```
1.
      返回-EAGAINstruct seq_file {
              char *buf;
 2.
              size_tsize;
              size_tfrom;
 5.
              size_tcount;
 6.
              size_t pad_until;
              loff_tindex;
              loff_tread_pos;
9.
              u64 version;
10.
              struct mutex lock;
              const struct seq_operations *op;
11.
12.
              int poll_event;
13.
     #ifdef CONFIG_USER_NS
14.
              struct user_namespace *user_ns;
15.
     #endif
16.
              void *private;
17.
     };
```

[buf, buf + size)是seq\_file 分配的memory。

初始只分配PAGE\_SIZE size,但如果要输出的内容装不下one page ,则seq\_file会在原来size的基础上加一倍大小申请。

```
error = m->op->show(m, p);
 2.
                        if (error < 0)</pre>
 3.
                                 break;
 4.
                        if (unlikely(error)) {
 5.
                                 error = 0;
 6.
                                 m->count = 0;
 7.
                        if (seq_overflow(m))
 8.
                                 goto Eoverflow;
10.
11.
12.
13.
      Eoverflow:
14.
               m->op->stop(m, p);
15.
               kvfree(m->buf);
16.
               m->count = 0;
17.
               m->buf = seq_buf_alloc(m->size <<= 1);</pre>
               return !m->buf ? -ENOMEM : -EAGAIN;
18.
```

如果在.show()的过程中,通过seq\_printf()写入的内容造成buf overflow,则会释放原来的buf,然后把buf size加倍。

这里有个注意的地方,释放掉原来buf中内容前并不会保留原来通过.show() callback循环调用生成的内容。当扩大buf后,seq\_file会重新读取这些内容。

比如,原来有item 0 to item 9公10个iteratable item要输出.

## 第一次读取是这样的

```
item = seq_file.start()

if(item)
{
    seq_file.show() //往buf中写入
    item = seq_file.next()
}
seq_file.stop()
```

如果在item 6时, seq\_file.show()把buf撑满了,这时seq\_file会调用seq\_file.stop(),虽然实际上并没有枚举完所有item,

但seq\_file.stop()必须与seq\_file.start()匹配调用。然后释放原buf。

在扩大一倍buf后, seq file会再次启动, 从item 0重新开始枚举,就象上面的枚举没有发生过一样。

由此可见,为了输出整个virtual file的内容,buf实际上要象输出的内容一样大!

如果输出内容非常多,是否会令kernel失败呢?

目前seq\_file这么处理的。

```
1. static void *seq_buf_alloc(unsigned long size)
2. {
3.     void *buf;
4.     buf = kmalloc(size, GFP_KERNEL | __GFP_NOWARN);
6.     if (!buf && size > PAGE_SIZE)
7.         buf = vmalloc(size);
8.     return buf;
9. }
```

如果size大于one page,则从vmalloc区域分配。因为kmalloc分配的是物理上连续的kernel memory,

而vmalloc分配的只是virtual address连续的memory,这样如果申请的size比较大,以不会浪费宝贵的

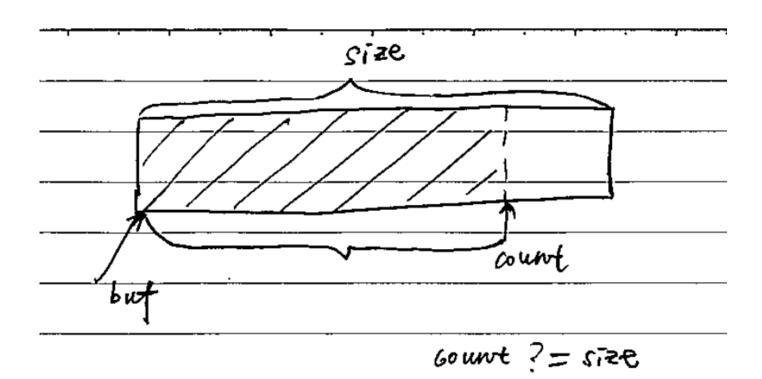
物理上连续的kernel memory, 而是用物理上完全不连着的kernel memory来拼出virtual address连续

的kernel memory。这对seq\_file功能没有丝毫影响。

另外如果连vmalloc也分配失败,则会返回ENOMEM,而不是崩溃。即只是对virtual file的access失败,

读取不出内容而已。

count应该是buf中通过.show() callback已经fill的内容。



```
1. /*
2. * seq_files have a buffer which can may overflow. When this happens a larger
3. * buffer is reallocated and all the data will be printed again.
4. * The overflow state is true when m->count == m->size.
5. */
6. static bool seq_overflow(struct seq_file *m)
7. {
8.     return m->count == m->size;
9. }
```

通过判断m->count是否等于m->size来判断show的内容是否填满了buf

```
* seq_get_buf - get buffer to write arbitrary data to
 3.
       * @m: the seq_file handle
       * @bufp: the beginning of the buffer is stored here
4.
 5.
       * Return the number of bytes available in the buffer, or zero if
 6.
       * there's no space.
8.
      */
      static inline size_t seq_get_buf(struct seq_file *m, char **bufp)
9.
10.
11.
              BUG_ON(m->count > m->size);
12.
              if (m->count < m->size)
13.
                      *bufp = m->buf + m->count;
14.
              else
15.
                      *bufp = NULL;
16.
17.
              return m->size - m->count;
18.
     }
```

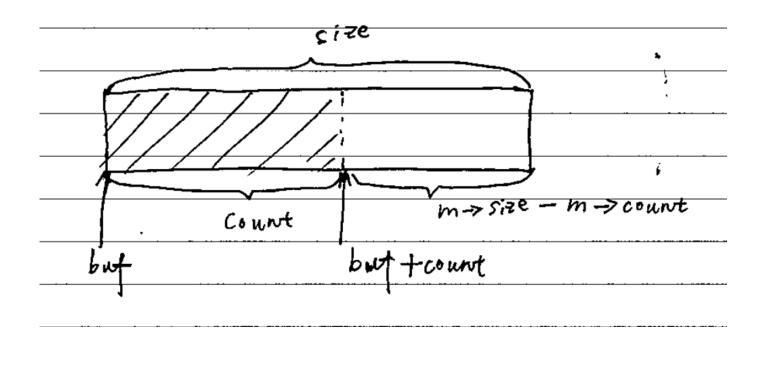
返回buf中可以写入的首地址和还可以写入多少字节。

```
*bufp = m->buf + m->count;
```

如果满了,则返回NULL

```
1. return m->size - m->count;
```

还可以写入多少bytes。



read\_pos为当前已经读过的内容在整个virtual file中的offset

```
1.
      ssize_t seq_read(struct file *file, char __user *buf, size_t size, loff_t *ppos)
      {
 3.
              struct seq_file *m = file->private_data;
 4.
              size_t copied = 0;
 5.
              loff_t pos;
 6.
              size t n;
 7.
              void *p;
8.
              int err = 0;
9.
10.
              mutex_lock(&m->lock);
11.
12.
13.
               * seq_file->op->..m_start/m_stop/m_next may do special actions
14.
               * or optimisations based on the file->f version, so we want to
               * pass the file->f version to those methods.
15.
16.
17.
               * seq_file->version is just copy of f_version, and seq_file
               * methods can treat it simply as file version.
18.
19.
               * It is copied in first and copied out after all operations.
20.
               * It is convenient to have it as part of structure to avoid the
21.
               * need of passing another argument to all the seq_file methods.
22.
23.
              m->version = file->f_version;
24.
25.
              /* Don't assume *ppos is where we left it */
26.
              if (unlikely(*ppos != m->read_pos)) {
27.
                       while ((err = traverse(m, *ppos)) == -EAGAIN)
28.
                               ٠
29.
                       if (err) {
30.
                               /* With prejudice... */
31.
                               m->read pos = 0;
32.
                               m->version = 0;
33.
                               m->index = 0;
34.
                               m->count = 0;
35.
                               goto Done;
36.
                       } else {
37.
                               m->read pos = *ppos;
38.
39.
              }
40.
```

1

if (unlikely(\*ppos != m->read\_pos))

中的position,则实际上要作废原来seq\_file所有的读取,要重头开始读取,也就是traverse到指定的file pointer,即这里的\*ppos。

从此可看出seq\_file对随机读是极其极其极其低效的,它只适合sequence read,所以它的name是seq\_file

的原因。

2

如果traverse()返回-EAGAIN,则要重新开始traverse().

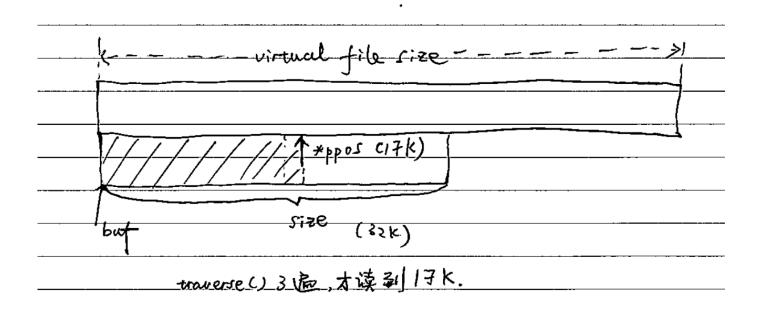
返回-EAGAIN的原因是在移动file pointer到\*ppos的过程中,发觉buf太小,要加大buf,并再次重头开始读取。

比如一开始buf为one page, 4K (4096), 而\*ppos为 17K = 16K + 1K

则第一次traverse(),读了4K,发觉overflow了,释放buf,申请8K 对使用seq\_file的client端而言

```
seq_file.start()
while(seq_file.next())
{
    seq_file.show() 到fill 满4K的时候退出loop
}
seq_file.stop()
```

```
seq_file.start()
  while(seq_file.next())
  {
    seq_file.show() 到fill 满16K的时候退出loop
  }
  seq_file.stop()
第三次traverse(), 读了16K, 发觉overflow了, 释放buf, 申请32K
  seq_file.start()
  while(seq_file.next())
  {
    seq_file.show() 到fill 满17K的时候退出loop
  }
  seq_file.stop()
这次总算成功了, seq_file中size = 32K。
3
如果出错了,成功的话,traverse()返回0
4
m->read_pos = *ppos
反应了在virtual file中的position。
```



关于from field

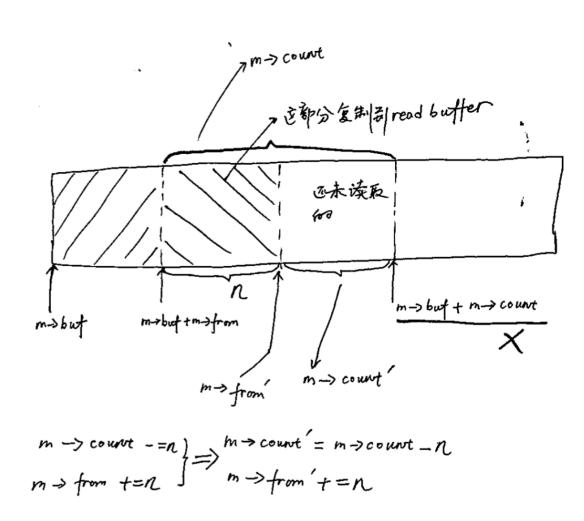
```
1.
      ssize_t seq_read(struct file *file, char __user *buf, size_t size, loff_t *ppos)
 2.
 3.
              struct seq_file *m = file->private_data;
4.
              size_t copied = 0;
 5.
              loff_t pos;
 6.
              size t n;
 7.
              void *p;
8.
              int err = 0;
9.
10.
              mutex_lock(&m->lock);
11.
12.
13.
               * seq_file->op->..m_start/m_stop/m_next may do special actions
14.
               * or optimisations based on the file->f version, so we want to
15.
               * pass the file->f version to those methods.
16.
17.
                * seq_file->version is just copy of f_version, and seq_file
18.
               * methods can treat it simply as file version.
19.
               * It is copied in first and copied out after all operations.
20.
               * It is convenient to have it as part of structure to avoid the
21.
               * need of passing another argument to all the seq_file methods.
22.
23.
              m->version = file->f_version;
24.
25.
              /* Don't assume *ppos is where we left it */
26.
               if (unlikely(*ppos != m->read_pos)) {
27.
                       while ((err = traverse(m, *ppos)) == -EAGAIN)
28.
                              ٠
                       if (err) {
29.
30.
                               /* With prejudice... */
31.
                               m->read_pos = 0;
32.
                               m->version = 0;
33.
                               m->index = 0;
34.
                               m->count = 0;
35.
                               goto Done;
36.
                       } else {
37.
                               m->read pos = *ppos;
38.
                       }
39.
              }
40.
41.
              /* grab buffer if we didn't have one */
42.
               if (!m->buf) {
43.
                       m->buf = seq_buf_alloc(m->size = PAGE_SIZE);
44.
                       if (!m->buf)
45.
                               goto Enomem;
46.
47.
              /* if not empty - flush it first */
48.
              if (m->count) {
49.
                       n = min(m->count, size);
50.
                       err = copy_to_user(buf, m->buf + m->from, n);
51.
                       if (err)
52.
                               goto Efault;
53.
                       m->count -= n;
```

```
54.
                        m->from += n;
55.
                        size -= n;
56.
                        buf += n;
57.
                        copied += n;
58.
                        if (!m->count)
59.
                                 m->index++;
                        if (!size)
60.
61.
                                 goto Done;
62.
63.
64.
```

1

这里m->count > 0, 表示m->buf[]中有内容。

则需要从m->buf[]中复制内容到read buffer。稍微有点复杂。



m->from + n = m->from' (new read position in m->buf[])
m->count' = m->count - n

这样整个[m->buf, m->buf + m->size)的空间被分成了3部分

1. [m->buf, m->buf + m->from)

这是已经被读取的内容所占空间

2. [m->buf + m->from, m->buf + m->from + m->count)

这是还未被读取的内容所占空间

3. [m->buf + m->from + m->count, m->buf + m->size)

这是没有valid内容的空间

m->count的含义这张图比较准确。

## index的含义

index用来记录当前seq\_file读取到的item index , 主要给seq\_file->op->start()和seq\_file->op->stop() 使用。

seq\_file假设读取的virtual file中的内容是enumeratable,即不是stream(流式)的。可以item\_1, item\_2,...,

item\_n这样一个个数出来。有点象自然数和实数一样的感觉。

index就是用于计数这些item的!

```
void * (*start) (struct seq_file *m, loff_t *pos);
void * (*next) (struct seq_file *m, void *v, loff_t *pos);
```

这两个callback function中的loff\_t \*pos就是这里index的作用。传递指针是为了callback可以修改这个值。

比如start() callback function, \*pos可以告诉它从哪个item开始enumerate,而不一定必定从0开始。

next() callback function可以修改\*pos的值,这样下次在调用next()时,就可以接受到上次next()中的修改。

由于enumeration可能被中断,比如m->buf[]空间不够等,所以在seq\_file structure中需要记录这个enumerate count。