Linux操作系统分析 Chapter 7 Linux的时钟和定时测量

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- Linux的计时体系结构
 - ARM中的系统时钟system timer
 - arm的滴答机制
 - Jiffies 变量
 - Linux的时钟源
 - xtime 变量
 - 时钟中断处理
 - 软定时器
- 延迟函数
- 相关API和命令
-) 小结和作业

定时测量

- Linux内核提供两种主要的定时测量
 - 获得当前的时间和日期
 - 系统调用:time().ftime()以及gettimeofdav()
 - ② 维持定时器
 - settimer(), alarm()
- 定时测量是由基于固定频率振荡器和计数器的 几个硬件电路完成的

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Linux的计时体系结构

- Linux的计时体系结构
 - 更新自系统启动以来所经过的时间
 - 更新时间和日期
 - 确定当前进程的执行时间,考虑是否要抢占
 - 更新资源使用统计计数
 - 检查到期的软定时器

计时体系结构中的关键数据结构和变量

- ARM中的系统时钟system timer和sys timer结构
 - 时钟中断发生源
 - 参见sys timer数据结构
- ② arm的滴答产生机制:时钟中断→tick
 - timer tick()→do timer()
- Jiffies 变量
- △ 计时时钟源

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ARM中的系统时钟system timer

- ARM的系统时钟:全局量system timer
 - 是一个struct sys timer*指针
 - 在文件arch/arm/kernel/time.c中定义
 - 在Linux初始化过程中得到初始化

```
\overline{\text{start kernel}()} \rightarrow
setup arch()@arch/arm/kernel/setup.c:
         system timer = mdesc->timer;
```

数据结构struct sys_timer

- 提供了与具体时钟中断源的接口
- 注册方法: machine_desc.timer

include/asm-arm/mach/time.h

```
This is our kernel timer structure.
struct sys timer {
     struct sys device dev;
     void (*init)(void);
     void (*suspend)(void):
     void (*resume)(void);
 #ifndef CONFIG GENERIC TIME
     unsigned long (*offset)(void):
 #endif
#ifdef CONFIG NO IDLE HZ
     struct dyn tick timer *dyn tick;
 #endif
```

以s3c2410为例

```
struct sys_timer s3c24xx_timer = {
    .init = s3c2410_timer_init,
    .offset = s3c2410_gettimeoffset,
    .resume = s3c2410_timer_setup
};
```

• 请搜索一下s3c24xx_timer的使用情况(即注册情况)

sys_timer的init接口的调用

• 在arch/arm/kernel/time.c的time_init中

start_kernel()→time_init():

```
system_timer->init();
...
```

在sys_timer的init接口函数中, 以s3c2410_timer_init为例:

初始化时钟,并将中断处理函数s3c2410_timer_irq 关联到中断号IRQ_TIMER4上

系统时钟小结

```
init/main.c :: start_kernel()
arch/arm/kernel/setup.c :: setup_arch()
arch/arm/kernel/time.c :: time_init()
初始化system_timer
调用system_timer的init函数指针
```

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arm的滴答产生机制

- arm中,系统时钟的周期性时钟中断用来产生滴答, 其方法是在时钟中断处理函数中调用timer tick函数
- 以s3c24xx timer为例,时钟中断处理函数如下:

arch/arm/plat-s3c24xx/time.c

```
IRQ handler for the timer
static irgreturn t s3c2410 timer interrupt(int irg, void *dev id) {
        timer tick();
        return IRQ HANDLED;
```

• timer tick调用Linux体系结构无关的do timer()

arm的滴答产生机制

```
#ifndef CONFIG GENERIC CLOCKEVENTS
  Kernel system timer support.
void timer tick(void) {
        profile tick(CPU PROFILING);
        do leds():
        do set rtc();
        write_seqlock(&xtime lock);
        do timer(1);
        write segunlock(&xtime lock);
#ifndef CONFIG SMP
        update process times(user mode(get irq regs()));
#endif
#endif
```

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Jiffies变量

● Jiffies变量用来记录系统自启动以来系统产生的 tick数,每次时钟中断+1。其定义方式如下:

jiffies_64在kernel/timer.c中定义:

```
u64 jiffies_64 __cacheline_aligned_in_smp = INITIAL_JIFFIES;
EXPORT_SYMBOL(jiffies_64);
```

在include/linux/jiffies.h中

```
#define __jiffy_data __attribute__((section(" .data" )))
...
extern u64 __jiffy_data jiffies_64;
extern unsigned long volatile __jiffy_data jiffies;
...
/*
   * Have the 32 bit jiffies value wrap 5 minutes after boot
   * so jiffies wrap bugs show up earlier.
   */
#define INITIAL_JIFFIES ((unsigned long)(unsigned int) (-300*HZ))
```

Jiffies变量

• jiffies_64和32位的jiffies的关系:

```
jiffies在arch/arm/kernel/vmlinux.lds.S中定义...
OUTPUT_ARCH(arm)
ENTRY(stext)

#ifndef __ARMEB__
jiffies = jiffies_64;
#else
jiffies = jiffies_64 + 4;
#endif
```

在vmlinux的符号表中,可以看到这两个变量 在同一个地址上

```
c0314554 D jiffies
c0314554 D jiffies_64
```

Jiffies变量

• jiffies变量的更新函数

kernel/timer.c

```
/*
  * The 64-bit jiffies value is not atomic - you MUST NOT read it
  * without sampling the sequence number in xtime_lock.
  * jiffies is defined in the linker script...
  */
void do_timer(unsigned long ticks) {
    jiffies_64 += ticks;
    update_times(ticks);
}
```

jiffies小结

- ① jiffies和jiffies_64的维护与体系结构无关, 在kernel/timer.c中
- ② jiffies_64的定义在kernel/timer.c中
- jiffies的定义与体系结构相关, 在arch/arm/kernel/vmlinux.lds.S中
- jiffies的产生源(即滴答的产生源)是arm的 system_timer

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时钟源机制

- 时钟源抽象
 - 是系统时钟源,定义了系统时钟源的接口
 - 数据结构include/linux/clocksource.h::clocksource
- 时钟源列表clocksource list:
 - 按照各自的rating值由高到低排序
 - 时钟源注册/注销函数: clocksource register()/clocksource unregister(): 将指定的时钟源插入到时钟源列表中,或者从中移除。
- 缺省时钟源:具有最低rating值(=1)的Jiffies时 钟源 (clocksource .jiffies)
- 当前时钟源指针curr clocksource指向当前所用的 时钟源。最开始使用缺省时钟源。
- 时钟源的更新时机: kernel/time/timekeeping.c::update wall time结尾处

时钟源机制

在kernel/time/clocksource.c中:

```
/* XXX - Would like a better way for initializing curr clocksource */
extern struct clocksource clocksource jiffies;
/*[Clocksource internal variables]---
 * curr clocksource: ...
 * next clocksource:
 * pending next selected clocksource.
 * clocksource list:
 * linked list with the registered clocksources
 * clocksource lock: ...
* override name:
 * Name of the user-specified clocksource.
static struct clocksource *curr_clocksource = &clocksource jiffies;
static struct clocksource *next clocksource;
static struct clocksource *clocksource override;
static LIST HEAD(clocksource list);
static DEFINE SPINLOCK(clocksource lock);
static char override name[32];
static int finished booting;
```

缺省时钟源:jiffies时钟源

• 参见kernel/time/jiffies.c

```
static cycle t jiffies read(void) {
    return (cycle t) jiffies;
struct clocksource clocksource jiffies = {
    .name = " jiffies",
    .rating = 1, /* lowest valid rating*/
    .read = .jiffies read.
    .mask = 0xfffffffff, /*32bits*/
    .mult = NSEC PER JIFFY << JIFFIES SHIFT, /* details above */
    .shift = JIFFIES SHIFT.
};
static int init init jiffies clocksource(void) {
    return clocksource register(&clocksource ,jiffies);
core initcall(init jiffies clocksource);
```

以at91的时钟源c1k32k为例

arch/arm/mach-at91/at91rm9200 time.c

```
static struct clocksource c1k32k = {
     .name = "32k counter",
     .rating = 150.
     .read = read c1k32k,
     .mask = CLOCKSOURCE MASK(20),
     .shift = 10.
     .flags = CLOCK SOURCE IS CONTINUOUS,
```

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xtime变量

• xtime:存放当前时间和日期

kernel/time/timekeeping.c

```
* The current time
 * wall to monotonic is what we need to add to xtime (or xtime corrected
 * for sub jiffie times) to get to monotonic time. Monotonic is pegged
 * at zero at system boot time, so wall to monotonic will be negative,
 * however, we will ALWAYS keep the tv_nsec part positive so we can use
 * the usual normalization.
 * wall to monotonic is moved after resume from suspend for the monotonic
 * time not to jump. We need to add total sleep time to wall to monotonic
 * to get the real boot based time offset.
  - wall to monotonic is no longer the boot time, getboottime must be
 * used instead.
struct timespec xtime __attribute ((aligned (16)));
struct timespec wall to monotonic attribute ((aligned (16)));
static unsigned long total sleep time; /* seconds */
static struct timespec xtime cache attribute ((aligned (16)));
```

xtime变量

• xtime使用数据结构timespec

timespec@include/linux/time.h

```
#ifndef _STRUCT_TIMESPEC
#define _STRUCT_TIMESPEC
struct timespec {
    time_t tv_sec; /* seconds */
    long tv_nsec; /* nanoseconds */
};
#endif
```

- 时间纪元 (Epoch):即时间的起点 1970-01-01 00:00:00 +0000 午夜 (UTC).
- 时间的单位

xtime变量

- Xtime的更新
 - 基本上每个tick更新一次
 - 参见: update wall time@kernel/time/timekeeping.c
 - 根据时钟源来更新xtime的秒数和纳秒数
 - 时钟源

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- 仍以s3c24xx_timer的s3c2410_timer_interrupt为例:
 - 该函数调用timer_tick()
 - timer_tick()调用do_timer(1)

- o_timer() @ kernel/timer.c
 - 更新jiffies
 - ② 更新xtime

```
* Called by the timer interrupt. xtime_lock must already be taken
 * by the timer IRQ!
static inline void update times (unsigned long ticks) {
    update wall time();
    calc load(ticks):
 * The 64-bit jiffies value is not atomic - you MUST NOT read it
* without sampling the sequence number in xtime lock.
 * jiffies is defined in the linker script...
void do timer(unsigned long ticks) {
     jiffies 64 += ticks;
     update times(ticks);
```

- update_process_times() @ kernel/timer.c
 - 更新软定时器
 - ❷ 调用调度器的tick函数:scheduler_tick()

```
* Called from the timer interrupt handler to charge one tick to the current
 * process. user tick is 1 if the tick is user time, 0 for system.
void update process times(int user tick) {
    struct task struct *p = current;
    int cpu = smp processor id();
    /* Note: this timer irq context must be accounted for as well. */
    account process_tick(p, user_tick);
    run local timers();
    if (rcu pending(cpu))
        rcu_check_callbacks(cpu, user tick);
    scheduler tick():
    run posix cpu timers(p);
```

- scheduler_tick() @ kernel/sched.c
 - 调用当前进程所属调度类的task_tick函数

```
* This function gets called by the timer code, with HZ frequency.
 * We call it with interrupts disabled.
 * It also gets called by the fork code, when changing the parent's
 * timeslices.
void scheduler tick(void) {
    int cpu = smp processor id();
    struct rq *rq = cpu rq(cpu);
    struct task struct *curr = rq->curr;
    sched clock tick();
    spin lock(&rq->lock):
    update rq clock(rq);
    update cpu load(rq);
    curr->sched class->task tick(rq, curr, 0);
    spin unlock(&rq->lock);
```

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软定时器

- 定时器是一种软件功能,它允许在将来的某个时刻 调用某个函数
- 大多数设备驱动程序利用定时器完成一些特殊工作
 - 软盘驱动程序在软盘暂时不被访问时就关闭设备 的发动机
 - 并行打印机利用定时器检测错误的打印机情况
- Linux中存在两类定时器:
 - 动态定时器:内核使用
 - 间隔定时器:由进程在用户态创建
 - 注意: 由于软定时器在下半部分处理,内核不能保证定时器 正好在时钟到期的时候被执行,会存在延迟,不适用 干实时应用

动态定时器

- 动态定时器被动态的创建和撤销,当前活动的动态 定时器个数没有限制
- 一个定时器由一个timer_list数据结构来定义, 参见include/linux/timer.h

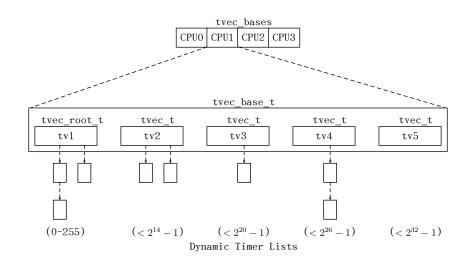
```
struct timer_list {
    struct list_head entry;
    unsigned long expires;

    void (*function)(unsigned long);
    unsigned long data;
    struct tvec_base *base;
    ...
};
```

创建并激活一个动态定时器

- 创建一个新的timer list对象
- ② 调用init timer初始化,并设置定时器要处理的 函数和参数
- ◎ 设置定时时间
- 使用add timer加入到合适的链表中
 - 通常定时器只能执行一次,如果要周期性的执行 必须再次将其加入链表

动态定时器的维护



维护用的数据结构

kernel/timer.c

```
#define TVN_BITS (CONFIG_BASE_SMALL ? 4 :
6)
#define TVR_BITS (CONFIG_BASE_SMALL ? 6 :
8)
#define TVN_SIZE (1 << TVN_BITS)
#define TVR_SIZE (1 << TVR_BITS)
#define TVR_SIZE (1 << TVR_BITS)
#define TVN_MASK (TVN_SIZE - 1)</pre>
```

#define TVR MASK (TVR SIZE - 1)

/* * per-CPU timer vector definitions: */

```
Sstruct tvec {
    struct list head
vec[TVN SIZE];
}:
struct tvec root {
    struct list head
vec[TVR SIZE];
}:
struct tvec base {
    spinlock t lock;
    struct timer list
*running timer:
    unsigned long timer jiffies;
    struct tvec root tvl:
    struct tvec tv2:
    struct tvec tv3:
    struct tvec tv4:
    struct tvec tv5:
      cacheline aligned:
```

```
struct tvec_base boot_tvec_bases;
EXPORT_SYMBOL(boot_tvec_bases); static
DEFINE_PER_CPU(struct tvec_base *, tvec_bases) = &boot_tvec_bases;
```

动态定时器的处理

run_local_timers() @
 kernel/timer.c在时钟中断处理过程中
 被update_process_times() @ kernel/timer.c调用

```
/*
  * Called by the local, per-CPU timer interrupt on SMP.
  */
void run_local_timers(void) {
   hrtimer_run_queues();
   raise_softirq(TIMER_SOFTIRQ);
   softlockup_tick();
}
```

• 软中断TIMER_SOFTIRQ对应的处理函数??

init_timers()@kerne1/timer.c

```
void __init init_timers(void) {
    ...
    open_softirq(TIMER_SOFTIRQ, run_timer_softirq, NULL);
}
```

动态定时器应用之delayed work

kernel/workqueue.c

```
int queue delayed work on(int cpu, struct workqueue struct *wq,
                struct delayed work *dwork, unsigned long delay)
    int ret = 0:
    struct timer list *timer = &dwork->timer;
    struct work struct *work = &dwork->work:
    if (!test and set bit(WORK STRUCT PENDING, work data bits(work))) {
        BUG ON(timer pending(timer));
        BUG ON(!list empty(&work->entry));
        timer stats timer set start info(&dwork->timer):
        /* This stores cwq for the moment, for the timer fn */
        set wq data(work, wq per cpu(wq, raw smp processor id()));
        timer->expires = .iiffies + delay:
        timer->data = (unsigned long)dwork;
        timer->function = delayed work timer fn;
        if (unlikely(cpu >= 0))
            add timer on(timer, cpu);
        e1se
            add timer(timer):
        ret = 1:
    return ret:
```

动态定时器应用之schedule_timeout

kernel/timer.c

```
signed long    sched schedule timeout(signed long timeout) {
    expire = timeout + ,jiffies;
    setup timer on stack(&timer, process timeout, (unsigned long)current);
     mod timer(&timer, expire);
    schedule():
    del_singleshot_timer_sync(&timer);
    /* Remove the timer from the object tracker */
    destroy timer on stack(&timer);
    timeout = expire - jiffies;
out:
    return timeout < 0 ? 0 : timeout:
```

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延迟函数

- 常见手段:
 - 执行一些特殊指令来消耗一些时间
 - 执行一些循环来消耗时间
- udelay(n), ndelay(n) @ include/asm-arm/delay.h
- udelay等 @ arch/arm/lib/delay.S

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- time() get time in seconds
 - 返回从1970年1月1日凌晨0点开始的秒数

|time_t time(time_t *t);

- ftime() return date and time
 - 返回从1970年1月1日凌晨0点开始的秒数以及 最后一秒的毫秒数

int ftime(struct timeb *tp);

```
struct timeb {
    time_t time;
    unsigned short millitm;
    short timezone;
    short dstflag;
};
```

- gettimeofday() , settimeofday() get and set the time
 - 前者返回从1970年1月1日凌晨0点开始的秒数
 - 对应于sys gettimeofday()

```
int gettimeofday(struct timeval *tv, struct
timezone *tz);
```

int settimeofday(const struct timeval *tv,
const struct timezone *tz);

```
struct timeval {
    time_t tv_sec; /* seconds */
    suseconds_t tv_usec; /* microseconds */
};
struct timezone {
    int tz_minuteswest; /* minutes west of Greenwich */
    int tz_dsttime; /* type of DST correction */
};
```

- getitimer(), setitimer() get or set value of an interval timer
 - 每个进程有三个间隔定时器:
 - ITIMER_REAL : real time
 - ITIMER_VIRTUAL: user space time
 - ITIMER_PROF: user + kernel space time
 - 频率:周期性的触发定时器(若为0,只触发一次)

- alarm() set an alarm clock for delivery of a signal
 - · 若干秒后引起SIGALARM信号

unsigned int alarm(unsigned int seconds);

```
#include <signal.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
static int flag=0:
void sig alarm(int signo){
   flag=1:
int main(void){
    if (signal(SIGALRM, sig alarm) == SIG ERR){
        perror(" Can' t set new signal action"):
        exit(1);
    alarm(10):
    pause():
    if(flag) printf(" SIGALRM received and flag changed!\n");
    return 0:
```

- asctime, ctime, gmtime, localtime, mktime, asctime_r, ctime_r, gmtime_r, localtime_r transform date and time to broken-down time or ASCII
 - 改变时钟格式

与时钟和定时测量相关的命令

- date print or set the system date and time
- time - run programs and summarize system resource usage

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小结

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Thanks!

The end.