```
2
3
        .write=pit_ioport_write,
       .impl={
5
         .min_access_size=1,
6
         .max_access_size=1,
7
       .endianness=DEVICE_LITTLE_ENDIAN,
8
9
10
11
      staticintpit_initfn(PITCommonState*pit)
12
       PITChannelState*s;
13
14
15
       s=&pit->channels[0];
16
        /* the timer 0 is connected to an IRQ */
17
       //这里有个irq_timer,用于qemu_set_irq提供中断注入
18
       s->irq_timer=qemu_new_timer_ns(vm_clock,pit_irq_timer,s);
19
       qdev_init_gpio_out(&pit->dev.qdev,&s->irq,1);
20
21
       memory_region_init_io(&pit->ioports,&pit_ioport_ops,pit,"pit",4);
22
       qdev_init_gpio_in(&pit->dev.qdev,pit_irq_control,1);
23
       return0:
24
```

这里的pit_ioport_ops,主要注册GUEST操作系统读写PIO时候的回调函数。

模块注册

QEMU要模拟模块那么多,以程序员的喜好,至少得来一套管理这些模拟设备模块的接口,以示设计良好。

QEMU将被模拟的模块分为了四类:

typedef enum { MODULE_INIT_BLOCK, MODULE_INIT_MACHINE, MODULE_INIT_QAPI, MODULE_INIT_QOM, MODULE_INIT_MAX } module_

```
typedefenum{

MODULE_INIT_BLOCK,

MODULE_INIT_MACHINE,

MODULE_INIT_QAPI,

MODULE_INIT_QOM,

MODULE_INIT_YOM,

MODULE_INIT_YOM,

MODULE_INIT_YOM,

MODULE_INIT_YOM,

MODULE_INIT_YOM,
```

BLOCK

比如磁盘IO就属于BLOCK类型,e.g: block_init(bdrv_qcow2_init); block_init(iscsi_block_init);

MACHINE

PC虚拟machine_init(pc_machine_init); XEN半虚拟化machine_init(xenpv_machine_init); MIPS虚拟machine_init(mips_machine_init);

QAPI

QEMU GUEST AGENT模块里面会执行QAPI注册的回调

OOM

QOM树大枝多,儿孙满堂,应该是这里面最复杂的一个,我们重点介绍。

e.g:

ObjectClass -> PCIDeviceClass //显卡type_init(cirrus_vga_register_types),网卡 type_init(rtl8139_register_types) IDEDevic s //IDE硬盘 type_init(ide_register_types) ISADeviceClass //鼠标键盘type_init(i8042_register_types),RTC时钟type_init(pit_register) SysBusDeviceClass

ᡗ

18 19 此module_call_init将依次调用注册的回调,如PIT的pit_register_types:

static const TypeInfo pit_info = { .name = "isa-pit", //做为type_table的key .parent = "pit-common", //父类型,这个比较重要,如果本TypeInf class_size, 会根据parent获取parent TypeImpl的class_size .instance_size = sizeof(PITCommonState),//分配实例的大小 .class_init = pit_clas 数 }; static void pit_register_types(void) { type_register_static(&pit_info); }

```
1
  staticconstTypeInfopit_info={
             ="isa-pit",
2
    .name
                          //做为type_table的key
             ="pit-common", //父类型,这个比较重要,如果本TypeInfo没有设置class_size,会根据parent获取parent TypeImpl的class_size
3
    .parent
    .instance_size=sizeof(PITCommonState),//分配实例的大小
4
5
    .class_init=pit_class_init, //初始化函数
6
7
8
  staticvoidpit_register_types(void)
9
10 type_register_static(&pit_info);
11 }
```

pit_register_types又进一步调用type_register_static -> type_register -> type_register_internal, 这个函数完成的功能其实只是在qom\object.c 插入了一个HASH键值 对,以TypeInfo的name为KEY,malloc了一个TypeInfo结构的超集TypeImpl为VALUE,在以name为KEY回溯 parent时需 实这个hash也可以做成一个tree。

QOM的Object模型

以pit为例,通过回溯parent你可以看到,其定义TypeInfo最终形成一个继承关系:

"isa-pit" -> "pit-common" -> "isa-device" -> "device" -> "object"

gom\object.c

9 }

static TypeInfo object_info = { .name = "object", .instance_size = sizeof(Object), .instance_init = object_instance_init, .abstract = true, };

```
staticTypeInfoobject_info={
1
         .name="object",
2
         . instance\_size = size of (Object),\\
3
         .instance_init=object_instance_init,
4
5
         .abstract=true.
6
```

hw\qdev.c

static const TypeInfo device_type_info = { .name = "device", .parent = "object", .instance_size = sizeof(DeviceState), .instance_init = device .instance_finalize = device_finalize, .class_base_init = device_class_base_init, .class_init = device_class_init, .abstract = true, .class_size = sizeof(DeviceClass), };

```
1
          staticconstTypeInfodevice_type_info={
2
            .name="device",
3
            .parent="object"
4
            .instance_size=sizeof(DeviceState),
5
            .instance init=device initfn,
6
            .instance finalize=device finalize.
7
            .class_base_init=device_class_base_init,
8
            .class_init=device_class_init,
9
            .abstract=true.
                                                                                                                                            举报
10
            .class_size=sizeof(DeviceClass),
11
```

hw\i8254.c

 $static\ const\ TypeInfo\ pit_info\ = \{\ .name\ =\ "isa-pit",\ .parent\ =\ "pit-common",\ .instance_size\ =\ sizeof(PITCommonState),\ .class_init\ =\ pit_class_init\ =\ pit_class_init$

```
staticconstTypeInfopit_info={

.name ="isa-pit",

.parent ="pit-common",

.instance_size=sizeof(PITCommonState),

.class_init =pit_class_initfn,

};
```

由于TypeInfo只是注册时临时使用,而TypeImpl是TypeInfo的超集,所以,这层关系也反应了TypeImpl的继承关系。

struct TypeImpl { const char *name; size_t class_size; size_t instance_size; void (*class_init)(ObjectClass *klass, void *data); void (*class_back) (ObjectClass *klass, void *data); void (*class_finalize)(ObjectClass *klass, void *data); void *class_data; void (*instance_init)(Object *obj); voinstance_finalize)(Object *obj); bool abstract; const char *parent; TypeImpl *parent_type; ObjectClass *class; int num_interfaces; Interfaces[MAX_INTERFACES]; };

```
1
        structTypeImpl
2
3
          constchar*name;
4
          size tclass size;
5
          size tinstance size:
          void(*class_init)(ObjectClass*klass,void*data);
6
7
          void(*class_base_init)(ObjectClass*klass,void*data);
8
          void(*class_finalize)(ObjectClass*klass,void*data);
9
          void*class_data;
10
          void(*instance_init)(Object*obj);
11
          void(*instance_finalize)(Object*obj);
12
          boolabstract;
13
          constchar*parent;
14
          TypeImpl*parent_type;
15
          ObjectClass*class;
16
          intnum_interfaces;
17
          InterfaceImplinterfaces[MAX_INTERFACES];
18
```

Figure 1 TypeImpl图解

打印查看TypeImpl属性:

(gdb) p *obj->class->type //struct TypeImpl * type

\$13 = {name = 0x55555566e5e30 "mc146818rtc", class_size = 128, instance_size = 664, class_init = 0x55555579b790 , class_t class_finalize = 0, class_data = 0x0, instance_init = 0, instance_finalize = 0, abstract = false, parent = 0x5555566e5e50 "isa-c parent_type = 0x55555566d8bd0, class = 0x5555556a50e50, num_interfaces = 0, interfaces = {{typename = 0x0} }}

其主要包含如下部分:

• name/parent/parent_type 表示自己的,父亲的KEY和TypeImpl指针。

下层定义包含上层,很明显的继承模型,ObjectClass更像C++的CLASS,而Object链的定义为:

void(*set_channel_gate)(PITCommonState*s,PITChannelState*sc,intval);

void(*get_channel_info)(PITCommonState*s,PITChannelState*sc,

33

34

35

36

37

38

39 40 ISADeviceClassparent_class;

PITChannelInfo*info);

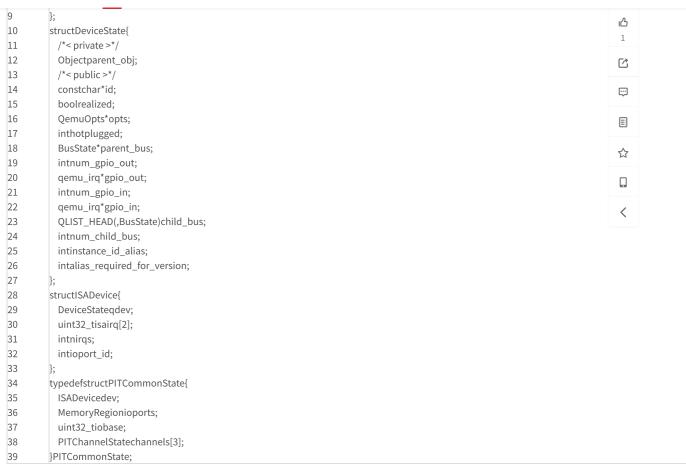
}PITCommonClass;

int(*init)(PITCommonState*s);

void(*pre_save)(PITCommonState*s); void(*post_load)(PITCommonState*s);

struct Object { /*< private >*/ ObjectClass *class; ObjectFree *free; QTAILQ_HEAD(, ObjectProperty) properties; uint32_t ref; Object *parent DeviceState { /*< private >*/ Object parent_obj; /*< public >*/ const char *id; bool realized; QemuOpts *opts; int hotplugged; BusState *parnum_gpio_out; qemu_irq *gpio_out; int num_gpio_in; qemu_irq *gpio_in; QLIST_HEAD(, BusState) child_bus; int num_child_bus; int inst alias_required_for_version; }; struct ISADevice { DeviceState qdev; uint32_t isairq[2]; int nirqs; int ioport_id; }; typedef struct PITCommonState; MemoryRegion ioports; uint32_t iobase; PITChannelState channels[3]; } PITCommonState;

```
1 structObject
2 {
3 /*< private >*/
4 ObjectClass*class;
5 ObjectFree*free;
6 QTAILQ_HEAD(,ObjectProperty) properties;
```



有了ObjectClass为什么还要有个Object? 从代码看,ObjectClass只有一份实例,而Object是可以多个实例 的,Object引用ObjectClass获得ObjectClass的CPU和空间,相同的ObjectClass可以被多个Object引用,例如scsi-disk.c里面有"scsi-hd","scsi-ccblock","scsi-disk"四种Object共同引用了"scsi-device"。这里可以想象成C++的虚继承,ObjectClass是 virtual class而Object是class。其实两者的,Object也有对应的继承关系,用来保存特定属性。

Figure 2 ObjectClass和Object 关系

Object和ObjectClass的初始化

上面讲的Object和ObjectClass主要是完成一个对象继承模型,从代码看QEMU的这个模型实现并不非常很优雅,封装不够彻底,就像你妈给你做一做裤腰带,还得提着上路。

Object和ObjectClass的初始化方式并不一致,需要分别初始化,ObjectClass通常使用object_class_by_name 获取,此函数会根据提供的KEY去:初始化ObjectClass指针;而Object的初始化是使用的object_new,通过参数KEY查找TypeImpl然后malloc 实例。以qdev_try_create获取"isa-p DeviceState实例来说,其获取DeviceState的函数如此定义:

DeviceState *qdev_try_create(BusState *bus, const char *type) { DeviceState *dev; //这个type为TypeInfo.name,例如"isa-pit" if (object_class_by_name(type) == NULL) { return NULL; } //type_initialize完成后,object_new用来实例化一个instance dev = DEVICE(object_r DEVICE(object_new_with_type(type_get_by_name(typename))) if (!dev) { return NULL; } if (!bus) { bus = sysbus_get_default(); } qdev_set_l bus); object_unref(OBJECT(dev)); return dev; } ObjectClass *object_class_by_name(const char *typename) { //之前在type_register_staticf/ TypeInfo.name,例如"isa-pit"为key的TypeImpl TypeImpl *type = type_get_by_name(typename); if (!type) { return NULL; } type_initialize(t 初始化class, return type->class; } //其实这个函数更应该叫做new_TypeInfo_class() static void type_initialize(TypeImpl *ti) { TypeImpl *pare return; } /* type_class_get_size 首先获取自己的class_size变量,如果没有,再找parent类型所指的TypeImpl的class_size,直到找到为止比如" .parent = "isa-device", .instance_size = sizeof(PITCommonState), .class_size = sizeof(PITCommonClass), .class_init = pit_common_class_in true, }; */ ti->class_size = type_class_get_size(ti); ti->instance_size = type_object_get_size(ti); ti->class = g_malloc0(ti->class_size); parent = type_get_parent(ti); if (parent) { //1, 保证parent初始化了 type_initialize(parent); GSList *e; int i; //2, 将parent的class内容memcpy一份给自 parent区域 g_assert(parent->class_size <= ti->class_size); memcpy(ti->class, parent->class, parent->class_size); //3,将parent里面的class的 深度复制,复制给自己 for (e = parent->class->interfaces; e; e = e->next) { ObjectClass *iface = e->data; type_initialize_interface(ti, object_class_get_name(iface)); } //4.如果本类型有自己的interfaces,初始化 for (i = 0; i < ti->num_interfaces; i++) { TypeImpl ______ /pe_get_by >interfaces[i].typename); for (e = ti->class->interfaces; e; e = e->next) { TypeImpl *target_type = OBJECT_CLASS(e->data)-> (type_is_ancestor(target_type, t)) { break; } } if (e) { continue; } type_initialize_interface(ti, ti->interfaces[i].typename); } } ti- 举报 >-type = ti if (parent->class_base_init) { //回溯回调parent的class_base_init函数 parent->class_base_init(ti->class, ti->class_data); } pa 这个函数主

```
-----
                          -----
1
    DeviceState*qdev_try_create(BusState*bus,constchar*type)
                                                                                                                               凸
2
3
      DeviceState*dev:
                                                                                                                               4
      //这个type为TypeInfo.name,例如"isa-pit"
5
      if(object_class_by_name(type)==NULL){
                                                                                                                               <u>---</u>
6
        returnNULL;
7
8
      //type_initialize完成后,object_new用来实例化一个instance
                                                                                                                               \blacksquare
9
      dev=DEVICE(object_new(type));// = DEVICE(object_new_with_type(type_get_by_name(typename)))
10
                                                                                                                               ₩
11
        returnNULL;
                                                                                                                               12
13
      if(!bus){
14
        bus=sysbus_get_default();
                                                                                                                               <
15
16
      qdev_set_parent_bus(dev,bus);
17
      object_unref(OBJECT(dev));
18
      returndev;
19
20
21
    ObjectClass*object_class_by_name(constchar*typename)
22
23
      //之前在type_register_static的时候,注册了TypeInfo.name,例如"isa-pit"为key的TypeImpl
24
      TypeImpl*type=type_get_by_name(typename);
25
      if(!type){
        returnNULL;
26
27
      type_initialize(type);//这里面,初始化class,
28
29
      returntype->class;
30
31
    //其实这个函数更应该叫做new TypeInfo class()
32
33
    staticvoidtype_initialize(TypeImpl*ti)
34
35
      TypeImpl*parent;
36
      if(ti->class){
37
        return;
38
      }
39
40
      type_class_get_size 首先获取自己的class_size变量,如果没有,再找parent类型所指的TypeImpl的class_size,直到找到为止
      比如"isa-pit"没有设置class_size,那么获取的是"pit-common"的class_size, 而type_object_get_size也是类似
41
42
      static const TypeInfo pit_common_type = {
                  = "pit-common",
43
        .name
        .parent
44
                 = "isa-device",
        .instance size = sizeof(PITCommonState),
45
46
        .class_size = sizeof(PITCommonClass),
47
        .class_init = pit_common_class_init,
48
        .abstract = true,
49
      };
50
51
      ti->class_size=type_class_get_size(ti);
52
      ti->instance_size=type_object_get_size(ti);
53
      ti->class=g_malloc0(ti->class_size);
54
      parent=type_get_parent(ti);
55
      if(parent){
56
        //1,保证parent初始化了
57
        type_initialize(parent);
58
        GSList*e;
59
        inti;
60
61
        //2,将parent的class内容memcpy一份给自己的对应的parent区域
62
        g_assert(parent->class_size<=ti->class_size);
63
        memcpy(ti->class,parent->class,parent->class_size);
64
65
        //3,将parent里面的class的interfaces做一次深度复制,复制给自己
                                                                                                                              举报
66
        for(e=parent->class->interfaces;e;e=e->next){
67
          ObjectClass*iface=e->data;
68
          type\_initialize\_interface(ti,object\_class\_get\_name(iface));\\
```

```
CSDN
71
        //4.如果本类型有自己的interfaces,初始化
                                                                                                                           凸
72
        for(i=0;inum_interfaces;i++){
73
          TypeImpl*t=type_get_by_name(ti->interfaces[i].typename);
74
          for(e=ti->class->interfaces;e;e=e->next){
                                                                                                                          75
           TypeImpl*target_type=OBJECT_CLASS(e->data)->type;
76
           if(type_is_ancestor(target_type,t)){
                                                                                                                          <u>---</u>
77
             break;
78
                                                                                                                           79
80
         if(e){
                                                                                                                           ₩
81
           continue;
82
                                                                                                                           83
         type_initialize_interface(ti,ti->interfaces[i].typename);
84
                                                                                                                           <
      }
85
86
87
      ti->class->type=ti;
88
      while(parent){
89
        if(parent->class_base_init){
         //回溯回调parent的class_base_init函数
90
91
         parent->class_base_init(ti->class,ti->class_data);
92
93
        parent=type_get_parent(parent);
94
      }
95
96
      if(ti->class_init){
97
        /*
98
        如果本类设置了class_init,回调它,ti->class_data是一个void*的参数
99
        比如"isa-pit"我们设置了pit_class_initfn
100
        这个函数主要干啥?主要填充class里的其他该填充的地方。
101
        malloc之后你总得调用构造函数吧,调用构造函数的第一句都是super(xxx)
102
        这工作前面,2,3步骤已经做了,然后干你自己的活。见pit_class_initfn定义
103
104
        ti->class_init(ti->class,ti->class_data);
105
106
```

上述代码把object_class_by_name的流程说完了,再看看object_new(type) = object_new_with_type(type_get_by_name(typename))的流程 Object *object_new_with_type(Type type) { Object *obj; g_assert(type != NULL); type_initialize(type); obj = g_malloc(type->instance_size) instance_size是初始化TypeInfo的时候设置的sizeof(PITCommonState) object_initialize_with_type(obj, type); obj->free = g_free; return obj; object_initialize_with_type(void *data, TypeImpl *type) { Object *obj = data; g_assert(type != NULL); type_initialize(type); g_assert(type->i sizeof(Object)); g_assert(type->abstract == false); memset(obj, 0, type->instance_size); obj->class = type->class; //instace的类型通过class指 object_ref(obj); QTAILQ_INIT(&obj->properties); object_init_with_type(obj, type); //深度递归调用TypeImpl及其parent的instance_init函数指 instance的构造函数 }

```
1
   Object*object_new_with_type(Typetype)
2
3
     Object*obj;
     g_assert(type!=NULL);
4
5
     type initialize(type):
6
     obj=g_malloc(type->instance_size);//这个instance_size是初始化TypeInfo的时候设置的sizeof(PITCommonState)
7
     object_initialize_with_type(obj,type);
8
     obj->free=g_free;
9
10 }
11 voidobject_initialize_with_type(void*data,TypeImpl*type)
12
     Object*obj=data;
13
     g_assert(type!=NULL);
14
15
     type_initialize(type);
16
     g_assert(type->instance_size>=sizeof(Object));
17
     g_assert(type->abstract==false);
18
     memset(obj,0,type->instance_size);
19
     obj->class=type->class;//instace的类型通过class指针指定
20
     object_ref(obj);
                                                                                                                               举报
21
     QTAILQ_INIT(&obj->properties);
22
     object_init_with_type(obj,type);//深度递归调用TypeImpl及其parent的instance_init函数指针,相当于new instance的构造函数
23 }
```

这里的ISA_DEVICE体现了OBJECT的类型转换功能,宏定义为:

16 | ISADevice*dev=isa_create(bus,"mc146818rtc");

 $\#define\ OBJECT(obj)\setminus ((Object\ ^*)(obj))\ \#define\ OBJECT_CHECK(type,\ obj,\ name)\setminus ((type\ ^*)object_dynamic_cast_assert(OBJECT(obj),\ (name))\setminus ((type\ ^*)object_dynamic_cast_assert(OBJECT(object),\ (name))\setminus ((t$

```
#define OBJECT(obj) \
((Object*)(obj))
#define OBJECT_CHECK(type, obj, name) \
(((type*)object_dynamic_cast_assert(OBJECT(obj),(name)))
#define ISA_DEVICE(obj) \
OBJECT_CHECK(ISADevice,(obj),TYPE_ISA_DEVICE)
```

展开后为:

15

#define ISA_DEVICE(dev) (ISADevice*)object_class_dynamic_cast(((Object *)dev)->class, "isa-device")

1 #define ISA_DEVICE(dev) (ISADevice*)object_class_dynamic_cast(((Object *)dev)->class, "isa-device")

object.c里面定义了object_class_dynamic_cast函数,其实此函数功能比较简单,就是通过遍历parent看当前class是否有一个祖先是typename。ObjectClass *object_class_dynamic_cast(ObjectClass *class, const char *typename) { TypeImpl *target_type = type_get_by_name(typena device"对应的TypeImpl* TypeImpl *type = class->type; //本ObjectClass真实的TypeImpl*,其实这里是"mc146818rtc" ObjectClass *ret = NU *target_type \$31 = {name = 0x55555566d0b20 "isa-device", class_size = 128, instance_size = 160, class_init = 0x55555568ddd0 , class_base_class_finalize = 0, class_data = 0x0, instance_init = 0, instance_finalize = 0, abstract = true, parent = 0x55555566d0a40 "device", parent_type 0x55555566da730, class = 0x5555556a14750, num_interfaces = 0, interfaces = {{typename = 0x0}}} (gdb) p *type_interface \$33 = {name = 0x55} "interface", class_size = 32, instance_size = 0, class_init = 0, class_base_init = 0, class_finalize = 0, class_data = 0x0, instance_init = 0, instana abstract = true, parent = 0x0, parent_type = 0x0, class = 0x0, num_interfaces = 0, interfaces = {{typename = 0x0}}} type_is_ancestor用于判断 否是"isa-device"的祖先(判断方法是递归遍历"isa-device"的parent,比较是否有"interface"),如果是,那么要考虑interface的情况,这里不: >num_interfaces为0 */ if (type->num_interfaces && type_is_ancestor(target_type, type_interface)) { int found = 0; GSList *i; for (i = class->ir >next) { ObjectClass *target_class = i->data; if (type_is_ancestor(target_type, target_type)) { ret = target_class; found++; } } * The material and target_type="isa-device", 如果是,这里表示子类class="mc146818rtc"能成功转换为父类typename="isa-device"所指的ObjectClass */ ret = 0 type_is_ancestor(target_type, target_type)) } * The material and target_type="isa-device", 如果是,这里表示子类class="mc146818rtc"能成功转换为父类typename="isa-device"所指的ObjectClass */ ret = 0 type_is_ancestor(type_target_type)) } * The material and target_type="isa-device", 如果是,这里表示子类class="mc146818rtc"能成功转换为父类typename="isa-device"所指的ObjectClass */ ret = 0 type_is_ancestor(type_target_type)) } * The material and target_type="isa-device", 如果是,这里表示子类class="mc146818rtc"能成功转换为父类typename="isa-device"所有ObjectClass */ ret =

```
13 \$ 33 = \{name = 0x5555566e40b0 "interface", class\_size = 32, instance\_size = 0, class\_init = 0, class\_init
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       x0.
14 instance_init = 0, instance_finalize = 0, abstract = true, parent = 0x0, parent_type = 0x0, class = 0x0, num_interfaces = 0, interfaces = {{
             typename = 0x0} }}
15
16 type_is_ancestor 用于判断,"interface"是否是"isa-device"的祖先(判断方法是递归遍历"isa-device"的parent,比较是否有"interface"),
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          [7] 副,那么要考
17这里不是,且type->num_interfaces为0
18
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           <u>---</u>
19
            if(type->num_interfaces&&type_is_ancestor(target_type,type_interface)){
20
                 intfound=0;
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            21
                 GSList*i;
22
                 for(i=class->interfaces;i;i=i->next){
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            ₩
23
                      ObjectClass*target_class=i->data;
24
                      if(type_is_ancestor(target_class->type,target_type)){
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            25
                            ret=target class:
26
                            found++:
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            <
27
                      }
28
 29
                 /* The match was ambiguous, don't allow a cast */
30
                 if(found>1){
31
                      ret=NULL;
32
33
           }elseif(type_is_ancestor(type,target_type)){
34
35
                 判断type="mc146818rtc"的祖先是否是target_type="isa-device",
36
                 如果是,这里表示子类class="mc146818rtc"能成功转换为父类typename="isa-device"所指的ObjectClass
37
 38
                 ret=class;
39 }
 40
           returnret:
```

GDB显示其内部数据为:

(gdb) p *obj //Object *obj

 $11 = \{class = 0.5555556a50e50, free = 0.7ffff7424020, properties = \{tqh_first = 0.5555556a17da0, tqh_last = 0.555556a50fd0\}, ref = 1, parent = 0.555556a50e50, free = 0.55556a50e50, free = 0.55556a50e50, free = 0.55556a50e50, free = 0.55566a50e50, free = 0.55566a50e50, free = 0.55566a50e50, free = 0.55666a50e50, free = 0.55666a50, free = 0.556666a50, f$ (gdb) p *obj->class //ObjectClass * class

\$12 = {type = 0x5555566e5cb0, interfaces = 0x0, unparent = 0x5555556b1ac0}

(gdb) p *obj->class->type //struct TypeImpl * type

\$13 = {name = 0x5555566e5e30 "mc146818rtc", class_size = 128, instance_size = 664, class_init = 0x55555579b790, class_base_init = 0, class finalize = 0, class data = 0x0, instance init = 0, instance finalize = 0, abstract = false, parent = 0x5555566e5e50 "isa-device", parent_type = 0x5555566d8bd0, class = 0x555556a50e50, num_interfaces = 0, interfaces = {{typename = 0x0} }}

QOM设备初始化

基于Object和ObjectClass实现的QOM设备,何时触发他的初始化,以PIT为例,将之前的Object和ObjectClass想象成C++,那么PIT对应的PitCo 应该类似如下所示:

class PITCommonClass: public ISADeviceClass { public: virtual int init(PITCommonState *s) = 0; }; class ISADevice: public DeviceState { public virtual int init(PITCommonState *s) = 0; }; class ISADevice: public DeviceState { public virtual int init(PITCommonState *s) = 0; }; class ISADevice: public DeviceState { public virtual int init(PITCommonState *s) = 0; }; class ISADevice: public DeviceState { public virtual int init(PITCommonState *s) = 0; }; class ISADevice: public DeviceState { public virtual int init(PITCommonState *s) = 0; }; class ISADevice: public DeviceState { public virtual int init(PITCommonState *s) = 0; }; class ISADevice: public DeviceState { public virtual int init(PITCommonState *s) = 0; }; class ISADevice: public DeviceState { public virtual int init(PITCommonState *s) = 0; }; class ISADevice: public DeviceState { public virtual int init(PITCommonState *s) = 0; }; class ISADevice: public DeviceState { public virtual int init(PITCommonState *s) = 0; }; class ISADevice: public DeviceState { public virtual int init(PITCommonState *s) = 0; }; class ISADevice: public DeviceState { public virtual int init(PITCommonState *s) = 0; }; class ISADevice: public Virtual int init(PITCommonState *s) = 0; }; class ISADevice: public Virtual int init(PITCommonState *s) = 0; }; class ISADevice: public Virtual int init(PITCommonState *s) = 0; }; class ISADevice: public Virtual initial init ioport_id; }; class PITCommonState : public ISADevice, public PITCommonClass { int init(PITCommonState *s); };

```
1
       classPITCommonClass:publicISADeviceClass{
2
       public:
3
        virtualintinit(PITCommonState*s)=0;
4
      }:
5
6
      classISADevice:publicDeviceState{
7
      public:
8
        intnirqs;
9
        intioport_id;
10
11
12
      classPITCommonState:publicISADevice,publicPITCommonClass{
13
        intinit(PITCommonState*s);
14
      };
```

看吧,QEMU绕了这么大一个圈子,就想实现这样一个结构,所以有的时候用C++还是有好处的(虽然本人生理周期现正处于不太 🗘 🐤 🗯 🕀 那么,何处调用了new PITCommonState()? 这得从main函数开始看,main函数里面,有machine->init(&args);函数调用,这是对注册的machine的初始 化,而默认的macl 举报 pc_machine_init函数注册的第一个machine,即:

当main函数调用machine->init时,我的实验环境默认情况其实就是调用的pc_i440fx_machine_v1_4的初始化回调pc_init_pci-

static void pc_init1(MemoryRegion *system_memory, MemoryRegion *system_io, ram_addr_t ram_size, const char *boot_device, const ch *kernel_filename, const char *kernel_cmdline, const char *initrd_filename, const char *cpu_model, int pci_enabled, int kvmclock_enable 始化-> cpu_x86_init -> mce_init/qemu_init_vcpu, 初始化VCPU pc_cpus_init(cpu_model); //初始化acpi_tables pc_acpi_init("acpi-dsdt.am (!xen_enabled()) { //ROM, BIOS, RAM相关初始化 fw_cfg = pc_memory_init(system_memory, kernel_filename, kernel_cmdline, initrd_filena below_4g_mem_size, above_4g_mem_size, rom_memory, &ram_memory); } //IRQ,初始化 //VGA初始化 pc_vga_init(isa_bus, pci_enablec NULL); /* init basic PC hardware */ pc_basic_device_init(isa_bus, gsi, &rtc_state, &floppy, xen_enabled()); //这里调用pit_init //初始化网卡 pc_nic_init(isa_bus, pci_bus); //初始化硬盘,音频设备 //初始化cmos数据,比如设置cmos rtc时钟,是否提供PS/2设备 pc_cmos_init(below_ above_4g_mem_size, boot_device, floppy, idebus[0], idebus[1], rtc_state); //初始化USB if (pci_enabled && usb_enabled(false)) { pci_create_simple(pci_bus, piix3_devfn + 2, "piix3-usb-uhci"); } } void pc_basic_device_init(ISABus *isa_bus, qemu_irq *gsi, ISADevice **rt ISADevice **floppy, bool no_vmport) { //初始化HPET //初始化mc146818 rtc //初始化i8042 PIT pit = pit_init(isa_bus, 0x40, pit_isa_irq, pit_al-

口,并口 //初始化vmmouse ps2_mouse }

```
1
    staticvoidpc_init1(MemoryRegion*system_memory,
2
             MemoryRegion*system_io,
3
             ram_addr_tram_size,
4
             constchar*boot_device,
5
             constchar*kernel_filename,
6
             constchar*kernel_cmdline,
7
             constchar*initrd_filename,
8
             constchar*cpu_model,
9
             intpci_enabled,
10
             intkymclock enabled)
11
12
      //CPU类型初始化-> cpu_x86_init -> mce_init/gemu_init_vcpu,初始化VCPU
13
      pc cpus init(cpu model);
14
      //初始化acpi_tables
15
      pc_acpi_init("acpi-dsdt.aml");
16
      if(!xen enabled()){
17
        //ROM, BIOS, RAM相关初始化
18
        fw_cfg=pc_memory_init(system_memory,
19
         kernel_filename,kernel_cmdline,initrd_filename,
20
         below_4g_mem_size,above_4g_mem_size,
21
         rom_memory,&ram_memory);
22
23
      //IRQ,初始化
24
      //VGA初始化
25
      pc_vga_init(isa_bus,pci_enabled?pci_bus:NULL);
26
      /* init basic PC hardware */
27
      pc_basic_device_init(isa_bus,gsi,&rtc_state,&floppy,xen_enabled());//这里调用pit_init
28
      //初始化网卡
29
      pc_nic_init(isa_bus,pci_bus);
30
      //初始化硬盘,音频设备
31
      //初始化cmos数据,比如设置cmos rtc时钟,是否提供PS/2设备
32
      pc_cmos_init(below_4g_mem_size,above_4g_mem_size,boot_device,
33
        floppy,idebus[0],idebus[1],rtc_state);
34
      //初始化USB
35
      if(pci_enabled&&usb_enabled(false)){
36
        pci_create_simple(pci_bus,piix3_devfn+2,"piix3-usb-uhci");
37
      }
38
39
    voidpc_basic_device_init(ISABus*isa_bus,qemu_irq*gsi,
```

因为rtc_class_initfn里初始化props是给 DeviceClass*dc初始化的,所以对应的应该是DeviceState而不是子类ISADevice。

以"realized"的bool属性设置为例,调用顺序为object_property_set_bool -> object_property_set_qobject -> object_propert

是ISADevice *dev?

设置属性是如何实现的?

ᡗ

举报

此函数定

而CALLBACK=device_set_realized 又会调用CALLBACK=device_realize。

prop->set(obj,value,errp);//对于realized来说,其实就是调用device_set_realized

模块PIO回调流程

注册回调

27

28 }

以mc146818 rtc为例,在rtc_initfn的时候,注册回调的代码如下:

static const MemoryRegionOps cmos_ops = { .read = cmos_ioport_read, .write = cmos_ioport_write, .impl = { .min_access_size = 1, .max_a .endianness = DEVICE_LITTLE_ENDIAN, }; void isa_register_ioport(ISADevice *dev, MemoryRegion *io, uint16_t start) { memory_region_add_subregion(isabus->address_space_io, start, io); isa_init_ioport(dev, start); } memory_region_init_io(&s->io, &cmos_ isa register ioport(dev, &s->io, base);

```
1
      staticconstMemoryRegionOpscmos_ops={
2
       .read=cmos_ioport_read,
3
        .write=cmos_ioport_write,
4
       .impl={
5
         .min_access_size=1,
6
         .max access size=1,
7
       },
8
       .endianness=DEVICE_LITTLE_ENDIAN,
9
10
      voidisa_register_ioport(ISADevice*dev,MemoryRegion*io,uint16_tstart)
11
12
        memory_region_add_subregion(isabus->address_space_io,start,io);
13
        isa_init_ioport(dev,start);
14
15
16
      memory_region_init_io(&s->io,&cmos_ops,s,"rtc",2);
17
      isa_register_ioport(dev,&s->io,base);
```

其中s->io是MemoryRegion类型,MemoryRegion是可以像树一样,多级挂载,比如,现在将rtc的 MemoryRegion挂载在isabu 🗘 dress_spa MemoryRegion下,其start参数为offset在整个 isabus->address_space_io MemoryRegion中的偏移,即0x70,那么END呢? E 候已经存储到 MemoryRegion的size里面了。

举报 nemory_re

再看看isabus内容,有个更深入的性感的认识:



```
parent = 0x55555698d740}, parent = 0x55555698d740, name = 0x555556a14ff0 "isa.0", allow_hotplug = 0, max_index = 3, c n = {tqh_fine parent = 0x55555698d740}.
0x555556a50f30,
tqh_last = 0x555556a16450}, sibling = {le_next = 0x0, le_prev = 0x55555698d7b8}}, address_space_io = 0x555556708930, irc
                                                                                                                                  :555556990
(gdb) p *isabus->address_space_io
$9 = {ops = 0x0, opaque = 0x0, parent = 0x0, size = {lo = 65536, hi = 0}, addr = 0, destructor = 0x5555557cb8e0, ram_addr = 0 🖂
subpage = false, terminates = false, readable = true, ram = false, readonly = false, enabled = true, rom_device = false, warni... inted = false
flush_coalesced_mmio = false, alias = 0x0, alias_offset = 0, priority = 0, may_overlap = false, subregions = {tqh_first = 0x555 📱 3de48,
tqh_{ast} = 0x55555698bf60, subregions_{link} = \{tqe_{next} = 0x0, tqe_{prev} = 0x0\}, coalesced = \{tqh_{first} = 0x0, tqh_{last} = 0x5-----7089b8\},
name = 0x5555566f7220 "io", dirty_log_mask = 0 '\000', ioeventfd_nb = 0, ioeventfds = 0x0, updateaddr = 0, updateopaque 🌣 }
回调流程
```

QEMU通过kvm_cpu_exec -> kvm_vcpu_ioctl(cpu, KVM_RUN, 0) 执行GUEST机CODE,当GUEST遇到IO等操作需要退出,会先——4里处理,k kvm_vcpu_ioctl就返回,给QEMU 处理,QEMU根据返回的run->exit_reason进行分派,比如PROT READ 0x71操作,退出时其є 🕻 🖽 ason为KVI kvm_handle_io里,根据direction判断是read还是 write,根据read的长度,判断该回调哪个函数。比如0x71 read 1字节的时候,调用的是: stb_p(ptr, cpu_inb(port));

stb_p是将第二个参数cpu_inb(port)的结果转换为一个字节大小赋值给第一个参数ptr所指内存。

cpu_inb (addr=addr@entry=113)

cpu_inb和cpu_inw和cpu_inl是一家人的三兄弟,长得极其神似,我们看cpu_inb,在他调用的ioport_read的时候,第一个参数叫index=0,这影 cpu_inw, cpu_inl区别开来的关键特征。本来这里应该没有index啥事的,但总有人偷懒不设置对应addr的handler,index就是对专门为这种懒人 handler的时候,给选择一个默认handler,你大概也看明白了,就index的话,三兄弟的差别在于inb=0, inw=1, inl=2。

uint8_t cpu_inb(pio_addr_t addr) { uint8_t val; val = ioport_read(0, addr); return val; }

```
uint8_tcpu_inb(pio_addr_taddr)
2
3
         uint8_tval;
4
        val=ioport_read(0,addr);
5
         returnval:
6
```

read 的address比较重要,例如rtc的0x71,index其实是用来选择默认handler的,当在对应的ioport_read_table里面没有注册函数的时候就根据 选择readb, readw, readl来做默认操作。

static uint32_t ioport_read(int index, uint32_t address) { static IOPortReadFunc * const default_func[3] = { default_ioport_readb, default_ic default_ioport_readl }; IOPortReadFunc *func = ioport_read_table[index][address]; if (!func) func = default_func[index]; /* func—般都是 ioport_readb_thunk 关键在于ioport_opaque[address]这里面存放的是不同端口的IORange* 这个ioport_opaque的每个值,都存储的该端口对/ 读写此端口的时候,就会找到之前注册的IORange回调,比如mc146818的IORange为 (gdb) p *(IORange *)ioport_opaque[0x71] \$22 = {ops = 0x base = 112, len = 2} (gdb) p *(IORangeOps*)0x7fca4a51c380 \$25 = {read = 0x7fca49fe1190, write = 0x7fca49fe1050, destructor = 0x7fca49fdf x70,0x71都是readb,所以在mc146818设备的时候,这个func其实为ioport_readb_thunk (gdb) p ioport_read_table[0][0x70] \$67 = (IOPortRe $0x5555557c6980 \ (gdb) \ pioport_read_table [0] [0x71] \ $68 = (IOPortReadFunc *) \ 0x5555557c6980 */ return func (ioport_opaque[address], address) \ address = (IOPortReadFunc *) \ 0x555557c6980 */ return func (ioport_opaque[address], address) \ address = (IOPortReadFunc *) \ 0x5555557c6980 */ return func (ioport_opaque[address], address = (IOPortReadFunc *) \ 0x5555557c6980 */ return func (ioport_opaque[address], address = (IOPortReadFunc *) \ 0x5555557c6980 */ return func (ioport_opaque[address], address = (IOPortReadFunc *) \ 0x5555557c6980 */ return func (ioport_opaque[address], address = (IOPortReadFunc *) \ 0x5555557c6980 */ return func (ioport_opaque[address], address = (IOPortReadFunc *) \ 0x5555557c6980 */ return func (ioport_opaque[address], address = (IOPortReadFunc *) \ 0x5555557c6980 */ return func (ioport_opaque[address], address = (IOPortReadFunc *) \ 0x5555557c6980 */ return func (ioport_opaque[address], address = (IOPortReadFunc *) \ 0x5555557c6980 */ return func (ioport_opaque[address], address = (IOPortReadFunc *) \ 0x5555557c6980 */ return func (ioport_opaque[address], address = (IOPortReadFunc *) \ 0x5555557c6980 */ return func (ioport_opaque[address], address = (IOPortReadFunc *) \ 0x5555557c6980 */ return func (ioport_opaque[address], address = (IOPortReadFunc *) \ 0x5555557c6980 */ return func (ioport_opaque[address], address = (IOPortReadFunc *) \ 0x55555557c6980 */ return func (ioport_opaque[address], address = (IOPortReadFunc *) \ 0x5555557c6980 */ return func (ioport_opaque[address], address = (IOPortReadFunc *) \ 0x5555557c6980 */ return func (ioport_opaque[address], address = (IOPortReadFunc *) \ 0x5555557c6980 */ return func */ return func$

```
1
    staticuint32_tioport_read(intindex,uint32_taddress)
2
3
      staticIOPortReadFunc*constdefault_func[3]={
4
       default ioport readb,
5
       default_ioport_readw,
6
       default_ioport_readl
7
8
      IOPortReadFunc*func=ioport_read_table[index][address];
9
      if(!func)
10
       func=default_func[index];
11
12
      func一般都是ioport_readb_thunk 关键在于ioport_opaque[address]这里面存放的是不同端口的IORange*
13
      这个ioport_opaque的每个值,都存储的该端口对应的IORange*
      当读写此端口的时候,就会找到之前注册的IORange回调,比如mc146818的IORange为
14
15
      (gdb) p *(IORange *)ioport_opaque[0x71]
      22 = \{ops = 0x7fca4a51c380, base = 112, len = 2\}
16
17
      (gdb) p *(IORangeOps*)0x7fca4a51c380
18
      25 = {\text{read} = 0 \times 7 \text{ fca} 49 \text{ fe} 1190, \text{ write} = 0 \times 7 \text{ fca} 49 \text{ fe} 1050,}
19
      destructor = 0x7fca49fdfcb0 }
20
      由于x70,0x71都是readb,所以在mc146818设备的时候,这个func其实为ioport_readb_thunk
21
22
    (gdb) p ioport_read_table[0][0x70]
   $67 = (IOPortReadFunc *) 0x5555557c6980
23
                                                                                                                                   举报
24
    (gdb) p ioport_read_table[0][0x71]
25 $68 = (IOPortReadFunc *) 0x5555557c6980
26
     returnfunc(ioport_opaque[address],address);
27
```

上面的回调为memory_region_iorange_read (iorange=0x55555680b1a0, offset=1, width=1, data=0x7fffec1fdc00)

10

static const MemoryRegionOps cmos_ops = { .read = cmos_ioport_read, .write = cmos_ioport_write, .impl = { .min_access_size = 1, .max_a .endianness = DEVICE_LITTLE_ENDIAN, }; static void memory_region_iorange_read(IORange *iorange, uint64_t offset, unsigned width, uin MemoryRegionIORange *mrio = container_of(iorange, MemoryRegionIORange, iorange); /* 一段MemoryRegionIORange里包含了IORange ic MemoryRegion* mr (gdb) p *mrio \$58 = {iorange = {ops = 0x555555d16200, base = 0x70, len = 2}, mr = 0x555556a17b80, offset = 0} (gdb) p *r >iorange.ops \$59 = {read = 0x5555557ccf50 , write = 0x5555557cce10 , destructor = 0x5555557cba70 } (gdb) p *mrio->mr \$60 = {ops = 0x555557cce10 } opaque = 0x555556a17ae0, parent = 0x5555556708930, size = {lo = 2, hi = 0}, addr = 112, destructor = 0x5555557cb910, ram_addr = 1844674 subpage = false, terminates = true, readable = true, ram = false, readonly = false, enabled = true, rom_device = false, warning_printed = false flush_coalesced_mmio = false, alias = 0x0, alias_offset = 0, priority = 0, may_overlap = false, subregions = {tqh_first = 0x0, tqh_last = 0x5555 subregions_link = {tqe_next = 0x555556a50d80, tqe_prev = 0x555556a1c1f8}, coalesced = {tqh_first = 0x0, tqh_last = 0x5555556a17c08}, nam 0x55555680b300 "rtc", dirty_log_mask = 0 '\000', ioeventfd_nb = 0, ioeventfds = 0x0, updateaddr = 0, updateopaque = 0x0} (gdb) p *mrio-> {read = 0x55555579ea20, write = 0x55555579e040, endianness = DEVICE_LITTLE_ENDIAN, valid = {min_access_size = 0, max_access_size = false, accepts = 0}, impl = {min_access_size = 1, max_access_size = 1, unaligned = false}, old_portio = 0x0, old_mmio = { read = {0, 0, 0}, write MemoryRegion *mr = mrio->mr; //如果mrio还有offset,要加上这个偏移,这个offset其实是当成地址来用的,比如,我认为read 0x71应该在已 上加上x70,但是他没加 offset += mrio->offset; if (mr->ops->old_portio) {//对"mc146818rtc"已经没有old_portio的CALLBACK了,跳过 const MemoryRegionPortio *mrp = find_portio(mr, offset - mrio->offset, width, false); *data = ((uint64_t)1 << (width * 8)) - 1; if (mrp) { *data = mrr. >opaque, offset); } else if (width == 2) { mrp = find_portio(mr, offset - mrio->offset, 1, false); assert(mrp); *data = mrp->read(mr->opaque, offset); } >read(mr->opaque, offset + 1) << 8); } return; } *data = 0;//这是read后的返回值存储区域,提前清零 access_with_adjusted_size(offset, data, v >impl.min_access_size, //这个min_access_size和max_access_size是在设置ops的时候定义的,见cmos_ops mr->ops->impl.max_access_size memory_region_read_accessor, mr); }

```
1 staticconstMemoryRegionOpscmos_ops={
               .read=cmos_ioport_read,
3
               .write=cmos ioport write,
4
               .impl={
5
                     .min_access_size=1,
6
                     .max_access_size=1,
7
8
              .endianness=DEVICE_LITTLE_ENDIAN,
9 };
10
11 staticvoidmemory_region_iorange_read(IORange*iorange,
12
                                                                 uint64_toffset,
13
                                                                 unsignedwidth,
 14
                                                                 uint64_t*data)
15 {
 16
            MemoryRegionIORange*mrio
17
                    =container_of(iorange,MemoryRegionIORange,iorange);
18 /*
19 一段MemoryRegionIORange里包含了IORange iorange和MemoryRegion* mr
20 (gdb) p *mrio
21 $58 = {iorange = {ops = 0x555555d16200, base = 0x70, len = 2}, mr = 0x555556a17b80, offset = 0}
22 (gdb) p *mrio->iorange.ops
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              举报
23 $59 = {read = 0x5555557ccf50, write = 0x5555557cce10,
24 destructor = 0x5555557cba70 }
 25 (gdb) p *mrio->mr
26$60 = {ops = 0x555555d14ba0, opaque = 0x555556a17ae0, parent = 0x555556708930, size = {lo = 2, hi = 0}, addr = 112, logo = {logo = 2, hi = 0}, addr = 112, logo = {logo = 2, hi = 0}, addr = 112, logo = {logo = 2, hi = 0}, addr = 112, logo = {logo = 2, hi = 0}, addr = 112, logo = {logo = 2, hi = 0}, addr = 112, logo = {logo = 2, hi = 0}, addr = 112, logo = {logo = 2, hi = 0}, addr = 112, logo = {logo = 2, hi = 0}, addr = 112, logo = {logo = 2, hi = 0}, addr = 112, logo = {logo = 2, hi = 0}, addr = 112, logo = {logo = 2, hi = 0}, addr = 112, logo = {logo = 2, hi = 0}, addr = 112, logo = {logo = 2, hi = 0}, addr = 112, logo = {logo = 2, hi = 0}, addr = 112, logo = {logo = 2, hi = 0}, addr = 112, logo = {logo = 2, hi = 0}, addr = 112, logo = {logo = 2, hi = 0}, addr = 112, logo = {logo = 2, hi = 0}, addr = 112, logo = {logo = 2, hi = 0}, addr = 112, logo = {logo = 2, hi = 0}, addr = 112, logo = {logo = 2, hi = 0}, addr = 112, logo = {logo = 2, hi = 0}, addr = 112, logo = {logo = 2, hi = 0}, addr = 112, logo = {logo = 2, hi = 0}, addr = 112, logo = {logo = 2, hi = 0}, addr = 112, logo = {logo = 2, hi = 0}, addr = 112, logo = {logo = 2, hi = 0}, addr = 112, logo = {logo = 2, hi = 0}, addr = 112, logo = {logo = 2, hi = 0}, addr = 112, logo = {logo = 2, hi = 0}, addr = 112, logo = {logo = 2, hi = 0}, addr = 112, logo = {logo = 2, hi = 0}, addr = 112, logo = {logo = 2, hi = 0}, addr = 112, logo = {logo = 2, hi = 0}, addr = 112, logo = {logo = 2, hi = 0}, addr = 112, logo = {logo = 2, hi = 0}, addr = 112, logo = {logo = 2, hi = 0}, addr = 112, logo = {logo = 2, hi = 0}, addr = 112, logo = {logo = 2, hi = 0}, addr = 112, logo = {logo = 2, hi = 0}, addr = 112, logo = {logo = 2, hi = 0}, addr = 112, logo = {logo = 2, hi = 0}, addr = 112, logo = {logo = 2, hi = 0}, addr = 112, logo = {logo = 2, hi = 0}, addr = 112, logo = {logo = 2, hi = 0}, addr = 112, logo = {logo = 2, hi = 0}, addr = 112, logo = {logo = 2, hi = 0}, addr = 112, logo = {logo = 2, hi = 0}, addr = 112, logo = {logo = 2, hi = 0}, addr = 112, logo = {logo =
```

61

```
首页 博客 学院 下载 论坛 问答 活动 专题 招聘 APP VIP会员
29 may_overlap = false, subregions = {tqh_first = 0x0, tqh_last = 0x555556a17be8}, subregions_link = {tqe_next = 0x555556a50d80, tqe_pre
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   55556a1c1f8
30 coalesced = {tqh_first = 0x0, tqh_last = 0x555556a17c08}, name = 0x55555680b300 "rtc", dirty_log_mask = 0 '\000', ioeventfd_nb = 0, ioe
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   s = 0x0.
31 updateaddr = 0, updateopaque = 0x0}
32 (gdb) p *mrio->mr->ops
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         33 $61 = {read = 0x55555579ea20, write = 0x55555579e040, endianness = DEVICE_LITTLE_ENDIAN, valid = {min_access_size = 0,
         max_access_size = 0, unaligned = false, accepts = 0}, impl = {min_access_size = 1, max_access_size = 1, unaligned = false}, old_portio =
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         __ d_mmio = {
35
         read = \{0, 0, 0\}, write = \{0, 0, 0\}
36
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          37
         MemoryRegion*mr=mrio->mr;
38
         //如果mrio还有offset,要加上这个偏移,这个offset其实是当成地址来用的,比如,我认为read 0x71应该在已有offset=1的基础上加上x70,
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   没加
39
40
         offset+=mrio->offset:
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          if(mr->ops->old_portio){//对"mc146818rtc"已经没有old_portio的CALLBACK了,跳过
41
42
             constMemoryRegionPortio*mrp=find_portio(mr,offset-mrio->offset,
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          <
43
                                                        width.false):
44
45
              *data=((uint64_t)1<<(width*8))-1;
46
             if(mrp){
47
                 *data=mrp->read(mr->opaque,offset);
48
             }elseif(width==2){
49
                 mrp=find_portio(mr,offset-mrio->offset,1,false);
50
                 assert(mrp);
51
                 *data=mrp->read(mr->opaque,offset)|
52
                         (mrp->read(mr->opaque,offset+1)<<8);
53
54
             return;
55
          *data=0;//这是read后的返回值存储区域,提前清零
56
57
          access_with_adjusted_size(offset,data,width,
58
                                   mr->ops->impl.min_access_size,//这个min_access_size和max_access_size是在设置ops的时候定义的,见cmos_ops
59
                                   mr->ops->impl.max_access_size,
60
                                   memory_region_read_accessor,mr);
```

从参数看,这里的access参数为memory_region_read_accessor,而这个value参数,用来存放read的返回值。接下来进入 access_with_adjusted_size (addr=addr@entry=1, value=value@entry=0x7fffec1fdc00, size=1, access_size_min=, access_size_max=, access=access@entry=0x5555557cbf70, opaque=opaque@entry=0x555556a17b80), 其access参数非常重要,继续回调的就是access。

static void access_with_adjusted_size(hwaddr addr, uint64_t *value, unsigned size, unsigned access_size_min, unsigned access_size_max (void *opaque, hwaddr addr, uint64_t *value, unsigned size, unsigned shift, uint64_t mask), void *opaque) { uint64_t access_mask; unsign unsigned i; if (!access_size_min) { access_size_min = 1; } if (!access_size_max) { access_size_max = 4; } access_size = MAX(MIN(size, access_size_max)) } access_size_min);//size其实在参数里面已经指定了,但是为了安全,要确保access_size区间为[1,4]字节 access_mask = -1ULL >> (64 - access_ mask,对Read的几个mask,确保结果大小为预期大小 for (i = 0; i < size; i += access_size) { /* 最大返回结果其实只有sizeof(value) = 64bit,这里 一个字节的返回结果 但是access_size可以不为bit,比如read 0x100,假设read范围为bit,就是x100-0x104,access_size可以为, 这样就分两步 0x100-0x102返回个字节的结果,存储到value的低字节 第二步Read 0x103-0x104返回个字节的结果,存储到value的高字节 最后返回的value就存 值,只占用了bit,不会超过bit */ access(opaque, addr + i, value, access_size, i * 8, access_mask); } }

```
staticvoidaccess_with_adjusted_size(hwaddraddr,
2
                    uint64_t*value,
3
                    unsignedsize,
4
                    unsignedaccess_size_min,
5
                    unsignedaccess_size_max,
6
                    void(*access)(void*opaque,
7
                    hwaddraddr,
8
                    uint64 t*value
9
                    unsignedsize.
10
                    unsignedshift,
11
                    uint64_tmask),
12
                    void*opaque)
13 {
14
     uint64 taccess mask;
15
     unsignedaccess_size;
16
     unsignedi;
17
18
    if(!access_size_min){
19
      access_size_min=1;
20
21
    if(!access_size_max){
22
       access_size_max=4;
```

memory_region_read_accessor (opaque=0x555556a17b80, addr=, value=0x7fffec1fdc00, size=1, shift=0, mask=255) (gdb) p *mr

 $52 = \{ ops = 0x555555d14ba0, opaque = 0x555556a17ae0, parent = 0x555556708930, size = \{ lo = 2, hi = 0 \}, addr = 112, hi = 0 \}$

destructor = 0x5555557cb910, ram_addr = 18446744073709551615, subpage = false, terminates = true, readable = true, ram = false, readonly = false, enabled = true, rom_device = false, warning_printed = false, flush_coalesced_mmio = false, alias = 0x0, alias_offset = 0, pr $may_overlap = false$, $subregions = \{tqh_first = 0x0, tqh_last = 0x555556a17be8\}$, $subregions_link = \{tqe_next = 0x555556a50d80, tqe_prev = 0x5555556a50d80, tqe_prev = 0x5555556a50d80, tqe_prev = 0x555556a50d80, tqe_prev = 0x5555556a50d80, tqe_prev = 0x555556a50d80, tqe_prev = 0x5555556a50d80, tqe_prev = 0x555556a50d80, tqe_prev = 0x55556a50d80, tqe_prev = 0x55566a50d80, tqe_prev = 0x555666a50d80, tqe_prev = 0x556666a50d80, tqe_prev = 0x55666660, tqe_prev = 0x556666660, tqe_$ 0x555556a1c1f8}.

coalesced = {tqh_first = 0x0, tqh_last = 0x555556a17c08}, name = 0x55555680b300 "rtc", dirty_log_mask = 0 '\000', ioeventfd_nb = 0, ioever updateaddr = 0, updateopaque = 0x0}

(gdb) p *mr->ops

 $$53 = {\text{read} = 0} \times 55555579ea20$, write = $0 \times 555555579e040$, endianness = DEVICE_LITTLE_ENDIAN, valid = ${\text{min_access_size} = 0}$, max_access_size = 0, unaligned = false, accepts = 0}, impl = {min_access_size = 1, max_access_size = 1, unaligned = false}, old_portio = 0x0, read = $\{0, 0, 0\}$, write = $\{0, 0, 0\}$

绕了这么多,memory_region_read_accessor里的mr->ops->read终于到了我们注册的函数,如 mc146818的cmos_ioport_read (opaque=0x55 addr=1, size=1)

static void memory_region_read_accessor(void *opaque, hwaddr addr, uint64_t *value, unsigned size, unsigned shift, uint64_t mask) { Me = opaque; uint64_t tmp; if (mr->flush_coalesced_mmio) { qemu_flush_coalesced_mmio_buffer(); } tmp = mr->ops->read(mr->opaque, add (tmp & mask) << shift; }

```
staticvoidmemory_region_read_accessor(void*opaque,
2
                       hwaddraddr.
3
                       uint64_t*value,
4
                       unsignedsize,
5
                       unsignedshift,
6
                       uint64_tmask)
7
8
       MemoryRegion*mr=opaque;
9
       uint64 ttmp;
10
11
       if(mr->flush_coalesced_mmio){
12
         qemu_flush_coalesced_mmio_buffer();
13
14
       tmp=mr->ops->read(mr->opaque,addr,size);
15
       *value|=(tmp&mask)<<shift; <="" div="" style="word-wrap: break-word;">
16
```

read/write回调函数,就是纯功能逻辑,比如mc146818主要干注入时钟,写入寄存器,读取日期

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49 博文 来自: woai11012

imx6ull-qemu 裸机教程1: GPIO,IOMUX,I2C

无意间搜到了韦东山老师的6ul网站,上面有一个6ul的qemu仿真器,下载下来用了用,非常好用,有UI,比原装的··· 博文 来自: u01128071

389

阅 〈 '70

[...]

Q

gemu无界面启动,并重定向输出到终端

qemu-system-x86_64 -kernel bzlmage -initrd /mnt/rootfs.cpio.gz /dev/zero -m 2G -nographic -append ...

博文 来自: weixin_34 📋 }…

qemu QOM(qemu object model)和设备模拟

本文所用qemu为1.5版本的,不是android emulator的。之前几篇文章介绍的都是android emulator中的设备模拟····博文 来自: ayu_ag的专栏



传统ERP已经过时,2019流行的ERP系统是这一款!

主流erp系统

虚拟机libvirt os machine取值

阅读数 2226

nova代码里获取libvirt里 os type 的machine的,如果这里获取和gemu不一致,会报如下错误:libvirtError: intern··· 博文 来自: wllabs的专栏

KVM虚拟机和QEMU(命令行选项)

阅读数 2万+

KVM安装RHEL/Fedora/CentOSyum install bridge-utils kvmbridge-utils是网卡桥接工具,示例1:Redhat系统KV··· 博文 来自:少帅的天空

学习qemu相关网址 阅读数 106

https://blog.csdn.net/zhqh100/article/details/51173275https://www.bennee.com/~alex/blog/2014/05/09/r... 博文 来自: Mouse的专栏

qemu参数解析 阅读数 4516

代码版本:qemu1.5static QemuOptsList *vm_config_groups[32]; qemu_add_opts(&qemu_drive_opts); qemu_··· 博文 来自: ayu_ag的专栏

QEMU使用简介 阅读数 1万+

QEMU使用简介。 博文 来自: jiangwei0512的博客

QEMU 设备模拟_C/C++_万能的终端和网络-CSDN博客

...可以模拟任何硬件设备的模拟器_weixin_34087503的博客-CSDN博客



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QEMU测试环境搭建 阅读数 402

本人的github仓库:https://github.com/rikeyone/qemu.git仓库中集成了整个QEMU环境,包含install、build、st···· 博文 来自:程序猿的日常干货

Android Porting and Qemu - 万能的终端和网络 - CSDN博客

KVM CPU虚拟化 - 万能的终端和网络 - CSDN博客

Qemu 简述 阅读数 213

Qemu 架构Qemu 是纯软件实现的虚拟化模拟器,几乎可以模拟任何硬件设备,我们最熟悉的就是能够模拟一台能够···博文 来自: weixin_33921089···











做一个小程序大概要多少钱

小程序开发多少钱

qemu-system-i386模拟的x86系统硬件架构是怎样的?比如用的什么类型的串口,硬件怎么连接的?

本人想用qemu(2.5.0)调试linux-2.6.10内核,想知道qemu模拟出来的硬件的拓扑结构,从qemu文档得知使用的是i440fx/···· 问答

【转载】gemu源码分析-添加默认虚拟设备(以串口为例)

阅读数 278

在vl.c中的main函数: if (display_type == DT_NOGRAPHIC) { if (default_parallel) 博文 来自: Ubuntu 14.04配置… add devic...

emulator @模拟器名称 -qemu -serial COM3 关于模拟器与串口通信的连接

阅读数 71

客户端的串口通信已搭建成功,具体根据网上提供的开源SeriaPortAPI来搭建串口参考文章:http://lpcjrflsa.iteye.c··· 博文 来自: weixin_30627381···

Xen/KVM中解决鼠标移动问题 <VNC>

阅读数 1222

原文: http://smilejay.com/2012/06/xen-kvm-cursor-movement/听同事提起,某云计算公司前阵子在上线云服务··· 博文 来自: lianliange85的专栏

在Qemu/KVM下虚拟Windows XP中的鼠标位置偏移问题

阅读数 8344

在Qemu/KVM中虚拟一个windows xp操作系统,发现用VNC(使用kvm -vnc :1参数启动qemu的VNC)登录windo··· 博文 来自: Be the best myself

kvm qemu键盘鼠标问题

阅读数 694

qemu, kvm, kqemu的键盘方向键问题解决 可能是因为我使用的非标准键盘或者usb键盘的原因, 我用qemu和kvm···博文 来自: hypercube2的专栏

Qemu&KVM 创建虚拟机之第一篇(5)QEMU Machine Protocol

阅读数 21

QEMU Machine ProtocolThe QEMU Machine Protocol (QMP) is a JSON-based protocol which allows applicatio... 博文 来自: weixin_34318272···

Qemu Vhost Block架构分析(下)

阅读数 3314

博文 来自: u012377031的专栏

博文 来自: daxiatou的产栏

一. 概述在上半部已经将VirtIO-blk

GPIO模拟I2C程序实现 阅读数 1万+

GPIO模拟I2C程序实现.I2C是由Philips公司发明的一种串行数据通信协议,仅使用两根信号线: SerialClock(简称S··· 博文 来自: zhenwenxian的专栏

GPIO模拟串口 阅读数 2317

模拟出口 串口默认的1byte数据格式为(暂不考虑校验位): 1bit起始位+8bit数据位+1bit停止位,起始位(S)为··· 博文 来自: li13158的博客

使用 qemu 来模拟 nvme 设备

阅读数 715

使用 qemu 模拟 nvme 设备,本篇可以参考。引用本文请注明出处: https://blog.csdn.net/Hello_NB1/article/detai··· 博文 来自: Hello_NB1的博客

gemu intel i6300esb watchdog虚拟外设分析

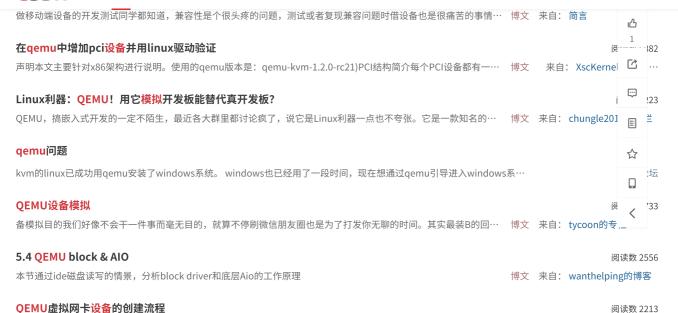
阅读数 317

本文介绍gemu是如何模拟和使用intel 6300esb芯片组的watchdog功能的

QEMU PCIe设备实现

PCIe 设备虚拟化QEMU中的实现 包括处理中断的硬件以及Linux如何响应和处理终端。技术分析分享





OEMU建模之设备创建总体流程

阅读数 111

(这里的设备创建以中断控制器即openpic为例)1.main函数之前执行type_init1> 在vl.c文件的main函数执行前会先执···博文 来自: sinat_38205774的···

基于qemu-kvm-0.12.1.2-2.160.el6_1.8.src.rpm虚拟网卡类型为virtio-net-pcivirtio网卡设备对应的命令行参数为 -d··· 博文 来自: sdulibh的专栏

qem u 中是怎么模拟的新的设备

阅读数 49

kvm_cpu_exec 和 d e m o 中演示的一样转载于:https://www.cnblogs.com/honpey/p/8063875.html...

来自: weixin_30244681…

从零使用gemu模拟器搭建arm运行环境

阅读数 5万+

本文从零开始介绍如何搭建qemu+arm的运行环境

博文 来自: 海枫的专栏

博文

KVM浅析&基于Qemu创建Guest OS的测试

《KVM虚拟化技术:实战与原理解析》作者写作过程草稿连载http://smilejay.com/kvm_theory_practice/ KVM简介···博文 来自: Celeste 7777的博客

KVM中的网络IO设备虚拟化方式

阅读数 2080

在KVM虚拟化的架构里,对CPU的虚拟化采用的是硬件辅助的方式(Intel VT-x,AMD-V),效率比较高,内存的虚····博文 来自: Summer的小屋

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tar 压缩打包时排除或忽略某个子目录或文 件

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最新评论

Git撤销git commit 但...

weixin_41276238: 1.选择要撤销的commit上一 个的commitId, 2.最好日常使用使用--soft 选项 ...





举报





使用git cherry-pick... weixin_45989618:

???????????????????

????????????????????1 ...

Git撤销git commit 但...

weixin_43464805: commit_id是撤销commit的

前一个id

Git撤销git commit 但...

weixin_43464805: 收藏了.2019.12.24

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