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poll和epoll的使用应该不用再多说了。当fd很多时,使用epoll比poll效率更高。我们通过内核源码分析来看看到底是为什么。

## poll剖析

```
poll系统调用:
int poll(struct pollfd *fds, nfds_t nfds, int timeout);
内核2.6.9对应的实现代码为:
[fs/select.c -->sys_poll]
 456 asmlinkage long sys_poll(struct pollfd __user * ufds, unsigned int nfds, long timeout)
 457 {
 458
       struct poll wqueues table;
 459
       int fdcount, err;
 460
       unsigned int i:
       struct poll_list *head;
 461
       struct poll list *walk;
 462
 463
 464
       /* Do a sanity check on nfds ... */ /* 用户给的nfds数不可以超过一个struct file结构支持
的最大fd数(默认是256)*/
 465
       if (nfds > current->files->max fdset && nfds > OPEN MAX)
 466
          return -EINVAL;
 467
 468
       if (timeout) {
          /* Careful about overflow in the intermediate values */
 469
 470
          if ((unsigned long) timeout < MAX_SCHEDULE_TIMEOUT / HZ)
 471
             timeout = (unsigned long)(timeout*HZ+999)/1000+1;
 472
          else /* Negative or overflow */
 473
            timeout = MAX SCHEDULE TIMEOUT;
 474
       }
 475
 476
       poll_initwait(&table);
其中poll initwait较为关键,从字面上看,应该是初始化变量table,注意此处table在整个执行poll的过
程中是很关键的变量。
而struct poll table其实就只包含了一个函数指针:
[fs/poll.h]
  16 /*
  17 * structures and helpers for f op->poll implementations
  19 typedef void (*poll_queue_proc)(struct file *, wait_queue_head_t *, struct
poll table struct *);
 20
 21 typedef struct poll table struct {
 22
       poll_queue_proc qproc;
 23 } poll_table;
现在我们来看看poll initwait到底在做些什么
[fs/select.c]
```

57 void \_\_pollwait(struct file \*filp, wait\_queue\_head\_t \*wait\_address, poll\_table \*p);

```
58
                                               注册函数
 59 void poll initwait(struct poll wqueues *pwq)
 60 {
 61
      &(pwq->pt)->qproc = __pollwait; /*此行已经被我"翻译"了,方便观看*/
 62
      pwq->error=0;
 63
      pwg->table = NULL;
 64 }
很明显,poll initwait的主要动作就是把table变量的成员poll table对应的回调函数置为 pollwait。这
个___pollwait不仅是poll系统调用需要,select系统调用也一样是用这个___pollwait,说白了,<u>这是个操</u>
<u>作系统的异步操作的"御用"回调函数</u>。当然了,epoll没有用这个,它另外新增了一个回调函数,以达到其
高效运转的目的,这是后话,暂且不表。
我们先不讨论___pollwait的具体实现,还是继续看sys_poll:
[fs/select.c -->sys_poll]
 478
      head = NULL;
 479
       walk = NULL;
                             描述符个数
 480
      i = nfds; ←
 481
       err = -ENOMEM;
                                   建立链表
 482
       while(i!=0) \{ \leftarrow
         struct poll list *pp;
 483
                                               个poll list和i个
         pp = kmalloc(sizeof(struct poll_list)+
 484
                                              pollfd结构
 485
              sizeof(struct pollfd)*
 486
              (i>POLLFD_PER_PAGE?POLLFD_PER_PAGE:i),
 487
                GFP KERNEL);
 488
         if(pp==NULL)
 489
           goto out fds;
 490
         pp->next=NULL;
         pp->len = (i>POLLFD_PER_PAGE?POLLFD_PER_PAGE:i);
 491
 492
         if (head == NULL)
 493
           head = pp;
                                                         将描述符考入内核
 494
         else
 495
           walk->next = pp;
 496
 497
         walk = pp:
         if (copy from user(pp->entries, ufds + nfds-i,
 498
 499
              sizeof(struct pollfd)*pp->len)) {
 500
           err = -EFAULT;
 501
           goto out_fds;
 502
 503
         i -= pp -> len;
 504
 505
       fdcount = do_poll(nfds, head, &table, timeout);
这一大堆代码就是建立一个链表,每个链表的节点是一个page大小(通常是4k),这链表节点由一个指向
struct poll_list的指针掌控,而众多的struct pollfd就通过struct_list的entries成员访问。上面的循环就
是把用户态的struct pollfd拷进这些entries里。通常用户程序的poll调用就监控几个fd,所以上面这个链
表通常也就只需要一个节点,即操作系统的一页。但是,当用户传入的fd很多时,由于poll系统调用每次都
要把所有struct pollfd拷进内核,所以参数传递和页分配此时就成了poll系统调用的性能瓶颈。
最后一句do_poll,我们跟进去:
[fs/select.c-->sys_poll()-->do_poll()]
 395 static void do pollfd(unsigned int num, struct pollfd * fdpage,
 396
       poll table ** pwait, int *count)
 397 {
 398
      int i;
```

```
399
 400
        for (i = 0; i < num; i++) {
 401
          int fd;
 402
          unsigned int mask;
 403
          struct pollfd *fdp;
 404
 405
          mask = 0;
 406
          fdp = fdpage + i;
 407
          fd = fdp -> fd;
 408
          if (fd >= 0) {
                                               描述符不是-
 409
             struct file * file = fget(fd);
                                               开的文件
             mask = POLLNVAL; <
 410
 411
             if (file != NULL) {
                mask = DEFAULT_POLLMASK;
 412
 413
                if (file->f_op && file->f_op->poll)
 414
                  mask = file->f_op->poll(file, *pwait);
 415
                mask &= fdp->events | POLLERR | POLLHUP;
 416
                fput(file);
 417
             if (mask) {
 418
 419
                *pwait = NULL;
 420
                (*count)++;
                                                 返回值
 421
 422
 423
          fdp->revents = mask;
 424
        }
 425 }
 426
 427 static int do_poll(unsigned int nfds, struct poll_list *list,
 428
             struct poll_wqueues *wait, long timeout)
 429 {
 430
        int count = 0;
 431
        poll_table* pt = &wait->pt;
 432
 433
        if (!timeout)
 434
          pt = NULL;
 435
 436
        for (;;) {
 437
          struct poll_list *walk;
 438
          set_current_state(TASK_INTERRUPTIBLE);
 439
          walk = list;
          while(walk != NULL) {
 440
 441
             do_pollfd( walk->len, walk->entries, &pt, &count);
 442
             walk = walk->next;
 443
 444
          pt = NULL;
 445
          if (count | !timeout | signal_pending(current))
 446
             break;
 447
          count = wait->error;
                                     count大于0跳出
 448
          if (count) _
 449
             break;
 450
          timeout = schedule_timeout(timeout); /* 让current挂起,别的进程跑,timeout到了
以后再回来运行current*/
```

```
451
      }
        _set_current_state(TASK_RUNNING);
 452
 453
      return count;
 454 }
注意438行的set current state和445行的signal pending,它们两句保障了当用户程序在调用poll后
挂起时,发信号可以让程序迅速推出poll调用,而通常的系统调用是不会被信号打断的。
纵览do_poll函数,主要是在循环内等待,直到count大于0才跳出循环,而count主要是靠do_pollfd函数
处理。
注意标红的440-443行,当用户传入的fd很多时(比如1000个),对do_pollfd就会调用很多次,poll效
率瓶颈的另一原因就在这里。
do pollfd就是针对每个传进来的fd,调用它们各自对应的poll函数,简化一下调用过程,如下:
struct file* file = fget(fd);
file->f op->poll (file, &(table->pt));
如果fd对应的是某个socket,do_pollfd调用的就是网络设备驱动实现的poll;如果fd对应的是某个ext3文
件系统上的一个打开文件,那do pollfd调用的就是ext3文件系统驱动实现的poll。一句话,这个file-
>f op->poll是设备驱动程序实现的,那设备驱动程序的poll实现通常又是什么样子呢?其实,设备驱动
程序的标准实现是:调用poll wait,即以设备自己的等待队列为参数(通常设备都有自己的等待队列,不
然一个不支持异步操作的设备会让人很郁闷)调用struct poll table的回调函数。
作为驱动程序的代表,我们看看socket在使用tcp时的代码:
[net/ipv4/tcp.c-->tcp_poll]
 329 unsigned int tcp_poll(struct file *file, struct socket *sock, poll_table *wait)
 330 {
 331
       unsigned int mask;
 332
       struct sock *sk = sock->sk;
 333
       struct tcp_opt *tp = tcp_sk(sk);
 334
       poll wait(file, sk->sk sleep, wait);
 335
代码就看这些,剩下的无非就是判断状态、返回状态值,tcp poll的核心实现就是poll wait,而
poll_wait就是调用struct poll_table对应的回调函数,那poll系统调用对应的回调函数就是
___poll_wait,所以这里几乎就可以把tcp_poll理解为一个语句:
 poll_wait(file, sk->sk_sleep, wait);
由此也可以看出,每个socket自己都带有一个等待队列sk_sleep,所以上面我们所说的"设备的等待队列"
其实不止一个。
这时候我们再看看__poll_wait的实现:
                                   回调函数
[fs/select.c--> poll wait()]
 89 void __pollwait(struct file *filp, wait_queue_head_t *wait_address, poll_table *_p)
 90 {
 91
      struct poll wqueues *p = container of( p, struct poll wqueues, pt);
 92
      struct poll table page *table = p->table;
 93
 94
      if (!table || POLL_TABLE_FULL(table)) {
 95
        struct poll_table_page *new_table;
 96
 97
        new_table = (struct poll_table_page *) __get_free_page(GFP_KERNEL);
 98
        if (!new_table) {
 99
          p->error = -ENOMEM;
 100
            _set_current_state(TASK_RUNNING);
 101
           return;
 102
 103
        new table->entry = new table->entries;
 104
        new table->next = table;
 105
         p->table = new table;
```

```
106
           table = new_table;
 107
        }
 108
        /* Add a new entry */
                                                    描述符节点
 109
 110
 111
           struct poll_table_entry * entry = table->entry;
 112
           table->entry = entry+1;
           get_file(filp);
 113
 114
           entry->filp = filp;
 115
           entry->wait_address = wait_address;
 116
           init_waitqueue_entry(&entry->wait, current);
           add_wait_queue(wait_address,&entry->wait);
 117
 118
        }
 119 }
   struct poll wqueues
    struct poll table pt
                                    实际为struct page结
struct poll table page* table
                                   构,也就是内存的一页
                                    struct poll table page
                                                                          struct poll table page
                                 struct poll table page* next
                                                                       struct poll table page* next
                                 struct poll table entry* entry
                                                                       struct poll table entry* entry
                               struct poll table entry entries[0]
                                                                     struct poll table entry entries[0]
       struct poll table entry
          struct file* filep
         wait queue t wait
  wait queue head t* wait address
```

\_\_poll\_wait的作用就是创建了上图所示的数据结构(一次\_\_poll\_wait即一次设备poll调用只创建一个poll\_table\_entry),并通过struct poll\_table\_entry的wait成员,把current挂在了设备的等待队列上,此处的等待队列是wait\_address,对应tcp\_poll里的sk->sk\_sleep。现在我们可以回顾一下poll系统调用的原理了:先注册回调函数\_\_poll\_wait,再初始化table变量(类型为struct poll\_wqueues),接着拷贝用户传入的struct pollfd(其实主要是fd),然后轮流调用所有fd对应的poll(把current挂到各个fd对应的设备等待队列上)。在设备收到一条消息(网络设备)或填写完文件数据(磁盘设备)后,会唤醒设备等待队列上的进程,这时current便被唤醒了。current醒来后离开sys\_poll的操作相对简单,这里就不逐行分析了。

## epoll原理简介

通过上面的分析,poll运行效率的两个瓶颈已经找出,现在的问题是怎么改进。首先,每次poll都要把 1000个fd 拷入内核,太不科学了,内核干嘛不自己保存已经拷入的fd呢?答对了,epoll就是自己保存拷入的fd,它的API就已经说明了这一点——不是 epoll\_wait的时候才传入fd,而是通过epoll\_ctl把所有fd 传入内核再一起"wait",这就省掉了不必要的重复拷贝。其次,在 epoll\_wait时,也不是把current轮流的加入fd对应的设备等待队列,而是在设备等待队列醒来时调用一个回调函数(当然,这就需要"唤醒回调"机制),把产生事件的fd归入一个链表,然后返回这个链表上的fd。

## epoll剖析

```
epoll是个module,所以先看看module的入口eventpoll init
[fs/eventpoll.c-->evetpoll_init()]
 1582 static int __init eventpoll_init(void)
 1583 {
 1584
         int error;
 1585
 1586
         init_MUTEX(&epsem);
 1587
 1588
         /* Initialize the structure used to perform safe poll wait head wake ups */
 1589
         ep poll safewake init(&psw);
 1590
 1591
         /* Allocates slab cache used to allocate "struct epitem" items */
 1592
         epi_cache = kmem_cache_create("eventpoll_epi", sizeof(struct epitem),
 1593
              0, SLAB_HWCACHE_ALIGN|EPI_SLAB_DEBUG|SLAB_PANIC,
 1594
              NULL, NULL);
 1595
         /* Allocates slab cache used to allocate "struct eppoll entry" */
 1596
 1597
         pwq_cache = kmem_cache_create("eventpoll_pwq",
 1598
              sizeof(struct eppoll entry), 0,
 1599
              EPI_SLAB_DEBUG|SLAB_PANIC, NULL, NULL);
 1600
 1601
          * Register the virtual file system that will be the source of inodes
 1602
 1603
          * for the eventpoll files
 1604
        error = register_filesystem(&eventpoll_fs_type);
 1605
 1606
         if (error)
 1607
            goto epanic;
 1608
 1609
         /* Mount the above commented virtual file system */
 1610
         eventpoll_mnt = kern_mount(&eventpoll_fs_type);
 1611
         error = PTR ERR(eventpoll mnt);
         if (IS ERR(eventpoll mnt))
 1612
 1613
            goto epanic;
 1614
 1615
         DNPRINTK(3, (KERN_INFO "[%p] eventpoll: successfully initialized.\n",
 1616
              current));
 1617
         return 0;
 1618
```

```
1619 epanic:
 1620
       panic("eventpoll_init() failed\n");
 1621 }
很有趣,这个module在初始化时注册了一个新的文件系统,叫"eventpollfs"(在eventpoll_fs_type结
构里),然后挂载此文件系统。另外创建两个内核cache(在内核编程中,如果需要频繁分配小块内存
应该创建kmem_cahe来做"内存池"),分别用于存放struct epitem和eppoll_entry。如果以后要开发新
的文件系统,可以参考这段代码。
现在想想epoll_create为什么会返回一个新的fd?因为它就是在这个叫做"eventpollfs"的文件系统里创建
了一个新文件!如下:
[fs/eventpoll.c-->sys_epoll_create()]
 476 asmlinkage long sys_epoll_create(int size)
 477 {
 478
       int error, fd;
 479
       struct inode *inode;
 480
       struct file *file;
 481
 482
       DNPRINTK(3, (KERN_INFO "[%p] eventpoll: sys_epoll_create(%d)\n",
 483
            current, size));
 484
 485
       /* Sanity check on the size parameter */
 486
       error = -EINVAL;
 487
       if (size \leq 0)
 488
         goto eexit 1;
 489
 490
 491
        * Creates all the items needed to setup an eventpoll file. That is,
 492
        * a file structure, and inode and a free file descriptor.
 493
 494
       error = ep_getfd(&fd, &inode, &file);
 495
       if (error)
 496
         goto eexit_1;
 497
 498
       /* Setup the file internal data structure ( "struct eventpoll" ) */
 499
       error = ep file init(file);
 500
       if (error)
 501
         goto eexit_2;
函数很简单,其中ep_getfd看上去是"get",其实在第一次调用epoll_create时,它是要创建新inode、
新的file、新的fd。而ep_file_init则要创建一个struct eventpoll结构,并把它放入file-
>private data,注意,这个private data后面还要用到的。
看到这里,也许有人要问了,为什么epoll的开发者不做一个内核的超级大map把用户要创建的epoll句柄
存起来,在epoll_create时返回一个指针?那似乎很直观呀。但是,仔细看看,linux的系统调用有多少是
返回指针的?你会发现几乎没有!(特此强调,malloc不是系统调用,malloc调用的brk才是)因为linux
做为unix的最杰出的继承人,它遵循了unix的一个巨大优点——一切皆文件,输入输出是文件、socket也
是文件,一切皆文件意味着使用这个操作系统的程序可以非常简单,因为一切都是文件操作而已!(unix
还不是完全做到,plan 9才算)。而且使用文件系统有个好处:epoll_create返回的是一个fd,而不是该
死的指针,指针如果指错了,你简直没办法判断,而fd则可以通过current->files->fd_array[]找到其真
epoll_create好了,该epoll_ctl了,我们略去判断性的代码:
[fs/eventpoll.c-->sys epoll ctl()]
 524 asmlinkage long
 525 sys_epoll_ctl(int epfd, int op, int fd, struct epoll_event __user *event)
 526 {
```

```
error = DEFAULT;
                                 if(ep_op_has_event(op) &&copy_from_user(&epds,event,sizeof(struct
                                 epoll_event)))  goto error_return; //拷贝用户参数,如果需要
                                 error = EBADF;
                                 file = fget(epdf);        if(!file) goto error_return; //获取epdf对应的file实例
                                 tfile = fget(fd); error = -EPERM; //获取要操作的文件描述符对应的file实例
 527
                                 if(!tfile->f_op || !tfile->f_op->poll) return error_tgt_fput;
        int error;
                                 error = -EINVAL;
 528
        struct file *file, *tfile;
                                 529
        struct eventpoll *ep;
                                 ep = file->private_data; // 获取eventpoll文件中的私有数据,该数据是在
 530
        struct epitem *epi;
                                 epoll create中创建的。
 531
        struct epoll_event epds;
                                 mutex lock(&ep mtx);
                                          在eventpoll中存储文件描述符信息
 575
        epi = ep_find(ep, tfile, fd);
                                          的红黑树中查找指定的fd对应的
  576
        error = -EINVAL;
 577
                                          epitem实例
 578
        switch (op) {
 579
        case EPOLL_CTL_ADD:
 580
          if (!epi) {
 581
            epds.events |= POLLERR | POLLHUP;
 582
 583
            error = ep_insert(ep, &epds, tfile, fd);
 584
          } else
 585
            error = -EEXIST;
 586
          break;
 587
        case EPOLL_CTL_DEL:
 588
          if (epi)
 589
            error = ep_remove(ep, epi);
 590
          else
 591
            error = -ENOENT;
 592
          break;
 593
        case EPOLL CTL MOD:
 594
          if (epi) {
 595
            epds.events |= POLLERR | POLLHUP;
 596
            error = ep_modify(ep, epi, &epds);
 597
 598
            error = -ENOENT;
 599
          break;
 600
原来就是在一个大的结构(现在先不管是什么大结构)里先ep_find,如果找到了struct epitem而用户操
作是ADD,那么返回-FEXIST;如果是DEL,则ep remove。如果找不到struct epitem而用户操作是
ADD,就ep_insert创建并插入一个。很直白。那这个"大结构"是什么呢?看ep_find的调用方式,ep参数
应该是指向这个"大结构"的指针,再看ep = file->private data,我们才明白,原来这个"大结构"就是那
个在epoll_create时创建的struct eventpoll,具体再看看ep_find的实现,发现原来是struct eventpoll
的rbr成员(struct rb_root),原来这是一个红黑树的根!而红黑树上挂的都是struct epitem。
现在清楚了,一个新创建的epoll文件带有一个struct eventpoll结构,这个结构上再挂一个红黑树,而这
个红黑树就是每次epoll ctl时fd存放的地方!
现在数据结构都已经清楚了,我们来看最核心的:
[fs/eventpoll.c-->sys_epoll_wait()]
 627 asmlinkage long sys_epoll_wait(int epfd, struct epoll_event __user *events,
 628
                int maxevents, int timeout)
 629 {
 630
        int error;
        struct file *file;
 631
 632
        struct eventpoll *ep;
 633
 634
        DNPRINTK(3, (KERN_INFO "[%p] eventpoll: sys_epoll_wait(%d, %p, %d, %d)\n",
 635
             current, epfd, events, maxevents, timeout));
 636
 637
        /* The maximum number of event must be greater than zero */
```

```
638
         if (maxevents \leq 0)
  639
            return -EINVAL;
  640
  641
         /* Verify that the area passed by the user is writeable */
         if ((error = verify_area(VERIFY_WRITE, events, maxevents * sizeof(struct
  642
epoll_event))))
  643
           goto eexit_1;
  644
         /* Get the "struct file *" for the eventpoll file */
  645
  646
         error = -EBADF;
  647
         file = fget(epfd);
  648
         if (!file)
  649
           goto eexit_1;
  650
  651
         * We have to check that the file structure underneath the fd
  652
  653
          * the user passed to us _is_ an eventpoll file.
  654
          */
  655
         error = -EINVAL;
  656
         if (!IS_FILE_EPOLL(file))
  657
            goto eexit_2;
  658
  659
          * At this point it is safe to assume that the "private_data" contains
  660
         * our own data structure.
  661
  662
  663
         ep = file->private_data;
  664
         /* Time to fish for events ... */
  665
  666
         error = ep_poll(ep, events, maxevents, timeout);
  667
  668 eexit_2:
  669
         fput(file);
  670 eexit 1:
         DNPRINTK(3, (KERN_INFO "[%p] eventpoll: sys_epoll_wait(%d, %p, %d, %d) =
  671
%d\n",
  672
               current, epfd, events, maxevents, timeout, error));
  673
  674
         return error;
  675 }
故伎重演,从file->private_data中拿到struct eventpoll,再调用ep_poll
[fs/eventpoll.c-->sys_epoll_wait()->ep_poll()]
 1468 static int ep_poll(struct eventpoll *ep, struct epoll_event __user *events,
 1469
              int maxevents, long timeout)
 1470 {
 1471
         int res, eavail;
 1472
         unsigned long flags;
 1473
         long jtimeout;
 1474
         wait_queue_t wait;
 1475
 1476
 1477
          * Calculate the timeout by checking for the "infinite" value (-1)
 1478
          * and the overflow condition. The passed timeout is in milliseconds,
```

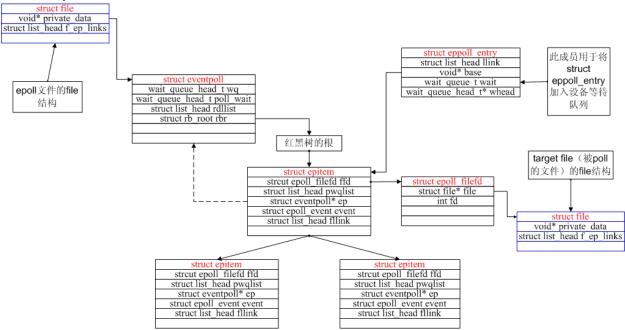
```
1479
         * that why (t * HZ) / 1000.
 1480
         itimeout = timeout == -1 | timeout > (MAX SCHEDULE TIMEOUT - 1000) / HZ?
 1481
 1482
           MAX_SCHEDULE_TIMEOUT: (timeout * HZ + 999) / 1000;
 1483
 1484 retry:
 1485
         write lock irgsave(&ep->lock, flags);
 1486
         res = 0:
 1487
 1488
         if (list_empty(&ep->rdllist)) {
 1489
           /*
            * We don't have any available event to return to the caller.
 1490
            * We need to sleep here, and we will be wake up by
 1491
 1492
            * ep_poll_callback() when events will become available.
 1493
 1494
           init_waitqueue_entry(&wait, current);
 1495
           add wait queue(&ep->wg, &wait);
 1496
 1497
           for (;;) {
 1498
              /*
               * We don't want to sleep if the ep_poll_callback() sends us
 1499
 1500
               * a wakeup in between. That's why we set the task state
               * to TASK INTERRUPTIBLE before doing the checks.
 1501
 1502
 1503
              set current state(TASK INTERRUPTIBLE);
 1504
              if (!list_empty(&ep->rdllist) || !jtimeout)
 1505
                 break;
 1506
              if (signal_pending(current)) {
 1507
                res = -EINTR;
 1508
                break;
 1509
              }
 1510
 1511
              write_unlock_irgrestore(&ep->lock, flags);
 1512
              itimeout = schedule timeout(jtimeout);
 1513
              write_lock_irqsave(&ep->lock, flags);
 1514
 1515
           remove_wait_queue(&ep->wq, &wait);
 1516
 1517
           set current state(TASK RUNNING);
         }
 1518
又是一个大循环,不过这个大循环比poll的那个好,因为仔细一看——它居然除了睡觉和判断ep->rdllist
是否为空以外,啥也没做!
什么也没做当然效率高了,但到底是谁来让ep->rdllist不为空呢?
答案是ep insert时设下的回调函数:
[fs/eventpoll.c-->sys_epoll_ctl()-->ep_insert()]
 923 static int ep insert(struct eventpoll *ep, struct epoll event *event,
 924
              struct file *tfile, int fd)
 925 {
 926
        int error, revents, pwake = 0;
 927
        unsigned long flags;
 928
        struct epitem *epi;
 929
        struct ep_pqueue epq;
```

```
930
 931
        error = -ENOMEM;
        if (!(epi = EPI_MEM_ALLOC())) 
 932
 933
           goto eexit_1;
                                                  申请一个epi空间
 934
                                                  下面初始化
 935
        /* Item initialization follow here ... */
 936
        EP RB INITNODE(&epi->rbn);
        INIT_LIST_HEAD(&epi->rdllink);
 937
 938
        INIT_LIST_HEAD(&epi->fllink);
 939
        INIT_LIST_HEAD(&epi->txlink);
 940
        INIT_LIST_HEAD(&epi->pwqlist);
 941
        epi->ep = ep;
 942
        EP_SET_FFD(&epi->ffd, tfile, fd);
 943
        epi->event = *event;
 944
        atomic_set(&epi->usecnt, 1);
 945
        epi->nwait = 0;
 946
 947
        /* Initialize the poll table using the gueue callback */
 948
        epq.epi = epi;
 949
        init_poll_funcptr(&epq.pt, ep_ptable_queue_proc);
 950
 951
         * Attach the item to the poll hooks and get current event bits.
 952
 953
         * We can safely use the file* here because its usage count has
 954
         * been increased by the caller of this function.
 955
         */
 956
        revents = tfile->f_op->poll(tfile, &epq.pt);
我们注意949行,其实就是
&(epq.pt)->qproc = ep_ptable_queue_proc;
紧接着 tfile->f_op->poll(tfile, &epq.pt)其实就是调用被监控文件 ( epoll里叫"target file")的poll方
法,而这个poll其实就是调用poll_wait(还记得poll_wait吗?每个支持poll的设备驱动程序都要调用
的),最后就是调用ep_ptable_queue_proc。这是比较难解的一个调用关系,因为不是语言级的直接调
ep insert还把struct epitem放到struct file里的f ep links连表里,以方便查找,struct epitem里的
fllink就是担负这个使命的。
[fs/eventpoll.c-->ep ptable queue proc()]
 883 static void ep_ptable_queue_proc(struct file *file, wait_queue_head_t *whead,
 884
                poll_table *pt)
 885 {
 886
        struct epitem *epi = EP ITEM FROM EPQUEUE(pt);
 887
        struct eppoll_entry *pwq;
 888
 889
        if (epi->nwait >= 0 \&\& (pwq = PWQ_MEM_ALLOC())) {
 890
           init_waitqueue_func_entry(&pwq->wait, ep_poll_callback);
 891
           pwq->whead = whead;
 892
           pwq->base = epi;
           add_wait_queue(whead, &pwq->wait);
 893
 894
          list_add_tail(&pwq->llink, &epi->pwqlist);
 895
          epi->nwait++;
 896
        } else {
 897
           /* We have to signal that an error occurred */
 898
           epi->nwait = -1;
 899
```

```
900 }
上面的代码就是ep_insert中要做的最重要的事:创建struct eppoll_entry,设置其唤醒回调函数为
ep poll callback, 然后加入设备等待队列(注意这里的whead就是上一章所说的每个设备驱动都要带的
等待队列)。只有这样,当设备就绪,唤醒等待队列上的等待着时,ep_poll_callback就会被调用。<mark>每次</mark>
调用poll系统调用,操作系统都要把current(当前进程)挂到fd对应的所有设备的等待队列上,可以想
象,fd多到上千的时候,这样"挂"法很费事;而每次调用epoll_wait则没有这么罗嗦,epoll只在epoll ctl
时把current挂一遍(这第一遍是免不了的)并给每个fd一个命令"好了就调回调函数",如果设备有事件
了,通过回调函数,会把fd放入rdllist,而每次调用epoll wait就只是收集rdllist里的fd就可以了
——epoll巧妙的利用回调函数,实现了更高效的事件驱动模型。
现在我们猜也能猜出来ep_poll_callback会干什么了——肯定是把红黑树上的收到event的epitem(代表
每个fd)插入ep->rdllist中,这样,当epoll_wait返回时,rdllist里就都是就绪的fd了!
[fs/eventpoll.c-->ep poll callback()]
 1206 static int ep_poll_callback(wait_queue_t *wait, unsigned mode, int sync, void *key)
 1207 {
 1208
        int pwake = 0;
 1209
        unsigned long flags;
 1210
        struct epitem *epi = EP ITEM FROM WAIT(wait);
 1211
        struct eventpoll *ep = epi->ep;
 1212
 1213
        DNPRINTK(3, (KERN_INFO "[%p] eventpoll: poll_callback(%p) epi=%p
ep=%p\n",
 1214
             current, epi->file, epi, ep));
 1215
        write_lock_irqsave(&ep->lock, flags);
 1216
 1217
 1218
         * If the event mask does not contain any poll(2) event, we consider the
 1219
 1220
         * descriptor to be disabled. This condition is likely the effect of the
 1221
         * EPOLLONESHOT bit that disables the descriptor when an event is received,
 1222
         * until the next EPOLL_CTL_MOD will be issued.
 1223
 1224
        if (!(epi->event.events & ~EP_PRIVATE_BITS))
 1225
          goto is_disabled;
 1226
        /* If this file is already in the ready list we exit soon */
 1227
 1228
        if (EP IS LINKED(&epi->rdllink))
 1229
          goto is_linked;
 1230
 1231
        list add tail(&epi->rdllink, &ep->rdllist);
 1232
 1233 is linked:
 1234
         * Wake up ( if active ) both the eventpoll wait list and the ->poll()
 1235
 1236
         * wait list.
 1237
 1238
        if (waitqueue_active(&ep->wq))
 1239
          wake up(\&ep->wq);
 1240
        if (waitqueue_active(&ep->poll_wait))
 1241
          pwake++;
 1242
 1243 is disabled:
        write_unlock_irgrestore(&ep->lock, flags);
 1244
 1245
```

```
/* We have to call this outside the lock */
1247 if (pwake)
1248 ep_poll_safewake(&psw, &ep->poll_wait);
1249
1250 return 1;
1251 }
```

真正重要的只有1231行的只一句,就是把struct epitem放到struct eventpoll的rdllist中去。现在我们可以画出epoll的核心数据结构图了:



## epoll独有的EPOLLET

EPOLLET是epoll系统调用独有的flag,ET就是Edge Trigger(边缘触发)的意思,具体含义和应用大家可google之。有了EPOLLET,重复的事件就不会总是出来打扰程序的判断,故而常被使用。那EPOLLET的原理是什么呢?

上篇我们讲到epoll把fd都挂上一个回调函数,当fd对应的设备有消息时,就把fd放入rdllist链表,这样epoll\_wait只要检查这个rdllist链表就可以知道哪些fd有事件了。我们看看ep\_poll的最后几行代码:
[fs/eventroll.c->ep\_poll()]

```
[fs/eventpoll.c->ep poll()]
 1524
 1525
          * Try to transfer events to user space. In case we get 0 events and
 1526
          * there's still timeout left over, we go trying again in search of
 1527
 1528
          * more luck.
 1529
 1530
         if (!res && eavail &&
 1531
            !(res = ep events transfer(ep, events, maxevents)) && jtimeout)
 1532
            goto retry;
 1533
 1534
         return res;
 1535 }
把rdllist里的fd拷到用户空间,这个任务是ep events transfer做的:
[fs/eventpoll.c->ep_events_transfer()]
 1439 static int ep_events_transfer(struct eventpoll *ep,
                   struct epoll event user *events, int maxevents)
 1440
 1441 {
 1442
         int eventcnt = 0;
 1443
         struct list head txlist;
 1444
         INIT_LIST_HEAD(&txlist);
 1445
 1446
 1447
 1448
          * We need to lock this because we could be hit by
 1449
          * eventpoll_release_file() and epoll_ctl(EPOLL_CTL_DEL).
 1450
          */
 1451
         down read(&ep->sem);
 1452
 1453
         /* Collect/extract ready items */
 1454
         if (ep_collect_ready_items(ep, &txlist, maxevents) > 0) {
 1455
            /* Build result set in userspace */
 1456
            eventcnt = ep_send_events(ep, &txlist, events);
 1457
 1458
            /* Reinject ready items into the ready list */
 1459
            ep_reinject_items(ep, &txlist);
 1460
 1461
 1462
         up read(&ep->sem);
 1463
 1464
         return eventcnt;
 1465 }
```

代码很少,其中ep\_collect\_ready\_items把rdllist里的fd挪到txlist里(挪完后rdllist就空了),接着ep\_send\_events把txlist里的fd拷给用户空间,然后ep\_reinject\_items把一部分fd从txlist里"返还"给rdllist以便下次还能从rdllist里发现它。

其中ep\_send\_events的实现:

```
[fs/eventpoll.c->ep send events()]
 1337 static int ep_send_events(struct eventpoll *ep, struct list_head *txlist,
 1338
                struct epoll_event __user *events)
 1339 {
 1340
         int eventcnt = 0;
 1341
         unsigned int revents;
 1342
         struct list_head *lnk;
 1343
         struct epitem *epi;
 1344
 1345
 1346
          * We can loop without lock because this is a task private list.
          * The test done during the collection loop will guarantee us that
 1347
          * another task will not try to collect this file. Also, items
 1348
 1349
          * cannot vanish during the loop because we are holding "sem".
          */
 1350
 1351
         list_for_each(lnk, txlist) {
 1352
            epi = list entry(lnk, struct epitem, txlink);
 1353
 1354
 1355
             * Get the ready file event set. We can safely use the file
             * because we are holding the "sem" in read and this will
 1356
 1357
             * guarantee that both the file and the item will not vanish.
 1358
 1359
            revents = epi->ffd.file->f_op->poll(epi->ffd.file, NULL);
 1360
 1361
             * Set the return event set for the current file descriptor.
 1362
             * Note that only the task task was successfully able to link
 1363
             * the item to its "txlist" will write this field.
 1364
 1365
 1366
            epi->revents = revents & epi->event.events;
 1367
            if (epi->revents) {
 1368
 1369
               if ( put user(epi->revents,
 1370
                       &events[eventcnt].events) ||
 1371
                    _put_user(epi->event.data,
                       &events[eventcnt].data))
 1372
 1373
                  return -EFAULT;
               if (epi->event.events & EPOLLONESHOT)
 1374
 1375
                  epi->event.events &= EP_PRIVATE_BITS;
 1376
               eventcnt++;
 1377
            }
 1378
         }
 1379
         return eventcnt;
 1380 }
```

```
这个拷贝实现其实没什么可看的,但是请注意1359行,这个poll很狡猾,它把第二个参数置为NULL来调用。我们先看一下设备驱动通常是怎么实现poll的:
```

```
static unsigned int scull_p_poll(struct file *filp, poll_table *wait)
    struct scull pipe *dev = filp->private data;
    unsigned int mask = 0;
     * The buffer is circular; it is considered full
    * if "wp" is right behind "rp" and empty if the
    * two are equal.
    down(&dev->sem);
    poll_wait(filp, &dev->ing, wait);
    poll_wait(filp, &dev->outq, wait);
    if (dev - p! = dev - wp)
         mask |= POLLIN | POLLRDNORM; /* readable */
    if (spacefree(dev))
         mask |= POLLOUT | POLLWRNORM; /* writable */
    up(&dev->sem);
    return mask;
}
上面这段代码摘自《linux设备驱动程序(第三版)》,绝对经典,设备先要把current(当前进程)挂在
ing和outg两个队列上(这个"挂"操作是wait回调函数指针做的),然后等设备来唤醒,唤醒后就能通过
mask拿到事件掩码了(注意那个mask参数,它就是负责拿事件掩码的)。那如果wait为NULL,
poll wait会做些什么呢?
[include/linux/poll.h->poll wait]
 25 static inline void poll_wait(struct file * filp, wait_queue_head_t * wait_address,
poll_table *p)
 26 {
 27
       if (p && wait address)
         p->qproc(filp, wait_address, p);
 28
 29 }
喏,看见了,如果poll_table为空,什么也不做。我们倒回ep_send_events,那句标红的poll,实际上
就是"我不想休眠,我只想拿到事件掩码"的意思。然后再把拿到的事件掩码拷给用户空间。
ep send events完成后,就轮到ep reinject items了:
[fs/eventpoll.c->ep reinject items]
 1389 static void ep_reinject_items(struct eventpoll *ep, struct list_head *txlist)
 1390 {
        int ricnt = 0, pwake = 0;
 1391
        unsigned long flags;
 1392
 1393
        struct epitem *epi;
 1394
 1395
        write_lock_irqsave(&ep->lock, flags);
 1396
 1397
        while (!list empty(txlist)) {
           epi = list_entry(txlist->next, struct epitem, txlink);
 1398
 1399
```

```
1400
           /* Unlink the current item from the transfer list */
1401
           EP_LIST_DEL(&epi->txlink);
1402
1403
           * If the item is no more linked to the interest set, we don't
1404
1405
           * have to push it inside the ready list because the following
           * ep release epitem() is going to drop it. Also, if the current
1406
1407
           * item is set to have an Edge Triggered behaviour, we don't have
1408
           * to push it back either.
1409
           */
1410
           if (EP_RB_LINKED(&epi->rbn) && !(epi->event.events & EPOLLET) &&
             (epi->revents & epi->event.events) && !EP IS LINKED(&epi->rdllink)) {
1411
             list add tail(&epi->rdllink, &ep->rdllist);
1412
1413
             ricnt++;
1414
1415
        }
1416
        if (ricnt) {
1417
1418
           * Wake up ( if active ) both the eventpoll wait list and the ->poll()
1419
           * wait list.
1420
1421
1422
           if (waitqueue active(&ep->wq))
             wake up(&ep->wg);
1423
1424
           if (waitqueue active(&ep->poll wait))
1425
             pwake++;
        }
1426
1427
1428
        write unlock irgrestore(&ep->lock, flags);
1429
1430
        /* We have to call this outside the lock */
1431
        if (pwake)
1432
           ep_poll_safewake(&psw, &ep->poll_wait);
1433 }
```

ep\_reinject\_items把txlist里的一部分fd又放回rdllist,那么,是把哪一部分fd放回去呢?看上面1410行的那个判断——是哪些"没有标上EPOLLET"(标红代码)且"事件被关注"(标蓝代码)的fd被重新放回了rdllist。那么下次epoll wait当然会又把rdllist里的fd拿来拷给用户了。

举个例子。假设一个socket,只是connect,还没有收发数据,那么它的poll事件掩码总是有POLLOUT的(参见上面的驱动示例),每次调用epoll\_wait总是返回POLLOUT事件(比较烦),因为它的fd就总是被放回rdllist;假如此时有人往这个socket里写了一大堆数据,造成socket塞住(不可写了),那么1411行里标蓝色的判断就不成立了(没有POLLOUT了),fd不会放回rdllist,epoll\_wait将不会再返回用户POLLOUT事件。现在我们给这个socket加上EPOLLET,然后connect,没有收发数据,此时,1410行标红的判断又不成立了,所以epoll\_wait只会返回一次POLLOUT通知给用户(因为此fd不会再回到rdllist了),接下来的epoll wait都不会有任何事件通知了。