOCGOUANTUM: return scull quantum = 7500
j SCULL_IOCHOUANTUM: scull_quantum = 7600, and return old scull_quantum = 7500
j SCULL_IOCKOUANTUM: scull_quantum = 6500, and use arg return old scull_quantum
j SCULL_IOCKOSSET: scull_qset = 2000
j SCULL_IOCKOSSET: scull_qset = 2500
j SCULL_IOCKOSSET: scull_qset = 2500
j SCULL_IOCKOSSET: return scull_qset = 2500
j SCULL_IOCKOSSET: scull_qset = 3000, and return old scull_qset = 2500
j SCULL_IOCKOSSET: scull_qset = 3500, and use arg return old scull_qset = 3000
j SCULL_IOCKOSSET: scull_qset = 3500, and use arg return old scull_qset = 3000
j SCULL_IOCKOSSET: scull_qset = 3500, and use arg return old scull_qset = 3000
j SCULL_IOCKOSSET: scull_qset = 3500, and use arg return old scull_qset = 3000
j SCULL_IOCKOSSET: scull_qset = 3500, and use arg return old scull_qset = 3000
j SCULL_IOCKOSSET: scull_qset = 3500, and use arg return old scull_qset = 3000
j SCULL_IOCKOSSET: scull_qset = 3500, and use arg return old scull_qset = 3000
j SCULL_IOCKOSSET: scull_qset = 3500, and use arg return old scull_qset = 3000
                                                                                                               7000, and return old scull quantum = 7500
6500, and use arg return old scull quantum = 7000
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       更多
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