kmod-Linux内核模块工具

1. 项目背景分析

kmod 是为了能够操作 Linux 内核模块而推出的一系列工具集,这些操作包括 插入 (insert) , 删除 (remove) , 列出 (list) , 检查属性 (check properties) 和解决依赖关系 (dependencies)。

这些工具在底层都需要用到 libkmod 这个库,相关的源码也会跟着 kmod 项目一同发布。这个项目的目标是能够实现与在此之前 module-init-tools 项目所提供的工具兼容。

项目建立时间

从 git.kernel.org 上的 commit log 分析,该项目的建立时间是 2011-11-21。最初的项目是通过继承了 libabc 的框架开始逐步演变而来。2011-12-15 发布了 kmod l 版本。

参考项目主页

http://git.kernel.org/cgit/utils/kernel/kmod/kmod.git

项目创建者和维护者

创建者是 Lucas De Marchi。这个人就职于巴西 Brazil Campinas 的一家公司ProFUSION Embedded Systems (该公司的主页http://profusion.mobi/),从他在 github 个人项目的帐号创建时间看是 2008年10月30号,应该是属于比较早期的 github 用户。

参考个人主页

https://github.com/lucasdemarchi

项目更新记录

项目最近一次提交 commit log 表明,该项目近期处于一个比较活跃的状态。从 2013-4-9 发布了最新的 kmod 13 版本之后,该项目几乎每隔1,2 天有一次或多次提交。最近的一次提交是 2013-4-17,主要的贡献者仍然是 Lucas De Marchi。

参考提交记录

http://git.kernel.org/cgit/utils/kernel/kmod/kmod.git/log/

项目版本情况

第一个可以下载的软件包 kmod-1.tar.gz 是2012-2-24 上传的,最新的软件包 kmod-13.tar.gz 是 2013-4-9 上传的。

目前 kmod 已经发布到了第13个版本,从项目 NEWS 中可以看到,项目从版本 1 就开始支持原来的 insmod/rmmod/1smod/modprobe 这几个常用命令,发展至今1ibkmod 库已经提供了100多个函数接口用于方便用户管理内核模块。

项目资源汇总

• 代码下载

https://www.kernel.org/pub/linux/utils/kernel/kmod

• 邮件列表

linux-modules@vger.kernel.org

· Git项目仓库

git://git.kernel.org/pub/scm/utils/kernel/kmod/kmod.git
https://git.kernel.org/pub/scm/utils/kernel/kmod/kmod.git

· Gitweb页面

http://git.kernel.org/?p=utils/kernel/kmod/kmod.git

2. 项目技术分析

开发环境准备

- 首先需要安装如下的软件工具
 - GCC compiler 编译工具
 - GNU C library 标准C库
 - autoconf 自动化配置工具,可以生成项目所需的 makefile
 - shtool 一个兼容之前类似 mkdir.sh/install.sh 的shell脚本 工具
 - 1ibtoo1 制作可生成依赖关系的共享库,生成文件后缀名为 .1a, 1o
 - xs1tproc 快速XSLT引擎,可以通过XSL层叠样式表把XML转换为 其他格式,例如htm1/pdf
- 可选的依赖关系:
 - ZLIB library
 - LZMA library

编译和安装

```
$ sudo apt-get install autoconf
$ sudo apt-get install shtool
$ sudo apt-get install libtool
$ sudo apt-get install xsltproc

$ aclocal
$ autoconf
$ ./configure CFLAGS="-g -02" --prefix=/usr --sysconfdir=/etc --libdir=/usr/lib
$ make && make install
```

错误及解决

代码编译过程会出现不少问题,但都可以通过安装和配置逐一解决。现对 编译过程中的问题做一总结:

1) autoconf 缺少环境变量文件

```
$ autoconf
configure.ac:10: error: possibly undefined macro: AM_INIT_AUTOMAKE
    If this token and others are legitimate, please use m4_pattern_allow.
        See the Autoconf documentation.
configure.ac:28: error: possibly undefined macro: AM_PROG_CC_C_O
configure.ac:89: error: possibly undefined macro: AM_CONDITIONAL
$ aclocal
```

通过 aclocal 命令生成,获取当前系统的环境变量,生成一个 aclocal.m4 文件。

2) configure 脚本执行时缺少 libtool 工具

```
$ ./configure CFLAGS="-g -02" --prefix=/usr --sysconfdir=/etc --
libdir=/usr/lib
```

configure: error: cannot find install-sh, install.sh, or shtool in build-aux "."/build-aux \$ autoreconf -f -i -Wall,no-obsolete
Can't exec "libtoolize": No such file or directory at /usr/bin/autoreconf line 196.
Use of uninitialized value in pattern match (m//) at /usr/bin/autoreconf line 196.
\$ sudo apt-get install libtool

通过 sudo apt-get 安装解决。

3) configuire 脚本执行缺少 xs1tproc 命令

```
$ ./configure CFLAGS="-g -02" --prefix=/usr --sysconfdir=/etc --
libdir=/usr/lib
configure: error: xsltproc command not found, try ./configure --
disable-manpages
$ sudo apt-get install xsltproc
```

通过 sudo apt-get 安装解决,成功之后,会在当前目录下生成 Makefile 文件。

编译过程

编译过程总体比较顺利,执行 make 和 make install 命令即可完成。

\$ make make --no-print-directory all-recursive Making all in . CC libkmod/libkmod.lo CC libkmod/libkmod-list.lo CC libkmod/libkmod-config.lo CC libkmod/libkmod-index.lo CC libkmod/libkmod-module.lo CC libkmod/libkmod-file.lo

```
CC
         libkmod/libkmod-elf.lo
  CC
         libkmod/libkmod-signature.lo
  CC
         libkmod/libkmod-hash.lo
         libkmod/libkmod-array.lo
  CC
  CC
         libkmod/libkmod-util.lo
  CCLD
         libkmod/libkmod-util.la
  CCLD
         libkmod/libkmod.la
  CCLD
         libkmod/libkmod-private.la
         tools/kmod.o
  CC
  CC
         tools/lsmod.o
  CC
         tools/rmmod.o
         tools/insmod.o
  CC
  CC
         tools/modinfo.o
  CC
         tools/modprobe.o
  CC
         tools/depmod.o
  CC
         tools/log.o
  CC
         tools/static-nodes.o
  CCLD
         tools/kmod
  CCLD
         tools/kmod-nolib
         tools/insmod
  GEN
  GEN
         tools/rmmod
  GEN
         tools/lsmod
         tools/modprobe
  GEN
         tools/modinfo
  GEN
  GEN
         tools/depmod
  GEN
         libkmod/libkmod.pc
Making all in libkmod/docs
make[2]: Nothing to be done for `all'.
Making all in man
  GEN
         depmod.d.5
  GEN
         modprobe.d.5
  GEN
         modules.dep.5
  GEN
         depmod.8
  GEN
         insmod.8
         1smod.8
  GEN
         rmmod.8
  GEN
  GEN
         modprobe.8
         modinfo.8
  GEN
```

由以上编译过程可知,项目主要架构分为2层,上层为 too1s 目录下提供的各种工具(兼容之前的命令集,例如 insmod/rmmod),下层为 libkmod 目录下生成的 libkmod.la,为上层工具提供所需要的库函数。

生成文件

```
$ ls tools/ -l | grep x
lrwxrwxrwx 1 akaedu akaedu
                               10 Apr 17 04:43 depmod -> kmod-
nolib
lrwxrwxrwx 1 akaedu akaedu
                               10 Apr 17 04:43 insmod -> kmod-
nolib
-rwxrwxr-x 1 akaedu akaedu
                             8385 Apr 17 04:43 kmod
-rwxrwxr-x 1 akaedu akaedu 488644 Apr 17 04:43 kmod-nolib
lrwxrwxrwx 1 akaedu akaedu
                                10 Apr 17 04:43 lsmod -> kmod-
                               10 Apr 17 04:43 modinfo -> kmod-
lrwxrwxrwx 1 akaedu akaedu
nolib
lrwxrwxrwx 1 akaedu akaedu
                              10 Apr 17 04:43 modprobe -> kmod-
nolib
                                10 Apr 17 04:43 rmmod -> kmod-
lrwxrwxrwx 1 akaedu akaedu
nolib
```

可以看出以上所有工具,均是 kmod-nolib 的软链接。实现了一个 kmod-nolib 程序,也就实现了之前的各种工具。 这种实现思路,类似于嵌入式开发中的 busybox 项目,也是实现了一堆工具,但只有一个真正的可执行文件。

```
$ ls libkmod/ -l | grep lo
-rw-rw-r-- 1 akaedu akaedu
                             308 Apr 17 04:43 libkmod-array.lo
-rw-rw-r-- 1 akaedu akaedu
                             310 Apr 17 04:43 libkmod-config.lo
-rw-rw-r-- 1 akaedu akaedu
                             304 Apr 17 04:43 libkmod-elf.lo
-rw-rw-r-- 1 akaedu akaedu
                             306 Apr 17 04:43 libkmod-file.lo
-rw-rw-r-- 1 akaedu akaedu
                             306 Apr 17 04:43 libkmod-hash.lo
-rw-rw-r-- 1 akaedu akaedu
                             308 Apr 17 04:43 libkmod-index.lo
-rw-rw-r-- 1 akaedu akaedu
                             306 Apr 17 04:43 libkmod-list.lo
-rw-rw-r-- 1 akaedu akaedu
                             296 Apr 17 04:43 libkmod.lo
-rw-rw-r-- 1 akaedu akaedu
                             310 Apr 17 04:43 libkmod-module.lo
-rw-rw-r-- 1 akaedu akaedu 316 Apr 17 04:43 libkmod-signature.lo
-rw-rw-r-- 1 akaedu akaedu
                             306 Apr 17 04:43 libkmod-util.lo
```

上面所列的 1o 文件中,1ibkmod-module.1o 中包含了在整个库中,最靠近上层调用所需要用的接口函数。其他的 1o 文件基本上都是为 1ibkmod-

module.lo 所服务的,比较重要的例如 libkmod-elf, libkmod-file, libkmod-list 等。

```
$ ls libkmod/ -l | grep la

-rw-rw-r-- 1 akaedu akaedu 923 Apr 17 04:43 libkmod.la

-rw-rw-r-- 1 akaedu akaedu 893 Apr 17 04:43 libkmod-private.la

-rw-rw-r-- 1 akaedu akaedu 884 Apr 17 04:43 libkmod-util.la
```

最终提供的库文件是以 libkmod.la 的形式存在。

```
$ ls libkmod/ -l | grep pc

-rw-rw-r-- 1 akaedu akaedu 210 Apr 17 04:43 libkmod.pc

-rw-rw-r-- 1 akaedu akaedu 255 Apr 17 00:53 libkmod.pc.in
```

此文件暂时没看出有什么特殊的作用,只包含了一些对当前库的说明信息, 是一个纯文本文件。

安装过程

```
$ make && make install
make --no-print-directory all-recursive
Making all in .
Making all in libkmod/docs
make[2]: Nothing to be done for `all'.
Making all in man
make[2]: Nothing to be done for `all'.
Making install in .
test -z "/usr/lib" || /bin/mkdir -p "/usr/lib"
 /bin/bash ./libtool
                         --mode=install /usr/bin/install -
   libkmod/libkmod.la '/usr/lib'
libtool: install: /usr/bin/install -c libkmod/.libs/libkmod.so.
2.2.3 /usr/lib/libkmod.so.2.2.3
/usr/bin/install: cannot create regular file `/usr/lib/
libkmod.so.2.2.3': Permission denied
```

```
make[2]: *** [install-libLTLIBRARIES] Error 1
make[1]: *** [install-am] Error 2
make: *** [install-recursive] Error 1
```

编译过程中,因为需要用到对 /usr/bin 目录的读写权限,因此需要用sudo 来执行。

```
$ sudo make install
Making install in .
test -z "/usr/lib" || /bin/mkdir -p "/usr/lib"
 /bin/bash ./libtool --mode=install /usr/bin/install -
c libkmod/libkmod.la '/usr/lib'
libtool: install: /usr/bin/install -c libkmod/.libs/libkmod.so.
2.2.3 /usr/lib/libkmod.so.2.2.3
libtool: install: (cd /usr/lib && { ln -s -f libkmod.so.
2.2.3 libkmod.so.2 || { rm -f libkmod.so.2 && ln -s libkmod.so.
2.2.3 libkmod.so.2; }; })
libtool: install: (cd /usr/lib && { ln -s -f libkmod.so.
2.2.3 libkmod.so || { rm -f libkmod.so && ln -s libkmod.so.
2.2.3 libkmod.so; }; })
libtool: install: /usr/bin/install -c libkmod/.libs/
libkmod.lai /usr/lib/libkmod.la
libtool: finish: PATH="/usr/local/sbin:/usr/local/bin:/usr/
sbin:/usr/bin:/sbin:/sbin" ldconfig -n /usr/lib
Libraries have been installed in:
   /usr/lib
```

If you ever happen to want to link against installed libraries in a given directory, LIBDIR, you must either use libtool, and specify the full pathname of the library, or use the `-LLIBDIR' flag during linking and do at least one of the following:

- add LIBDIR to the `LD_LIBRARY_PATH' environment variable during execution
- add LIBDIR to the `LD_RUN_PATH' environment variable during linking
- use the `-Wl,-rpath -Wl,LIBDIR' linker flag
- have your system administrator add LIBDIR to `/etc/
 ld.so.conf'

```
more information, such as the ld(1) and ld.so(8) manual pages.
test -z "/usr/bin" || /bin/mkdir -p "/usr/bin"
 /bin/bash ./libtool --mode=install /usr/bin/install -c tools/
kmod '/usr/bin'
libtool: install: /usr/bin/install -c tools/.libs/kmod /usr/
make --no-print-directory install-exec-hook
if test "/usr/lib" != "/usr/lib"; then \
        /bin/mkdir -p /usr/lib && \
        so_img_name=$(readlink /usr/lib/libkmod.so) && \
        so_img_rel_target_prefix=$(echo /usr/lib | sed 's,\(^/
\|\)[^/][^/]*,..,g') && \
       ln -sf $so_img_rel_target_prefix/usr/lib/$so_img_name /
usr/lib/libkmod.so && \
        mv /usr/lib/libkmod.so.* /usr/lib; \
    fi
test -z "/usr/include" || /bin/mkdir -p "/usr/include"
/usr/bin/install -c -m 644 libkmod/libkmod.h '/usr/include'
test -z "/usr/lib/pkgconfig" || /bin/mkdir -p "/usr/lib/
pkgconfig"
 /usr/bin/install -c -m 644 libkmod/libkmod.pc '/usr/lib/
pkgconfig'
Making install in libkmod/docs
make[2]: Nothing to be done for `install-exec-am'.
make[2]: Nothing to be done for `install-data-am'.
Making install in man
make[2]: Nothing to be done for `install-exec-am'.
test -z "/usr/share/man/man5" || /bin/mkdir -p "/usr/share/man/
man5"
/usr/bin/install -c -m 644 depmod.d.5 modprobe.d.5 modules.dep.
5 modules.dep.bin.5 '/usr/share/man/man5'
test -z "/usr/share/man/man8" || /bin/mkdir -p "/usr/share/man/
man8"
 /usr/bin/install -c -m 644 depmod.8 insmod.8 lsmod.8 rmmod.
8 modprobe.8 modinfo.8 '/usr/share/man/man8'
$ sudo make install
```

See any operating system documentation about shared libraries for

这个 make 和 make install 的过程,帮助我们理清了哪些文件参与最后的 编译生成过程。特别是对于最后 make install 的执行分析,也让我们了解 了项目最终要实现的目标和生成的重要文件。以下将对这一过程展开详细分析。

安装文件

```
$ ls /usr/lib/libkmod.so
libkmod.so libkmod.so.2 libkmod.so.2.2.3
$ ls /usr/lib/libkmod.so* -1
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 16 Apr 17 04:55 /usr/lib/
libkmod.so -> libkmod.so.2.2.3
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 16 Apr 17 04:55 /usr/lib/libkmod.so.
2 -> libkmod.so.2.2.3
-rwxr-xr-x 1 root root 313349 Apr 17 04:55 /usr/lib/libkmod.so.
2.2.3
```

libkmod.so 是一个软链接,安装在系统的 /usr/lib 目录下,链接的时候只需要指定 -lkmod 就可以。

```
$ ls /usr/lib/libkmod.l* -1
-rwxr-xr-x 1 root root 924 Apr 17 04:55 /usr/lib/libkmod.la

$ ls /usr/lib/libkmod.* -1
-rwxr-xr-x 1 root root 924 Apr 17 04:55 /usr/lib/libkmod.la
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 16 Apr 17 04:55 /usr/lib/
libkmod.so -> libkmod.so.2.2.3
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 16 Apr 17 04:55 /usr/lib/libkmod.so.
2 -> libkmod.so.2.2.3
-rwxr-xr-x 1 root root 313349 Apr 17 04:55 /usr/lib/libkmod.so.
2.2.3
```

真正起作用的 so 文件,也就是 libkmod 共享库的 real name 是 libkmod.so.2.2.3。

\$ ls /usr/bin/kmod -l

-rwxr-xr-x 1 root root 233584 Apr 17 04:55 /usr/bin/kmod \$ file /usr/bin/kmod /usr/bin/kmod: ELF 32-bit LSB executable, Intel 80386, version 1 (SYSV), dynamically linke Linux 2.6.24, BuildID[sha1]=0x9d4131d1eb78b1e1852cc5ad44f06417ae3caa3c, not stripped \$ kmod missing command kmod - Manage kernel modules: list, load, unload, etc Usage: kmod [options] command [command_options] Options: -V, --version show version -h, --help show this help Commands: help Show help message list list currently loaded modules static- nodes outputs the node information installed with the currently running kernel kmod also handles gracefully if called from following symlinks: lsmod compat 1smod command rmmod compat rmmod command insmod compat insmod command modinfo compat modinfo command modprobe compat modprobe command depmod compat depmod command

kmod 是一个工具,可以实现内核模块的 list 和 打印输出已经被加载的内核模块的详细信息。

\$ ls /usr/include/libkmod.h -1
-rw-r--r 1 root root 9429 Apr 17 04:55 /usr/include/libkmod.h
\$

头文件是最重要的生成文件,会被之后所有调用 libkmod 库的上层应用所包含。一个文件就包含了所有需要用的函数接口声明,使用起来也非常方便。只不过这个文件中包含了较多的函数,互相之间不是平行的,内部是有上下层次关系的。

```
$ ls /usr/lib/pkgconfig/libkmod.pc -1
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 210 Apr 17 04:55 /usr/lib/pkgconfig/
libkmod.pc
$ cat /usr/lib/pkgconfig/libkmod.pc
prefix=/usr
exec_prefix=/usr
libdir=/usr/lib
includedir=/usr/include

Name: libkmod
Description: Library to deal with kernel modules
Version: 13
Libs: -L${libdir} -lkmod
Libs.private:
Cflags: -I${includedir}
$
```

这个文件只是一个纯文本文件,里面包含了如上所列出的信息。

```
$ ls /usr/share/man/man5/ -l | grep "Apr 17"
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 3969 Apr 17 04:55 depmod.d.5
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 9306 Apr 17 2012 fonts-conf.5.gz
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 1599 Apr 17 2012 initramfs.conf.5.gz
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 8059 Apr 17 04:55 modprobe.d.5
-rw-r--r 1 root root 2494 Apr 17 04:55 modules.dep.5
-rw-r--r 1 root root 18 Apr 17 04:55 modules.dep.bin.5
-rw-r--r- 1 root root 585 Apr 17 2012 update-initramfs.conf.
5.gz
$ ls /usr/share/man/man8/ -1 | grep "Apr 17"
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 6398 Apr 17 04:55 depmod.8
-rw-r--r- 1 root root 5170 Apr 17 2012 initramfs-tools.8.gz
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 2151 Apr 17 04:55 insmod.8
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 526 Apr 17 2012 lsinitramfs.8.gz
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 1839 Apr 17 04:55 lsmod.8
-rw-r--r- 1 root root 1570 Apr 17 2012 mkinitramfs.8.gz
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 4009 Apr 17 04:55 modinfo.8
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 10618 Apr 17 04:55 modprobe.8
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 3058 Apr 17 04:55 rmmod.8
```

-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 1016 Apr 17 2012 update-initramfs.8.gz

以上所有文件,均为 man 手册所准备的,通过 make install 将安装到系统路径 /usr/share/man/man8 下。

功能简介

- · libkmod.so
 - kmod 库的共享库文件,用于动态链接。
- · libkmod.la
 - 用 1ibtoo1 工具生成的库文件,其实就是一个文本文件,记录 同名共享库的相关信息
 - 1ibtoo1 工具的作用,是在编译大型软件的过程中解决了库的依赖问题。
 - 特别是在交叉编译的条件下,解决动态链接器如何去寻找共享库的问题。

· kmod

- 一 一个管理内核模块的工具,提供列表list,加载load,卸载un-load等功能。
- 目前的版本似乎只支持 help, list, static nodes 三条命令
- help 列出帮助信息
- 1ist 列出当前加载模块
- static-nodes 输出当前内核加载的 static-node 信息,包括设备节点文件名,类型,主设备号和次设备号。

· libkmod.h

- 使用 1ibkmod 库所需要包含的头文件,详细接口定义见下节--项目代码分析。
- · libkmod.pc
 - 一 文本文件,包含了使用 libkmod 库所需要了解的一些信息,例 如 安装目录,头文件所在目录,库名称,描述等。
- · man5 & man8

- 提供通过类似 man 8 insmod 命令来查看帮助的源文件 inssmod. 8
- 提供通过类似 man 5 depmod.d 命令来查看帮助的源文件 depmod.d.5

3. 项目代码分析

源码目录结构

- tools
 - insmod.c
 - rmmod.c
 - 1smod.c
 - depmod.c
 - modinfo.c
 - modprobe.c
 - kmod.c
 - kmod.h
 - log.c
 - log.h
 - static-nodes.c
- · libkmod
 - COPYING
 - docs
 - libkmod-array.c
 - libkmod-array.h
 - libkmod.c
 - libkmod-config.c
 - libkmod-elf.c
 - libkmod-file.c
 - libkmod.h
 - libkmod-hash.c
 - libkmod-hash.h
 - libkmod-index.c
 - libkmod-index.h

- libkmod-list.c
- libkmod-module.c
- libkmod.pc.in
- libkmod-private.h
- libkmod-signature.c
- libkmod.sym
- 1ibkmod-util.c
- libkmod-util.h
- macro.h
- missing.h
- README

· testsuite

- COPYING
- delete_module.c
- init_module.c
- mkdir.c
- mkdir.h
- path.c
- README
- rootfs-pristine
- stripped-module.h
- test-alias.c
- test-blacklist.c
- test-dependencies.c
- test-depmod.c
- test-init.c
- test-loaded.c
- test-modinfo.c
- test-modprobe.c
- test-new-module.c
- testsuite.c
- testsuite.h
- test-testsuite.c
- uname.c

• m4

- attributes.m4

man

- depmod.d.xm1
- depmod.xm1
- insmod.xm1
- 1smod.xm1
- Makefile.am
- modinfo.xm1
- modprobe.d.xm1
- modprobe.xm1
- modules.dep.xm1
- rmmod.xml

头文件分析

```
$ cat /usr/include/libkmod.h

/*
 * libkmod - interface to kernel module operations
 *
 * Copyright (C) 2011-2013 ProFUSION embedded systems
 *
 * This library is free software; you can redistribute it and/
or
 * modify it under the terms of the GNU Lesser General Public
 * License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either
 * version 2.1 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.
 *
 * This library is distributed in the hope that it will be useful,
 * but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of
 * MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU
 * Lesser General Public License for more details.
 *
 * You should have received a copy of the GNU Lesser General Public
 * License along with this library; if not, write to the Free Software
```

```
* Foundation, Inc., 51 Franklin St, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA
 */
#pragma once
#ifndef _LIBKMOD_H_
#define _LIBKMOD_H_
#include <fcntl.h>
#include <stdarg.h>
#include <stdbool.h>
#include <inttypes.h>
#ifdef __cplusplus
extern "C" {
#endif
/*
 * kmod_ctx
* library user context - reads the config and system
* environment, user variables, allows custom logging
*/
struct kmod ctx;
struct kmod_ctx *kmod_new(const char *dirname, const char * const *config_paths);
struct kmod_ctx *kmod_ref(struct kmod_ctx *ctx);
struct kmod_ctx *kmod_unref(struct kmod_ctx *ctx);
void kmod_set_log_fn(struct kmod_ctx *ctx,
            void (*log_fn)(void *log_data,
                    int priority, const char *file, int line,
                    const char *fn, const char *format,
                    va_list args),
            const void *data);
int kmod_get_log_priority(const struct kmod_ctx *ctx);
void kmod_set_log_priority(struct kmod_ctx *ctx, int priority);
void *kmod_get_userdata(const struct kmod_ctx *ctx);
void kmod_set_userdata(struct kmod_ctx *ctx, const void *userdata);
/*
* Management of libkmod's resources
int kmod_load_resources(struct kmod_ctx *ctx);
```

```
void kmod_unload_resources(struct kmod_ctx *ctx);
enum kmod_resources {
    KMOD_RESOURCES_OK = 0,
    KMOD_RESOURCES_MUST_RELOAD = 1,
    KMOD_RESOURCES_MUST_RECREATE = 2,
};
int kmod_validate_resources(struct kmod_ctx *ctx);
enum kmod_index {
    KMOD_INDEX_MODULES_DEP = 0,
    KMOD_INDEX_MODULES_ALIAS,
    KMOD_INDEX_MODULES_SYMBOL,
    KMOD_INDEX_MODULES_BUILTIN,
    /* Padding to make sure enum is not mapped to char */
    _{KMOD\_INDEX\_PAD} = (1 << 31),
};
int kmod_dump_index(struct kmod_ctx *ctx, enum kmod_index type, int fd);
/*
 * kmod_list
 * access to kmod generated lists
*/
struct kmod_list;
struct kmod_list *kmod_list_next(const struct kmod_list *list,
                        const struct kmod_list *curr);
struct kmod_list *kmod_list_prev(const struct kmod_list *list,
                        const struct kmod_list *curr);
struct kmod_list *kmod_list_last(const struct kmod_list *list);
#define kmod_list_foreach(list_entry, first_entry) \
    for (list_entry = first_entry; \
        list_entry != NULL; \
        list_entry = kmod_list_next(first_entry, list_entry))
#define kmod_list_foreach_reverse(list_entry, first_entry) \
    for (list_entry = kmod_list_last(first_entry); \
        list_entry != NULL; \
        list_entry = kmod_list_prev(first_entry, list_entry))
/*
```

```
* kmod_config_iter
* access to configuration lists - it allows to get each configuration's
 * key/value stored by kmod
*/
struct kmod_config_iter;
struct kmod_config_iter *kmod_config_get_blacklists(const struct kmod_ctx *ctx);
struct kmod_config_iter *kmod_config_get_install_commands(const struct kmod_ctx *ctx);
struct kmod_config_iter *kmod_config_get_remove_commands(const struct kmod_ctx *ctx);
struct kmod_config_iter *kmod_config_get_aliases(const struct kmod_ctx *ctx);
struct kmod_config_iter *kmod_config_get_options(const struct kmod_ctx *ctx);
struct kmod_config_iter *kmod_config_get_softdeps(const struct kmod_ctx *ctx);
const char *kmod_config_iter_get_key(const struct kmod_config_iter *iter);
const char *kmod config iter get value(const struct kmod config iter *iter);
bool kmod_config_iter_next(struct kmod_config_iter *iter);
void kmod_config_iter_free_iter(struct kmod_config_iter *iter);
/*
 * kmod_module
 * Operate on kernel modules
*/
struct kmod module;
int kmod_module_new_from_name(struct kmod_ctx *ctx, const char *name,
                        struct kmod module **mod);
int kmod_module_new_from_path(struct kmod_ctx *ctx, const char *path,
                        struct kmod_module **mod);
int kmod_module_new_from_lookup(struct kmod_ctx *ctx, const char *given_alias,
                        struct kmod_list **list);
int kmod_module_new_from_loaded(struct kmod_ctx *ctx,
                        struct kmod_list **list);
struct kmod_module *kmod_module_ref(struct kmod_module *mod);
struct kmod_module *kmod_module_unref(struct kmod_module *mod);
int kmod_module_unref_list(struct kmod_list *list);
struct kmod_module *kmod_module_get_module(const struct kmod_list *entry);
/* Removal flags */
enum kmod remove {
    KMOD_REMOVE_FORCE = O_TRUNC,
    KMOD_REMOVE_NOWAIT = O_NONBLOCK,
```

```
};
/* Insertion flags */
enum kmod_insert {
    KMOD_INSERT_FORCE_VERMAGIC = 0x1,
    KMOD_INSERT_FORCE_MODVERSION = 0x2,
};
/* Flags to kmod_module_probe_insert_module() */
enum kmod_probe {
    KMOD_PROBE_FORCE_VERMAGIC =
                                     0x00001,
    KMOD_PROBE_FORCE_MODVERSION =
                                         0x00002,
    KMOD_PROBE_IGNORE_COMMAND =
                                     0x00004,
    KMOD_PROBE_IGNORE_LOADED =
                                     0x00008,
    KMOD_PROBE_DRY_RUN =
                                     0x00010,
    KMOD_PROBE_FAIL_ON_LOADED =
                                     0x00020,
    /* codes below can be used in return value, too */
    KMOD_PROBE_APPLY_BLACKLIST_ALL =
                                         0x10000,
                                         0x20000,
    KMOD PROBE APPLY BLACKLIST =
    KMOD_PROBE_APPLY_BLACKLIST_ALIAS_ONLY = 0x40000,
};
/* Flags to kmod_module_apply_filter() */
enum kmod_filter {
    KMOD_FILTER_BLACKLIST = 0x00001,
    KMOD_FILTER_BUILTIN = 0x00002,
};
int kmod_module_remove_module(struct kmod_module *mod, unsigned int flags);
int kmod module insert module(struct kmod module *mod, unsigned int flags,
                             const char *options);
int kmod_module_probe_insert_module(struct kmod_module *mod,
            unsigned int flags, const char *extra_options,
            int (*run_install)(struct kmod_module *m,
                        const char *cmdline, void *data),
            const void *data,
                                         void
                                                 (*print_action)
(struct kmod_module *m, bool install,
                        const char *options));
```

```
const char *kmod module get name(const struct kmod module *mod);
const char *kmod_module_get_path(const struct kmod_module *mod);
const char *kmod module get options(const struct kmod module *mod);
const char *kmod_module_get_install_commands(const struct kmod_module *mod);
const char *kmod module get remove commands(const struct kmod module *mod);
struct kmod_list *kmod_module_get_dependencies(const struct kmod_module *mod);
int kmod_module_get_softdeps(const struct kmod_module *mod,
              struct kmod_list **pre, struct kmod_list **post);
int kmod_module_get_filtered_blacklist(const struct kmod_ctx *ctx,
                    const struct kmod_list *input,
             struct kmod_list **output) __attribute__ ((deprecated));
int kmod_module_apply_filter(const struct kmod_ctx *ctx,
                    enum kmod_filter filter_type,
                    const struct kmod_list *input,
                    struct kmod_list **output);
* Information regarding "live information" from module's state, as returned
 * by kernel
*/
enum kmod_module_initstate {
    KMOD_MODULE_BUILTIN = 0,
   KMOD_MODULE_LIVE,
   KMOD_MODULE_COMING,
   KMOD_MODULE_GOING,
    /* Padding to make sure enum is not mapped to char */
    _{\text{KMOD}} _{\text{MODULE}} _{\text{PAD}} = (1 << 31),
};
const char *kmod_module_initstate_str(enum kmod_module_initstate state);
int kmod module get initstate(const struct kmod module *mod);
int kmod_module_get_refcnt(const struct kmod_module *mod);
struct kmod_list *kmod_module_get_holders(const struct kmod_module *mod);
struct kmod_list *kmod_module_get_sections(const struct kmod_module *mod);
const char *kmod_module_section_get_name(const struct kmod_list *entry);
unsigned long kmod module section get address(const struct kmod list *entry);
void kmod_module_section_free_list(struct kmod_list *list);
long kmod_module_get_size(const struct kmod_module *mod);
```

```
/*
 * Information retrieved from ELF headers and sections
 */
int kmod_module_get_info(const struct kmod_module *mod, struct kmod_list **list);
const char *kmod_module_info_get_key(const struct kmod_list *entry);
const char *kmod_module_info_get_value(const struct kmod_list *entry);
void kmod_module_info_free_list(struct kmod_list *list);
int kmod_module_get_versions(const struct kmod_module *mod, struct kmod_list **list);
const char *kmod module version get symbol(const struct kmod list *entry);
uint64 t kmod module version get crc(const struct kmod list *entry);
void kmod_module_versions_free_list(struct kmod_list *list);
int kmod_module_get_symbols(const struct kmod_module *mod, struct kmod_list **list);
const char *kmod_module_symbol_get_symbol(const struct kmod_list *entry);
uint64_t kmod_module_symbol_get_crc(const struct kmod_list *entry);
void kmod_module_symbols_free_list(struct kmod_list *list);
enum kmod symbol bind {
    KMOD_SYMBOL_NONE = '\0',
    KMOD SYMBOL LOCAL = 'L',
    KMOD_SYMBOL_GLOBAL = 'G',
    KMOD_SYMBOL_WEAK = 'W',
    KMOD_SYMBOL_UNDEF = 'U'
};
int kmod_module_get_dependency_symbols(const struct kmod_module *mod, struct kmod_list **
const char *kmod_module_dependency_symbol_get_symbol(const struct kmod_list *entry);
int kmod_module_dependency_symbol_get_bind(const struct kmod_list *entry);
uint64_t kmod_module_dependency_symbol_get_crc(const struct kmod_list *entry);
void kmod_module_dependency_symbols_free_list(struct kmod_list *list);
#ifdef __cplusplus
} /* extern "C" */
#endif
#endif
```

· 头文件是 libkmod 项目所提供的用于包含的函数调用接口,上层编程 者一般都需要 include 这个文件。

```
· 以 insmod 命令实现为例,以下函数接口将会用于这个命令实现过程中,典型的调用用法如下:
```

```
- kmod_new()
- kmod_module_new_from_path()
- kmod_module_insert_module()
```

- kmod_module_unref()

数据结构设计

- struct kmod_ctx
 - 一 该结构体出现在 libkmod/libkmod.c 文件中
 - 用于读取配置和系统环境参数,用户参数等

结构体定义

```
/**
 * kmod_ctx:
 * Opaque object representing the library context.
*/
struct kmod_ctx {
   int refcount;
    int log_priority;
   void (*log_fn)(void *data,
                    int priority, const char *file, int line,
              const char *fn, const char *format, va_list args);
   void *log_data;
    const void *userdata;
   char *dirname;
   struct kmod_config *config;
   struct hash *modules_by_name;
   struct index_mm *indexes[_KMOD_INDEX_MODULES_SIZE];
   unsigned long long indexes_stamp[_KMOD_INDEX_MODULES_SIZE];
};
```

struct kmod_list

- 该结构体出现在 libkmod/libkmod-private.h 文件中
- 用于访问 kmod 产生的模块节点链表

结构体定义

```
struct list_node {
    struct list_node *next, *prev;
};

struct kmod_list {
    struct list_node node;
    void *data;
};
```

- struct kmod_config_iter
 - 一 该结构体出现在 libkmod/libkmod-config.c 文件中

结构体定义

```
struct kmod_config_iter {
   enum config_type type;
   bool intermediate;
   const struct kmod_list *list;
   const struct kmod_list *curr;
   void *data;
   const char *(*get_key)(const struct kmod_list *l);
   const char *(*get_value)(const struct kmod_list *l);
};
```

- struct kmod_module
 - 一 该结构体出现在 libkmod/libkmod-module.c 文件中

结构体定义

```
/**
* SECTION:libkmod-module
* @short_description: operate on kernel modules
*/
/**
* kmod_module:
* Opaque object representing a module.
struct kmod_module {
    struct kmod_ctx *ctx;
    char *hashkey;
   char *name;
   char *path;
   struct kmod_list *dep;
   char *options;
   const char *install_commands; /* owned by kmod_config */
   const char *remove_commands;  /* owned by kmod_config */
  char *alias; /* only set if this module was created from an alias */
   struct kmod_file *file;
   int n_dep;
   int refcount;
    struct {
       bool dep : 1;
       bool options : 1;
        bool install_commands : 1;
        bool remove_commands : 1;
   } init;
   * private field used by kmod_module_get_probe_list() to detect
    * dependency loops
    */
   bool visited: 1;
   * set by kmod_module_get_probe_list: indicates for probe_insert()
    * whether the module's command and softdep should be ignored
   bool ignorecmd: 1;
```

```
/*
 * if module was created by searching the modules.builtin file, this
 * is set. There's nothing much useful one can do with such a
 * "module", except knowing it's builtin.
 */
 bool builtin : 1;
};
```

重要接口实现

```
    kmod module insert module() in libkmod/libkmod-module.c

   - kmod_module_get_path()
   - file = kmod file open()
   - kmod_file_get_direct()
   - size = kmod_file_get_size(file)
   - mem = kmod_file_get_contents(file)
   - kmod elf new()
   - kmod_elf_strip_section()
   - kmod_e1f_get_memory()
   - init_module(mem, size, args)
   - kmod_e1f_unref()
   - kmod_file_unref()
· 对比 module-init-tools 的实现,可以发现代码的层次逻辑复杂不少
   - realloc()
   - grab_file()
        * open()
        * malloc()
        * read()
        * close()
   - init_module(file, len, options)
   - free()
• kmod module remove module in libkmod/libkmod-module.c
```

— delete module()

kmod-11 详细分析报告

1. 架构分析

kmod-11 项目的整个技术架构分为3层。最上层是too1s目录下的6个命令,中间是1ibkmod库所提供的各种编程接口,最下层是testsuite所包含的系统调用抽象层,便于在用户空间进行接口测试。

kmod-11 项目系统层次结构如图

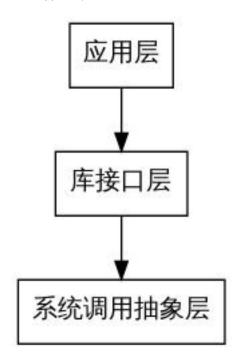


Figure 1: kmod-11 项目系统结构层次图

下面按照这样的三层架构,按照应用层,库接口层,抽象层的顺序,依次 分析。

应用层

应用层实现了6个常用的用户命令,分别是 insmod, rmmod, 1smod, modinfo, depmod, modprobe.

insmod 命令 该命令的功能是: 向Linux内核中插入一个模块

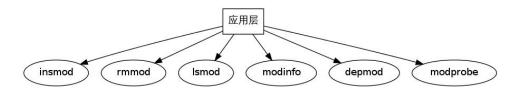


Figure 2: kmod-11 项目应用层结构图

\$./kmod-11/tools/insmod -h

Usage:

insmod [options] filename [args]

Options:

-V, --version show version
-h, --help show this help

rmmod 命令 该命令的功能是: 删除内核中的模块

\$./kmod-11/tools/rmmod -h

Usage:

rmmod [options] modulename ...

Options:

-f, --force forces a module unload and may crash your machine. This requires Forced Module Removal

option in your kernel. DANGEROUS

-s, --syslog print to syslog, not stderr

-v, --verbose enables more messages

-V, --version show version
-h, --help show this help

1smod 命令 该命令的功能是: 列出内核已载入模块的状态

\$./kmod-11/tools/lsmod -h Usage: ./kmod-11/tools/lsmod

modinfo 命令 该命令的功能是:显示内核模块的信息

```
$ ./kmod-11/tools/modinfo -h
Usage:
   modinfo [options] filename [args]
Options:
   -a, --author
                            Print only 'author'
   -d, --description
                           Print only 'description'
   -1, --license
                           Print only 'license'
   -p, --parameters
                           Print only 'parm'
   -n, --filename
                           Print only 'filename'
   -0, --null
                           Use \0 instead of \n
                         Print only provided FIELD
   -F, --field=FIELD
   r`
   -b, --basedir=DIR
                           Use DIR as filesystem root for /
lib/modules
   -V, --version
                            Show version
   -h, --help
                            Show this help
$
```

depmod 命令 该命令的功能是: 分析可加载模块的依赖性,生成mod-ules.dep文件和映射文件。

```
$ ./kmod-11/tools/depmod -h
Usage:
    depmod -[aA] [options] [forced_version]

If no arguments (except options) are given, "depmod -
a" is assumed

depmod will output a dependency list suitable for the modprobe utility.

Options:
```

```
-a, --all
                         Probe all modules
   -A, --quick
                      Only does the work if there's a new module
   -e, --errsyms
                         Report not supplied symbols
   -n, --show
                       Write the dependency file on stdout only
   -P, --symbol-prefix Architecture symbol prefix
   -C, --config=PATH
                         Read configuration from PATH
   -v, --verbose
                         Enable verbose mode
   -w, --warn
                         Warn on duplicates
    -V, --version
                         show version
    -h, --help
                         show this help
The following options are useful for people managing distributions:
    -b, --basedir=DIR
                         Use an image of a module tree.
    -F, --filesyms=FILE Use the file instead of the
                     current kernel symbols.
    -E, --symvers=FILE
                         Use Module.symvers file to check
                     symbol versions.
$
```

modprobe 命令 该命令的功能是: Linux内核添加或者删除模块

```
$ ./kmod-11/tools/modprobe -h
Usage:
    modprobe [options] [-i] [-b] modulename
   modprobe [options] -a [-i] [-b] modulename [modulename...]
   modprobe [options] -r [-i] modulename
    modprobe [options] -r -a [-i] modulename [modulename...]
    modprobe [options] -c
    modprobe [options] --dump-modversions filename
Management Options:
                                Consider every non-argument to
    -a, --all
                            be a module name to be inserted
                            or removed (-r)
   -r, --remove
                            Remove modules instead of inserting
     --remove-dependencies Also remove modules depending on it
                            Only lookup and print alias and exit
   -R, --resolve-alias
     --first-time
                         Fail if module already inserted or removed
    -i, --ignore-install
                               Ignore install commands
    -i, --ignore-remove
                               Ignore remove commands
```

```
-b, --use-blacklist
                              Apply blacklist to resolved alias.
   -f, --force
                              Force module insertion or removal.
                             implies --force-modversions and
                             --force-vermagic
        --force-modversion
                                Ignore module's version
        --force-vermagic
                                 Ignore module's version magic
Query Options:
  -D, --show-depends
                           Only print module dependencies and exit
  -c, --showconfig
                           Print out known configuration and exit
    -c, --show-config
                                 Same as --showconfig
      --show-modversions
                             Dump module symbol version and exit
        --dump-modversions
                                 Same as --show-modversions
General Options:
  -n, --dry-run
                          Do not execute operations, just print out
    -n, --show
                                 Same as --dry-run
  -C, --config=FILE
                           Use FILE instead of default search paths
    -d, --dirname=DIR
                               Use DIR as filesystem root for /
lib/modules
    -S, --set-version=VERSION
                               Use VERSION instead of `uname -
r`
    -s, --syslog
                                print to syslog, not stderr
                                disable messages
    -q, --quiet
    -v, --verbose
                                enables more messages
    -V, --version
                                 show version
    -h, --help
                                 show this help
$
```

库接口层

库接口层包含了 libkmod 目录下的形如 libkmod-xxx.c 的模块文件,其中涉及用到的编程接口将近100个,形如 kmod xxx xxx xxx 的接口函数。

按照这些接口函数的归属模块划分,我们经过代码分析,可以将它们分为6个重要的核心子模块,分别是 kmod_ctx, kmod_module, kmod_config, kmod_list, kmod_elf, kmod_file。

另外还有6个属于基础类的子模块,为以上6个核心子模块提供支持,分别是 hash, index mm, elf, list, array, log。

以下在模块分析小节将分别对这12个模块进行详细说明。

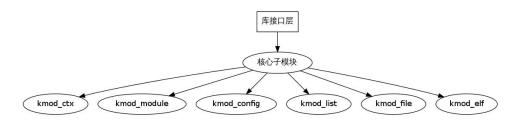


Figure 3: kmod-11 项目库接口层核心子模块结构图

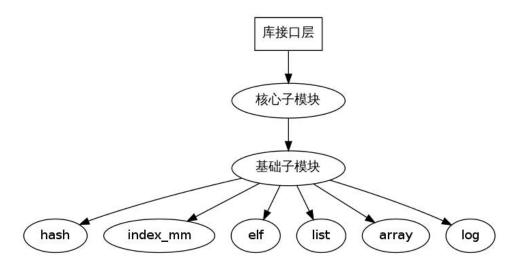


Figure 4: kmod-11 项目库接口层基础子模块结构图

系统调用抽象层

系统调用抽象层的实现代码主要集中在 testsuite 目录下,其中最重要的 2个实现包含 init_module 系统调用和 delete_module 系统调用的模拟实现。

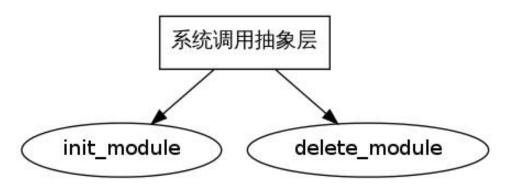


Figure 5: kmod-11 项目系统调用抽象层结构图

各层之间相互关系图

以上的命令,库,核心子模块,基础子模块以及系统调用抽象层,之间的 关系并不是明显分开的,而是互相之间有交错的关系。为了更清楚的说明 整个系统各个层次之间的调用关系,我们以下图为例,做简要说明。

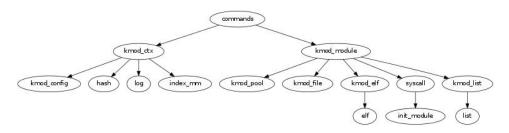


Figure 6: kmod-11 项目系统各层结构关系图

其中命令层就是应用层,一般命令的实现都会首先使用 $kmod_ctx$ 和 $kmod_module$ 两个核心子模块的接口,其中 $kmod_ctx$ 调用了 $kmod_config$ 核心子模块和 hash, log, $index_mm$ 基础子模块的接口功能, $kmod_module$ 调用了 $kmod_file$, $kmod_elf$, $kmod_list$ 这3个核心子模块的接口功能,以及简介调用了 elf, list 这2个基础子模块的接口功能,同时还使用了模拟层中有关系统调用模拟实现的接口。

因此在我们所列出的6个核心子模块中,kmod_ctx 和 kmod_module 这2个核心子模块占据着更为重要的作用,是整个 libkmod 库的核心中的核心。在下面的分析中,我们还会详细论述它们的功能。

2. 模块分析

```
kmod_ctx
kmod_module
kmod_elf
kmod_file
kmod_config
hash
kmod_list
index_mm
elf
list
array
log
3. 运行时调试图
insmod 命令运行时调试图
```

```
$ cat hello.c

#include <linux/module.h>
#include <linux/kernel.h>

MODULE_AUTHOR("AKAEDU");
MODULE_DESCRIPTION("module example ");
MODULE_LICENSE("GPL");

int global = 100;
```

```
int __init
akae_init (void)
    int local = 200;
   printk ("Hello, akaedu\n");
   printk(".text = %p\n", akae_init);
    printk(".data = %p\n", &global);
   printk(".stack = %p\n", &local);
    return 0;
}
void __exit
akae_exit (void)
    int local = 300;
    printk ("module exit\n");
    printk(".text = %p\n", akae_exit);
   printk(".data = %p\n", &global);
    printk(".stack = %p\n", &local);
    return ;
}
module_init(akae_init);
module_exit(akae_exit);
```

编写测试用内核模块源码 hello.c

```
$ cat Makefile
obj-m := hello.o

KDIR := /usr/src/linux-headers-3.2.0-29-generic-pae/
all:
    make -C $(KDIR) SUBDIRS=$(PWD) modules
```

```
clean:
    rm -rf *.o *.ko *.mod.* *.cmd
    rm -rf .*
```

编写测试用内核模块的 Makefile 文件 Makefile

```
$ cd hello-module/
$ make
make
                / usr/ src/ linux- headers-3.2.0-29- generic-
             SUBDIRS=/home/akaedu/Github/comment-subs/hello-
pae/
module
        modules
make[1]: Entering directory `/usr/src/linux-headers-3.2.0-29-
generic-pae'
  CC [M] /home/akaedu/Github/comment-subs/hello-module/hello.o
  Building modules, stage 2.
  MODPOST 1 modules
   CC
               /home/akaedu/Github/comment-subs/hello-module/
hello.mod.o
 LD [M] /home/akaedu/Github/comment-subs/hello-module/hello.ko
make[1]: Leaving directory `/usr/src/linux-headers-3.2.0-29-
generic-pae'
$
```

编译内核模块 hello.ko

```
$ cd kmod-11/
$ make
make --no-print-directory all-recursive
Making all in .
    CC     libkmod/libkmod.lo
    CC     libkmod/libkmod-list.lo
    CC     libkmod/libkmod-config.lo
```

```
CC
           libkmod/libkmod-index.lo
  CC
           libkmod/libkmod-module.lo
  CC
           libkmod/libkmod-file.lo
  CC
           libkmod/libkmod-elf.lo
  CC
           libkmod/libkmod-hash.lo
  CC
           libkmod/libkmod-array.lo
  CC
           libkmod/libkmod-util.lo
  CCLD
           libkmod/libkmod-util.la
  CCLD
           libkmod/libkmod.la
           libkmod/libkmod-private.la
  CCLD
  CC
           tools/kmod.o
  CC
           tools/lsmod.o
  CC
           tools/rmmod.o
  CC
           tools/insmod.o
  CC
           tools/modinfo.o
  CC
           tools/modprobe.o
  CC
           tools/depmod.o
  CC
           tools/log.o
  CCLD
           tools/kmod
  CCLD
           tools/kmod-nolib
  GEN
           libkmod/libkmod.pc
Making all in libkmod/docs
make[2]: Nothing to be done for `all'.
Making all in man
  GEN
           depmod.d.5
  GEN
           modprobe.d.5
  GEN
           modules.dep.5
  GEN
           depmod.8
  GEN
           insmod.8
  GEN
           1smod.8
  GEN
           rmmod.8
           modprobe.8
  GEN
  GEN
           modinfo.8
$
```

编译生成测试用工具 insmod

```
$ sudo ./kmod-11/tools/insmod hello-module/hello.ko
```

使用测试用工具 insmod 插入内核模块

```
$ lsmod | grep hello
hello
                       12415 0
$ dmesg | tail
[350775.859640] usb 2-2.1: USB disconnect, device number 14
[350777.611134] Bluetooth: hci0 urb c7304180 submission failed
[350778.217886]
                       usb
                                  2-2.1:
                                                           full-
                                                new
speed USB device number 15 using uhci_hcd
[352048.604051] usb 2-2.1: USB disconnect, device number 15
[352048.630829] Bluetooth: hci0 urb dd3d3000 submission failed
[352049.254135]
                       usb
                                  2-2.1:
                                               new
speed USB device number 16 using uhci_hcd
[352111.505217] Hello, akaedu
[352111.505223] .text = e0844000
[352111.505225] .data = e0c03000
[352111.505227] .stack = df6e3f54
```

查看插入内核模块后的打印结果

```
$ sudo ./kmod-11/tools/insmod hello-module/hello.ko
insmod: ERROR: could not insert module hello-module/
hello.ko: File exists
$ lsmod | grep hello
hello 12415 0
```

重复插入同样的内核模块系统会报错

rmmod 命令运行时调试图

```
$ sudo ./kmod-11/tools/rmmod hello-module/hello.ko
$ rmmod hello .ko
```

使用测试用工具 rmmod 卸载内核模块

```
$ lsmod | grep hello
$ dmesg | tail
[352048.630829] Bluetooth: hci0 urb dd3d3000 submission failed
                                 2-2.1:
[352049.254135]
                       usb
                                               new
                                                          full-
speed USB device number 16 using uhci_hcd
[352111.505217] Hello, akaedu
[352111.505223] .text = e0844000
[352111.505225] .data = e0c03000
[352111.505227] .stack = df6e3f54
[352365.795618] module exit
[352365.795624] .text = e0c01000
[352365.795626] .data = e0c03000
[352365.795628] .stack = dd197f40
$
```

查看卸载内核模块后的打印结果

4. 运行流程分析

insmod 命令实现流程

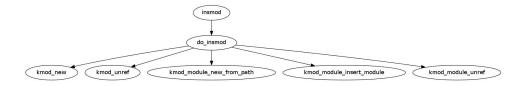


Figure 7: insmod 调用层次图

do_insmod 核心代码分析

```
do_insmod()
{
    opts = argv[x]; // name=value
```

```
ctx = kmod_new(NULL, &null_config);
err = kmod_module_new_from_path(ctx, filename, &mod);
err = kmod_module_insert_module(mod, 0, opts);
kmod_module_unref(mod);
kmod_unref(ctx);
}
```

do_insmod() 的实现可以分为5个步骤

- · 创建模块的上下文 struct kmod_ctx ctx
- 通过 filename 和 ctx 获得模块 struct kmod_module mod
- · 将 mod 插入到当前模块列表中,完成真正的插入内核功能
- · 释放 mod
- · 释放 ctx

涉及到两个模块的5个接口,两个模块是

- · libkmod/libkmod.c
 - kmod new()
 - kmod_unref()
- · libkmod/libkmod-module.c
 - kmod_module_new_from_path()
 - kmod_module_insert_module()
 - kmod module unref()

rmsmod 命令实现流程

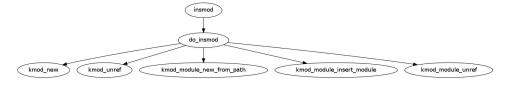


Figure 8: insmod 调用层次图

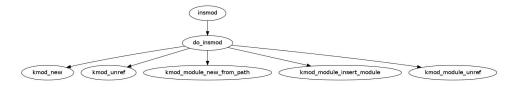


Figure 9: insmod 调用层次图

1smod 命令实现流程

modinfo 命令实现流程

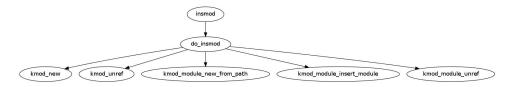


Figure 10: insmod 调用层次图

depmod 命令实现流程

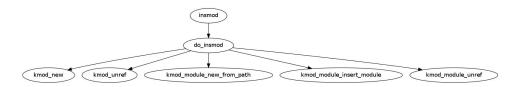


Figure 11: insmod 调用层次图

do_depmod() 核心代码分析

```
do_depmod(int argc, char *argv[])
{
    ctx = kmod_new(cfg.dirname, &null_kmod_config);

    err = depmod_init(&depmod, &cfg, ctx);
    err = depmod_load_symvers(&depmod, module_symvers);
    err = depmod_load_system_map(&depmod, system_map);
    err = cfg_load(&cfg, config_paths);
    err = depmod_modules_search(&depmod);
    err = kmod_module_new_from_path(depmod.ctx, path, &mod);
```

```
err = depmod_module_add(&depmod, mod);
err = depmod_modules_build_array(&depmod);
depmod_modules_sort(&depmod);
err = depmod_load(&depmod);
err = depmod_output(&depmod, out);

depmod_shutdown(&depmod);
cfg_free(&cfg);
kmod_unref(ctx);
}
```

modprobe 命令实现流程 do_modprobe() 核心代码分析

```
do_modprobe(int argc, char *argv[])
   log_open(use_syslog);
   snprintf(dirname_buf, sizeof(dirname_buf), "%s/lib/modules/
%s", root, kversion);
    dirname = dirname_buf;
    ctx = kmod_new(dirname, config_paths);
    log_setup_kmod_log(ctx, verbose);
   kmod_load_resources(ctx);
    if (do_xxx)
        err = show_config(ctx);
        err = show_modversions(ctx, args[0]);
        err = insmod_all(ctx, args, nargs);
        err = rmmod_all(ctx, args, nargs);
    err = options_from_array(args, nargs, &opts);
    err = insmod(ctx, args[0], opts);
   kmod_unref(ctx);
```

```
log_close();
}
```

5. 函数接口分析

kmod_new() 核心代码分析

```
kmod_ctx *kmod_new(char *dirname, char *config_paths)
{
   ctx = calloc(1, sizeof(struct kmod_ctx));
   ctx->dirname = get_kernel_release(dirname);
   err = kmod_config_new(ctx, &ctx->config, config_paths);
   ctx->modules_by_name = hash_new(KMOD_HASH_SIZE, NULL);
   return ctx;
}
```

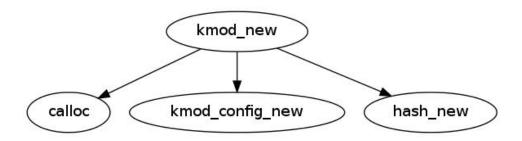


Figure 12: kmod_new 调用层次图

kmod_unref() 核心代码分析

```
kmod_ctx *kmod_unref(kmod_ctx *ctx)
{
    kmod_unload_resources(ctx);
    hash_free(ctx->modules_by_name);
```

```
kmod_config_free(ctx->config);
free(ctx);
return NULL;
}
```

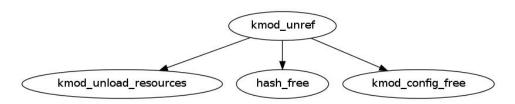


Figure 13: kmod_unref 调用层次图

kmod_module_new_from_path() 核心代码分析

```
int kmod_module_new_from_path(kmod_ctx *ctx, char *path, kmod_module **mod)
{
    path_to_modname(path, name, &namelen);
    m = kmod_pool_get_module(ctx, name);
    kmod_module_ref(m);
    err = kmod_module_new(ctx, name, name, namelen, NULL, 0, &m); *
    *mod = m;
    return 0;
}
```

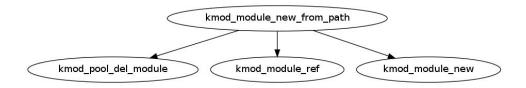


Figure 14: kmod_module_new_from_path 调用层次图

```
int kmod_module_insert_module(kmod_module *mod, int flags, char *options)
{
    path = kmod_module_get_path(mod);
    file = kmod_file_open();
    size = kmod_file_get_size(file);
    mem = kmod_file_get_contents(file);
    elf = kmod_elf_new(mem, size);
    kmod_elf_strip_section(elf);
    mem = kmod_elf_get_memory(elf);
    init_module(mem, size, args);
    kmod_elf_unref(elf);
    kmod_file_unref(file);
}
```

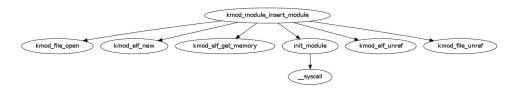


Figure 15: kmod_module_insert_module 调用层次图

kmod_module_unref() 核心代码分析

```
kmod_module *kmod_module_unref(kmod_module *mod)
{
    --mod->refcount;

    kmod_pool_del_module(mod->ctx, mod, mod->hashkey);
    kmod_module_unref_list(mod->dep);
    kmod_file_unref(mod->file);
    kmod_unref(mod->ctx);

return NULL;
}
```

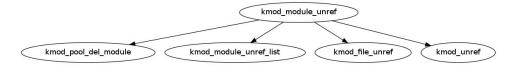


Figure 16: kmod_module_unref 调用层次图

init_module() 核心代码分析

```
long init_module(void *mem, unsigned long len, const char *args)
{
    kmod_elf *elf = kmod_elf_new(mem, len);

    err = kmod_elf_get_section(elf, ".gnu.linkonce.this_module", &buf, &bufsize);
    kmod_elf_unref(elf);
    mod = find_module(modules, modname);
    if(mod != NULL)
    {
      } else if (module_is_inkernel(modname))
    {
      } else
          create_sysfs_files(modname);

    return err;
}
```

do_rmmod() 核心代码分析

```
kmod_module_remove_module() 核心代码分析
```

```
int kmod_module_remove_module(kmod_module *mod, int flags)
{
    err = delete_module(mod->name, flags);
    return err;
}
```

delete_module() 核心代码分析

```
long init_module(void *mem, int flags)
{
    struct mod *mod;

    mod = find_module(modules, modname);

    return mod->ret;
}
```

 $insmod_a11$

```
static int insmod_all(struct kmod_ctx *ctx, char **args, int nargs)
{
    for (i = 0; i < nargs; i++)
        err = insmod(ctx, args[i], NULL);
    return err;
}</pre>
```

```
-> kmod_module_probe_insert_module()
```

insmod

 ${\tt kmod_module_probe_insert_module}$

```
int kmod_module_probe_insert_module(mod, flags, extra_options, run_install)
{
                          kmod_module_get_probe_list(mod,
                                                              !!
(flags & KMOD_PROBE_IGNORE_COMMAND), &list);
    kmod_list_foreach(1, list)
    {
        struct kmod_module *m = l->data;
        err = kmod_module_insert_module(m, flags, options);
    }
}
-> kmod_module_get_probe_list
    -> __kmod_module_get_probe_list
        -> __kmod_module_get_probe_list
            -> kmod_module_get_dependencies
                -> module_get_dependencies_noref
                    -> kmod_module_parse_depline
```

kmod_module_get_dependencies

```
kmod_list *kmod_module_get_dependencies(struct kmod_module *mod)
{
    module_get_dependencies_noref(mod);

    kmod_list_foreach(1, mod->dep)
    {
        l_new = kmod_list_append(list_new, kmod_module_ref(l->data));
        list_new = l_new;
    }

    return list_new;
}
```

```
kmod_list *module_get_dependencies_noref(struct kmod_module *mod)
{
    char *line = kmod_search_moddep(mod->ctx, mod->name);
    kmod_module_parse_depline(mod, line);
    return mod->dep;
}
```

kmod_search_moddep

```
int kmod_module_parse_depline(struct kmod_module *mod, char *line)
{
   for (p = strtok_r(p, " \t", &saveptr); p != NULL;
        p = strtok_r(NULL, " \t", &saveptr))
   {
      err = kmod_module_new_from_path(ctx, path, &depmod);
      list = kmod_list_prepend(list, depmod);
```

```
n++;
}

mod->dep = list;
mod->n_dep = n;

return n;
}
```

kmod_module_parse_depline