嵌入式C语言之-Linux中container_of宏的原理

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Linux中container_of宏

```
#define offsetof(TYPE, MEMBER) ((size_t) &((TYPE*)0)->MEMBER)

#define container_of(ptr, type, member) ({
     const typeof(((type *)0)->member)*_mptr = (ptr); \
     (type *)((char *)_mptr - offsetof(type, member)); })
```

➤ Linux内核中, container_of宏的作用是通过结构体内某个成员的地址和该成员的名字,以及结构体类型,找到该结构体变量的首地址。

鸿蒙Lite os中LOS_DL_LIST_ENTRY宏

```
#define LOS_OFF_SET_OF(type, member) ((uint32_t)&((type *)0)->member)

#define LOS_DL_LIST_ENTRY(item, type, member) \
    ((type *)((uint8_t*)(item) - LOS_OFF_SET_OF(type, member)))
```

> 鸿蒙Lite os中, LOS_DL_LIST_ENTRY宏的作用是通过结构体内某个成员变量的地址和该成员的名字,以及结构体类型,找到该结构体变量的首地址。

```
typedef struct
{
    uint8_t id;
    uint8_t humi;
    float temp;
} TempHumiSensor;

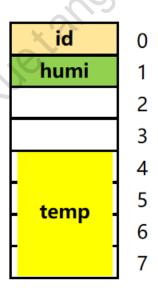
id
0
humi
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
```

思路:

1.可以先计算成员在结构体中的偏移量:

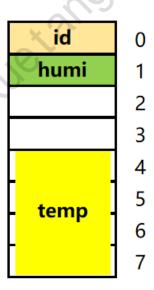
(uint32_t)&((TempHumiSensor *)0)->temp

```
typedef struct
{
    uint8_t id;
    uint8_t humi;
    float temp;
} TempHumiSensor;
```



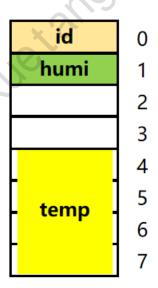
- (uint32_t)&((TempHumiSensor *)0)->temp
- 1) (TempHumiSensor *)0, 将0转换为结构体类型指针,告诉编译器可以使用结构体类型去解释从 0开始的地址空间了。

```
typedef struct
{
    uint8_t id;
    uint8_t humi;
    float temp;
} TempHumiSensor;
```



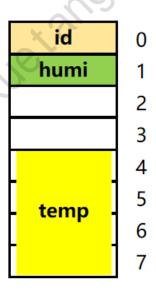
- (uint32_t)&((TempHumiSensor *)0)->temp
- 2) ((TempHumiSensor *)0)->temp,有了结构体类型指针,就可以去访问结构体的成员了。

```
typedef struct
{
    uint8_t id;
    uint8_t humi;
    float temp;
} TempHumiSensor;
```



- (uint32_t)&((TempHumiSensor *)0)->temp
- 3) &((TempHumiSensor *)0)->temp,能够访问结构体的成员了,可以再使用&获取这个成员的地址。

```
typedef struct
{
    uint8_t id;
    uint8_t humi;
    float temp;
} TempHumiSensor;
```



- (uint32_t)&((TempHumiSensor *)0)->temp
- 4) (uint32_t)&((TempHumiSensor *)0)->temp,将获得的地址转换为数值,就是偏移量数值4。

```
typedef struct
{
    uint8_t id;
    uint8_t humi;
    float temp;
} TempHumiSensor;

id
humi

ox20000404
temp
```

思路:

1.可以先计算成员在结构体中的偏移量:

(uint32 t)&((TempHumiSensor *)0)->temp

0

3

6

2.根据已知的成员地址, 再计算结构体变量的首地址:

(TempHumiSensor *)((uint8_t *)(0x20000404) - (uint32_t)&((TempHumiSensor *)0)->temp)

```
typedef struct
{
    uint8_t id;
    uint8_t humi;
    float temp;
} TempHumiSensor;

id
0
humi
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
```

(TempHumiSensor *)((uint8_t *)(0x20000404) - (uint32_t)&((TempHumiSensor *)0)->temp)

1) (uint8_t *)(0x20000404) - (uint32_t)&((TempHumiSensor *)0)->temp, 根据前面计算结果,等价于(uint8_t *)(0x20000404) - 4,因为uint8_t 的步长是1个字节,所以这里4代表的是4 * 1个字节 = 4;也就是0x20000400。

```
typedef struct
{
    uint8_t id;
    uint8_t humi;
    float temp;
} TempHumiSensor;

id
0
humi
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
```

(TempHumiSensor *)((uint8_t *)(0x20000404) - (uint32_t)&((TempHumiSensor *)0)->temp)

2) (TempHumiSensor *)(...), 根据前面计算结果,等价于(TempHumiSensor *)(0x20000400), 这样就计算得到了首地址。

鸿蒙Lite os中LOS_DL_LIST_ENTRY宏的作用

```
(TempHumiSensor *)((uint8_t *)(0x20000404) - (uint32_t)&((TempHumiSensor *)0)->temp)
```

- 1. (uint32_t)&((TempHumiSensor *)0)->temp)对应((uint32_t)&((type *)0)->member), 其中 TempHumiSensor对应type, temp对应member;
- 2. (TempHumiSensor *)((uint8_t *)(0x20000404)对应 ((type *)((uint8_t *)(item), 其中 0x20000404对应item。

鸿蒙Lite os中LOS_DL_LIST_ENTRY宏的作用

```
#define LOS_OFF_SET_OF(type, member) ((uint32_t)&((type *)0)->member)

#define LOS_DL_LIST_ENTRY(item, type, member) \
    ((type *)((uint8_t *)(item) - LOS_OFF_SET_OF(type, member)))
```

● 假如通过一些运算获得了结构体temp成员的地址,保存在指针变量float *pTemp里TempHumiSensor *p = LOS_DL_LIST_ENTRY(pTemp, TempHumiSensor, temp); printf("sensor %d, humi = %d, temp = %.1f\n", p->id, p->humi, p->temp)

THANK YOU!