



```

    struct module *owner;
    struct file_system_type * next;
    struct hlist_head fs_supers;
}

```

注册过程比较简单，就是向 file\_systems 链表中插入 file\_system\_type 变量。接下来分析 kern\_mount 挂载过程。

```

include/linux/fs.h
#define kern_mount(type) kern_mount_data(type, NULL) //宏定义

```

fs/namespace.c

最终实现：

```

struct vfsmount *kern_mount_data(struct file_system_type *type, void *data)
{
    struct vfsmount *mnt;
    mnt = vfs_kern_mount(type, MS_KERNMOUNT, type->name, data);
    if (!IS_ERR(mnt)) {
        /*
         * it is a longterm mount, don't release mnt until
         * we unmount before file sys is unregistered
         */
        real_mount(mnt)->mnt_ns = MNT_NS_INTERNAL;
    }
    return mnt;
}

```

调用 vfs\_kern\_mount()

在 fs/namespace.c 文件中定义

实现：

```

struct vfsmount *
vfs_kern_mount(struct file_system_type *type, int flags, const char *name, void
*data)
{
    struct mount *mnt;
    struct dentry *root;

    if (!type)
        return ERR_PTR(-ENODEV);

    mnt = alloc_vfsmnt(name); //分配 mount 结构，并初始化
    if (!mnt)
        return ERR_PTR(-ENOMEM);
}

```

```

if (flags & MS_KERNMOUNT)
    mnt->mnt.mnt_flags = MNT_INTERNAL; //设置内部挂载标志

root = mount_fs(type, flags, name, data);
if (IS_ERR(root)) {
    mnt_free_id(mnt);
    free_vfsmnt(mnt);
    return ERR_CAST(root);
}

mnt->mnt.mnt_root = root;
mnt->mnt.mnt_sb = root->d_sb;
mnt->mnt.mountpoint = mnt->mnt.mnt_root;
mnt->mnt.parent = mnt;
lock_mount_hash();
list_add_tail(&mnt->mnt_instance, &root->d_sb->s_mounts);
unlock_mount_hash();
return &mnt->mnt;
}

```

这一部分代码比较简单，就是分配 mount(挂载点)结构，同时调用 mount\_fs 执行挂载操作，如下

```

// fs/super.c 中定义
struct dentry *
mount_fs(struct file_system_type *type, int flags, const char *name, void *data)
{
    struct dentry *root;
    struct super_block *sb;
    char *secdata = NULL;
    int error = -ENOMEM;

    if (data && !(type->fs_flags & FS_BINARY_MOUNTDATA)) {
        secdata = alloc_secdata();
        if (!secdata)
            goto out;

        error = security_sb_copy_data(data, secdata);
        if (error)
            goto out_free_secdata;
    }
}

```

root = type->mount(type, flags, name, data);// 调用 sock\_fs\_type 成员 mount 即 sockfs\_mount () 函数

```

if (IS_ERR(root)) {

```

```

        error = PTR_ERR(root);
        goto out_free_secdata;
    }
    sb = root->d_sb;
    BUG_ON(!sb);
    WARN_ON(!sb->s_bdi);
    sb->s_flags |= MS_BORN;

    error = security_sb_kern_mount(sb, flags, secdata);
    if (error)
        goto out_sb;

/*
 * filesystems should never set s_maxbytes larger than MAX_LFS_FILESIZE
 * but s_maxbytes was an unsigned long long for many releases. Throw
 * this warning for a little while to try and catch filesystems that
 * violate this rule.
 */
    WARN((sb->s_maxbytes < 0), "%s set sb->s_maxbytes to "
        "negative value (%lld)\n", type->name, sb->s_maxbytes);

    up_write(&sb->s_umount);
    free_secdata(secdata);
    return root;
out_sb:
    dput(root);
    deactivate_locked_super(sb);
out_free_secdata:
    free_secdata(secdata);
out:
    return ERR_PTR(error);
}

```

该函数调用 `type->mount()` 执行挂载操作，返回 sockfs 根目录 `root`。  
`type->mount()`指向 `sockfs_mount()`函数。如下：

```

net/socket.c
static struct dentry *sockfs_mount(struct file_system_type *fs_type,
    int flags, const char *dev_name, void *data)
{
    return mount_pseudo_xattr(fs_type, "socket:", &sockfs_ops,
        sockfs_xattr_handlers,
        &sockfs_dentry_operations, SOCKFS_MAGIC);
}

```

该函数简单封装 `mount_pseudo_xattr()`函数，该函数主要创建 `super_block` 同时创建根节点 `inode`，`dentry` 等相关关系。完成 sockfs 的初始化

最终 sockfs 形成如下框架：

