

## C

# Summary of Kernel Support Functions

This appendix summarizes the kernel support functions (and some macros that behave like functions) that loadable kernel servers can call. Within the general categories of "General Functions" and "Network Functions," function declarations are further subgrouped to help you identify their interrelationships.

Chapter 10, "Kernel Support Functions," contains full descriptions of all the functions listed here. In addition, loadable kernel servers can use many Mach kernel functions, which are described in a section of Chapter 4, "Mach Functions." The Mach kernel functions are summarized in the manual, *NeXTSTEP Programmer Interface Summary*.

## General Functions

This section contains a summary of the general purpose kernel support functions. Most of the functions and macros in this section are declared through either the `kernserv/kern_server_types.h` or `kernserv/prototypes.h` header file.

## Time Functions

Busy-wait for a certain amount of time:

```
void          DELAY(unsigned int usecs)
```

Get or set the current time:

```
ns_time_t    clock_value(clock_types_t which_clock)
void         set_clock(clock_types_t which_clock, ns_time_t ns)
```

Get information about a clock:

```
chrono_attributes_t
              clock_attributes(clock_types_t which_clock)
```

Convert between `ns_time_t` and `timeval` data formats:

```
void         ns_time_to_timeval(ns_time_t ns, struct timeval *tv)
ns_time_t    timeval_to_ns_time(struct timeval *tv)
```

Schedule or unschedule a function to be called later:

```
void         ns_abstimeout(func function, vm_address_t arg, ns_time_t deadline, int priority)
void         ns_timeout(func function, vm_address_t arg, ns_time_t time, int priority)
boolean_t    ns_untimeout(func function, vm_address_t arg)
```

# Memory Functions

Make addresses pageable or memory-resident:

```
kern_return_t    kern_serv_unwire_range(kern_server_t *ksp, vm_address_t address, vm_size_t size)
kern_return_t    kern_serv_wire_range(kern_server_t *ksp, vm_address_t address, vm_size_t size)
```

Copy or initialize data:

```
void            bcopy(void *from, void *to, int length)
void            bcopy(void *from, void *to, int length)
void            bzero(void *address, int length)
```

Allocate or free memory:

```
void *          kalloc(int size)
void            kfree(void *address, int size)
void *          kget(int size)
```

# Critical Section and Synchronization Functions

Use read and write locks:

```
lock_t          lock_alloc(void)
void            lock_free(lock_t lock)
void            lock_done(lock_t lock)
void            lock_init(lock_t lock, boolean_t can_sleep)
void            lock_read(lock_t lock)
void            lock_write(lock_t lock)
```

Use simple, nonsleeping locks:

```
void            simple_lock(simple_lock_t lock)
simple_lock_t    simple_lock_alloc(void)
void            simple_lock_free(simple_lock_t lock)
void            simple_lock_init(simple_lock_t lock)
void            simple_unlock(simple_lock_t lock)
```

Cause a thread to sleep or wake up:

```
void            assert_wait(int event, boolean_t interruptible)
void            clear_wait(thread_t thread, int result, boolean_t interrupt_only)
void            thread_block(void)
void            thread_set_timeout(int ticks)
void            thread_sleep(int event, simple_lock_t lock, boolean_t interruptible)
void            thread_wakeup(int event)
```

# General Task and Thread Functions

Get information about this thread or task:

```
task_t          current_task(void)
int             thread_wait_result(void)
```

Create or kill a thread:

thread\_t      **kernel\_thread**(task\_t *task*, void (\**start*)(void))  
void          **thread\_halt\_self**(void)

## Port and Message Functions

Request notification messages, such as port death notification:

kern\_return\_t      **kern\_serv\_notify**(kern\_server\_t \**ksp*, port\_t *reply\_port*, port\_t *request\_port*)

Get the kernel's task port:

port\_t            **kern\_serv\_kernel\_task\_port**(void)

Get or set information about this server's ports:

port\_t            **kern\_serv\_bootstrap\_port**(kern\_server\_t \**ksp*)  
port\_t            **kern\_serv\_local\_port**(kern\_server\_t \**ksp*)  
port\_t            **kern\_serv\_notify\_port**(kern\_server\_t \**ksp*)  
void              **kern\_serv\_port\_gone**(kern\_server\_t \**ksp*, port\_name\_t *port*)  
kern\_return\_t    **kern\_serv\_port\_proc**(kern\_server\_t \**ksp*, port\_all\_t *port*, port\_map\_proc\_t *function*, int *arg*)  
kern\_return\_t    **kern\_serv\_port\_serv**(kern\_server\_t \**ksp*, port\_all\_t *port*, port\_map\_proc\_t *function*, int *arg*)  
port\_set\_name\_t **kern\_serv\_port\_set**(kern\_server\_t \**ksp*)

## Hardware Interface Functions

Set up or remove an interrupt handler:

int               **install\_polled\_intr**(int *which*, int (\**my\_intr*)(void))  
int               **uninstall\_polled\_intr**(int *which*, int (\**my\_intr*)(void))

Get or test a virtual address that corresponds to a hardware address:

caddr\_t          **map\_addr**(caddr\_t *address*, int *size*)  
int               **probe\_rb**(void \**address*)

Change or determine the processor level:

int               **curipl**(void)  
int               **spl0**(void), **spl1**(void), **spl2**(void), **spl3**(void), **spl4**(void), **spl5**(void), **spl6**(void), **spl7**(void)  
void              **splx**(int *priority*)

## Logging and Debugging Functions

Kill the loadable kernel server:

void              **ASSERT**(int *expression*)  
kern\_return\_t    **kern\_serv\_panic**(port\_t *bootstrap\_port*, panic\_msg\_t *message*)  
void              **panic**(char \**string*)

Log a message:

void              **kern\_serv\_log**(kern\_server\_t \**ksp*, int *log\_level*, char \**format*, *arg1*, ..., *arg5*)  
int               **log**(int *level*, char \**format*, *arg*, ...)  
int               **printf**(char \**format*, *arg*, ...)

# UNIX Support Functions

In a UNIX-style server, determine whether the user has root privileges:

```
int          suser(void)
```

In a UNIX-style server, wait for I/O completion on a buffer:

```
void         biodone(struct buf *bp)
void         biowait(struct buf *bp)
```

In a UNIX-style server, copy data between user and kernel address space:

```
int          copyin(void *from, void *to, int length)
int          copyout(void *from, void *to, int length)
```

In a UNIX-style server, implement the **select()** system call:

```
int          selthreadcache(void **waiterPtr)
void         selthreadclear(void **waiterPtr)
int          selwakeup(void *waiter, int collided)
```

## Miscellaneous Functions

Modify or inspect a string:

```
int          sprintf(char *string, char *format, arg, ...)
char *       strcat(char *string1, char *string2)
int          strcmp(char *string1, char *string2)
int          strncmp(char *string1, char *string2, unsigned long length)
char *       strcpy(char *to, char *from)
char *       strncpy(char *to, char *from, unsigned long length)
int          strlen(char *string)
```

Call a function from the main thread:

```
kern_return_t kern_serv_callout(kern_server_t *ksp, void (*func)(void *), void *arg)
```

## Network Functions

This section contains a summary of the network-specific kernel support functions, which are described in detail in Chapter 10. A general discussion of networking drivers and protocols is in Chapter 8, "Network Modules."

## Netif Functions

To use these functions, you need to include the header file **net/netif.h**.

Initialize and install a new netif:

```
netif_t      if_attach(if_init_func_t init_func, if_input_func_t input_func, if_output_func_t output_func,
                        if_getbuf_func_t getbuf_func, if_control_func_t control_func, const char *name,
                        unsigned int unit, const char *type, unsigned int mtu, unsigned int flags,
```

netif\_class\_t *class*, void \**private*)  
void **if\_register\_virtual**(if\_attach\_func\_t *attach\_func*, void \**private*)

Remove a netif:

void **if\_detach**(netif\_t *netif*)

Get or set data for a netif:

unsigned int **if\_collisions**(netif\_t *netif*)  
void **if\_collisions\_set**(netif\_t *netif*, unsigned int *collisions*)  
unsigned int **if\_flags**(netif\_t *netif*)  
void **if\_flags\_set**(netif\_t *netif*, unsigned int *flags*)  
unsigned int **if\_ierrors**(netif\_t *netif*)  
void **if\_ierrors\_set**(netif\_t *netif*, unsigned int *ierrors*)  
unsigned int **if\_oerrors**(netif\_t *netif*)  
void **if\_oerrors\_set**(netif\_t *netif*, unsigned int *oerrors*)  
unsigned int **if\_ipackets**(netif\_t *netif*)  
void **if\_ipackets\_set**(netif\_t *netif*, unsigned int *ipackets*)  
unsigned int **if\_opackets**(netif\_t *netif*)  
void **if\_opackets\_set**(netif\_t *netif*, unsigned int *opackets*)  
unsigned int **if\_mtu**(netif\_t *netif*)  
const char \* **if\_name**(netif\_t *netif*)  
void \* **if\_private**(netif\_t *netif*)  
const char \* **if\_type**(netif\_t *netif*)  
unsigned int **if\_unit**(netif\_t *netif*)

Call a function implemented by a network module:

int **if\_control**(netif\_t *netif*, const char \**command*, void \**data*)  
netbuf\_t **if\_getbuf**(netif\_t *netif*)  
int **if\_init**(netif\_t *netif*)  
int **if\_ioctl**(netif\_t *netif*, unsigned int *command*, void \**data*)  
int **if\_output**(netif\_t *netif*, netbuf\_t *packet*, void \**address*)

Get information about netifs:

netif\_class\_t **if\_class**(netif\_t *netif*)  
netif\_t **iflist\_first**(void)  
netif\_t **iflist\_next**(netif\_t *netif*)

Dispatch a packet to a protocol handler:

int **if\_handle\_input**(netif\_t *netif*, netbuf\_t *packet*, void \**extra*)

## Netbuf Functions

You should include the header file **net/netbuf.h** when you use these functions.

Allocate or free a netbuf or its wrapper:

netbuf\_t **nb\_alloc**(unsigned int *size*)  
netbuf\_t **nb\_alloc\_wrapper**(void \**data*, unsigned int *size*, void (\**freefunc*)(void \*), void \**freefunc\_arg*)  
void **nb\_free**(netbuf\_t *nb*)  
void **nb\_free\_wrapper**(netbuf\_t *nb*)

Change the size of a netbuf:

int **nb\_grow\_bot**(netbuf\_t *nb*, unsigned int *size*)  
int **nb\_shrink\_bot**(netbuf\_t *nb*, unsigned int *size*)

int           **nb\_grow\_top**(netbuf\_t *nb*, unsigned int *size*)  
int           **nb\_shrink\_top**(netbuf\_t *nb*, unsigned int *size*)

Access the data in a netbuf:

char \*       **nb\_map**(netbuf\_t *nb*)  
int       **nb\_read**(netbuf\_t *nb*, unsigned int *offset*, unsigned int *size*, void \**target*)  
int       **nb\_write**(netbuf\_t *nb*, unsigned int *offset*, unsigned int *size*, void \**source*)  
unsigned int   **nb\_size**(netbuf\_t *nb*)

## Miscellaneous Functions

For the host-network conversion functions, you need to include the header file **netinet/in.h**. For **inet\_queue()**, you should include both **net/netif.h** and **net/netbuf.h**.

Convert values between host and network byte order:

u\_long       **htonl**(u\_long *hostlong*)  
u\_short      **htons**(u\_short *hostshort*)  
u\_long       **ntohl**(u\_long *netlong*)  
u\_short      **ntohs**(u\_short *netshort*)

Give an IP input packet to the kernel for processing:

void       **inet\_queue**(netif\_t *netif*, netbuf\_t *netbuf*)