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

```
53.
                         if (!m->buf)
 54.
                                 goto Enomem;
 55.
                }
 56.
                /* if not empty - flush it first */
 57.
                if (m->count) {
                                                                    (5)
 58.
                         n = min(m->count, size);
 59.
                         err = copy_to_user(buf, m->buf + m->from, n);
 60.
                         if (err)
 61.
                                 goto Efault;
 62.
                         m->count -= n;
 63.
                         m->from += n;
 64.
                         size -= n;
 65.
                         buf += n;
 66.
                         copied += n;
 67.
                         if (!m->count)
 68.
                                 m->index++;
 69.
                         if (!size)
 70.
                                 goto Done;
 71.
 72.
                /* we need at least one record in buffer */
 73.
                pos = m->index;
 74.
                p = m->op->start(m, &pos);
 75.
                while (1) {
 76.
                         err = PTR_ERR(p);
 77.
                         if (!p || IS_ERR(p))
 78.
                                 break;
 79.
                         err = m->op->show(m, p);
 80.
                         if (err < 0)
 81.
                                 break;
 82.
                         if (unlikely(err))
 83.
                                 m->count = 0;
 84.
                         if (unlikely(!m->count)) {
 85.
                                 p = m->op->next(m, p, &pos);
 86.
                                 m->index = pos;
 87.
                                 continue;
 88.
 89.
                         if (m->count < m->size)
 90.
                                 goto Fill;
 91.
                         m->op->stop(m, p);
                                                           (A)
 92.
                         kvfree(m->buf);
 93.
                         m->count = 0;
                                                            (B)
 94.
                         m->buf = seq_buf_alloc(m->size <<= 1);</pre>
                                                                           (C)
 95.
                         if (!m->buf)
 96.
                                  goto Enomem;
 97.
                         m->version = 0;
 98.
                         pos = m->index;
 99.
                         p = m \rightarrow op \rightarrow start(m, \&pos); (E)
100.
101.
                m->op->stop(m, p);
102.
                                                   (F)
                m\rightarrow count = 0;
103.
                goto Done;
104.
       Fill:
105.
                /* they want more? let's try to get some more */
106.
                while (m->count < size) {</pre>
```

```
107.
                        size_t offs = m->count;
                                                    (H)
108.
                        loff_t next = pos;
                                                      (I)
109.
                        p = m->op->next(m, p, &next);
110.
                        if (!p || IS_ERR(p)) {
                                                      (J)
111.
                                 err = PTR_ERR(p);
112.
                                 break;
113.
                        }
114.
                        err = m->op->show(m, p);
115.
                        if (seq_overflow(m) || err) {
                                                          (K)
116.
                                 m->count = offs;
                                                               (L)
117.
                                 if (likely(err <= 0))</pre>
118.
                                         break;
119.
                        }
120.
                                                          (M)
                        pos = next;
121.
                }
122.
                m->op->stop(m, p);
123.
                n = min(m->count, size);
                                                      (N)
124.
                err = copy_to_user(buf, m->buf, n);
125.
                if (err)
126.
                        goto Efault;
127.
                copied += n;
128.
                m->count -= n;
129.
                if (m->count)
                                                      (0)
130.
                        m->from = n;
131.
                else
132.
                                                          (P)
                        pos++;
133.
                m->index = pos;
134.
       Done:
135.
                                                      (Q)
                if (!copied)
136.
                        copied = err;
137.
                else {
138.
                        *ppos += copied;
                                                          (R)
139.
                        m->read_pos += copied;
                                                  (S)
140.
141.
                file->f_version = m->version;
142.
                mutex_unlock(&m->lock);
143.
                return copied;
144.
       Enomem:
145.
                err = -ENOMEM;
146.
                goto Done;
147.
       Efault:
148.
                err = -EFAULT;
149.
                goto Done;
150.
```



<sup>\*</sup>ppos != m->read pos

表示read system call的\*ppos与seq\_file中记录当前的pos不一致。由于是sequence file,不支持random access,所以需要traverse()来从头开始读取文件,以便把file pointer移动到read()指定的\*ppos。

2

在sequence virtual file中移动file pointer是非常低效和费力的,见traverse()的comments。

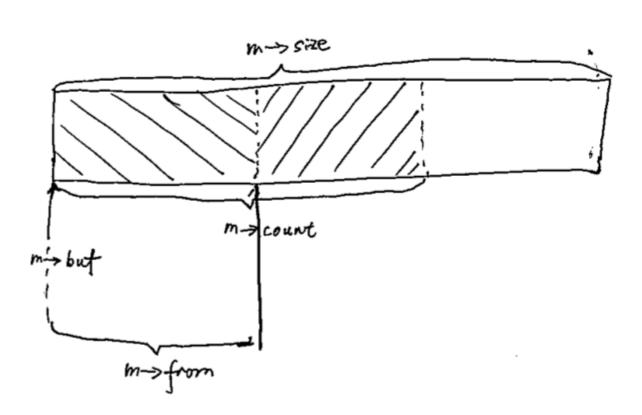
3

如果移动出错了,则reset seq\_file变量m中的fields

4

travserse()移动file pointer正确,则令m->read\_pos记录当前virtual file的position。

(5)



表示m->buf[]中有内容。这里需要复制m->buf[]中内容到read buffer。

如果read buffer size < m->count , 则m->buf[]中还会留有部分内容。上图中[m->buf, m->buf + m->from)已经被复制到read buffer ,

而[m->buf + m->from, m->buf + m->count)则还有效。

6

这里的m->index有可能是在traverse()后的值,即比如traverse()跳过了6个item,则m->start()显然应该接受的参数是7,而不是依然是0。

⑦
err < 0表示m->op->show() fail,所以要break出while loop,并把err值做为错误值返回。

⑧

err非零,也表示m->op->show()出错了,所以令m->count = 0;这实际上就是令 [m->buf, m->buf + m->count)中的内容都无效了。

从这里一下,m->op->show()返回0,表示正常返回。但如果m->count为0,表示m->buf中是空的。即上面的m->op->show()放回成功,但其实什么都没有产生。那就通过m->op->next()来enumerate下一个item。

m->index = pos; continue;

并且把下一个enumerate的index记录在m->index,然后就再次去.show()该新的item。

(ii)
m->count < m->size

(A)

(9)

如果在m->op->show()以后, m->buf中的还没有填满整个buf,则跳转到去填满整个buf的逻辑。

运行到这里,表示[m->buf, m->buf + m->size)已经被充满。所以发起.stop(),暂停enumerate item。

```
(B)
无效m->buf中的内容
(C)
m->buf[]空间扩大一倍
(D)
这里的m->index还保留着⑥处的值,即从⑥到(A)的整个.start(), .show(), .next(). stop
都白费了。
pos = m->index;
从原来老地方(old index)处再开始enumerate,但m->buf已经被扩大了。
(E)
再次开始新一轮enumeration。
紧接着⑥的while(1) loop的退出,只有两种情况。
1. 出错了
2. 在m->buf[]中存放了所有的enumeratable items,即m->op->start()或m->op->next()返回
NULL,表示没有进一步的输出了,才会退出。如果在此期间,由于m->buf门空间耗尽,但还有输
出,
则把m->buf[]扩大一倍,并从该while lop开始前的index开始enumerate。由此可见比较低效,
但也没办法,因为是sequence virtual file。
```

```
(F)
invalid m->buf[]中的内容
(G)
当m->count < m->size,即m->buf[]还由空闲,就会运行到此。
m->count < size,表示在m->buf[]中的内容少于read buffer.
(H)
offs记录下m->buf[]当前的内容的边界,以便在需要时恢复,比如(L)处
(l)
loff_t next = pos;
这里的pos记录的是上次m->op->next()对index的返回值,即下次希望读取的item的index
(J)
m->op->next()出错了
(K)
seq_overflow(m) || err
最新的m->op->show()填满了m->buf或出错了
```

```
(L)
m->count = offs;
恢复(H)处的m->buf[]中内容边界,因为???
(M)
与(I)处呼应,保持enumeration index
(N)
要复制到read buffer中的内容长度
(O)
m->count非零,表示m->buf[]中东西比read buffer要求的多
m->from = n;
这样从[m->buf, m->buf + n)已经被复制到read buffer,而[m->buf + n, m->buf + m->count)
还未被读取。m->from就记录了下次该从哪儿读取。
(P)
m->count为零的情况下,即在m->buf[]中的item都被读取了,下次枚举的item index应该从下
一个开始。
```

(Q)

copied为复制到read buffer的字节数,如果为零,表示出错了

