Kernel Time System

--wxc200

看完 CFS(complete fair scheduler)后,一直想研究下 scheduler 与 kernel time之间的关系。内核的时间系统,与 调度器是紧密联系的。同时,它也是非常有意思的。我很乐意把读代码与思考过程中的心得写下来,与大家分享。

在开始前, 我先向大家推荐土狗兄的一篇帖子:

研究下 hrtimer 及内核 clock/timer 子系统变化

(http://www.linuxforum.net/forum/gshowflat.php?

<u>Cat=&Board=linuxK&Number=664730&page=0&view=collapsed&sb=5&o=all&fpart</u>=) 他在文中介绍了 kernel hrtimer机制,写得很不错。他在文末的一些资料链接,希望大家也看看吧。

代码基于 2.6.29-rc8, 一些调试 的信息是在 borqs and roid (PXA chip) 平台上做的, kernel version: 2.6.25.

我打算从系统初始化时间系统建立开始分析,后面时间系统建立了,会分析些运行机制。

请先留意这几个与 time 相关的宏:

CONFIG_TICK_ONESHOT=y
CONFIG_NO_HZ=y
CONFIG_HIGH_RES_TIMERS=y
CONFIG_GENERIC_CLOCKEVENTS_BUILD=y

"

按照 ingo 说的 (http://kerneltrap.org/node/6750) :

"The tickless kernel feature (CONFIG_NO_HZ) enables 'on-demand' timer

interrupts: if there is no timer to be expired for say 1.5 seconds when

the system goes idle, then the system will stay totally idle for 1.5

seconds. This should bring cooler CPUs and power savings: on our (x86)

testboxes we have measured the effective IRQ rate to go from HZ to 1-2

timer interrupts per second.

省电, cool~ borqs 的 phone 就采用了 NO_HZ mode。旧在 tick mechasim kenel system,每秒中会触发 HZ 个时间中断,用来维持系统的正常运行。在 NOHZ 模式中,系统会 goes idle,这时不会有时间中断了。Kernle will call tick_do_update_jiffies64() to update Jiffies and wall-time when recover from idle,代码是:

```
do_timer(++ticks)
```

这个地方 ticks 值分根据 idle 的时间变化,不像以前,在 tick 中断里把 jiffies 加 1.大家可以搜一下 do timer()的调用,大多数参数是 1.

先被一段许久前写的 hrtimer 分析:

先看几个概念:

- 1) 高精度时间(High Resolution Time),这是 Ingo Monar 新实现的时间机制,它将时间的精度由原先的 hz,提高到 ns 级 (hardware timer chip support).
- 2) tick 中断,系统时间更新调度的周期。在中断处理函数里完成跟时间有关的操作。 代码分析:

看几个结构体:

clocksource:硬件时钟,提供读取 free-running 的 counter register。这儿一定要注意,读出来的 counter 寄存器的数值,是 cycle_t 类型的,由外部时钟频率决定。它与 ns 中间有换算。

clock_event_device:对时钟事件描述的设备。有几个回调函数比较重要, set_next_event(设置下次中断事件), event_handler(事件回调函数,把中断事件传给上层处理), broad_cast(分发事件).

另外其它的 field, 感兴趣的朋友可以自己去查看。"

从系统初始化建立时间系统来说。

```
1.
Init/main.c 里 start_kernel()与时间有关的第一个函数,应该是
tick_init(),it " initialize the tick control",its code:
void __init tick_init(void)
{
    clockevents_register_notifier(&tick_notifier);
}
```

很简单,它会为 clockevents framework register notifier,关于 notifier 机制,请参考 Linux

Notification(http://blog.chinaunix.net/u3/92077/showart_1835817

.html)

tick_notifier 这个 notifier_block 会在后面注册 clock event 时回调,最终会调到 tick_notify,根据不同的 reson 参数,执行不同的处理。在第一次注册时,会传"CLOCK_EVT_NOTIFY_ADD"参数,继而调用 tick_check_new_device(dev)建立最终的 clock_event_device.

这个 notifier block 调用 clockevents_register_notifier(struct notifier_block *nb)注册到了 clockevents_chain 链表上。在 kernel/time/clockevents.c中,这个函数下面就是 clockevents_do_notify(),used for "Notify about a clock event change."。

之前在读这部分代码时,误进入 notifier 层去了,非常深,看着晕啊~ 在这儿只需要明白,后面的 clockevent 注册时,会回调这 clock_events_chain 上的 notifier call 就成了。

2.接下来, kernel 会调用 setup_arch(&command_line)做一些根具体的 machine 相关的指针初始化工作。

以 arch/arm/kernel/setup.c 为例,它会做许多有意思的事情,我们在这儿不关心它 setup_machine or 对 command line 参数的处理,只需要看下面这一行: system_timer = mdesc->timer; system_tiemr 是 kernel timer structure,arch/arm/include/mach/time.h has detail about it.我们只关心它在 init 指针的调用,请先看它对 init 的说明: "init

- * Initialise the kernels jiffy timer source, claim interrupt
 * using setup_irq. This is called early on during
 initialisation
- while interrupts are still disabled on the local CPU."

这儿会读不同 machine 的一些参数,在 struct machine_desc 结构体中,保存着所有信息,诸如中断,machine 的 init 指针,当然还有 这个 system_timer.

下面是一个定义 machine 相关信息的宏:

关于 timer 的初始化工作会在后面的 time init()函数里去做. 3.init timers() 这个函数简单些,调用 init timers cpu() 它会初始化旧的轮子数组。关于旧的时 间机制,请参考 ulk 相关部分。 同时,打开了softirg: open softirg(TIMER SOFTIRQ, run timer softirg); 关于 run timer softirg 这个函数: This function runs timers and the timer-tg in bottom half context. 后面在 tick 中断处理函数会打开并调用它。这部分需要了解 softirq 的知识,ulk 上也有。 4 hrtimers init() 调用 init hrtimers cpu()做些初始化工作: 1) get per-cpu variable:hrtimer_cpu_base 2)initialize cpu-base's clock hrtimer clock base array clock base[HRTIMER MAX CLOCK BASES] 3)hrtimer init hres() initialize related parts of cpu-base 如果打开了 HIGH-RESOLUTION, 会打开 HRTIMER 相应的 softing: open softirg(HRTIMER SOFTIRQ, run hrtimer softirg); 执行函数最终会调用 hrtimer peek ahead timers 它会"run soft-expired timers now". 这部分只是初始化一些数据结构,比较简单。 5 timekeeping init() Initializes the clocksource and common timekeeping values. 这个也简单,获取相应的 clock source,读取硬件时钟的 cycle,给 xtime 及 wall-to-monotic 初始化,这些变量在后面是经常遇到的。 6 time init() 最终会调到初始化这个 system tiemr, 在 mach-pxa 平台下,这个初始化的函数是: pxa timer init(){ setup irq(IRQ OST0, &pxa ost0 irq);

clocksource register(&cksrc pxa oscr0);

clockevents register device(&ckevt pxa osmr0);

```
这个函数做的具体事情,是跟不同的平台 machine 相关的,大家可以结合自己的平台
看。也可以 x86 在这部分的工作。
我们分析这个函数中做的三件事情:
  1) 建立时间中断。可以参考 include/linux/interrupt.h 看中断的相关信息。
    这儿为硬件时钟设定了中断的信息,当产生中断时,会跳到 irgaction-
    >handler,这个 handler 很好玩,它除了做一些硬件时钟的中断处理外,最重
    要的是如下代码:
pxa ost0 interrupt(int irg, void *dev id)
    struct clock event device *c = dev id;
    c->event handler(c);
}
dev id 是 clock event device(clock event device descriptor),它有
两 个很重要的函数指针:
int
            (*set next event)(unsigned long evt,
                           struct clock event device *);
    void
                 (*event handler)(struct clock event device
*);
一个是设置下一次时钟事件,一个是对当前的时钟事件中断做处理。
在 machine 相关的配置中,会对 set next event 指针预先设置,它一般是写硬件
timer寄存器设置下一个中断。而 event handler, 刚会根据系统采用的时间配置信
息,在后面注册的过程中,最终建立。按照我目前的调试信息,它与 CONFIG_NO_HZ
和 CONFIG HIGH RES TIMERS 有关. 最终是这个样子的:
1) CONFIG NO_HZ=y CONFIG_HIGH_RES_TIMERS=n :
event handler=tick nohz handler → The nohz low res interrupt
handler
2) CONFIG NO HZ=y/n CONFIG HIGH RES TIMERS=y :
event handler=hrtimer interrupt -->High resolution timer
interrupt
1) CONFIG NO HZ=n CONFIG HIGH RES TIMERS=n :
event handler=tick handle periodic() → Event handler for
periodic ticks
关于这部分调试的详细信息,大家可以参照这个帖子的第二楼:
(<a href="http://linux.chinaunix.net/bbs/thread-1098007-1-2">http://linux.chinaunix.net/bbs/thread-1098007-1-2</a>.html)
```

. . .

2) 第二件事。注册 clock_source。clock_source 结构体有详细关于一个硬件时钟的参数配置,hardware abstraction for a free running counter.

这个注册过程会根据不同 clock 的精度入列,并 call select_clocksource()选择合适的 clock source.由于只有一个硬件 timer,这部分不过多分析了。

3) 第三件事,也是最重要的,就是 register a clock event device.clockevents_register_device()会先把当前的 clock_event_device 挂 在 clockevent_devices 链表上,然后调用 clockevents_do_notify(CLOCK_EVT_NOTIFY_ADD, dev); 去回调之前注册的 notifier.

这样,就会跳到tick_check_new_device(struct clock_event_device *newdev),"Check, if the new registered device should be used."

7.这儿有个 cpu 变量 tick_device,它有两个 fields,一个指向 clock_event_device的针,个 tick_device_mode(PERIODIC & ONESHOT), 即周期性的与单次触发。这个函数会对新的 tick_event_device进行分析,是否替代当前的 event_device,whether local device, then compare the rating of new¤t device, select the bigger rating one.then new event device has a chance to replace the curr device.If curr device is broadcast one, just shut it down, donot give it back to clockevents layer again.Now, it's time to setup tick device:

tick_setup_device(td, newdev, cpu, cpumask_of(cpu));
it's clear,after the checking new event device routine,we need
setup the device now.

这个函数其实就是根据 event_device 的不同属性及系统配置,设置相应的 event handler 指针。会判断是否第一次 setup device,系统刚初始化的时候,执行的是旧的 periodic handler 机制。由于是第一次注册 clock-event-device,所以会调用:

传进来的参数 broadcast=0,所以,系统刚启动时,hanlder指针即tick_handle_periodic.

来了时钟中断,会跳到它的执行函数里。下面要做的事情,就是驱动系统跑起来:

- 1) set hardware clock timer by clockevents_program_event()
- 2) go to clock event handler when interrupt comes

再返回到 tick_check_new_device,如果 new event device register as broadcast device,it will fall into out bc:

那么,这个 handler 做什么事呢? 分发事件到相应的 device,即设置相应 clock event device的 next event.如果这儿是周期模式的,就没必要设置了。" Setup the next period for devices, which do not have periodic mode."

这样,tick_check_new_device的任务就完成了。剩下的事情很简单,等下一个 HZ 中断到了,跳转到 tick_periodic_handle()这个 event handler 里做事情。start_kernel 关于时间部分的初始化工作 ,这些就够了。在下一个中断到来时,会做什么事情呢?

详细分析下不同的 event handler 处理的事情吧。

```
    旧的周期性时间中断,在初始化的时候仍然使用
/*
    * Event handler for periodic ticks
    */
void tick_handle_periodic(struct clock_event_device *dev)
{
    int cpu = smp_processor_id();
    ktime_t next;
```

```
tick periodic(cpu); //做些每个tick必做的事情,比如更新process
运行时间
    if (dev->mode != CLOCK EVT MODE ONESHOT)
        return;
    /*
     * Setup the next period for devices, which do not have
     * periodic mode:
    next = ktime add(dev->next event, tick period); 下一个tick
中断时间
    for (;;) {
        if (!clockevents program event(dev, next,
ktime get()))
            return:
        tick periodic(cpu);
        next = ktime add(next, tick period);
       //这个循环尝试写硬件时钟寄存器为下一个 tick-period
    }
}
这种旧的 tick 中断机制比较简单,相当于硬件时钟产生周期中断,在中断处理函数里
调用 tick periodic()去做与进程更新相关的事情。
这儿最有意思的,要属 update process times() 中调用的
run local timers()这个函数了。
2. 该函数代码
void run local timers(void)
{
    hrtimer run queues();//运行过期的 hrtimer
    raise softirg(TIMER SOFTIRQ);
    softlockup tick();
}
这儿一定注意,现在采用的仍然是旧的时间中断机制,那么此时的 hrtimer 怎么运行
呢?
看这个函数:
void hrtimer run queues(void)
{
    struct rb node *node;
    struct hrtimer cpu base *cpu base =
& get cpu var(hrtimer bases);
    struct hrtimer clock base *base;
```

```
int index, gettime = 1;
    if (hrtimer hres active()) //如果高精时间机制 active,就返回。在
hrtimer init()时这个值是 0
        return;
//对每个 cpu base 上所有的 hrtimer clock base 检查已经过期的 hrtimer
    for (index = 0; index < HRTIMER MAX CLOCK BASES; index++) {</pre>
        base = &cpu base->clock base[index];
        if (!base->first)
             continue;
        if (gettime) {
             hrtimer get softirg time(cpu base);//获取当前的时间
             gettime = 0;
        }
        spin lock(&cpu base->lock);
        while ((node = base->first)) {
             struct hrtimer *timer;
             timer = rb entry(node, struct hrtimer, node);
             if (base->softirg time.tv64 <=</pre>
                     hrtimer get expires tv64(timer))//与
hrtimer的过期时间比较,如果比当前时间大,刚没有过期,退出。。。
                 break;
             run hrtimer(timer);//运行过期的hrtimer。这个我们后
面再分析。
        spin unlock(&cpu base->lock);
    }
}
3.这儿会把前面注册的软中断打开 raise softirg(TIMER SOFTIRQ)
我们看下这个软中断做的事情:
* This function runs timers and the timer-tq in bottom half
context.
*/
static void run timer softirg(struct softirg action *h)
```

```
{
    struct tvec base *base = get cpu var(tvec bases);
    hrtimer run pending();//有机会转到 高精度或者 no-hz 时间机制
    if (time after eq(jiffies, base->timer jiffies))
          run timers(base);根据 jiffies 运行过期的普通 timer
}
在软中断里尝试转到之前配置的时间模式(高精或 no-hz),结束目前采用的周期性中
断机制。并且运行过期的普通 timers。关于 run timers(), 比较简单, 可以参照
ulk 分析。
4 看看如何转到 hrtimer或 no-hz mode
void hrtimer run pending(void)
{
    if (hrtimer hres active()) //已经采用高精模式就退出
        return:
    /*
     * This _is_ ugly: We have to check in the softirq context,
     * whether we can switch to highres and / or nohz mode. The
     * clocksource switch happens in the timer interrupt with
     * xtime lock held. Notification from there only sets the
     * check bit in the tick oneshot code, otherwise we might
     * deadlock vs. xtime lock.
    if (tick check oneshot change(!hrtimer is hres enabled()))
        hrtimer switch to hres();
//上面两行代码都很重要
我们分两种情况来讨论吧,一种是 no - hz ,即
CONFIG NO HZ=Y, CONFIG HIGH RESOLUTION TIMER=N, 这时候
hrtimer is hres enabled() = 0,最终执
行:tick check oneshot change(1),
它会调 tick nohz switch to nohz()转到 nohz 模式。
代码如下:
/**
* tick nohz switch to nohz - switch to nohz mode
static void tick nohz switch to nohz(void)
{
```

```
struct tick sched *ts = & get cpu var(tick cpu sched); //
每个 cpu 的 tick simulation scheduler,包含一个高精定时器,用来模拟旧的
HZ 机制
    ktime t next;
    if (!tick nohz enabled)
        return:
    local irq disable();
    if (tick switch to oneshot(tick nohz handler)) { //尝试改变
event handler为tick nohz handler.
        local irq enable();
        return;
    }
    ts->nohz mode = NOHZ MODE LOWRES;
    /*
     * Recycle the hrtimer in ts, so we can share the
     * hrtimer forward with the highres code.
     */
    hrtimer init(&ts->sched timer, CLOCK MONOTONIC,
HRTIMER MODE ABS);//初始化调度定时器,放在monotonic base里
    /* Get the next period */
    next = tick init jiffy update();//设定调度定时器在下一个tick
period 后过期。。。它一定是周期变化的,用来替代旧的 HZ.
    for (;;) {
        hrtimer set expires(&ts->sched timer, next);
        if (!tick program event(next, 0)) //非强制设置硬件时钟下一
个中断的时间点,有可能失败
            break:
        next = ktime add(next, tick period);
    local irg enable();
    printk(KERN INFO "Switched to NOHz mode on CPU #%d\n",
           smp processor id());
}
按照代码中的注释,这个函数比较好理解,两句话:
1) 更改 clock event interrupt handler
2) 初始化调度定时器,并设定在下一个 tick period 过期,触发中断
```

```
这个函数执行完后,过一个 tick period 就会硬件时钟触发中断,并跳到新的
handler 里处理。
5. 回到 hrtimer run pending(), 当转换成 no-hz 后,
if (tick check oneshot change(!hrtimer is hres enabled()))
        hrtimer switch to hres();
if 条件不成立,将不再有机会转化到 hrtimer 中断模式了。如果打开了
HIGH RESOLUTIONS 的模式,在
tick check oneshot change(int allow nohz)中参数为0,将执行
if (!allow nohz)
        return 1;
后返回 1. 那么就会执行
hrtimer switch to hres();
我们分析完 no-hz 模式中断后,再从这个点继续往下分析,看看如何转到高精度时间
模式。
到这儿,旧的 hz tick 中断机制就要结束了,在下一个 tick 中断到来时,中断处理
函数由 tick handle periodic 转变到 tick no-hz handler。
6. nohz 中断处理函数
* The nohz low res interrupt handler
static void tick nohz handler(struct clock event device *dev)
    struct tick_sched *ts = &__get_cpu_var(tick_cpu_sched);
    struct pt regs *regs = get irg regs();
    int cpu = smp processor id();//current cpu id
    ktime t now = ktime_get();//get the time now
    dev->next event.tv64 = KTIME MAX;
     * Check if the do timer duty was dropped. We don't care
about
     * concurrency: This happens only when the cpu in charge
went
     * into a long sleep. If two cpus happen to assign themself
to
     * this duty, then the jiffies update is still serialized
by
     * xtime lock.
     */
```

```
if (unlikely(tick do timer cpu == TICK DO TIMER NONE))
        tick do timer cpu = cpu;
    /* Check, if the jiffies need an update */
    if (tick do timer cpu == cpu)
        tick do update jiffies64(now);
     * When we are idle and the tick is stopped, we have to
touch
     * the watchdog as we might not schedule for a really long
     * time. This happens on complete idle SMP systems while
     * waiting on the login prompt. We also increment the
"start
     * of idle" jiffy stamp so the idle accounting adjustment
we
     * do when we go busy again does not account too much
ticks.
     */
    if (ts->tick stopped) {
        touch softlockup watchdog();
        ts->idle jiffies++;
    }
    update process times(user mode(regs));//做每个tick中断要做的
事情
    profile tick(CPU PROFILING);
    while (tick nohz reprogram(ts, now)) { 设置下一个时间中断
        now = ktime get();
        tick do update jiffies64(now);
    }
}
这个函数并非是周期性执行的,有可能 cpu 已经 idle 了一段时间,所以这时候要及时
对 jiffies 进行补偿:
tick_do_update jiffies64(now);
在看这个函数的时候,还有一个很重要的变量:last jiffies update,它保留着
上一次更新 jiffies 时的时间点,这样我们可以计算出 cpu idle 的时间了,继而算
出这段时间的 jiffies 丢失值,进而补偿。
```

这个地方还需要看一下,什么情况下进 idle,让 jiffies 不再更新,什么时候退出,进而补偿等等。Borqs android pxa 平台有个 sleep 机制,在睡眠时只更新 wall time,睡醒时不更新 jiffies,我在调试过程中发现这和 no-hz 机制的 idle 后不报

tick 中断是有区别的。查了些资料,好像只有 x86 支持开头说的比较 cool 的 nohz 优势,也发现 stop_nohz_handler 确实在 x86 平台下才被调用。这个地方我不确定。

下面比较下在 nohz 中断处理函数里面对下一次时间中断设置与刚从 tick_handle_periodic 转换过来时设置硬件时钟的不同。

下面这个很明显,把ts->sched_timer的过期设置在下一个tick_period,并尝试修改硬件时钟。而上面的则调用tick_nohz_reprogram(ts, now)去设置下一个时钟中断。这儿有个非常有意思的地方,在tick_nohz_reprogram中,对ts->sched_timer过期时间的设置,是能过hrtimer_forward()来实现的,即在当前过期时间的基础上,再延长一个tick_period,而非直接hrtimer_set_expires,这说明如果想进idle时,只需要重新修改ts->sched_timer的下一个过期时间即可。

关于这部分信息,可以再分析下 tick_nohz_stop_sched_tick()这个函数,它会做这部分事情。在退出中断时,有可能调用它。详细信息在 irq_exit()里。

在 nohz 模式下,这个调度定时器,它的功能并不是特别大,只是借它一用,在设置下一个中断时,可以适当地延长一些。这和旧的时间 tick 机制差别不大,并没有提高定时器的精度,因为过期的定时器的执行,仍然是在 tick 中断里依据 jiffies 处理的。下面将要分析的高精度时间机制,就把这种情况打破了。。。

到现在为止 tick_nohz_handler 的处理就介绍完了。下面看一下如何转到 high resolution timer,并且 high resolution timer works mechasim.

HRTIMER

```
在了解高精度时间机制前,请先参考这篇文章
(http://lwn.net/Articles/162773/) 及内核文档目录里关于 hrtimer 的介
绍。
接着之前在软中断里由旧的时间中断机制转到新的(nohz或hrtimer)时间中断处理
函数,
    if (tick check oneshot change(!hrtimer is hres enabled()))
        hrtimer switch to hres();
在打开 hrtimer 后, if 条件成立, 执行
hrtimer switch to hres().
关于这个函数,有了前2种 handler 的建立认识,它也不难了。详细看下代码:
/*
* Switch to high resolution mode
static int hrtimer switch to hres(void)
{
    int cpu = smp processor id();
    struct hrtimer cpu base *base = &per cpu(hrtimer bases,
cpu);
    unsigned long flags;
    if (base->hres active)
        return 1:
    local irg save(flags);
    if (tick init highres()) {//转到高精时间模式
        local irg restore(flags);
        printk(KERN WARNING "Could not switch to high
resolution "
                    "mode on CPU %d\n", cpu);
        return 0;
    base->hres active = 1;
    base->clock base[CLOCK REALTIME].resolution =
```

```
KTIME HIGH RES;
    base->clock base[CLOCK MONOTONIC].resolution =
KTIME HIGH RES;
    tick setup sched timer();//上面介绍过的调度定时器,保持原有的
tick 架构不变。。。
    /* "Retrigger" the interrupt to get things going */
    retrigger next event(NULL); //触发下一次中断
    local irg restore(flags);
    printk(KERN DEBUG "Switched to high resolution mode on CPU
%d\n",
          smp processor id());
    return 1;
}
下面将分别介绍五部分:转到高精时间模式;建立调度定时器;触发下次中断;高精中
断处理函数;调度定时器执行函数.
1 转到高精时间模式
int tick init highres(void)
{
    return tick switch to oneshot(hrtimer interrupt);
将 hrtimer interrupt 作为参数传入,
int tick switch to oneshot(void (*handler)(struct
clock event device *))将把当前的时间处理机制转化到高精模式。
这个函数细节不再分析了,它跟前面转到 nohz handler 一样。这儿只需牢记一点
儿,下一个时钟中断来的时候,就跑到 hrtimer interrupt 里去执行了。
  2. 建立调度定时器
    在上面的代码中,会设置 hrtimer cpu base 里两个 hrtimer 数组为高精模
    式,然后tick setup sched timer()建立hz机制。
Code:
* tick setup sched timer - setup the tick emulation timer
void tick setup sched timer(void)
```

{

```
struct tick sched *ts = & get cpu var(tick cpu sched);
    ktime t now = ktime get();
    u64 offset:
    /*
     * Emulate tick processing via per-CPU hrtimers:
          这儿初始化与之前在 nohz 是一样的。
    hrtimer init(&ts->sched timer, CLOCK MONOTONIC,
HRTIMER MODE ABS);
    ts->sched timer.function = tick sched timer;
//执行函数
    /* Get the next period (per cpu) */
    hrtimer set expires(&ts->sched timer,
tick init jiffy update());
    offset = ktime to ns(tick period) >> 1;
    do div(offset, num possible cpus());
    offset *= smp processor id();
    hrtimer add expires ns(&ts->sched timer, offset);
    for (;;) {
         hrtimer forward(&ts->sched timer, now, tick period);
         hrtimer start expires(&ts->sched timer,
HRTIMER MODE ABS); //让调度定时器跑起来
         /* Check, if the timer was already in the past */
         if (hrtimer active(&ts->sched timer))
             break:
         now = ktime get();
    }
#ifdef CONFIG NO HZ
    if (tick nohz enabled)
         ts->nohz mode = NOHZ MODE HIGHRES;
#endif
```

之前在未打开 hrtimer 模式时,这个调度定时器是没有执行函数的,因为它也压根没有 start 过,这儿给它设置执行 function,并在下面让它 start,加入到 hrtimer red black 树里,等它过期时取出来执行。这个执行函数,就是做一些 scheduler_tick()之类的中断里做的事情。那么,为什么之前没有执行函数,现在 有了呢?

这儿做这样的一个比喻。在没有 hrtimer 之前,一个定时器的精度,最大就是 hz,按照 jiffies 来保证系统时间的更新。这样,如果要提高定时器的精度 ,只能提高 HZ

的数值,但是这个代价太大了,搞得系统会很频繁地进行调度。Borqs android kernel 的 hz 值是 128,这样每个 jiffies 的值大约是 7~8ms,那么执行进程 sleep 或者 delay 的精度就可想而知了。而硬件定时器提供 32.768khz,精度远超过 jiffies.

hrtimer的时间精度,支持到最高 ns,只要硬件支持, ns 的 sleep 也是可以的。这之间的跨度是非常大的,对时间精度要求高的系统,将会很受用哦~

现在应该有这样的一种印象了,采用高精度时间的内核,支持高达 ns 级别的定时器,假如此时的 HZ=128,硬件时钟频率是 32.768khz,那么系统每隔 7~8 毫秒就会支持一次这个 sched_timer 定时器,用来做每个 tick 中断做的事情,比如更新进程 运行时间,完成一些进程的调度等等。而如果你同时设置了放多定时器,精度远比jiffies 高,那么系统照样准确地执行。所有的高精度定时器都是在红黑树中排列的,调度定时器只是其中一个而已。它只是周期性地执行,执行,并不对其它比它精度高或低的普通定时器产生 影响。 大家看我之前测试不同时间模式的调试信息会发现在monotoic hrtimer clock base数组里,是这样的信息:

```
clock 1:
```

.index: 1

.resolution: 1 nsecs
.get_time: ktime_get
.offset: 0 nsecs

```
active timers:
#0: <c4859e78>, tick sched timer, S:01
# expires at 516039062500 nsecs [in 4547120 nsecs]
#1: <c4859e78>, hrtimer wakeup, S:01
# expires at 516047668457 nsecs [in 13153077 nsecs]
#2: <c4859e78>, hrtimer wakeup, S:01
# expires at 516077905273 nsecs [in 43389893 nsecs]
#3: <c4859e78>, hrtimer wakeup, S:01
# expires at 516704315185 nsecs [in 669799805 nsecs]
#4: <c4859e78>, hrtimer wakeup, S:01
# expires at 517013671875 nsecs [in 979156495 nsecs]
#5: <c4859e78>, hrtimer wakeup, S:01
# expires at 517016418457 nsecs [in 981903077 nsecs]
#6: <c4859e78>, hrtimer wakeup, S:01
# expires at 518217690429 nsecs [in 2183175049 nsecs]
#7: <c4859e78>, hrtimer wakeup, S:01
# expires at 518306128906 nsecs [in 2271613526 nsecs]
#8: <c4859e78>, hrtimer wakeup, S:01
# expires at 522464243896 nsecs [in 6429728516 nsecs]
#9: <c4859e78>, hrtimer wakeup, S:01
# expires at 523713317871 nsecs [in 7678802491 nsecs]
#10: <c4859e78>, it real fn, S:01
```

```
# expires at 532023681640 nsecs [in 15989166260 nsecs]
#11: <c4859e78>, hrtimer wakeup, S:01
# expires at 572952708984 nsecs [in 56918193604 nsecs]
#12: <c4859e78>, hrtimer wakeup, S:01
# expires at 573862792968 nsecs [in 57828277588 nsecs]
#13: <c4859e78>, it real fn, S:01
# expires at 616407379150 nsecs [in 100372863770 nsecs]
#14: <c4859e78>, hrtimer wakeup, S:01
# expires at 1800000745605 nsecs [in 1283966230225 nsecs]
#15: <c4859e78>, hrtimer wakeup, S:01
# expires at 10381001688964 nsecs [in 9864967173584 nsecs]
#16: <c4859e78>, hrtimer wakeup, S:01
# expires at 16777227615020751 nsecs [in 16776711580505371
nsecsl
  .expires next : 516039062500 nsecs
  .hres active
                 : 1
                 : 31890
  .nr events
  .nohz_mode
                 : 2
               : 516007812500 nsecs
  .idle tick
  .tick_stopped : 0
  .idle jiffies : 27649
  .idle_calls : 60167
.idle_sleeps : 34351
  .idle entrytime : 516009765625 nsecs
  .idle waketime : 516015594482 nsecs
  .idle exittime : 516015686035 nsecs
  .idle sleeptime : 438415315475 nsecs
  .last_jiffies : 27649
  .next_jiffies : 27650
  .idle expires : 516015625000 nsecs
iiffies: 27652
3 触发下次中断
retrigger_next_event()将会触发下一次硬件时钟中断,会跳到
hrtimer interrupt()处理函数里执行。修改硬件时钟的函数是:
* Reprogram the event source with checking both gueues for the
* next event
* Called with interrupts disabled and base->lock held
static void hrtimer force reprogram(struct hrtimer cpu base
*cpu base)
{
```

```
int i;
    struct hrtimer clock base *base = cpu base->clock base;
    ktime t expires;
    cpu base->expires next.tv64 = KTIME MAX;
    for (i = 0; i < HRTIMER MAX CLOCK BASES; i++, base++) {</pre>
         struct hrtimer *timer;
         if (!base->first)
              continue:
         timer = rb entry(base->first, struct hrtimer, node);
         expires = \overline{k}time sub(hrtimer get expires(timer), base-
>offset);
          * clock was set() has changed base->offset so the
          * result might be negative. Fix it up to prevent a
          * false positive in clockevents program event()
          */
         if (expires.tv64 < 0)
              expires.tv64 = 0;
         if (expires.tv64 < cpu base->expires next.tv64)
              cpu base->expires next = expires;
    }
    if (cpu base->expires next.tv64 != KTIME MAX)
         tick program event(cpu base->expires next, 1);
}
```

这个函数比较 cpu_base 与红黑树中第一个要过期的 timer 的 expires 值,选择比较近的设置到硬件时钟。

这样,最多在一个 tick_period 时间内,将会触发下一次硬件时钟中断,那么新的硬件中断处理函数将会做什么事情呢? 它会根据不同的 hrtimer 的发生,选择性的执行,并把最近的要过期的下一个 hrtimer 设置到硬件时钟。这样,高精度时间处理就正常运转起来了。

<u>高精中断处理函数</u>

```
4.5./*6. * High resolution timer interrupt
```

```
7. * Called with interrupts disabled
8. */
9. void hrtimer interrupt(struct clock event device *dev)
10.{
       struct hrtimer cpu base *cpu base =
11.
  & get cpu var(hrtimer bases);
12.
       struct hrtimer clock base *base;
13.
       ktime t expires next, now;
14.
       int nr retries = 0;
15.
       int i;
16.
17.
      BUG ON(!cpu base->hres active);
18.
       cpu base->nr events++;
19.
       dev->next event.tv64 = KTIME MAX;
20.
21. retry:
22.
       /* 5 retries is enough to notice a hang */
      if (!(++nr retries % 5))
23.
           hrtimer interrupt hanging(dev,
24.
  ktime sub(ktime get(), now));
25.
      now = ktime get();
26.
27.
28.
      expires next.tv64 = KTIME MAX;
29.
30.
       base = cpu base->clock base;
31. //处理当前 cpu-base 里 real+monotonic 两个 hrtimer 红黑树里所有的
  过期 hrtimer
       for (i = 0; i < HRTIMER MAX CLOCK BASES; i++) {</pre>
32.
33.
           ktime t basenow;
34.
           struct rb node *node;
35.
36.
           spin lock(&cpu base->lock);
37.
38.
           basenow = ktime add(now, base->offset);
39.
           while ((node = base->first)) { //循环在此红黑树中所有
40.
  的过期定时器
41.
                struct hrtimer *timer;
42.
                timer = rb entry(node, struct hrtimer, node);
43.
44.
                /*
45.
                 * The immediate goal for using the
46.
```

```
softexpires is
47.
                  * minimizing wakeups, not running timers at
  the
48.
                 * earliest interrupt after their soft
  expiration.
                 * This allows us to avoid using a Priority
49.
  Search
50.
                 * Tree, which can answer a stabbing querry
  for
51.
                 * overlapping intervals and instead use the
  simple
52.
                 * BST we already have.
                 * We don't add extra wakeups by delaying
53.
  timers that
                 * are right-of a not yet expired timer,
54.
  because that
                 * timer will have to trigger a wakeup
55.
  anyway.
56.
                 */
57.
58.
                if (basenow.tv64 <
  hrtimer get softexpires tv64(timer)) {
59.
                     ktime t expires;
60.
61.
                     expires =
  ktime_sub(hrtimer_get_expires(timer),
62.
                                   base->offset):
63.
                     if (expires.tv64 < expires next.tv64)
64.
                          expires next = expires;
65.
                     break:
66.
67.
                  run hrtimer(timer); //运行过期的定时器
68.
69.
           spin unlock(&cpu base->lock);
70.
71.
            base++;
72.
       }
73.
74.
       cpu base->expires next = expires next;
75.
76.
       /* Reprogramming necessary ? */
77.
       if (expires next.tv64 != KTIME MAX) {
           if (tick program event(expires next,
78.
```

```
force clock reprogram)) //编写硬件时钟,设置最近的过期的
   hrtimer
  79.
               goto retry;
 80. //2.6.25 在此处有如下代码:
       /* Raise softing ? */
  81.
  82.
        if (raise)
  83.
            raise softirg(HRTIMER SOFTIRO);
  84.
  85.}
 86.最新的代码里此中断处理函数已经有所变动。2.6.25 中在真正要执行一个过期
   的 timer 前,会有如下 判断代码:
 87./* Move softirg callbacks to the pending list */
                if (timer->cb mode == HRTIMER CB SOFTIRQ) {
 88.
                    remove hrtimer(timer, base,
 89.
                            HRTIMER STATE PENDING, 0);
  90.
 91.
                    list add tail(&timer->cb entry,
 92.
                             &base->cpu base->cb pending);
 93.
                    raise = 1:
  94.
                    continue:
  95.
将最终判断过期的 hrtimer 是否立即执行。这儿请注意,并非所有的 hrtimer 过期后
需要立即执行,有一些定时器需要相应的执行环境,请留意上面红色部分。如果一些代
码需要在软中断环境中执行,则需要 raise softirg,那么在 tick 中断里,会反回
来调前面已经注册的 hrtimer 软中断函数:
static void run hrtimer softirq(struct softirq action *h)
{
    run hrtimer pending(& get cpu var(hrtimer bases));
而 run hrtimer pending 将 cpu base->cb pending 链表上过期的 hrtimer
在软中断环境里执行。
最新的代码在这个地方有了比较大的改动!!! (我也是刚看 2629 - rc9 发现的,还以
为之前理解错了呢 ^-^)
```

```
run_hrtimer()真正执行过期的 hrtimer.
static void __run_hrtimer(struct hrtimer *timer)
96.{
97. struct hrtimer_clock_base *base = timer->base;
98. struct hrtimer_cpu_base *cpu_base = base->cpu_base;
99. enum hrtimer_restart (*fn)(struct hrtimer *);
100. int restart;
101.
102. WARN_ON(!irqs_disabled());
103.
```

```
debug hrtimer deactivate(timer);
104.
       remove hrtimer(timer, base, HRTIMER STATE CALLBACK,
105.
  0):
106.
      timer stats account hrtimer(timer);
107.
      fn = timer->function;
108.
      /*
109.
       * Because we run timers from harding context, there
110.
  is no chance
       * they get migrated to another cpu, therefore its
111.
  safe to unlock
       * the timer base.
112.
113.
        */
      spin unlock(&cpu base->lock);
114.
115.
       restart = fn(timer);
116.
       spin lock(&cpu base->lock);
117.
118.
      /*
       * Note: We clear the CALLBACK bit after
119.
  enqueue hrtimer and
        * we do not reprogramm the event hardware. Happens
120.
  either in
       * hrtimer start range ns() or in hrtimer interrupt()
121.
122.
123.
       if (restart != HRTIMER NORESTART) {
           BUG ON(timer->state != HRTIMER STATE CALLBACK);
124.
125.
           enqueue hrtimer(timer, base);
126.
127.
       timer->state &= ~HRTIMER STATE CALLBACK;
128.}
```

这个函数不难理解,先将过期的 hrtimer 从树上摘下来,运行 它的 funtion,决定是否需要继续 restart,需要入列否等等。 这部分对 hrtimer 操作的细节,我后面看情况再做详细分析。本文的主要目的是介绍时间系统的运行机制。

5 调度定时器执行函数

之前在 setup 调度定时器时,设置 tick_sched_timer 为模拟 tick 的定时器的处理函数。

```
ts->sched_timer.function = tick_sched_timer;
这个函数的代码如下:
static enum hrtimer_restart tick_sched_timer(struct hrtimer*timer)
```

```
{
    struct tick sched *ts =
         container_of(timer, struct tick_sched, sched_timer);
    struct pt regs *regs = get irg regs();
    ktime t now = ktime get();
    int cpu = smp processor id();
#ifdef CONFIG NO HZ
     * Check if the do timer duty was dropped. We don't care
about
     * concurrency: This happens only when the cpu in charge
went
     * into a long sleep. If two cpus happen to assign themself
to
     * this duty, then the jiffies update is still serialized
by
     * xtime lock.
     */
    if (unlikely(tick do timer cpu == TICK DO TIMER NONE))
         tick do timer cpu = cpu;
#endif
    /* Check, if the jiffies need an update */
    if (tick do timer cpu == cpu)
         tick_do_update_jiffies64(now);
    /*
     * Do not call, when we are not in irg context and have
     * no valid regs pointer
    if (regs) {
          * When we are idle and the tick is stopped, we have
to touch
          * the watchdog as we might not schedule for a really
long
          * time. This happens on complete idle SMP systems
while
          * waiting on the login prompt. We also increment the
"start of
          * idle" jiffy stamp so the idle accounting adjustment
we do
          * when we go busy again does not account too much
```

ticks.

```
*/
    if (ts->tick_stopped) {
        touch_softlockup_watchdog();
        ts->idle_jiffies++;
    }
    update_process_times(user_mode(regs));
    profile_tick(CPU_PROFILING);
}

hrtimer_forward(timer, now, tick_period);
return HRTIMER_RESTART;
}
```

它做的事情也很简单,完成旧的 tick 中断机制做的事情,延长自己 的 expires 值,设定在下一个 tick_period,返回 restart,那么前面 run_hrtimer()将会重新将此 hrtimer 入列。

这样,用一个 sched timer 就把旧的 tick 时钟中断机制实现了。

在2.6.25代码中,在时钟中断里会把需要软中断执行环境的一些过期高精度定时器从链表上摘下来执行。最新的代码在这部分变化比较大,我会在后面继续学习研究,与大家分享。

这样,我们从系统初始化到根据不同的 kernel 配置,选择不同的硬件时钟中断处理函数,最终建立时间系统的分析就靠一段落。我没有在"普通定时器的运行 机制 ,高精度定时器的建立"等方面进行过多的分析。相反,我觉得如果明白了 kernel 时间系统的运行机制,也就了解了不同类型的定时器如何建立,运行,维护等。

我在 Borqs Android 手机上对时间系统进行过一些测试,但由于保密原因,一些东西不能直接贴出来。我把几个不同配置的调试信息贴在这儿,大家可以结合文中的分析做下对应。

由于个人水平和时间原因,分析肯定有许多出错的地方,一些地方也不太详细,或者一些地方显得很罗琐,请大家指正,包涵。

希望有机会把 cfs + hrtimer + mm 结合着总结下,与大家分享。

谢谢!

Apr26 2009 Sunshine

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补一段帖子的内容简介

帖子地址:

1. 内核时间系统

(http://www.linuxforum.net/forum/showflat.php
?

Cat=&Board=linuxK&Number=717291&page=0&view=collapsed&sb=5&o=7&fpart=)

2.hrtimer(高精度时间处理)--欢迎讨论交流(http://linux.chinaunix.net/bbs/thread-1098007-1-1.html)

内核的时间系统,还是比较有意思的.上次写过 cfs 后,便看了hrtimer 部分,一直没抽出时间来整理,现在还有一些不太明白的地方,我准备开这个帖子,和大家多聊聊,聊完了,我再做个总结...毕竟,一个人的思维局限性很大,呵呵

我的理解肯定有许多错误的地方,欢迎大家指正,交流....

今晚只简单说说,我会在后面详细总结出内核时间系统的建立和运行机制,并将学习过程中收集的资料,与大家分享.

- 1) 采用 hrtimer resolution 的 kernel,在硬件支持的情况下,可以提供精度更高的定时器
- 2) 没有那么高精度的硬件 kernel 怎么办呢? hrtimer 系统会建立一个 hrtimer,模拟之前的 tick 机制..说白了,就是往硬件的 timer 寄存器写下一个 tick 的值,模拟出 tick 中断来.
- 1)的精度,就是硬件的时钟精度,,软件支持最高是 1ns,大约 1Ghz 就行了...如果比 1g 还高,我的理解是 kernel 目前不支持. 也就是说,如果你的 hardware support 1ghz,你可以设定一个 1ns

的定时器....不能再低了.

- 2)的精度就不一样了,它是 hz.在每个 hz 的处理函数里,会处理那些过期的 hrtimer.
- 1)的处理函数是 hrtimer_interrupt(), 我的 kernel 打开了 CONFIG_NOHZ,这样 2)的处理函数是 tick_nohz_handler().

调试部分

```
我贴几种不同宏配置的时间调试信息。请大家主要留意 event handler 和 timer
resolution:
查看 调试信息 cat /proc/timer list
1) 旧的 hz 模式:
cat timer list
Timer List Version: v0.3
HRTIMER MAX CLOCK BASES: 2
now at 49850860595 nsecs
cpu: 0
clock 0:
  .index:
  .resolution: 7812500 nsecs
  .get time:
              ktime get real
active timers:
#0: <c5ea1e88>, alarm timer triggered, S:01
# expires at 946689840000000000 nsecs [in 946689790149139405
nsecs1
#1: <c5ea1e88>, alarm timer triggered, S:01
# expires at 946690079041129395 nsecs [in 946690029190268800
nsecs1
#2: <c5ea1e88>, alarm timer triggered, S:01
# expires at 946769048688000000 nsecs [in 946768998837139405
nsecsl
clock 1:
  .index:
  .resolution: 7812500 nsecs
  .get time:
              ktime get
active timers:
#0: <c5ea1e88>, hrtimer wakeup, S:01
```

```
# expires at 50172006835 nsecs [in 321146240 nsecs]
#1: <c5eale88>, it real fn, S:01
# expires at 52031829833 nsecs [in 2180969238 nsecs]
#2: <c5eale88>, hrtimer wakeup, S:01
# expires at 52184722605 nsecs [in 2333862010 nsecs]
#3: <c5eale88>, hrtimer wakeup, S:01
# expires at 52805023193 nsecs [in 2954162598 nsecs]
#4: <c5eale88>, hrtimer wakeup, S:01
# expires at 53235778808 nsecs [in 3384918213 nsecs]
#5: <c5eale88>, hrtimer wakeup, S:01
# expires at 53385986123 nsecs [in 3535125528 nsecs]
#6: <c5eale88>, hrtimer wakeup, S:01
# expires at 86530027587 nsecs [in 36679166992 nsecs]
#7: <c5eale88>, hrtimer wakeup, S:01
# expires at 87602142333 nsecs [in 37751281738 nsecs]
#8: <c5eale88>, hrtimer wakeup, S:01
# expires at 88824238281 nsecs [in 38973377686 nsecs]
#9: <c5eale88>, hrtimer wakeup, S:01
# expires at 94290870117 nsecs [in 44440009522 nsecs]
#10: <c5ea1e88>, hrtimer wakeup, S:01
# expires at 98105346679 nsecs [in 48254486084 nsecs]
#11: <c5ea1e88>, hrtimer wakeup, S:01
# expires at 310324707031 nsecs [in 260473846436 nsecs]
#12: <c5ea1e88>, hrtimer wakeup, S:01
# expires at 1800000342773 nsecs [in 1750149482178 nsecs]
#13: <c5eale88>, hrtimer wakeup, S:01
# expires at 3613476715087 nsecs [in 3563625854492 nsecs]
#14: <c5ea1e88>, hrtimer wakeup, S:01
# expires at 10024793676757 nsecs [in 9974942816162 nsecs]
#15: <c5eale88>, hrtimer wakeup, S:01
# expires at 86446031921386 nsecs [in 86396181060791 nsecs]
#16: <c5eale88>, hrtimer wakeup, S:01
# expires at 16777220143981933 nsecs [in 16777170293121338
nsecsl
  .nohz mode
                  : 0
                  : 0 nsecs
  .idle tick
  .tick stopped
                  : 0
  .idle_jiffies
                  : 0
  .idle calls
                  : 0
  .idle sleeps
                  : 0
  .idle entrytime : 0 nsecs
  .idle waketime : 0 nsecs
  .idle exittime : 0 nsecs
  .idle sleeptime : 0 nsecs
```

```
.last jiffies
                 : 0
  .next jiffies
  .idle expires : 0 nsecs
iiffies: 4294935277
Tick Device: mode:
                       0
Clock Event Device: 32k timer
max delta ns: 2354769360
min delta ns: 488953
mult:
                549
shift:
                24
mode:
                3
next event: 49859375000 nsecs
set next event: pxa timer set next event
set mode:
           pxa timer set mode
event handler: tick handle periodic
2) CONFIG NO HZ
/proc # cat timer list
Timer List Version: v0.3
HRTIMER MAX CLOCK BASES: 2
now at 239915557861 nsecs
cpu: 0
clock 0:
  .index:
               0
  resolution: 7812500 nsecs
  .get time:
               ktime get real
active timers:
#0: <cdb19e88>, alarm timer triggered, S:01
# expires at 946685280000000000 nsecs [in 946685040084442139]
nsecs]
#1: <cdb19e88>, alarm timer triggered, S:01
# expires at 946685373843936036 nsecs [in 946685133928378175]
nsecsl
#2: <cdb19e88>, alarm timer triggered, S:01
# expires at 946685379380000000 nsecs [in 946685139464442139
nsecsl
clock 1:
  .index:
  resolution: 7812500 nsecs
  .get time:
               ktime get
active timers:
```

```
#0: <cdb19e88>, hrtimer wakeup, S:01
# expires at 240383627197 nsecs [in 468069336 nsecs]
#1: <cdb19e88>, hrtimer wakeup, S:01
# expires at 240884918212 nsecs [in 969360351 nsecs]
#2: <cdb19e88>, hrtimer wakeup, S:01
# expires at 243968872070 nsecs [in 4053314209 nsecs]
#3: <cdb19e88>, it real fn, S:01
# expires at 245430206298 nsecs [in 5514648437 nsecs]
#4: <cdb19e88>, hrtimer wakeup, S:01
# expires at 275922088623 nsecs [in 36006530762 nsecs]
#5: <cdb19e88>, hrtimer wakeup, S:01
# expires at 284986511230 nsecs [in 45070953369 nsecs]
#6: <cdb19e88>, hrtimer wakeup, S:01
# expires at 311084014892 nsecs [in 71168457031 nsecs]
#7: <cdb19e88>, hrtimer wakeup, S:01
# expires at 1800000843749 nsecs [in 1560085285888 nsecs]
#8: <cdb19e88>, hrtimer wakeup, S:01
# expires at 3614101806640 nsecs [in 3374186248779 nsecs]
#9: <cdb19e88>, hrtimer wakeup, S:01
# expires at 10163399799804 nsecs [in 9923484241943 nsecs]
#10: <cdb19e88>, hrtimer wakeup, S:01
# expires at 86639430297851 nsecs [in 86399514739990 nsecs]
#11: <cdb19e88>, hrtimer wakeup, S:01
# expires at 16777220448211669 nsecs [in 16776980532653808]
nsecsl
  .nohz mode
                  : 1
  .idle tick
                  : 239835937500 nsecs
  .tick stopped
                 : 0
  .idle jiffies : 4294959594
  .idle calls
                 : 38015
  .idle sleeps
                 : 24630
  .idle entrytime : 239891448974 nsecs
  .idle waketime : 239891357421 nsecs
  .idle exittime : 239891387939 nsecs
  .idle sleeptime : 161173858885 nsecs
  .last jiffies : 4294959602
  .next jiffies
                 : 4294959603
  .idle expires : 239968750000 nsecs
iiffies: 4294959605
```

Tick Device: mode: 1

Clock Event Device: 32k timer max_delta_ns: 2354769360

```
min delta ns:
                488953
mult:
                549
shift:
                24
mode:
                3
                239921875000 nsecs
next event:
set next event: pxa timer set next event
                pxa timer set mode
set mode:
event handler: tick nohz handler
3) HRTIMER RESOLUTION
/proc # cat timer list
Timer List Version: v0.3
HRTIMER MAX CLOCK BASES: 2
now at 516034515380 nsecs
cpu: 0
clock 0:
  .index:
               0
  .resolution: 1 nsecs
  .get time:
              ktime get real
  .offset:
               946687689499908448 nsecs
active timers:
#0: <c4859e78>, alarm timer triggered, S:01
# expires at 946688220000000000 nsecs [in 946687703965484620]
nsecsl
#1: <c4859e78>, alarm timer triggered, S:01
# expires at 946688393168908448 nsecs [in 946687877134393068
nsecs]
clock 1:
  .index:
               1
  .resolution: 1 nsecs
  .aet time:
               ktime aet
  .offset:
               0 nsecs
active timers:
#0: <c4859e78>, tick sched timer, S:01
# expires at 516039062500 nsecs [in 4547120 nsecs]
#1: <c4859e78>, hrtimer wakeup, S:01
# expires at 516047668457 nsecs [in 13153077 nsecs]
#2: <c4859e78>, hrtimer wakeup, S:01
# expires at 516077905273 nsecs [in 43389893 nsecs]
#3: <c4859e78>, hrtimer wakeup, S:01
# expires at 516704315185 nsecs [in 669799805 nsecs]
#4: <c4859e78>, hrtimer wakeup, S:01
# expires at 517013671875 nsecs [in 979156495 nsecs]
```

```
#5: <c4859e78>, hrtimer wakeup, S:01
# expires at 517016418457 nsecs [in 981903077 nsecs]
#6: <c4859e78>, hrtimer wakeup, S:01
# expires at 518217690429 nsecs [in 2183175049 nsecs]
#7: <c4859e78>, hrtimer wakeup, S:01
# expires at 518306128906 nsecs [in 2271613526 nsecs]
#8: <c4859e78>, hrtimer wakeup, S:01
# expires at 522464243896 nsecs [in 6429728516 nsecs]
#9: <c4859e78>, hrtimer wakeup, S:01
# expires at 523713317871 nsecs [in 7678802491 nsecs]
#10: <c4859e78>, it real fn, S:01
# expires at 532023681640 nsecs [in 15989166260 nsecs]
#11: <c4859e78>, hrtimer wakeup, S:01
# expires at 572952708984 nsecs [in 56918193604 nsecs]
#12: <c4859e78>, hrtimer wakeup, S:01
# expires at 573862792968 nsecs [in 57828277588 nsecs]
#13: <c4859e78>, it real fn, S:01
# expires at 616407379150 nsecs [in 100372863770 nsecs]
#14: <c4859e78>, hrtimer wakeup, S:01
# expires at 1800000745605 nsecs [in 1283966230225 nsecs]
#15: <c4859e78>, hrtimer wakeup, S:01
# expires at 10381001688964 nsecs [in 9864967173584 nsecs]
#16: <c4859e78>, hrtimer wakeup, S:01
# expires at 16777227615020751 nsecs [in 16776711580505371
nsecs1
  .expires next
                  : 516039062500 nsecs
  .hres active
                  : 1
  .nr events
                  : 31890
  .nohz mode
                  : 2
  .idle tick
                  : 516007812500 nsecs
  .tick stopped
  .idle jiffies
                 : 27649
  .idle calls
                  : 60167
  .idle sleeps
                 : 34351
  .idle entrytime : 516009765625 nsecs
  .idle waketime : 516015594482 nsecs
  .idle exittime : 516015686035 nsecs
  .idle sleeptime : 438415315475 nsecs
  .last jiffies : 27649
  .next jiffies : 27650
  .idle expires : 516015625000 nsecs
jiffies: 27652
```

```
Tick Device: mode:
                       1
Clock Event Device: 32k timer
max delta ns:
                2354769360
min delta ns:
                488953
mult:
                549
shift:
                24
                3
mode:
next event:
                516039062500 nsecs
set next event: pxa timer set next event
                pxa timer set mode
set mode:
event handler:
                hrtimer interrupt
4) 双核 ubuntu
Timer List Version: v0.3
HRTIMER MAX CLOCK BASES: 2
now at 4809339721317 nsecs
cpu: 0
clock 0:
  .index:
  .resolution: 1 nsecs
  .get time:
               ktime get real
               1240451354610754129 nsecs
  .offset:
active timers:
clock 1:
  .index:
               1
  .resolution: 1 nsecs
  .get time: ktime get
  .offset:
               0 nsecs
active timers:
#0: <f7473ebc>, tick sched timer, S:01,
tick nohz restart sched tick,
swapper/0
# expires at 4809340000000 nsecs [in 278683 nsecs]
#1: <f7473ebc>, hrtimer wakeup, S:01, do nanosleep, cron/5899
# expires at 4847257809661 nsecs [in 37918088344 nsecs]
#2: <f7473ebc>, it real fn, S:01, do setitimer, exim4/5418
# expires at 5419334664794 nsecs [in 609994943477 nsecs]
  .expires next : 4809340000000 nsecs
  .hres active
                  : 1
                  : 1293964
  .nr events
  .nohz mode
                  : 2
  .idle tick
                  : 4809248000000 nsecs
  .tick stopped
                  : 0
```

```
.idle jiffies
                  : 1127311
  .idle calls
                  : 1289832
  .idle sleeps
                 : 179294
  .idle entrytime : 4809336601539 nsecs
  .idle sleeptime : 1272196402879 nsecs
  .last_jiffies
                 : 1127333
  .next jiffies
                  : 1127467
  .idle expires
                  : 4809868000000 nsecs
jiffies: 1127334
cpu: 1
clock 0:
               0
  .index:
  .resolution: 1 nsecs
  .get time:
               ktime get real
  .offset:
               1240451354610754129 nsecs
active timers:
clock 1:
  .index:
               1
  .resolution: 1 nsecs
  .get time:
               ktime get
  .offset:
               0 nsecs
active timers:
#0: <f7473ebc>, tick sched timer, S:01,
tick nohz stop sched tick,
swapper/0
# expires at 4809341000000 nsecs [in 1278683 nsecs]
#1: <f7473ebc>, it real fn, S:01, do setitimer, syslogd/4952
# expires at 4817918067967 nsecs [in 8578346650 nsecs]
#2: <f7473ebc>, hrtimer wakeup, S:01, do nanosleep, atd/5880
# expires at 7222135751419 nsecs [in 2412796030102 nsecs]
  .expires next : 4809341000000 nsecs
  .hres active
                  : 1
                  : 1245537
  .nr events
  .nohz mode
                  : 4809329000000 nsecs
  .idle tick
  .tick stopped
                  : 0
  .idle_jiffies
                  : 1127332
  .idle calls
                  : 1844345
  .idle sleeps : 381801
  .idle entrytime : 4809335825455 nsecs
  .idle sleeptime : 1421067516594 nsecs
  .last_jiffies : 1127333
  .next jiffies
                  : 1127334
```

.idle expires : 4809332000000 nsecs

jiffies: 1127334

Tick Device: mode: 1 Clock Event Device: hpet max_delta_ns: 2147483647

min delta ns: 1920

mult: 107374182

shift: 32 mode: 3

next_event: 9223372036854775807 nsecs
set_next_event: hpet_legacy_next_event
set mode: hpet legacy set mode

event_handler: tick_handle_oneshot_broadcast

tick_broadcast_mask: 00000000

tick broadcast oneshot mask: 00000000

Tick Device: mode: 1 Clock Event Device: lapic max delta ns: 669736915

min_delta_ns: 1197 mult: 53795441

shift: 32 mode: 3

next_event: 4809340000000 nsecs set_next_event: lapic_next_event set_mode: lapic_timer_setup event_handler: hrtimer_interrupt

Tick Device: mode: 1 Clock Event Device: lapic max_delta_ns: 669736915

min_delta_ns: 1197

mult: 53795441

shift: 32 mode: 3

next_event: 4809341000000 nsecs set_next_event: lapic_next_event set_mode: lapic_timer_setup event_handler: hrtimer_interrupt