

Xenomai RTDM skin API Reference Manual  
2.3.5

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# Chapter 1

## Xenomai RTDM skin API Module Index

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# Chapter 4

## Xenomai RTDM skin API Module Documentation

### 4.1 CAN Devices

Collaboration diagram for CAN Devices:



#### 4.1.1 Detailed Description

This is the common interface a RTDM-compliant CAN device has to provide. Feel free to report bugs and comments on this profile to the "Socketcan" mailing list ([Socketcan-core@lists.berlios.de](mailto:Socketcan-core@lists.berlios.de)) or directly to the authors ([wg@grandegger.com](mailto:wg@grandegger.com) or [Sebastian.Smolorz@stud.uni-hannover.de](mailto:Sebastian.Smolorz@stud.uni-hannover.de)).

#### Device Characteristics

**Device Flags:** RTDM\_PROTOCOL\_DEVICE

**Protocol Family:** PF\_CAN

**Socket Type:** SOCK\_RAW

**Device Class:** RTDM\_CLASS\_CAN

#### Supported Operations

##### Socket

Environments: non-RT (RT optional)

Specific return values:

- -EPROTONOSUPPORT (Protocol is not supported by the driver. See [CAN protocols](#) for possible protocols.)

##### Close

Blocking calls to any of the [Send](#) or [Receive](#) functions will be unblocked when the socket is closed and return with an error.

Environments: non-RT (RT optional)

Specific return values: none

**IOCTL**

Mandatory Environments: see [below](#)

Specific return values: see [below](#)

**Bind**

Binds a socket to one or all CAN devices (see struct [sockaddr\\_can](#)). If a filter list has been defined with [setsockopt](#) (see [Sockets](#)), it will be used upon reception of CAN frames to decide whether the bound socket will receive a frame. If no filter has been defined, the socket will receive **all** CAN frames on the specified interface(s).

Binding to special interface index 0 will make the socket receive CAN frames from all CAN interfaces.

Binding to an interface index is also relevant for the [Send](#) functions because they will transmit a message over the interface the socket is bound to when no socket address is given to them.

Environments: non-RT (RT optional)

Specific return values:

- -EFAULT (It was not possible to access user space memory area at the specified address.)
- -ENOMEM (Not enough memory to fulfill the operation)
- -EINVAL (Invalid address family, or invalid length of address structure)
- -ENODEV (Invalid CAN interface index)
- -ENOSPC (No enough space for filter list)
- -EBADF (Socket is about to be closed)
- -EAGAIN (Too many receivers. Old binding (if any) is still active. Close some sockets and try again.)

**Setsockopt, Getsockopt**

These functions allow to set and get various socket options. Currently, only CAN raw sockets are supported.

Supported Levels and Options:

- Level **SOL\_CAN\_RAW** : CAN RAW protocol (see [CAN\\_PROTO\\_RAW](#))
  - Option [CAN\\_RAW\\_FILTER](#) : CAN filter list
  - Option [CAN\\_RAW\\_ERR\\_FILTER](#) : CAN error mask
  - Option [CAN\\_RAW\\_LOOPBACK](#) : CAN TX loopback to local sockets

Environments: non-RT (RT optional)

Specific return values: see links to options above.

**Recv, Recvfrom, Recvmsg**

These functions receive CAN messages from a socket. Only one message per call can be received, so only one buffer with the correct length must be passed. For **SOCK\_RAW**, this is the size of struct `can_frame`.

Unlike a call to one of the [Send](#) functions, a `Recv` function will not return with an error if an interface is down (due to bus-off or setting of stop mode) or in sleep mode. Moreover, in such a case there may still be some CAN messages in the socket buffer which could be read out successfully.

It is possible to receive a high precision timestamp with every CAN message. The condition is a former instruction to the socket via [RTCAN\\_RTIOC\\_TAKE\\_TIMESTAMP](#). The timestamp will be copied to the `msg_control` buffer of struct `msg_hdr` if it points to a valid memory location with size of `nanosecs_abs_t`. If this is a NULL pointer the timestamp will be discarded silently.

**Note:** A `msg_controllen` of 0 upon completion of the function call indicates that no timestamp is available for that message.

Supported Flags [in]:

- `MSG_DONTWAIT` (By setting this flag the operation will only succeed if it would not block, i.e. if there is a message in the socket buffer. This flag takes precedence over a timeout specified by `RTCAN_RTIOC_RCV_TIMEOUT`.)
- `MSG_PEEK` (Receive a message but leave it in the socket buffer. The next receive operation will get that message again.)

Supported Flags [out]: none

Environments: RT (non-RT optional)

Specific return values:

- Non-negative value (Indicating the successful reception of a CAN message. For `SOCK_RAW`, this is the size of struct `can_frame` regardless of the actual size of the payload.)
- `-EFAULT` (It was not possible to access user space memory area at one of the specified addresses.)
- `-EINVAL` (Unsupported flag detected, or invalid length of socket address buffer, or invalid length of message control buffer)
- `-EMSGSIZE` (Zero or more than one iovec buffer passed, or buffer too small)
- `-EAGAIN` (No data available in non-blocking mode)
- `-EBADF` (Socket was closed.)
- `-EINTR` (Operation was interrupted explicitly or by signal.)
- `-ETIMEDOUT` (Timeout)

#### Send, Sendto, Sendmsg

These functions send out CAN messages. Only one message per call can be transmitted, so only one buffer with the correct length must be passed. For `SOCK_RAW`, this is the size of struct `can_frame`.

The following only applies to `SOCK_RAW`: If a socket address of struct `sockaddr_can` is given, only `can_ifindex` is used. It is also possible to omit the socket address. Then the interface the socket is bound to will be used for sending messages.

If an interface goes down (due to bus-off or setting of stop mode) all senders that were blocked on this interface will be woken up.

Supported Flags:

- `MSG_DONTWAIT` (By setting this flag the transmit operation will only succeed if it would not block. This flag takes precedence over a timeout specified by `RTCAN_RTIOC_SND_TIMEOUT`.)

Environments: RT (non-RT optional)

Specific return values:

- Non-negative value equal to given buffer size (Indicating the successful completion of the function call. See also note.)
- `-EOPNOTSUPP` (`MSG_OOB` flag is not supported.)
- `-EINVAL` (Unsupported flag detected *or*: Invalid length of socket address *or*: Invalid address family *or*: Data length code of CAN frame not between 0 and 15 *or*: CAN standard frame has got an ID not between 0 and 2031)
- `-EMSGSIZE` (Zero or more than one buffer passed or invalid size of buffer)
- `-EFAULT` (It was not possible to access user space memory area at one of the specified addresses.)
- `-ENXIO` (Invalid CAN interface index - 0 is not allowed here - or socket not bound or rather bound to all interfaces.)
- `-ENETDOWN` (Controller is bus-off or in stopped state.)
- `-ECOMM` (Controller is sleeping)

- -EAGAIN (Cannot transmit without blocking but a non-blocking call was requested.)
- -EINTR (Operation was interrupted explicitly or by signal)
- -EBADF (Socket was closed.)
- -ETIMEDOUT (Timeout)

**Note:** A successful completion of the function call does not implicate a successful transmission of the message.

## Files

- file [rtcan.h](#)  
*Real-Time Driver Model for RT-Socket-CAN, CAN device profile header.*

## Data Structures

- struct [can\\_bittime\\_std](#)  
*Standard bit-time parameters according to Bosch.*
- struct [can\\_bittime\\_btr](#)  
*Hardware-specific BTR bit-times.*
- struct [can\\_bittime](#)  
*Custom CAN bit-time definition.*
- struct [can\\_filter\\_t](#)  
*Filter for reception of CAN messages.*
- struct [sockaddr\\_can](#)  
*Socket address structure for the CAN address family.*
- struct [can\\_frame\\_t](#)  
*Raw CAN frame.*

## CAN protocols

Possible protocols for PF\_CAN protocol family

- enum [CAN\\_PROTO](#) { [CAN\\_PROTO\\_RAW](#) }

## CAN operation modes

Modes into which CAN controllers can be set

- enum [CAN\\_MODE](#) { [CAN\\_MODE\\_STOP](#) = 0, [CAN\\_MODE\\_START](#), [CAN\\_MODE\\_SLEEP](#) }

## CAN controller states

States a CAN controller can be in.

- enum `CAN_STATE` {  
    `CAN_STATE_ACTIVE` = 0, `CAN_STATE_BUS_WARNING`, `CAN_STATE_BUS_PASSIVE`,  
    `CAN_STATE_BUS_OFF`,  
    `CAN_STATE_SCANNING_BAUDRATE`,   `CAN_STATE_STOPPED`,   `CAN_STATE_-`  
    `SLEEPING` }

## CAN ID masks

Bit masks for masking CAN IDs

- #define `CAN_EFF_MASK` 0x1FFFFFFF  
    *Bit mask for extended CAN IDs.*
- #define `CAN_SFF_MASK` 0x000007FF  
    *Bit mask for standard CAN IDs.*

## CAN ID flags

Flags within a CAN ID indicating special CAN frame attributes

- #define `CAN_EFF_FLAG` 0x80000000  
    *extended frame*
- #define `CAN_RTR_FLAG` 0x40000000  
    *remote transmission flag*
- #define `CAN_ERR_FLAG` 0x20000000  
    *error frame (see [Errors](#))*

## CAN controller modes

Special CAN controllers modes, which can be or'ed together.

- #define `CAN_CTRLMODE_LISTENONLY` 0x1  
    *Listen-Only mode.*
- #define `CAN_CTRLMODE_LOOPBACK` 0x2  
    *Loopback mode.*

## Timestamp switches

Arguments to pass to `RTCAN_RTIOC_TAKE_TIMESTAMP`

- #define `RTCAN_TAKE_NO_TIMESTAMPS` 0  
*Switch off taking timestamps.*
- #define `RTCAN_TAKE_TIMESTAMPS` 1  
*Do take timestamps.*

## RAW socket options

Setting and getting CAN RAW socket options.

- #define `CAN_RAW_FILTER` 0x1  
*CAN filter definition.*
- #define `CAN_RAW_ERR_FILTER` 0x2  
*CAN error mask.*
- #define `CAN_RAW_LOOPBACK` 0x3  
*CAN TX loopback.*
- #define `CAN_RAW_TX_LOOPBACK` `CAN_RAW_LOOPBACK`  
*CAN filter definition.*
- #define `CAN_RAW_RECV_OWN_MSGS` 0x4  
*CAN receive own messages.*

## IOCTLs

CAN device IOCTLs

- #define `SIOCGINDEX` `_IOW(RTIOC_TYPE_CAN, 0x00, struct ifreq)`  
*Get CAN interface index by name.*
- #define `SIOCSCANBAUDRATE` `_IOW(RTIOC_TYPE_CAN, 0x01, struct ifreq)`  
*Set baud rate.*
- #define `SIOCGCANBAUDRATE` `_IOWR(RTIOC_TYPE_CAN, 0x02, struct ifreq)`  
*Get baud rate.*
- #define `SIOCSCANCUSTOMBITTIME` `_IOW(RTIOC_TYPE_CAN, 0x03, struct ifreq)`  
*Set custom bit time parameter.*
- #define `SIOCGCANCUSTOMBITTIME` `_IOWR(RTIOC_TYPE_CAN, 0x04, struct ifreq)`  
*Get custom bit-time parameters.*



- #define [SIOCSCANMODE](#) \_IOW(RTIOC\_TYPE\_CAN, 0x05, struct ifreq)  
*Set operation mode of CAN controller.*
- #define [SIOCGCANSTATE](#) \_IOWR(RTIOC\_TYPE\_CAN, 0x06, struct ifreq)  
*Get current state of CAN controller.*
- #define [SIOCSCANCTRLMODE](#) \_IOW(RTIOC\_TYPE\_CAN, 0x07, struct ifreq)  
*Set special controller modes.*
- #define [SIOCGCANCTRLMODE](#) \_IOWR(RTIOC\_TYPE\_CAN, 0x08, struct ifreq)  
*Get special controller modes.*
- #define [RTCAN\\_RTIOC\\_TAKE\\_TIMESTAMP](#) \_IOW(RTIOC\_TYPE\_CAN, 0x09, int)  
*Enable or disable storing a high precision timestamp upon reception of a CAN frame.*
- #define [RTCAN\\_RTIOC\\_RCV\\_TIMEOUT](#) \_IOW(RTIOC\_TYPE\_CAN, 0x0A, nanosecs\_rel\_t)  
*Specify a reception timeout for a socket.*
- #define [RTCAN\\_RTIOC\\_SND\\_TIMEOUT](#) \_IOW(RTIOC\_TYPE\_CAN, 0x0B, nanosecs\_rel\_t)  
*Specify a transmission timeout for a socket.*

## Error mask

Error class (mask) in `can_id` field of `struct can_frame` to be used with [CAN\\_RAW\\_ERR\\_FILTER](#).

- #define [CAN\\_ERR\\_TX\\_TIMEOUT](#) 0x00000001U  
*TX timeout (netdevice driver).*
- #define [CAN\\_ERR\\_LOSTARB](#) 0x00000002U  
*Lost arbitration (see [data\[0\]](#)).*
- #define [CAN\\_ERR\\_CRTL](#) 0x00000004U  
*Controller problems (see [data\[1\]](#)).*
- #define [CAN\\_ERR\\_PROT](#) 0x00000008U  
*Protocol violations (see [data\[2\]](#), [data\[3\]](#)).*
- #define [CAN\\_ERR\\_TRX](#) 0x00000010U  
*Transceiver status (see [data\[4\]](#)).*
- #define [CAN\\_ERR\\_ACK](#) 0x00000020U  
*Received no ACK on transmission.*
- #define [CAN\\_ERR\\_BUSOFF](#) 0x00000040U  
*Bus off.*

- #define `CAN_ERR_BUSERROR` 0x00000080U  
*Bus error (may flood!).*
- #define `CAN_ERR_RESTARTED` 0x00000100U  
*Controller restarted.*
- #define `CAN_ERR_MASK` 0x1FFFFFFFU  
*Omit EFF, RTR, ERR flags.*

### Arbitration lost error

Error in the data[0] field of struct can\_frame.

- #define `CAN_ERR_LOSTARB_UNSPEC` 0x00  
*unspecified*

### Controller problems

Error in the data[1] field of struct can\_frame.

- #define `CAN_ERR_CRTL_UNSPEC` 0x00  
*unspecified*
- #define `CAN_ERR_CRTL_RX_OVERFLOW` 0x01  
*RX buffer overflow.*
- #define `CAN_ERR_CRTL_TX_OVERFLOW` 0x02  
*TX buffer overflow.*
- #define `CAN_ERR_CRTL_RX_WARNING` 0x04  
*reached warning level for RX errors*
- #define `CAN_ERR_CRTL_TX_WARNING` 0x08  
*reached warning level for TX errors*
- #define `CAN_ERR_CRTL_RX_PASSIVE` 0x10  
*reached passive level for RX errors*
- #define `CAN_ERR_CRTL_TX_PASSIVE` 0x20  
*reached passive level for TX errors*

## Protocol error type

Error in the data[2] field of struct can\_frame.

- #define `CAN_ERR_PROT_UNSPEC` 0x00  
*unspecified*
- #define `CAN_ERR_PROT_BIT` 0x01  
*single bit error*
- #define `CAN_ERR_PROT_FORM` 0x02  
*frame format error*
- #define `CAN_ERR_PROT_STUFF` 0x04  
*bit stuffing error*
- #define `CAN_ERR_PROT_BIT0` 0x08  
*unable to send dominant bit*
- #define `CAN_ERR_PROT_BIT1` 0x10  
*unable to send recessive bit*
- #define `CAN_ERR_PROT_OVERLOAD` 0x20  
*bus overload*
- #define `CAN_ERR_PROT_ACTIVE` 0x40  
*active error announcement*
- #define `CAN_ERR_PROT_TX` 0x80  
*error occurred on transmission*

## Protocol error location

Error in the data[3] field of struct can\_frame.

- #define `CAN_ERR_PROT_LOC_UNSPEC` 0x00  
*unspecified*
- #define `CAN_ERR_PROT_LOC_SOF` 0x03  
*start of frame*
- #define `CAN_ERR_PROT_LOC_ID28_21` 0x02  
*ID bits 28 - 21 (SFF: 10 - 3).*
- #define `CAN_ERR_PROT_LOC_ID20_18` 0x06  
*ID bits 20 - 18 (SFF: 2 - 0).*
- #define `CAN_ERR_PROT_LOC_SRTR` 0x04

*substitute RTR (SFF: RTR)*

- #define `CAN_ERR_PROT_LOC_IDE` 0x05  
*identifier extension*
- #define `CAN_ERR_PROT_LOC_ID17_13` 0x07  
*ID bits 17-13.*
- #define `CAN_ERR_PROT_LOC_ID12_05` 0x0F  
*ID bits 12-5.*
- #define `CAN_ERR_PROT_LOC_ID04_00` 0x0E  
*ID bits 4-0.*
- #define `CAN_ERR_PROT_LOC_RTR` 0x0C  
*RTR.*
- #define `CAN_ERR_PROT_LOC_RES1` 0x0D  
*reserved bit 1*
- #define `CAN_ERR_PROT_LOC_RES0` 0x09  
*reserved bit 0*
- #define `CAN_ERR_PROT_LOC_DLC` 0x0B  
*data length code*
- #define `CAN_ERR_PROT_LOC_DATA` 0x0A  
*data section*
- #define `CAN_ERR_PROT_LOC_CRC_SEQ` 0x08  
*CRC sequence.*
- #define `CAN_ERR_PROT_LOC_CRC_DEL` 0x18  
*CRC delimiter.*
- #define `CAN_ERR_PROT_LOC_ACK` 0x19  
*ACK slot.*
- #define `CAN_ERR_PROT_LOC_ACK_DEL` 0x1B  
*ACK delimiter.*
- #define `CAN_ERR_PROT_LOC_EOF` 0x1A  
*end of frame*
- #define `CAN_ERR_PROT_LOC_INTERM` 0x12  
*intermission*

## Protocol error location

Error in the data[4] field of struct can\_frame.

- #define CAN\_ERR\_TRX\_UNSPEC 0x00  
0000 0000
- #define CAN\_ERR\_TRX\_CANH\_NO\_WIRE 0x04  
0000 0100
- #define CAN\_ERR\_TRX\_CANH\_SHORT\_TO\_BAT 0x05  
0000 0101
- #define CAN\_ERR\_TRX\_CANH\_SHORT\_TO\_VCC 0x06  
0000 0110
- #define CAN\_ERR\_TRX\_CANH\_SHORT\_TO\_GND 0x07  
0000 0111
- #define CAN\_ERR\_TRX\_CANL\_NO\_WIRE 0x40  
0100 0000
- #define CAN\_ERR\_TRX\_CANL\_SHORT\_TO\_BAT 0x50  
0101 0000
- #define CAN\_ERR\_TRX\_CANL\_SHORT\_TO\_VCC 0x60  
0110 0000
- #define CAN\_ERR\_TRX\_CANL\_SHORT\_TO\_GND 0x70  
0111 0000
- #define CAN\_ERR\_TRX\_CANL\_SHORT\_TO\_CANH 0x80  
1000 0000

## Defines

- #define AF\_CAN 29  
*CAN address family.*
- #define PF\_CAN AF\_CAN  
*CAN protocol family.*
- #define CAN\_RAW 0  
*Particular CAN protocols.*
- #define SOL\_CAN\_RAW 103  
*CAN socket levels.*

## Typedefs

- typedef uint32\_t [can\\_id\\_t](#)  
Type of CAN id (see [CAN\\_xxx\\_MASK](#) and [CAN\\_xxx\\_FLAG](#)).
- typedef [can\\_id\\_t](#) [can\\_err\\_mask\\_t](#)  
Type of CAN error mask.
- typedef uint32\_t [can\\_baudrate\\_t](#)  
Baudrate definition in bits per second.
- typedef enum [CAN\\_BITTIME\\_TYPE](#) [can\\_bittime\\_type\\_t](#)  
See [CAN\\_BITTIME\\_TYPE](#).
- typedef enum [CAN\\_MODE](#) [can\\_mode\\_t](#)  
See [CAN\\_MODE](#).
- typedef int [can\\_ctrlmode\\_t](#)  
See [CAN\\_CTRLMODE](#).
- typedef enum [CAN\\_STATE](#) [can\\_state\\_t](#)  
See [CAN\\_STATE](#).

## Enumerations

- enum [CAN\\_BITTIME\\_TYPE](#) { [CAN\\_BITTIME\\_STD](#), [CAN\\_BITTIME\\_BTR](#) }  
Supported CAN bit-time types.

### 4.1.2 Define Documentation

#### 4.1.2.1 #define CAN\_ERR\_LOSTARB\_UNSPEC 0x00

unspecified

else bit number in bitstream

#### 4.1.2.2 #define CAN\_RAW 0

Particular CAN protocols.

Currently only the RAW protocol is supported.

#### 4.1.2.3 #define CAN\_RAW\_ERR\_FILTER 0x2

CAN error mask.

A CAN error mask (see [Errors](#)) can be set with `setsockopt`. This mask is then used to decided if error frames are send to this socket in case of error condidtions. The error frames are marked with

the `CAN_ERR_FLAG` of `CAN_XXX_FLAG` and must be handled by the application properly. A detailed description of the error can be found in the `can_id` and the `data` fields of `struct can_frame` (see [Errors](#) for further details).

**Parameters:**

- ← *level* `SOL_CAN_RAW`
- ← *optname* `CAN_RAW_ERR_FILTER`
- ← *optval* Pointer to error mask of type `can_err_mask_t`.
- ← *optlen* Size of error mask: `sizeof(can_err_mask_t)`.

Environments: non-RT (RT optional)

Specific return values:

- -EFAULT (It was not possible to access user space memory area at the specified address.)
- -EINVAL (Invalid length "optlen")

#### 4.1.2.4 #define CAN\_RAW\_FILTER 0x1

CAN filter definition.

A CAN raw filter list with elements of `struct can_filter` can be installed with `setsockopt`. This list is used upon reception of CAN frames to decide whether the bound socket will receive a frame. An empty filter list can also be defined using `optlen = 0`, which is recommended for write-only sockets.

If the socket was already bound with [Bind](#), the old filter list gets replaced with the new one. Be aware that already received, but not read out CAN frames may stay in the socket buffer.

**Parameters:**

- ← *level* `SOL_CAN_RAW`
- ← *optname* `CAN_RAW_FILTER`
- ← *optval* Pointer to array of `struct can_filter`.
- ← *optlen* Size of filter list: `count * sizeof( struct can_filter)`.

Environments: non-RT (RT optional)

Specific return values:

- -EFAULT (It was not possible to access user space memory area at the specified address.)
- -ENOMEM (Not enough memory to fulfill the operation)
- -EINVAL (Invalid length "optlen")
- -ENOSPC (No space to store filter list, check RT-Socket-CAN kernel parameters)

#### 4.1.2.5 #define CAN\_RAW\_LOOPBACK 0x3

CAN TX loopback.

The TX loopback to other local sockets can be selected with this `setsockopt`.

**Note:**

The TX loopback feature must be enabled in the kernel and then the loopback to other local TX sockets is enabled by default.

**Parameters:**

- ← *level* SOL\_CAN\_RAW
- ← *optname* CAN\_RAW\_LOOPBACK
- ← *optval* Pointer to integer value.
- ← *optlen* Size of int: sizeof(int).

Environments: non-RT (RT optional)

Specific return values:

- -EFAULT (It was not possible to access user space memory area at the specified address.)
- -EINVAL (Invalid length "optlen")
- -EOPNOTSUPP (not supported, check RT-Socket-CAN kernel parameters).

**4.1.2.6 #define CAN\_RAW\_RECV\_OWN\_MSGS 0x4**

CAN receive own messages.

Not supported by RT-Socket-CAN, but defined for compatibility with Socket-CAN.

**4.1.2.7 #define CAN\_RAW\_TX\_LOOPBACK CAN\_RAW\_LOOPBACK**

CAN filter definition.

A CAN raw filter list with elements of struct `can_filter` can be installed with `setsockopt`. This list is used upon reception of CAN frames to decide whether the bound socket will receive a frame. An empty filter list can also be defined using `optlen = 0`, which is recommended for write-only sockets.

If the socket was already bound with [Bind](#), the old filter list gets replaced with the new one. Be aware that already received, but not read out CAN frames may stay in the socket buffer.

**Parameters:**

- ← *level* SOL\_CAN\_RAW
- ← *optname* CAN\_RAW\_FILTER
- ← *optval* Pointer to array of struct `can_filter`.
- ← *optlen* Size of filter list: `count * sizeof( struct can_filter)`.

Environments: non-RT (RT optional)

Specific return values:

- -EFAULT (It was not possible to access user space memory area at the specified address.)
- -ENOMEM (Not enough memory to fulfill the operation)
- -EINVAL (Invalid length "optlen")
- -ENOSPC (No space to store filter list, check RT-Socket-CAN kernel parameters)



#### 4.1.2.8 `#define RTCAN_RTIOC_RCV_TIMEOUT_IOW(RTIOC_TYPE_CAN, 0x0A, nanosecs_rel_t)`

Specify a reception timeout for a socket.

Defines a timeout for all receive operations via a socket which will take effect when one of the [receive functions](#) is called without the `MSG_DONTWAIT` flag set.

The default value for a newly created socket is an infinite timeout.

##### Note:

The setting of the timeout value is not done atomically to avoid locks. Please set the value before receiving messages from the socket.

##### Parameters:

← *arg* Pointer to [nanosecs\\_rel\\_t](#) variable. The value is interpreted as relative timeout in nanoseconds in case of a positive value. See [Timeouts](#) for special timeouts.

##### Returns:

0 on success, otherwise:

- `-EFAULT`: It was not possible to access user space memory area at the specified address.

##### Environments:

This service can be called from:

- Kernel module initialization/cleanup code
- Kernel-based task
- User-space task (RT, non-RT)

Rescheduling: never.

#### 4.1.2.9 `#define RTCAN_RTIOC_SND_TIMEOUT_IOW(RTIOC_TYPE_CAN, 0x0B, nanosecs_rel_t)`

Specify a transmission timeout for a socket.

Defines a timeout for all send operations via a socket which will take effect when one of the [send functions](#) is called without the `MSG_DONTWAIT` flag set.

The default value for a newly created socket is an infinite timeout.

##### Note:

The setting of the timeout value is not done atomically to avoid locks. Please set the value before sending messages to the socket.

##### Parameters:

← *arg* Pointer to [nanosecs\\_rel\\_t](#) variable. The value is interpreted as relative timeout in nanoseconds in case of a positive value. See [Timeouts](#) for special timeouts.

**Returns:**

0 on success, otherwise:

- -EFAULT: It was not possible to access user space memory area at the specified address.

**Environments:**

This service can be called from:

- Kernel module initialization/cleanup code
- Kernel-based task
- User-space task (RT, non-RT)

Rescheduling: never.

**4.1.2.10 #define RTCAN\_RTIOC\_TAKE\_TIMESTAMP\_IOW(RTIOC\_TYPE\_CAN, 0x09, int)**

Enable or disable storing a high precision timestamp upon reception of a CAN frame.

A newly created socket takes no timestamps by default.

**Parameters:**

← *arg* int variable, see [Timestamp switches](#)

**Returns:**

0 on success.

**Environments:**

This service can be called from:

- Kernel module initialization/cleanup code
- Kernel-based task
- User-space task (RT, non-RT)

**Note:**

Activating taking timestamps only has an effect on newly received CAN messages from the bus. Frames that already are in the socket buffer do not have timestamps if it was deactivated before. See [Receive](#) for more details.

Rescheduling: never.

**4.1.2.11 #define SIOCGCANBAUDRATE\_IOWR(RTIOC\_TYPE\_CAN, 0x02, struct ifreq)**

Get baud rate.

**Parameters:**

↔ *arg* Pointer to interface request structure buffer (struct ifreq from linux/if.h). ifr\_name must hold a valid CAN interface name, ifr\_ifru will be filled with an instance of [can\\_baudrate\\_t](#).

**Returns:**

0 on success, otherwise:

- -EFAULT: It was not possible to access user space memory area at the specified address.
- -ENODEV: No device with specified name exists.
- -EINVAL: No baud rate was set yet.

Environments:

This service can be called from:

- Kernel module initialization/cleanup code
- Kernel-based task
- User-space task (RT, non-RT)

Rescheduling: never.

**4.1.2.12 #define SIOCGCANCTRLMODE\_IOWR(RTIOC\_TYPE\_CAN, 0x08, struct ifreq)**

Get special controller modes.

**Parameters:**

← *arg* Pointer to interface request structure buffer (struct ifreq from linux/if.h). ifr\_name must hold a valid CAN interface name, ifr\_ifru must be filled with an instance of [can\\_ctrlmode\\_t](#).

**Returns:**

0 on success, otherwise:

- -EFAULT: It was not possible to access user space memory area at the specified address.
- -ENODEV: No device with specified name exists.
- -EINVAL: No baud rate was set yet.

Environments:

This service can be called from:

- Kernel module initialization/cleanup code
- Kernel-based task
- User-space task (RT, non-RT)

Rescheduling: possible.

#### 4.1.2.13 #define SIOCGCANCUSTOMBITTIME \_IOWR(RTIOC\_TYPE\_CAN, 0x04, struct ifreq)

Get custom bit-time parameters.

##### Parameters:

↔ *arg* Pointer to interface request structure buffer (struct ifreq from linux/if.h). ifr\_name must hold a valid CAN interface name, ifr\_ifru will be filled with an instance of struct [can\\_bittime](#).

##### Returns:

0 on success, otherwise:

- -EFAULT: It was not possible to access user space memory area at the specified address.
- -ENODEV: No device with specified name exists.
- -EINVAL: No baud rate was set yet.

##### Environments:

This service can be called from:

- Kernel module initialization/cleanup code
- Kernel-based task
- User-space task (RT, non-RT)

Rescheduling: never.

#### 4.1.2.14 #define SIOCGCANSTATE \_IOWR(RTIOC\_TYPE\_CAN, 0x06, struct ifreq)

Get current state of CAN controller.

States are divided into main states and additional error indicators. A CAN controller is always in exactly one main state. CAN bus errors are registered by the CAN hardware and collected by the driver. There is one error indicator (bit) per error type. If this IOCTL is triggered the error types which occurred since the last call of this IOCTL are reported and thereafter the error indicators are cleared. See also [CAN controller states](#).

##### Parameters:

↔ *arg* Pointer to interface request structure buffer (struct ifreq from linux/if.h). ifr\_name must hold a valid CAN interface name, ifr\_ifru will be filled with an instance of [can\\_mode\\_t](#).

##### Returns:

0 on success, otherwise:

- -EFAULT: It was not possible to access user space memory area at the specified address.
- -ENODEV: No device with specified name exists.

##### Environments:

This service can be called from:

- Kernel module initialization/cleanup code
- Kernel-based task
- User-space task (RT, non-RT)

Rescheduling: possible.

#### 4.1.2.15 #define SIOCGIFINDEX\_IOWR(RTIOC\_TYPE\_CAN, 0x00, struct ifreq)

Get CAN interface index by name.

##### Parameters:

↔ *arg* Pointer to interface request structure buffer (struct ifreq from linux/if.h). If ifr\_name holds a valid CAN interface name ifr\_index will be filled with the corresponding interface index.

##### Returns:

0 on success, otherwise:

- -EFAULT: It was not possible to access user space memory area at the specified address.
- -ENODEV: No device with specified name exists.

Environments:

This service can be called from:

- Kernel module initialization/cleanup code
- Kernel-based task
- User-space task (RT, non-RT)

Rescheduling: never.

#### 4.1.2.16 #define SIOCSCANBAUDRATE\_IOW(RTIOC\_TYPE\_CAN, 0x01, struct ifreq)

Set baud rate.

The baudrate must be specified in bits per second. The driver will try to calculate resonable CAN bit-timing parameters. You can use [SIOCSCANCUSTOMBITTIME](#) to set custom bit-timing.

##### Parameters:

↔ *arg* Pointer to interface request structure buffer (struct ifreq from linux/if.h). ifr\_name must hold a valid CAN interface name, ifr\_ifru must be filled with an instance of [can\\_baudrate\\_t](#).

##### Returns:

0 on success, otherwise:

- -EFAULT: It was not possible to access user space memory area at the specified address.
- -ENODEV: No device with specified name exists.

- -EINVAL: No valid baud rate, see [can\\_baudrate\\_t](#).
- -EDOM : Baud rate not possible.
- -EAGAIN: Request could not be successfully fulfilled. Try again.

Environments:

This service can be called from:

- Kernel module initialization/cleanup code
- Kernel-based task
- User-space task (RT, non-RT)

**Note:**

Setting the baud rate is a configuration task. It should be done deliberately or otherwise CAN messages will likely be lost.

Rescheduling: possible.

#### 4.1.2.17 #define SIOCSCANCTRLMODE\_IOW(RTIOC\_TYPE\_CAN, 0x07, struct ifreq)

Set special controller modes.

Various special controller modes could be or'ed together (see [CAN\\_CTRLMODE](#) for further information).

**Parameters:**

← *arg* Pointer to interface request structure buffer (struct ifreq from linux/if.h). ifr\_name must hold a valid CAN interface name, ifr\_ifru must be filled with an instance of [can\\_ctrlmode\\_t](#).

**Returns:**

0 on success, otherwise:

- -EFAULT: It was not possible to access user space memory area at the specified address.
- -ENODEV: No device with specified name exists.
- -EINVAL: No valid baud rate, see [can\\_baudrate\\_t](#).
- -EAGAIN: Request could not be successfully fulfilled. Try again.

Environments:

This service can be called from:

- Kernel module initialization/cleanup code
- Kernel-based task
- User-space task (RT, non-RT)

**Note:**

Setting special controller modes is a configuration task. It should be done deliberately or otherwise CAN messages will likely be lost.

Rescheduling: possible.

#### 4.1.2.18 #define SIOCSCANCUSTOMBITTIME \_IOW(RTIOC\_TYPE\_CAN, 0x03, struct ifreq)

Set custom bit time parameter.

Custom-bit time could be defined in various formats (see struct [can\\_bittime](#)).

##### Parameters:

← *arg* Pointer to interface request structure buffer (struct `ifreq` from `linux/if.h`). `ifr_name` must hold a valid CAN interface name, `ifr_ifru` must be filled with an instance of struct [can\\_bittime](#).

##### Returns:

0 on success, otherwise:

- -EFAULT: It was not possible to access user space memory area at the specified address.
- -ENODEV: No device with specified name exists.
- -EINVAL: No valid baud rate, see [can\\_baudrate\\_t](#).
- -EAGAIN: Request could not be successfully fulfilled. Try again.

Environments:

This service can be called from:

- Kernel module initialization/cleanup code
- Kernel-based task
- User-space task (RT, non-RT)

##### Note:

Setting the bit-time is a configuration task. It should be done deliberately or otherwise CAN messages will likely be lost.

Rescheduling: possible.

#### 4.1.2.19 #define SIOCSCANMODE \_IOW(RTIOC\_TYPE\_CAN, 0x05, struct ifreq)

Set operation mode of CAN controller.

See [CAN controller modes](#) for available modes.

##### Parameters:

← *arg* Pointer to interface request structure buffer (struct `ifreq` from `linux/if.h`). `ifr_name` must hold a valid CAN interface name, `ifr_ifru` must be filled with an instance of [can\\_mode\\_t](#).

##### Returns:

0 on success, otherwise:

- -EFAULT: It was not possible to access user space memory area at the specified address.
- -ENODEV: No device with specified name exists.

- -EAGAIN: ([CAN\\_MODE\\_START](#), [CAN\\_MODE\\_STOP](#)) Could not successfully set mode, hardware is busy. Try again.
- -EINVAL: ([CAN\\_MODE\\_START](#)) Cannot start controller, set baud rate first.
- -ENETDOWN: ([CAN\\_MODE\\_SLEEP](#)) Cannot go into sleep mode because controller is stopped or bus off.
- -EOPNOTSUPP: unknown mode

Environments:

This service can be called from:

- Kernel module initialization/cleanup code
- Kernel-based task
- User-space task (RT, non-RT)

**Note:**

Setting a CAN controller into normal operation after a bus-off can take some time (128 occurrences of 11 consecutive recessive bits). In such a case, although this IOCTL will return immediately with success and [SIOCGCANSTATE](#) will report [CAN\\_STATE\\_ACTIVE](#), bus-off recovery may still be in progress.

If a controller is bus-off, setting it into stop mode will return no error but the controller remains bus-off.

Rescheduling: possible.

#### 4.1.2.20 #define SOL\_CAN\_RAW 103

CAN socket levels.

Used for [Sockopts](#) for the particular protocols.

### 4.1.3 Enumeration Type Documentation

#### 4.1.3.1 enum CAN\_BITTIME\_TYPE

Supported CAN bit-time types.

**Enumerator:**

*CAN\_BITTIME\_STD* Standard bit-time definition according to Bosch.

*CAN\_BITTIME\_BTR* Hardware-specific BTR bit-time definition.

#### 4.1.3.2 enum CAN\_MODE

**Enumerator:**

*CAN\_MODE\_STOP* Set controller in Stop mode (no reception / transmission possible).



*CAN\_MODE\_START* Set controller into normal operation.

Coming from stopped mode or bus off, the controller begins with no errors in *CAN\_STATE\_ACTIVE*.

*CAN\_MODE\_SLEEP* Set controller into Sleep mode.

This is only possible if the controller is not stopped or bus-off.

Notice that sleep mode will only be entered when there is no bus activity. If the controller detects bus activity while "sleeping" it will go into operating mode again.

To actively leave sleep mode again trigger *CAN\_MODE\_START*.

#### 4.1.3.3 enum CAN\_PROTO

**Enumerator:**

*CAN\_PROTO\_RAW* Raw protocol of PF\_CAN, applicable to socket type SOCK\_RAW.

#### 4.1.3.4 enum CAN\_STATE

**Enumerator:**

*CAN\_STATE\_ACTIVE* CAN controller is error active.

*CAN\_STATE\_BUS\_WARNING* CAN controller is error active, warning level is reached.

*CAN\_STATE\_BUS\_PASSIVE* CAN controller is error passive.

*CAN\_STATE\_BUS\_OFF* CAN controller went into Bus Off.

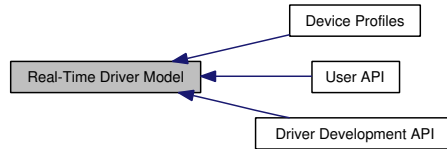
*CAN\_STATE\_SCANNING\_BAUDRATE* CAN controller is scanning to get the baudrate.

*CAN\_STATE\_STOPPED* CAN controller is in stopped mode.

*CAN\_STATE\_SLEEPING* CAN controller is in Sleep mode.

## 4.2 Real-Time Driver Model

Collaboration diagram for Real-Time Driver Model:



### 4.2.1 Detailed Description

The Real-Time Driver Model (RTDM) provides a unified interface to both users and developers of real-time device drivers. Specifically, it addresses the constraints of mixed RT/non-RT systems like Xenomai. RTDM conforms to POSIX semantics (IEEE Std 1003.1) where available and applicable.

**API Revision:** 5

### Modules

- [User API](#)
- [Driver Development API](#)
- [Device Profiles](#)

### API Versioning

- `#define RTDM_API_VER 5`  
*Common user and driver API version.*
- `#define RTDM_API_MIN_COMPAT_VER 5`  
*Minimum API revision compatible with the current release.*

### RTDM\_TIMEOUT\_XXX

Special timeout values

- `#define RTDM_TIMEOUT_INFINITE 0`  
*Block forever.*
- `#define RTDM_TIMEOUT_NONE (-1)`  
*Any negative timeout means non-blocking.*

### Typedefs

- `typedef uint64_t nanosecs_abs_t`

*RTDM type for representing absolute dates.*

- `typedef int64_t nanosecs_rel_t`  
*RTDM type for representing relative intervals.*

## 4.2.2 Define Documentation

### 4.2.2.1 `#define RTDM_TIMEOUT_INFINITE 0`

Block forever.

### 4.2.2.2 `#define RTDM_TIMEOUT_NONE (-1)`

Any negative timeout means non-blocking.

## 4.2.3 Typedef Documentation

### 4.2.3.1 `typedef uint64_t nanosecs_abs_t`

RTDM type for representing absolute dates.

Its base type is a 64 bit unsigned integer. The unit is 1 nanosecond.

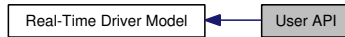
### 4.2.3.2 `typedef int64_t nanosecs_rel_t`

RTDM type for representing relative intervals.

Its base type is a 64 bit signed integer. The unit is 1 nanosecond. Relative intervals can also encode the special timeouts "infinite" and "non-blocking", see [RTDM\\_TIMEOUT\\_xxx](#).

## 4.3 User API

Collaboration diagram for User API:



### 4.3.1 Detailed Description

This is the upper interface of RTDM provided to application programs both in kernel and user space. Note that certain functions may not be implemented by every device. Refer to the [Device Profiles](#) for precise information.

#### Files

- file [rtdm.h](#)

*Real-Time Driver Model for Xenomai, user API header.*

#### Functions

- int [rt\\_dev\\_open](#) (const char \*path, int oflag,...)
- int [rt\\_dev\\_socket](#) (int protocol\_family, int socket\_type, int protocol)
- int [rt\\_dev\\_close](#) (int fd)
- int [rt\\_dev\\_ioctl](#) (int fd, int request,...)
- ssize\_t [rt\\_dev\\_read](#) (int fd, void \*buf, size\_t nbyte)
- ssize\_t [rt\\_dev\\_write](#) (int fd, const void \*buf, size\_t nbyte)
- ssize\_t [rt\\_dev\\_recvmmsg](#) (int fd, struct msghdr \*msg, int flags)
- ssize\_t [rt\\_dev\\_recvfrom](#) (int fd, void \*buf, size\_t len, int flags, struct sockaddr \*from, socklen\_t \*fromlen)
- ssize\_t [rt\\_dev\\_recv](#) (int fd, void \*buf, size\_t len, int flags)
- ssize\_t [rt\\_dev\\_sendmsg](#) (int fd, const struct msghdr \*msg, int flags)
- ssize\_t [rt\\_dev\\_sendto](#) (int fd, const void \*buf, size\_t len, int flags, const struct sockaddr \*to, socklen\_t tolen)
- ssize\_t [rt\\_dev\\_send](#) (int fd, const void \*buf, size\_t len, int flags)
- int [rt\\_dev\\_bind](#) (int fd, const struct sockaddr \*my\_addr, socklen\_t addrlen)
- int [rt\\_dev\\_connect](#) (int fd, const struct sockaddr \*serv\_addr, socklen\_t addrlen)
- int [rt\\_dev\\_listen](#) (int fd, int backlog)
- int [rt\\_dev\\_accept](#) (int fd, struct sockaddr \*addr, socklen\_t \*addrlen)
- int [rt\\_dev\\_shutdown](#) (int fd, int how)
- int [rt\\_dev\\_getsockopt](#) (int fd, int level, int optname, void \*optval, socklen\_t \*optlen)
- int [rt\\_dev\\_setsockopt](#) (int fd, int level, int optname, const void \*optval, socklen\_t optlen)
- int [rt\\_dev\\_getsockname](#) (int fd, struct sockaddr \*name, socklen\_t \*namelen)
- int [rt\\_dev\\_getpeername](#) (int fd, struct sockaddr \*name, socklen\_t \*namelen)

## 4.3.2 Function Documentation

### 4.3.2.1 `int rt_dev_accept (int fd, struct sockaddr * addr, socklen_t * addrlen)`

Accept a connection requests

**Parameters:**

- ← *fd* File descriptor as returned by `rt_dev_socket()`
- *addr* Buffer for remote address
- ↔ *addrlen* Address buffer size

**Returns:**

0 on success, otherwise negative error code Environments: Depends on driver implementation, see [Device Profiles](#).

Rescheduling: possible.

**See also:**

`accept()` in IEEE Std 1003.1, <http://www.opengroup.org/onlinepubs/009695399>

### 4.3.2.2 `int rt_dev_bind (int fd, const struct sockaddr * my_addr, socklen_t addrlen)`

Bind to local address

**Parameters:**

- ← *fd* File descriptor as returned by `rt_dev_socket()`
- ← *my\_addr* Address buffer
- ← *addrlen* Address buffer size

**Returns:**

0 on success, otherwise negative error code Environments: Depends on driver implementation, see [Device Profiles](#).

Rescheduling: possible.

**See also:**

`bind()` in IEEE Std 1003.1, <http://www.opengroup.org/onlinepubs/009695399>

### 4.3.2.3 `int rt_dev_close (int fd)`

Close a device or socket

**Parameters:**

- ← *fd* File descriptor as returned by `rt_dev_open()` or `rt_dev_socket()`

**Returns:**

0 on success, otherwise a negative error code.

**Note:**

If the matching `rt_dev_open()` or `rt_dev_socket()` call took place in non-real-time context, `rt_dev_close()` must be issued within non-real-time as well. Otherwise, the call will fail. Killing a real-time task that is blocked on some device operation can lead to stalled file descriptors. To avoid such scenarios, always close the device before explicitly terminating any real-time task which may use it. To cleanup a stalled file descriptor, send its number to the `open_fildes` /proc entry, e.g. via

```
#> echo 3 > /proc/xenomai/rtm/open_fildes
```

**Environments:**

Depends on driver implementation, see [Device Profiles](#).

Rescheduling: possible.

**See also:**

`close()` in IEEE Std 1003.1, <http://www.opengroup.org/onlinepubs/009695399>

**4.3.2.4 int rt\_dev\_connect (int *fd*, const struct sockaddr \* *serv\_addr*, socklen\_t *addrlen*)**

Connect to remote address

**Parameters:**

← *fd* File descriptor as returned by `rt_dev_socket()`

← *serv\_addr* Address buffer

← *addrlen* Address buffer size

**Returns:**

0 on success, otherwise negative error code  
Environments: Depends on driver implementation, see [Device Profiles](#).

Rescheduling: possible.

**See also:**

`connect()` in IEEE Std 1003.1, <http://www.opengroup.org/onlinepubs/009695399>

**4.3.2.5 int rt\_dev\_getpeername (int *fd*, struct sockaddr \* *name*, socklen\_t \* *namelen*)**

Get socket destination address

**Parameters:**

← *fd* File descriptor as returned by `rt_dev_socket()`

→ *name* Address buffer

↔ *namelen* Address buffer size

**Returns:**

0 on success, otherwise negative error code Environments: Depends on driver implementation, see [Device Profiles](#).

Rescheduling: possible.

**See also:**

getpeername() in IEEE Std 1003.1, <http://www.opengroup.org/onlinepubs/009695399>

#### 4.3.2.6 int rt\_dev\_getsockname (int *fd*, struct sockaddr \* *name*, socklen\_t \* *namelen*)

Get local socket address

**Parameters:**

← *fd* File descriptor as returned by `rt_dev_socket()`

→ *name* Address buffer

↔ *namelen* Address buffer size

**Returns:**

0 on success, otherwise negative error code Environments: Depends on driver implementation, see [Device Profiles](#).

Rescheduling: possible.

**See also:**

getsockname() in IEEE Std 1003.1, <http://www.opengroup.org/onlinepubs/009695399>

#### 4.3.2.7 int rt\_dev\_getsockopt (int *fd*, int *level*, int *optname*, void \* *optval*, socklen\_t \* *optlen*)

Get socket option

**Parameters:**

← *fd* File descriptor as returned by `rt_dev_socket()`

← *level* Addressed stack level

← *optname* Option name ID

→ *optval* Value buffer

↔ *optlen* Value buffer size

**Returns:**

0 on success, otherwise negative error code Environments: Depends on driver implementation, see [Device Profiles](#).

Rescheduling: possible.

**See also:**

getsockopt() in IEEE Std 1003.1, <http://www.opengroup.org/onlinepubs/009695399>

#### 4.3.2.8 `int rt_dev_ioctl (int fd, int request, ...)`

Issue an IOCTL

**Parameters:**

- ← *fd* File descriptor as returned by `rt_dev_open()` or `rt_dev_socket()`
- ← *request* IOCTL code
- ... Optional third argument, depending on IOCTL function (void \* or unsigned long)

**Returns:**

Positive value on success, otherwise negative error code

Environments:

Depends on driver implementation, see [Device Profiles](#).

Rescheduling: possible.

**See also:**

`ioctl()` in IEEE Std 1003.1, <http://www.opengroup.org/onlinepubs/009695399>

#### 4.3.2.9 `int rt_dev_listen (int fd, int backlog)`

Listen for incoming connection requests

**Parameters:**

- ← *fd* File descriptor as returned by `rt_dev_socket()`
- ← *backlog* Maximum queue length

**Returns:**

0 on success, otherwise negative error code  
Environments: Depends on driver implementation, see [Device Profiles](#).

Rescheduling: possible.

**See also:**

`listen()` in IEEE Std 1003.1, <http://www.opengroup.org/onlinepubs/009695399>

#### 4.3.2.10 `int rt_dev_open (const char * path, int oflag, ...)`

Open a device

**Parameters:**

- ← *path* Device name
- ← *oflag* Open flags
- ... Further parameters will be ignored.



**Returns:**

Positive file descriptor value on success, otherwise a negative error code.

**Environments:**

Depends on driver implementation, see [Device Profiles](#).

Rescheduling: possible.

**See also:**

`open()` in IEEE Std 1003.1, <http://www.opengroup.org/onlinepubs/009695399>

**4.3.2.11 `ssize_t rt_dev_read (int fd, void * buf, size_t nbyte)`**

Read from device

**Parameters:**

- ← *fd* File descriptor as returned by `rt_dev_open()`
- *buf* Input buffer
- ← *nbyte* Number of bytes to read

**Returns:**

Number of bytes read, otherwise negative error code  
Environments: Depends on driver implementation, see [Device Profiles](#).

Rescheduling: possible.

**See also:**

`read()` in IEEE Std 1003.1, <http://www.opengroup.org/onlinepubs/009695399>

**4.3.2.12 `ssize_t rt_dev_recv (int fd, void * buf, size_t len, int flags)`**

Receive message from socket

**Parameters:**

- ← *fd* File descriptor as returned by `rt_dev_socket()`
- *buf* Message buffer
- ← *len* Message buffer size
- ← *flags* Message flags

**Returns:**

Number of bytes received, otherwise negative error code  
Environments: Depends on driver implementation, see [Device Profiles](#).

Rescheduling: possible.

**See also:**

`recv()` in IEEE Std 1003.1, <http://www.opengroup.org/onlinepubs/009695399>

#### 4.3.2.13 `ssize_t rt_dev_recvfrom (int fd, void * buf, size_t len, int flags, struct sockaddr * from, socklen_t * fromlen)`

Receive message from socket

##### Parameters:

- ← *fd* File descriptor as returned by `rt_dev_socket()`
- *buf* Message buffer
- ← *len* Message buffer size
- ← *flags* Message flags
- *from* Buffer for message sender address
- ↔ *fromlen* Address buffer size

##### Returns:

Number of bytes received, otherwise negative error code Environments: Depends on driver implementation, see [Device Profiles](#).

Rescheduling: possible.

##### See also:

`recvfrom()` in IEEE Std 1003.1, <http://www.opengroup.org/onlinepubs/009695399>

#### 4.3.2.14 `ssize_t rt_dev_recvmsg (int fd, struct msghdr * msg, int flags)`

Receive message from socket

##### Parameters:

- ← *fd* File descriptor as returned by `rt_dev_socket()`
- ↔ *msg* Message descriptor
- ← *flags* Message flags

##### Returns:

Number of bytes received, otherwise negative error code Environments: Depends on driver implementation, see [Device Profiles](#).

Rescheduling: possible.

##### See also:

`recvmsg()` in IEEE Std 1003.1, <http://www.opengroup.org/onlinepubs/009695399>

#### 4.3.2.15 `ssize_t rt_dev_send (int fd, const void * buf, size_t len, int flags)`

Transmit message to socket

**Parameters:**

- ← *fd* File descriptor as returned by `rt_dev_socket()`
- ← *buf* Message buffer
- ← *len* Message buffer size
- ← *flags* Message flags

**Returns:**

Number of bytes sent, otherwise negative error code  
Environments: Depends on driver implementation, see [Device Profiles](#).

Rescheduling: possible.

**See also:**

`send()` in IEEE Std 1003.1, <http://www.opengroup.org/onlinepubs/009695399>

#### 4.3.2.16 `ssize_t rt_dev_sendmsg (int fd, const struct msghdr * msg, int flags)`

Transmit message to socket

**Parameters:**

- ← *fd* File descriptor as returned by `rt_dev_socket()`
- ← *msg* Message descriptor
- ← *flags* Message flags

**Returns:**

Number of bytes sent, otherwise negative error code  
Environments: Depends on driver implementation, see [Device Profiles](#).

Rescheduling: possible.

**See also:**

`sendmsg()` in IEEE Std 1003.1, <http://www.opengroup.org/onlinepubs/009695399>

#### 4.3.2.17 `ssize_t rt_dev_sendto (int fd, const void * buf, size_t len, int flags, const struct sockaddr * to, socklen_t tolen)`

Transmit message to socket

**Parameters:**

- ← *fd* File descriptor as returned by `rt_dev_socket()`

- ← *buf* Message buffer
- ← *len* Message buffer size
- ← *flags* Message flags
- ← *to* Buffer for message destination address
- ← *tolen* Address buffer size

**Returns:**

Number of bytes sent, otherwise negative error code  
 Environments: Depends on driver implementation, see [Device Profiles](#).

Rescheduling: possible.

**See also:**

sendto() in IEEE Std 1003.1, <http://www.opengroup.org/onlinepubs/009695399>

#### 4.3.2.18 int rt\_dev\_setsockopt (int *fd*, int *level*, int *optname*, const void \* *optval*, socklen\_t *optlen*)

Set socket option

**Parameters:**

- ← *fd* File descriptor as returned by rt\_dev\_socket()
- ← *level* Addressed stack level
- ← *optname* Option name ID
- ← *optval* Value buffer
- ← *optlen* Value buffer size

**Returns:**

0 on success, otherwise negative error code  
 Environments: Depends on driver implementation, see [Device Profiles](#).

Rescheduling: possible.

**See also:**

setsockopt() in IEEE Std 1003.1, <http://www.opengroup.org/onlinepubs/009695399>

#### 4.3.2.19 int rt\_dev\_shutdown (int *fd*, int *how*)

Shut down parts of a connection

**Parameters:**

- ← *fd* File descriptor as returned by rt\_dev\_socket()
- ← *how* Specifies the part to be shut down (SHUT\_XXX)

**Returns:**

0 on success, otherwise negative error code Environments: Depends on driver implementation, see [Device Profiles](#).

Rescheduling: possible.

**See also:**

shutdown() in IEEE Std 1003.1, <http://www.opengroup.org/onlinepubs/009695399>

**4.3.2.20 int rt\_dev\_socket (int *protocol\_family*, int *socket\_type*, int *protocol*)**

Create a socket

**Parameters:**

- ← *protocol\_family* Protocol family (PF\_XXX)
- ← *socket\_type* Socket type (SOCK\_XXX)
- ← *protocol* Protocol ID, 0 for default

**Returns:**

Positive file descriptor value on success, otherwise a negative error code.

Environments:

Depends on driver implementation, see [Device Profiles](#).

Rescheduling: possible.

**See also:**

socket() in IEEE Std 1003.1, <http://www.opengroup.org/onlinepubs/009695399>

**4.3.2.21 ssize\_t rt\_dev\_write (int *fd*, const void \* *buf*, size\_t *nbyte*)**

Write to device

**Parameters:**

- ← *fd* File descriptor as returned by rt\_dev\_open()
- ← *buf* Output buffer
- ← *nbyte* Number of bytes to write

**Returns:**

Number of bytes written, otherwise negative error code Environments: Depends on driver implementation, see [Device Profiles](#).

Rescheduling: possible.

**See also:**

write() in IEEE Std 1003.1, <http://www.opengroup.org/onlinepubs/009695399>

## 4.4 Serial Devices

Collaboration diagram for Serial Devices:



### 4.4.1 Detailed Description

This is a **preliminary** version of the common interface a RTDM-compliant serial device has to provide. This revision may still change until the final version. E.g., all definitions need to be reviewed if they do not contain too much 16550A-specifics or if significant features are missing. Feel free to comment on this profile via the Xenomai mailing list ([Xenomai-help@gna.org](mailto:Xenomai-help@gna.org)) or directly to the author ([jan.kiszka@web.de](mailto:jan.kiszka@web.de)).

#### Device Characteristics

**Device Flags:** RTDM\_NAMED\_DEVICE, RTDM\_EXCLUSIVE

**Device Name:** "rtser<N>", N >= 0

**Device Class:** RTDM\_CLASS\_SERIAL

#### Supported Operations

##### Open

Environments: non-RT (RT optional)

Specific return values: none

##### Close

Environments: non-RT (RT optional)

Specific return values: none

##### IOCTL

Mandatory Environments: see [below](#)

Specific return values: see [below](#)

##### Read

Environments: RT (non-RT optional)

Specific return values:

- -ETIMEDOUT
- -EINTR (interrupted explicitly or by signal)
- -EAGAIN (no data available in non-blocking mode)
- -EBADF (device has been closed while reading)
- -EIO (hardware error or broken bit stream)

##### Write

Environments: RT (non-RT optional)

Specific return values:

- -ETIMEDOUT
- -EINTR (interrupted explicitly or by signal)
- -EAGAIN (no data written in non-blocking mode)
- -EBADF (device has been closed while writing)

## Files

- file [rtserial.h](#)

*Real-Time Driver Model for Xenomai, serial device profile header.*

## Data Structures

- struct [rtser\\_config\\_t](#)

*Serial device configuration.*

- struct [rtser\\_status\\_t](#)

*Serial device status.*

- struct [rtser\\_event\\_t](#)

*Additional information about serial device events.*

## RTSER\_DEF\_BAUD

Default baud rate

- #define `RTSER_DEF_BAUD` 9600

## RTSER\_XXX\_PARITY

Number of parity bits

- #define `RTSER_NO_PARITY` 0x00
- #define `RTSER_ODD_PARITY` 0x01
- #define `RTSER_EVEN_PARITY` 0x03
- #define `RTSER_DEF_PARITY` `RTSER_NO_PARITY`

## RTSER\_XXX\_BITS

Number of data bits

- #define `RTSER_5_BITS` 0x00
- #define `RTSER_6_BITS` 0x01
- #define `RTSER_7_BITS` 0x02
- #define `RTSER_8_BITS` 0x03
- #define `RTSER_DEF_BITS` `RTSER_8_BITS`

## RTSER\_xxx\_STOPB

Number of stop bits

- #define **RTSER\_1\_STOPB** 0x00
- #define **RTSER\_1\_5\_STOPB** 0x01  
*valid only in combination with 5 data bits*
- #define **RTSER\_2\_STOPB** 0x01
- #define **RTSER\_DEF\_STOPB** RTSER\_1\_STOPB

## RTSER\_xxx\_HAND

Handshake mechanisms

- #define **RTSER\_NO\_HAND** 0x00
- #define **RTSER\_RTSCCTS\_HAND** 0x01
- #define **RTSER\_DEF\_HAND** RTSER\_NO\_HAND

## RTSER\_FIFO\_xxx

Reception FIFO interrupt threshold

- #define **RTSER\_FIFO\_DEPTH\_1** 0x00
- #define **RTSER\_FIFO\_DEPTH\_4** 0x40
- #define **RTSER\_FIFO\_DEPTH\_8** 0x80
- #define **RTSER\_FIFO\_DEPTH\_14** 0xC0
- #define **RTSER\_DEF\_FIFO\_DEPTH** RTSER\_FIFO\_DEPTH\_1

## RTSER\_TIMEOUT\_xxx

Special timeout values, see also [RTDM\\_TIMEOUT\\_xxx](#)

- #define **RTSER\_TIMEOUT\_INFINITE** RTDM\_TIMEOUT\_INFINITE
- #define **RTSER\_TIMEOUT\_NONE** RTDM\_TIMEOUT\_NONE
- #define **RTSER\_DEF\_TIMEOUT** RTDM\_TIMEOUT\_INFINITE

## RTSER\_xxx\_TIMESTAMP\_HISTORY

Timestamp history control

- #define **RTSER\_RX\_TIMESTAMP\_HISTORY** 0x01
- #define **RTSER\_DEF\_TIMESTAMP\_HISTORY** 0x00



## RTSER\_EVENT\_XXX

Events bits

- #define RTSER\_EVENT\_RXPEND 0x01
- #define RTSER\_EVENT\_ERRPEND 0x02
- #define RTSER\_EVENT\_MODEMHI 0x04
- #define RTSER\_EVENT\_MODEMLO 0x08
- #define RTSER\_DEF\_EVENT\_MASK 0x00

## RTSER\_SET\_XXX

Configuration mask bits

- #define RTSER\_SET\_BAUD 0x0001
- #define RTSER\_SET\_PARITY 0x0002
- #define RTSER\_SET\_DATA\_BITS 0x0004
- #define RTSER\_SET\_STOP\_BITS 0x0008
- #define RTSER\_SET\_HANDSHAKE 0x0010
- #define RTSER\_SET\_FIFO\_DEPTH 0x0020
- #define RTSER\_SET\_TIMEOUT\_RX 0x0100
- #define RTSER\_SET\_TIMEOUT\_TX 0x0200
- #define RTSER\_SET\_TIMEOUT\_EVENT 0x0400
- #define RTSER\_SET\_TIMESTAMP\_HISTORY 0x0800
- #define RTSER\_SET\_EVENT\_MASK 0x1000

## RTSER\_LSR\_XXX

Line status bits

- #define RTSER\_LSR\_DATA 0x01
- #define RTSER\_LSR\_OVERRUN\_ERR 0x02
- #define RTSER\_LSR\_PARITY\_ERR 0x04
- #define RTSER\_LSR\_FRAMING\_ERR 0x08
- #define RTSER\_LSR\_BREAK\_IND 0x10
- #define RTSER\_LSR\_THR\_EMPTY 0x20
- #define RTSER\_LSR\_TRANSM\_EMPTY 0x40
- #define RTSER\_LSR\_FIFO\_ERR 0x80
- #define RTSER\_SOFT\_OVERRUN\_ERR 0x0100

## RTSER\_MSR\_XXX

Modem status bits

- #define RTSER\_MSR\_DCTS 0x01
- #define RTSER\_MSR\_DDSR 0x02
- #define RTSER\_MSR\_TERI 0x04
- #define RTSER\_MSR\_DDCD 0x08

- #define **RTSER\_MSR\_CTS** 0x10
- #define **RTSER\_MSR\_DSR** 0x20
- #define **RTSER\_MSR\_RI** 0x40
- #define **RTSER\_MSR\_DCD** 0x80

## RTSER\_MCR\_xxx

Modem control bits

- #define **RTSER\_MCR\_DTR** 0x01
- #define **RTSER\_MCR\_RTS** 0x02
- #define **RTSER\_MCR\_OUT1** 0x04
- #define **RTSER\_MCR\_OUT2** 0x08
- #define **RTSER\_MCR\_LOOP** 0x10

## Sub-Classes of RTDM\_CLASS\_SERIAL

- #define **RTDM\_SUBCLASS\_16550A** 0

## IOCTLs

Serial device IOCTLs

- #define **RTSER\_RTIOC\_GET\_CONFIG** \_IOR(RTIOC\_TYPE\_SERIAL, 0x00, struct rtser\_config)  
*Get serial device configuration.*
- #define **RTSER\_RTIOC\_SET\_CONFIG** \_IOW(RTIOC\_TYPE\_SERIAL, 0x01, struct rtser\_config)  
*Set serial device configuration.*
- #define **RTSER\_RTIOC\_GET\_STATUS** \_IOR(RTIOC\_TYPE\_SERIAL, 0x02, struct rtser\_status)  
*Get serial device status.*
- #define **RTSER\_RTIOC\_GET\_CONTROL** \_IOR(RTIOC\_TYPE\_SERIAL, 0x03, int)  
*Get serial device's modem control register.*
- #define **RTSER\_RTIOC\_SET\_CONTROL** \_IOW(RTIOC\_TYPE\_SERIAL, 0x04, int)  
*Set serial device's modem control register.*
- #define **RTSER\_RTIOC\_WAIT\_EVENT** \_IOR(RTIOC\_TYPE\_SERIAL, 0x05, struct rtser\_event)  
*Wait on serial device events according to previously set mask.*

## 4.4.2 Define Documentation

### 4.4.2.1 `#define RTSER_RTIOC_GET_CONFIG_IOR(RTIOC_TYPE_SERIAL, 0x00, struct rtser_config)`

Get serial device configuration.

**Parameters:**

→ *arg* Pointer to configuration buffer (struct `rtser_config`)

**Returns:**

0 on success, otherwise negative error code

Environments:

This service can be called from:

- Kernel module initialization/cleanup code
- Kernel-based task
- User-space task (RT, non-RT)

Rescheduling: never.

### 4.4.2.2 `#define RTSER_RTIOC_GET_CONTROL_IOR(RTIOC_TYPE_SERIAL, 0x03, int)`

Get serial device's modem control register.

**Parameters:**

→ *arg* Pointer to variable receiving the content (int, see [RTSER\\_MCR\\_xxx](#))

**Returns:**

0 on success, otherwise negative error code

Environments:

This service can be called from:

- Kernel module initialization/cleanup code
- Kernel-based task
- User-space task (RT, non-RT)

Rescheduling: never.

#### 4.4.2.3 `#define RTSER_RTIOC_GET_STATUS_IOR(RTIOC_TYPE_SERIAL, 0x02, struct rtser_status)`

Get serial device status.

**Parameters:**

→ *arg* Pointer to status buffer (struct `rtser_status`)

**Returns:**

0 on success, otherwise negative error code

Environments:

This service can be called from:

- Kernel module initialization/cleanup code
- Kernel-based task
- User-space task (RT, non-RT)

**Note:**

The error states `RTSER_LSR_OVERRUN_ERR`, `RTSER_LSR_PARITY_ERR`, `RTSER_LSR_FRAMING_ERR`, and `RTSER_SOFT_OVERRUN_ERR` that may have occurred during previous read accesses to the device will be saved for being reported via this IOCTL. Upon return from `RTSER_RTIOC_GET_STATUS`, the saved state will be cleared.

Rescheduling: never.

#### 4.4.2.4 `#define RTSER_RTIOC_SET_CONFIG_IOW(RTIOC_TYPE_SERIAL, 0x01, struct rtser_config)`

Set serial device configuration.

**Parameters:**

← *arg* Pointer to configuration buffer (struct `rtser_config`)

**Returns:**

0 on success, otherwise:

- `-EPERM` is returned if the caller's context is invalid, see note below.
- `-ENOMEM` is returned if a new history buffer for timestamps cannot be allocated.

Environments:

This service can be called from:

- Kernel module initialization/cleanup code

- Kernel-based task
- User-space task (RT, non-RT)

**Note:**

If `rtser_config` contains a valid `timestamp_history` and the addressed device has been opened in non-real-time context, this IOCTL must be issued in non-real-time context as well. Otherwise, this command will fail.

Rescheduling: never.

**4.4.2.5 #define RTSER\_RTIOC\_SET\_CONTROL\_IOW(RTIOC\_TYPE\_SERIAL, 0x04, int)**

Set serial device's modem control register.

**Parameters:**

← *arg* New control register content (int, see [RTSER\\_MCR\\_xxx](#))

**Returns:**

0 on success, otherwise negative error code

Environments:

This service can be called from:

- Kernel module initialization/cleanup code
- Kernel-based task
- User-space task (RT, non-RT)

Rescheduling: never.

**4.4.2.6 #define RTSER\_RTIOC\_WAIT\_EVENT\_IOR(RTIOC\_TYPE\_SERIAL, 0x05, struct rtser\_event)**

Wait on serial device events according to previously set mask.

**Parameters:**

→ *arg* Pointer to event information buffer (struct `rtser_event`)

**Returns:**

0 on success, otherwise:

- -EBUSY is returned if another task is already waiting on events of this device.
- -EBADF is returned if the file descriptor is invalid or the device has just been closed.

Environments:

This service can be called from:

- Kernel-based task
- User-space task (RT)

Rescheduling: possible.

## 4.5 Testing Devices

Collaboration diagram for Testing Devices:



### 4.5.1 Detailed Description

This group of devices is intended to provide in-kernel testing results. Feel free to comment on this profile via the Xenomai mailing list ([xenomai-core@gna.org](mailto:xenomai-core@gna.org)) or directly to the author ([jan.kiszka@web.de](mailto:jan.kiszka@web.de)).

#### Device Characteristics

**Device Flags:** RTDM\_NAMED\_DEVICE  
**Device Name:** "rtttest<N>", N >= 0  
**Device Class:** RTDM\_CLASS\_TESTING

#### Supported Operations

##### Open

Environments: non-RT (RT optional)  
 Specific return values: none

##### Close

Environments: non-RT (RT optional)  
 Specific return values: none

##### IOCTL

Mandatory Environments: see [IOCTLs](#) below  
 Specific return values: see [IOCTLs](#) below

#### Files

- file [rttesting.h](#)  
*Real-Time Driver Model for Xenomai, testing device profile header.*

#### Sub-Classes of RTDM\_CLASS\_TESTING

- #define RTDM\_SUBCLASS\_TIMERBENCH 0
- #define RTDM\_SUBCLASS\_IRQBENCH 1
- #define RTDM\_SUBCLASS\_SWITCHTEST 2

#### IOCTLs

Testing device IOCTLs

- #define RTTST\_RTIOC\_INTERM\_BENCH\_RES \_IOWR(RTIOC\_TYPE\_TESTING, 0x00, struct rttst\_interm\_bench\_res)

- #define **RTTST\_RTIOC\_TMBENCH\_START** \_IOW(RTIOC\_TYPE\_TESTING, 0x10, struct rttst\_tmbench\_config)
- #define **RTTST\_RTIOC\_TMBENCH\_STOP** \_IOWR(RTIOC\_TYPE\_TESTING, 0x11, struct rttst\_overall\_bench\_res)
- #define **RTTST\_RTIOC\_IRQBENCH\_START** \_IOW(RTIOC\_TYPE\_TESTING, 0x20, struct rttst\_irqbench\_config)
- #define **RTTST\_RTIOC\_IRQBENCH\_STOP** \_IO(RTIOC\_TYPE\_TESTING, 0x21)
- #define **RTTST\_RTIOC\_IRQBENCH\_GET\_STATS** \_IOR(RTIOC\_TYPE\_TESTING, 0x22, struct rttst\_irqbench\_stats)
- #define **RTTST\_RTIOC\_IRQBENCH\_WAIT\_IRQ** \_IO(RTIOC\_TYPE\_TESTING, 0x23)
- #define **RTTST\_RTIOC\_IRQBENCH\_REPLY\_IRQ** \_IO(RTIOC\_TYPE\_TESTING, 0x24)
- #define **RTTST\_RTIOC\_SWTEST\_SET\_TASKS\_COUNT** \_IOW(RTIOC\_TYPE\_TESTING, 0x30, unsigned long)
- #define **RTTST\_RTIOC\_SWTEST\_SET\_CPU** \_IOW(RTIOC\_TYPE\_TESTING, 0x31, unsigned long)
- #define **RTTST\_RTIOC\_SWTEST\_REGISTER\_UTASK** \_IOW(RTIOC\_TYPE\_TESTING, 0x32, struct rttst\_swtest\_task)
- #define **RTTST\_RTIOC\_SWTEST\_CREATE\_KTASK** \_IOWR(RTIOC\_TYPE\_TESTING, 0x33, struct rttst\_swtest\_task)
- #define **RTTST\_RTIOC\_SWTEST\_PEND** \_IOR(RTIOC\_TYPE\_TESTING, 0x34, struct rttst\_swtest\_task)
- #define **RTTST\_RTIOC\_SWTEST\_SWITCH\_TO** \_IOR(RTIOC\_TYPE\_TESTING, 0x35, struct rttst\_swtest\_dir)
- #define **RTTST\_RTIOC\_SWTEST\_GET\_SWITCHES\_COUNT** \_IOR(RTIOC\_TYPE\_TESTING, 0x36, unsigned long)
- #define **RTTST\_RTIOC\_SWTEST\_GET\_LAST\_ERROR** \_IOR(RTIOC\_TYPE\_TESTING, 0x37, struct rttst\_swtest\_error)



## 4.6 Inter-Driver API

Collaboration diagram for Inter-Driver API:



### Functions

- struct `rtdm_dev_context` \* `rtdm_context_get` (int fd)
- void `rtdm_context_lock` (struct `rtdm_dev_context` \*context)
- void `rtdm_context_unlock` (struct `rtdm_dev_context` \*context)
- int `rtdm_open` (const char \*path, int oflag,...)
- int `rtdm_socket` (int protocol\_family, int socket\_type, int protocol)
- int `rtdm_close` (int fd)
- int `rtdm_ioctl` (int fd, int request,...)
- ssize\_t `rtdm_read` (int fd, void \*buf, size\_t nbyte)
- ssize\_t `rtdm_write` (int fd, const void \*buf, size\_t nbyte)
- ssize\_t `rtdm_recvmmsg` (int fd, struct `mshdr` \*msg, int flags)
- ssize\_t `rtdm_recvfrom` (int fd, void \*buf, size\_t len, int flags, struct `sockaddr` \*from, socklen\_t \*fromlen)
- ssize\_t `rtdm_recv` (int fd, void \*buf, size\_t len, int flags)
- ssize\_t `rtdm_sendmmsg` (int fd, const struct `mshdr` \*msg, int flags)
- ssize\_t `rtdm_sendto` (int fd, const void \*buf, size\_t len, int flags, const struct `sockaddr` \*to, socklen\_t tolen)
- ssize\_t `rtdm_send` (int fd, const void \*buf, size\_t len, int flags)
- int `rtdm_bind` (int fd, const struct `sockaddr` \*my\_addr, socklen\_t addrlen)
- int `rtdm_connect` (int fd, const struct `sockaddr` \*serv\_addr, socklen\_t addrlen)
- int `rtdm_listen` (int fd, int backlog)
- int `rtdm_accept` (int fd, struct `sockaddr` \*addr, socklen\_t \*addrlen)
- int `rtdm_shutdown` (int fd, int how)
- int `rtdm_getsockopt` (int fd, int level, int optname, void \*optval, socklen\_t \*optlen)
- int `rtdm_setsockopt` (int fd, int level, int optname, const void \*optval, socklen\_t optlen)
- int `rtdm_getsockname` (int fd, struct `sockaddr` \*name, socklen\_t \*namelen)
- int `rtdm_getpeername` (int fd, struct `sockaddr` \*name, socklen\_t \*namelen)

### 4.6.1 Function Documentation

#### 4.6.1.1 int rtdm\_accept (int fd, struct sockaddr \* addr, socklen\_t \* addrlen)

Accept a connection requests Refer to `rt_dev_accept()` for parameters and return values Environments: Depends on driver implementation, see [Device Profiles](#).

Rescheduling: possible.

#### 4.6.1.2 int rtdm\_bind (int fd, const struct sockaddr \* my\_addr, socklen\_t addrlen)

Bind to local address Refer to `rt_dev_bind()` for parameters and return values Environments: Depends on driver implementation, see [Device Profiles](#).

Rescheduling: possible.

#### 4.6.1.3 `int rtdm_close (int fd)`

Close a device or socket Refer to `rt_dev_close()` for parameters and return values Environments: Depends on driver implementation, see [Device Profiles](#).

Rescheduling: possible.

#### 4.6.1.4 `int rtdm_connect (int fd, const struct sockaddr * serv_addr, socklen_t addrlen)`

Connect to remote address Refer to `rt_dev_connect()` for parameters and return values Environments: Depends on driver implementation, see [Device Profiles](#).

Rescheduling: possible.

#### 4.6.1.5 `struct rtdm_dev_context* rtdm_context_get (int fd)` [read]

Resolve file descriptor to device context

##### Parameters:

← *fd* File descriptor

##### Returns:

Pointer to associated device context, or NULL on error

##### Note:

The device context has to be unlocked using `rtdm_context_unlock()` when it is no longer referenced.

Environments:

This service can be called from:

- Kernel module initialization/cleanup code
- Interrupt service routine
- Kernel-based task
- User-space task (RT, non-RT)

Rescheduling: never.

#### 4.6.1.6 `void rtdm_context_lock (struct rtdm_dev_context * context)`

Increment context reference counter

##### Parameters:

← *context* Device context

##### Note:

`rtdm_context_get()` automatically increments the lock counter. You only need to call this function in special scenarios.

Environments:

This service can be called from:

- Kernel module initialization/cleanup code
- Interrupt service routine
- Kernel-based task
- User-space task (RT, non-RT)

Rescheduling: never.

#### 4.6.1.7 void rtdm\_context\_unlock (struct rtdm\_dev\_context \* context)

Decrement context reference counter

**Parameters:**

← *context* Device context

**Note:**

Every successful call to [rtdm\\_context\\_get\(\)](#) must be matched by a [rtdm\\_context\\_unlock\(\)](#) invocation.

Environments:

This service can be called from:

- Kernel module initialization/cleanup code
- Interrupt service routine
- Kernel-based task
- User-space task (RT, non-RT)

Rescheduling: never.

#### 4.6.1.8 int rtdm\_getpeername (int fd, struct sockaddr \* name, socklen\_t \* namelen)

Get socket destination address Refer to [rt\\_dev\\_getpeername\(\)](#) for parameters and return values  
Environments: Depends on driver implementation, see [Device Profiles](#).

Rescheduling: possible.

#### 4.6.1.9 int rtdm\_getsockname (int fd, struct sockaddr \* name, socklen\_t \* namelen)

Get local socket address Refer to [rt\\_dev\\_getsockname\(\)](#) for parameters and return values  
Environments: Depends on driver implementation, see [Device Profiles](#).

Rescheduling: possible.

**4.6.1.10 int rtdm\_getsockopt (int *fd*, int *level*, int *optname*, void \* *optval*, socklen\_t \* *optlen*)**

Get socket option Refer to `rt_dev_getsockopt()` for parameters and return values Environments: Depends on driver implementation, see [Device Profiles](#).

Rescheduling: possible.

**4.6.1.11 int rtdm\_ioctl (int *fd*, int *request*, ...)**

Issue an IOCTL Refer to `rt_dev_ioctl()` for parameters and return values Environments: Depends on driver implementation, see [Device Profiles](#).

Rescheduling: possible.

**4.6.1.12 int rtdm\_listen (int *fd*, int *backlog*)**

Listen for incoming connection requests Refer to `rt_dev_listen()` for parameters and return values Environments: Depends on driver implementation, see [Device Profiles](#).

Rescheduling: possible.

**4.6.1.13 int rtdm\_open (const char \* *path*, int *oflag*, ...)**

Open a device Refer to `rt_dev_open()` for parameters and return values Environments: Depends on driver implementation, see [Device Profiles](#).

Rescheduling: possible.

**4.6.1.14 ssize\_t rtdm\_read (int *fd*, void \* *buf*, size\_t *nbyte*)**

Read from device Refer to `rt_dev_read()` for parameters and return values Environments: Depends on driver implementation, see [Device Profiles](#).

Rescheduling: possible.

**4.6.1.15 ssize\_t rtdm\_recv (int *fd*, void \* *buf*, size\_t *len*, int *flags*)**

Receive message from socket Refer to `rt_dev_recv()` for parameters and return values Environments: Depends on driver implementation, see [Device Profiles](#).

Rescheduling: possible.

**4.6.1.16 ssize\_t rtdm\_recvfrom (int *fd*, void \* *buf*, size\_t *len*, int *flags*, struct sockaddr \* *from*, socklen\_t \* *fromlen*)**

Receive message from socket Refer to `rt_dev_recvfrom()` for parameters and return values Environments: Depends on driver implementation, see [Device Profiles](#).

Rescheduling: possible.

**4.6.1.17 ssize\_t rtdm\_recvmg (int fd, struct msghdr \* msg, int flags)**

Receive message from socket Refer to `rt_dev_recvmg()` for parameters and return values Environments: Depends on driver implementation, see [Device Profiles](#).

Rescheduling: possible.

**4.6.1.18 ssize\_t rtdm\_send (int fd, const void \* buf, size\_t len, int flags)**

Transmit message to socket Refer to `rt_dev_send()` for parameters and return values Environments: Depends on driver implementation, see [Device Profiles](#).

Rescheduling: possible.

**4.6.1.19 ssize\_t rtdm\_sendmsg (int fd, const struct msghdr \* msg, int flags)**

Transmit message to socket Refer to `rt_dev_sendmsg()` for parameters and return values Environments: Depends on driver implementation, see [Device Profiles](#).

Rescheduling: possible.

**4.6.1.20 ssize\_t rtdm\_sendto (int fd, const void \* buf, size\_t len, int flags, const struct sockaddr \* to, socklen\_t tolen)**

Transmit message to socket Refer to `rt_dev_sendto()` for parameters and return values Environments: Depends on driver implementation, see [Device Profiles](#).

Rescheduling: possible.

**4.6.1.21 int rtdm\_setsockopt (int fd, int level, int optname, const void \* optval, socklen\_t optlen)**

Set socket option Refer to `rt_dev_setsockopt()` for parameters and return values Environments: Depends on driver implementation, see [Device Profiles](#).

Rescheduling: possible.

**4.6.1.22 int rtdm\_shutdown (int fd, int how)**

Shut down parts of a connection Refer to `rt_dev_shutdown()` for parameters and return values Environments: Depends on driver implementation, see [Device Profiles](#).

Rescheduling: possible.

**4.6.1.23 int rtdm\_socket (int protocol\_family, int socket\_type, int protocol)**

Create a socket Refer to `rt_dev_socket()` for parameters and return values Environments: Depends on driver implementation, see [Device Profiles](#).

Rescheduling: possible.

#### 4.6.1.24 `ssize_t rtdm_write (int fd, const void * buf, size_t nbyte)`

Write to device Refer to `rt_dev_write()` for parameters and return values Environments: Depends on driver implementation, see [Device Profiles](#).

Rescheduling: possible.

## 4.7 Device Registration Services

Collaboration diagram for Device Registration Services:



### Data Structures

- struct [rtdm\\_operations](#)  
*Device operations.*
- struct [rtdm\\_dev\\_context](#)
- struct [rtdm\\_device](#)

### Operation Handler Prototypes

- typedef int(\* [rtdm\\_open\\_handler\\_t](#) )(struct [rtdm\\_dev\\_context](#) \*context, [rtdm\\_user\\_info\\_t](#) \*user\_info, int oflag)  
*Named device open handler.*
- typedef int(\* [rtdm\\_socket\\_handler\\_t](#) )(struct [rtdm\\_dev\\_context](#) \*context, [rtdm\\_user\\_info\\_t](#) \*user\_info, int protocol)  
*Socket creation handler for protocol devices.*
- typedef int(\* [rtdm\\_close\\_handler\\_t](#) )(struct [rtdm\\_dev\\_context](#) \*context, [rtdm\\_user\\_info\\_t](#) \*user\_info)  
*Close handler.*
- typedef int(\* [rtdm\\_ioctl\\_handler\\_t](#) )(struct [rtdm\\_dev\\_context](#) \*context, [rtdm\\_user\\_info\\_t](#) \*user\_info, int request, void \*arg)  
*IOCTL handler.*
- typedef ssize\_t(\* [rtdm\\_read\\_handler\\_t](#) )(struct [rtdm\\_dev\\_context](#) \*context, [rtdm\\_user\\_info\\_t](#) \*user\_info, void \*buf, size\_t nbyte)  
*Read handler.*
- typedef ssize\_t(\* [rtdm\\_write\\_handler\\_t](#) )(struct [rtdm\\_dev\\_context](#) \*context, [rtdm\\_user\\_info\\_t](#) \*user\_info, const void \*buf, size\_t nbyte)  
*Write handler.*
- typedef ssize\_t(\* [rtdm\\_recvmmsg\\_handler\\_t](#) )(struct [rtdm\\_dev\\_context](#) \*context, [rtdm\\_user\\_info\\_t](#) \*user\_info, struct msghdr \*msg, int flags)  
*Receive message handler.*
- typedef ssize\_t(\* [rtdm\\_sendmmsg\\_handler\\_t](#) )(struct [rtdm\\_dev\\_context](#) \*context, [rtdm\\_user\\_info\\_t](#) \*user\_info, const struct msghdr \*msg, int flags)  
*Transmit message handler.*

## Device Flags

Static flags describing a RTDM device

- #define [RTDM\\_EXCLUSIVE](#) 0x0001  
*If set, only a single instance of the device can be requested by an application.*
- #define [RTDM\\_NAMED\\_DEVICE](#) 0x0010  
*If set, the device is addressed via a clear-text name.*
- #define [RTDM\\_PROTOCOL\\_DEVICE](#) 0x0020  
*If set, the device is addressed via a combination of protocol ID and socket type.*
- #define [RTDM\\_DEVICE\\_TYPE\\_MASK](#) 0x00F0  
*Mask selecting the device type.*

## Context Flags

Dynamic flags describing the state of an open RTDM device (bit numbers)

- #define [RTDM\\_CREATED\\_IN\\_NRT](#) 0  
*Set by RTDM if the device instance was created in non-real-time context.*
- #define [RTDM\\_CLOSING](#) 1  
*Set by RTDM when the device is being closed.*
- #define [RTDM\\_FORCED\\_CLOSING](#) 2  
*Set by RTDM if the device has to be closed regardless of possible pending locks held by other users.*
- #define [RTDM\\_USER\\_CONTEXT\\_FLAG](#) 8  
*Lowest bit number the driver developer can use freely.*

## Driver Versioning

Current revisions of RTDM structures, encoding of driver versions. See [API Versioning](#) for the interface revision.

- #define [RTDM\\_DEVICE\\_STRUCT\\_VER](#) 3  
*Version of struct `rtdm_device`.*
- #define [RTDM\\_CONTEXT\\_STRUCT\\_VER](#) 3  
*Version of struct `rtdm_dev_context`.*
- #define [RTDM\\_SECURE\\_DEVICE](#) 0x80000000  
*Flag indicating a secure variant of RTDM (not supported here).*



- #define `RTDM_DRIVER_VER(major, minor, patch) (((major & 0xFF) << 16) | ((minor & 0xFF) << 8) | (patch & 0xFF))`  
*Version code constructor for driver revisions.*
- #define `RTDM_DRIVER_MAJOR_VER(ver) (((ver) >> 16) & 0xFF)`  
*Get major version number from driver revision code.*
- #define `RTDM_DRIVER_MINOR_VER(ver) (((ver) >> 8) & 0xFF)`  
*Get minor version number from driver revision code.*
- #define `RTDM_DRIVER_PATCH_VER(ver) ((ver) & 0xFF)`  
*Get patch version number from driver revision code.*

## Functions

- int `rtdm_dev_register` (struct `rtdm_device` \*device)
- int `rtdm_dev_unregister` (struct `rtdm_device` \*device, unsigned int poll\_delay)

### 4.7.1 Define Documentation

#### 4.7.1.1 #define RTDM\_CLOSING 1

Set by RTDM when the device is being closed.

#### 4.7.1.2 #define RTDM\_CREATED\_IN\_NRT 0

Set by RTDM if the device instance was created in non-real-time context.

#### 4.7.1.3 #define RTDM\_DEVICE\_TYPE\_MASK 0x00F0

Mask selecting the device type.

#### 4.7.1.4 #define RTDM\_EXCLUSIVE 0x0001

If set, only a single instance of the device can be requested by an application.

#### 4.7.1.5 #define RTDM\_FORCED\_CLOSING 2

Set by RTDM if the device has to be closed regardless of possible pending locks held by other users.

#### 4.7.1.6 #define RTDM\_NAMED\_DEVICE 0x0010

If set, the device is addressed via a clear-text name.

#### 4.7.1.7 #define RTDM\_PROTOCOL\_DEVICE 0x0020

If set, the device is addressed via a combination of protocol ID and socket type.

### 4.7.2 Typedef Documentation

#### 4.7.2.1 typedef int(\* rtdm\_close\_handler\_t)(struct rtdm\_dev\_context \*context, rtdm\_user\_info\_t \*user\_info)

Close handler.

##### Parameters:

- ← *context* Context structure associated with opened device instance
- ← *user\_info* Opaque pointer to information about user mode caller, NULL if kernel mode call

##### Returns:

0 on success, otherwise negative error code

##### See also:

close() in IEEE Std 1003.1, <http://www.opengroup.org/onlinepubs/009695399>

#### 4.7.2.2 typedef int(\* rtdm\_ioctl\_handler\_t)(struct rtdm\_dev\_context \*context, rtdm\_user\_info\_t \*user\_info, int request, void \*arg)

IOCTL handler.

##### Parameters:

- ← *context* Context structure associated with opened device instance
- ← *user\_info* Opaque pointer to information about user mode caller, NULL if kernel mode call
- ← *request* Request number as passed by the user
- ← *arg* Request argument as passed by the user

##### Returns:

Positive value on success, otherwise negative error code

##### See also:

ioctl() in IEEE Std 1003.1, <http://www.opengroup.org/onlinepubs/009695399>

#### 4.7.2.3 typedef int(\* rtdm\_open\_handler\_t)(struct rtdm\_dev\_context \*context, rtdm\_user\_info\_t \*user\_info, int oflag)

Named device open handler.

**Parameters:**

- ← *context* Context structure associated with opened device instance
- ← *user\_info* Opaque pointer to information about user mode caller, NULL if kernel mode call
- ← *oflag* Open flags as passed by the user

**Returns:**

0 on success, otherwise negative error code

**See also:**

open() in IEEE Std 1003.1, <http://www.opengroup.org/onlinepubs/009695399>

**4.7.2.4** `typedef ssize_t(* rtdm_read_handler_t)(struct rtdm_dev_context *context, rtdm_user_info_t *user_info, void *buf, size_t nbyte)`

Read handler.

**Parameters:**

- ← *context* Context structure associated with opened device instance
- ← *user\_info* Opaque pointer to information about user mode caller, NULL if kernel mode call
- *buf* Input buffer as passed by the user
- ← *nbyte* Number of bytes the user requests to read

**Returns:**

On success, the number of bytes read, otherwise negative error code

**See also:**

read() in IEEE Std 1003.1, <http://www.opengroup.org/onlinepubs/009695399>

**4.7.2.5** `typedef ssize_t(* rtdm_recvmsg_handler_t)(struct rtdm_dev_context *context, rtdm_user_info_t *user_info, struct msghdr *msg, int flags)`

Receive message handler.

**Parameters:**

- ← *context* Context structure associated with opened device instance
- ← *user\_info* Opaque pointer to information about user mode caller, NULL if kernel mode call
- ↔ *msg* Message descriptor as passed by the user, automatically mirrored to safe kernel memory in case of user mode call
- ← *flags* Message flags as passed by the user

**Returns:**

On success, the number of bytes received, otherwise negative error code

**See also:**

recvmsg() in IEEE Std 1003.1, <http://www.opengroup.org/onlinepubs/009695399>

#### 4.7.2.6 `typedef ssize_t(* rtdm_sendmsg_handler_t)(struct rtdm_dev_context *context, rtdm_user_info_t *user_info, const struct msghdr *msg, int flags)`

Transmit message handler.

**Parameters:**

- ← *context* Context structure associated with opened device instance
- ← *user\_info* Opaque pointer to information about user mode caller, NULL if kernel mode call
- ← *msg* Message descriptor as passed by the user, automatically mirrored to safe kernel memory in case of user mode call
- ← *flags* Message flags as passed by the user

**Returns:**

On success, the number of bytes transmitted, otherwise negative error code

**See also:**

sendmsg() in IEEE Std 1003.1, <http://www.opengroup.org/onlinepubs/009695399>

#### 4.7.2.7 `typedef int(* rtdm_socket_handler_t)(struct rtdm_dev_context *context, rtdm_user_info_t *user_info, int protocol)`

Socket creation handler for protocol devices.

**Parameters:**

- ← *context* Context structure associated with opened device instance
- ← *user\_info* Opaque pointer to information about user mode caller, NULL if kernel mode call
- ← *protocol* Protocol number as passed by the user

**Returns:**

0 on success, otherwise negative error code

**See also:**

socket() in IEEE Std 1003.1, <http://www.opengroup.org/onlinepubs/009695399>

#### 4.7.2.8 `typedef ssize_t(* rtdm_write_handler_t)(struct rtdm_dev_context *context, rtdm_user_info_t *user_info, const void *buf, size_t nbyte)`

Write handler.

**Parameters:**

- ← *context* Context structure associated with opened device instance
- ← *user\_info* Opaque pointer to information about user mode caller, NULL if kernel mode call
- ← *buf* Output buffer as passed by the user
- ← *nbyte* Number of bytes the user requests to write

**Returns:**

On success, the number of bytes written, otherwise negative error code

**See also:**

write() in IEEE Std 1003.1, <http://www.opengroup.org/onlinepubs/009695399>

### 4.7.3 Function Documentation

#### 4.7.3.1 int rtdm\_dev\_register (struct rtdm\_device \* device)

Register a RTDM device

**Parameters:**

- ← *device* Pointer to structure describing the new device.

**Returns:**

0 is returned upon success. Otherwise:

- -EINVAL is returned if the device structure contains invalid entries. Check kernel log in this case.
- -ENOMEM is returned if the context for an exclusive device cannot be allocated.
- -EEXIST is returned if the specified device name or protocol ID is already in use.
- -EAGAIN is returned if some /proc entry cannot be created.

Environments:

This service can be called from:

- Kernel module initialization/cleanup code

Rescheduling: never.

#### 4.7.3.2 int rtdm\_dev\_unregister (struct rtdm\_device \* device, unsigned int poll\_delay)

Unregisters a RTDM device

**Parameters:**

- ← *device* Pointer to structure describing the device to be unregistered.

← *poll\_delay* Polling delay in milliseconds to check repeatedly for open instances of *device*, or 0 for non-blocking mode.

**Returns:**

0 is returned upon success. Otherwise:

- -ENODEV is returned if the device was not registered.
- -EAGAIN is returned if the device is busy with open instances and 0 has been passed for *poll\_delay*.

**Environments:**

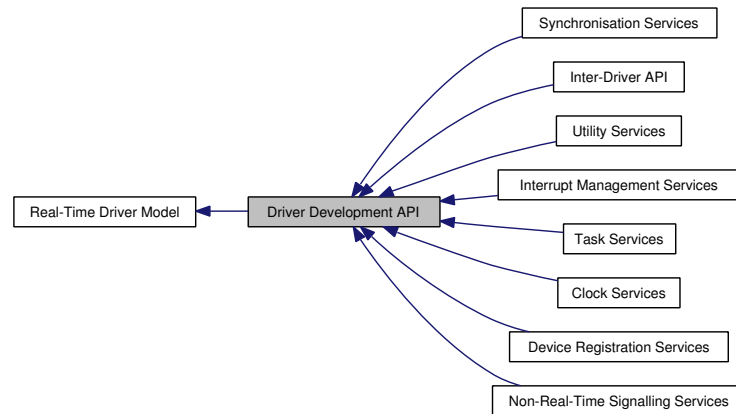
This service can be called from:

- Kernel module initialization/cleanup code

Rescheduling: never.

## 4.8 Driver Development API

Collaboration diagram for Driver Development API:



### 4.8.1 Detailed Description

This is the lower interface of RTDM provided to device drivers, currently limited to kernel-space. Real-time drivers should only use functions of this interface in order to remain portable.

#### Files

- file [rtdm\\_driver.h](#)  
*Real-Time Driver Model for Xenomai, driver API header.*

#### Modules

- [Inter-Driver API](#)
- [Device Registration Services](#)
- [Clock Services](#)
- [Task Services](#)
- [Synchronisation Services](#)
- [Interrupt Management Services](#)
- [Non-Real-Time Signalling Services](#)
- [Utility Services](#)

## 4.9 Clock Services

Collaboration diagram for Clock Services:



### Functions

- [nanosecs\\_abs\\_t rtdm\\_clock\\_read](#) (void)

#### 4.9.1 Function Documentation

##### 4.9.1.1 [nanosecs\\_abs\\_t rtdm\\_clock\\_read](#) (void)

Get system time

#### Returns:

The system time in nanoseconds is returned

#### Note:

The resolution of this service depends on the system timer. In particular, if the system timer is running in periodic mode, the return value will be limited to multiples of the timer tick period.

The system timer may have to be started to obtain valid results. Whether this happens automatically (as on Xenomai) or is controlled by the application depends on the RTDM host environment.

Environments:

This service can be called from:

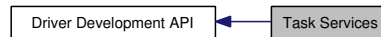
- Kernel module initialization/cleanup code
- Interrupt service routine
- Kernel-based task
- User-space task (RT, non-RT)

Rescheduling: never.



## 4.10 Task Services

Collaboration diagram for Task Services:



### Task Priority Range

Maximum and minimum task priorities

- `#define RTDM_TASK_LOWEST_PRIORITY XNCORE_LOW_PRI0`
- `#define RTDM_TASK_HIGHEST_PRIORITY XNCORE_HIGH_PRI0`

### Task Priority Modification

Raise or lower task priorities by one level

- `#define RTDM_TASK_RAISE_PRIORITY (+1)`
- `#define RTDM_TASK_LOWER_PRIORITY (-1)`

### Typedefs

- `typedef void(* rtdm_task_proc_t)(void *arg)`  
*Real-time task procedure.*

### Functions

- `int rtdm_task_init (rtdm_task_t *task, const char *name, rtdm_task_proc_t task_proc, void *arg, int priority, nanosecs_rel_t period)`
- `void rtdm_task_destroy (rtdm_task_t *task)`
- `void rtdm_task_set_priority (rtdm_task_t *task, int priority)`
- `int rtdm_task_set_period (rtdm_task_t *task, nanosecs_rel_t period)`
- `int rtdm_task_wait_period (void)`
- `int rtdm_task_unblock (rtdm_task_t *task)`
- `rtdm_task_t * rtdm_task_current (void)`
- `void rtdm_task_join_nrt (rtdm_task_t *task, unsigned int poll_delay)`
- `int rtdm_task_sleep (nanosecs_rel_t delay)`
- `int rtdm_task_sleep_until (nanosecs_abs_t wakeup_time)`
- `void rtdm_task_busy_sleep (nanosecs_rel_t delay)`

#### 4.10.1 Typedef Documentation

##### 4.10.1.1 `typedef void(* rtdm_task_proc_t)(void *arg)`

Real-time task procedure.

**Parameters:**

↔ *arg* argument as passed to [rtdm\\_task\\_init\(\)](#)

**4.10.2 Function Documentation****4.10.2.1 void rtdm\_task\_busy\_sleep (nanosecs\_rel\_t *delay*)**

Busy-wait a specified amount of time

**Parameters:**

← *delay* Delay in nanoseconds. Note that a zero delay does **not** have the meaning of RTDM\_TIMEOUT\_INFINITE here.

**Note:**

The caller must not be migratable to different CPUs while executing this service. Otherwise, the actual delay will be undefined.

**Environments:**

This service can be called from:

- Kernel module initialization/cleanup code
- Interrupt service routine (should be avoided or kept short)
- Kernel-based task
- User-space task (RT, non-RT)

Rescheduling: never (except due to external interruptions).

**4.10.2.2 rtdm\_task\_t\* rtdm\_task\_current (void)**

Get current real-time task

**Returns:**

Pointer to task handle Environments: This service can be called from: - Kernel-based task

- User-space task (RT, non-RT) Rescheduling: never.

**4.10.2.3 void rtdm\_task\_destroy (rtdm\_task\_t \* *task*)**

Destroy a real-time task

**Parameters:**

↔ *task* Task handle as returned by [rtdm\\_task\\_init\(\)](#)

**Note:**

Passing the same task handle to RTDM services after the completion of this function is not allowed.

Environments:

This service can be called from:

- Kernel module initialization/cleanup code
- Kernel-based task
- User-space task (RT, non-RT)

Rescheduling: never.

#### 4.10.2.4 `int rtdm_task_init (rtdm_task_t * task, const char * name, rtdm_task_proc_t task_proc, void * arg, int priority, nanosecs_rel_t period)`

Initialise and start a real-time task After initialising a task, the task handle remains valid and can be passed to RTDM services until either `rtdm_task_destroy()` or `rtdm_task_join_nrt()` was invoked.

**Parameters:**

- ↔ *task* Task handle
- ← *name* Optional task name
- ← *task\_proc* Procedure to be executed by the task
- ← *arg* Custom argument passed to `task_proc()` on entry
- ← *priority* Priority of the task, see also [Task Priority Range](#)
- ← *period* Period in nanoseconds of a cyclic task, 0 for non-cyclic mode

**Returns:**

- 0 on success, otherwise negative error code

Environments:

This service can be called from:

- Kernel module initialization/cleanup code
- Kernel-based task
- User-space task (RT, non-RT)

Rescheduling: possible.

#### 4.10.2.5 `void rtdm_task_join_nrt (rtdm_task_t * task, unsigned int poll_delay)`

Wait on a real-time task to terminate

**Parameters:**

- ↔ *task* Task handle as returned by `rtdm_task_init()`
- ← *poll\_delay* Delay in milliseconds between periodic tests for the state of the real-time task. This parameter is ignored if the termination is internally realised without polling.

**Note:**

Passing the same task handle to RTDM services after the completion of this function is not allowed.

This service does not trigger the termination of the targeted task. The user has to take of this, otherwise `rt dm_task_join_nrt()` will never return.

**Environments:**

This service can be called from:

- Kernel module initialization/cleanup code
- User-space task (non-RT)

Rescheduling: possible.

**4.10.2.6 int rtdm\_task\_set\_period (rtdm\_task\_t \* task, nanosecs\_rel\_t period)**

Adjust real-time task period

**Parameters:**

↔ *task* Task handle as returned by `rt dm_task_init()`

← *period* New period in nanoseconds of a cyclic task, 0 for non-cyclic mode  
Environments: This service can be called from: - Kernel module initialization/cleanup code

- Interrupt service routine
- Kernel-based task
- User-space task (RT, non-RT) Rescheduling: possible.

**4.10.2.7 void rtdm\_task\_set\_priority (rtdm\_task\_t \* task, int priority)**

Adjust real-time task priority

**Parameters:**

↔ *task* Task handle as returned by `rt dm_task_init()`

← *priority* New priority of the task, see also [Task Priority Range](#)  
Environments: This service can be called from: - Kernel module initialization/cleanup code

- Interrupt service routine
- Kernel-based task
- User-space task (RT, non-RT) Rescheduling: possible.

**4.10.2.8 int rtdm\_task\_sleep (nanosecs\_rel\_t delay)**

Sleep a specified amount of time

**Parameters:**

← *delay* Delay in nanoseconds, see `RTDM_TIMEOUT_XXX` for special values.

**Returns:**

0 on success, otherwise:

- -EINTR is returned if calling task has been unblock by a signal or explicitly via `rtdm_task_unblock()`.
- -EPERM *may* be returned if an illegal invocation environment is detected.

**Environments:**

This service can be called from:

- Kernel-based task
- User-space task (RT)

Rescheduling: always.

**4.10.2.9 int rtdm\_task\_sleep\_until (nanosecs\_abs\_t wakeup\_time)**

Sleep until a specified absolute time

**Parameters:**

← *wakeup\_time* Absolute timeout in nanoseconds

**Returns:**

0 on success, otherwise: - -EINTR is returned if calling task has been unblock by a signal or explicitly via `rtdm_task_unblock()`.

- -EPERM *may* be returned if an illegal invocation environment is detected.

**Environments:**

This service can be called from:

- Kernel-based task
- User-space task (RT)

Rescheduling: always, unless the specified time already passed.

**4.10.2.10 int rtdm\_task\_unblock (rtdm\_task\_t \* task)**

Activate a blocked real-time task

**Returns:**

Non-zero is returned if the task was actually unblocked from a pending wait state, 0 otherwise.

**Environments:**

This service can be called from:

- Kernel module initialization/cleanup code
- Interrupt service routine
- Kernel-based task
- User-space task (RT, non-RT)

Rescheduling: possible.

#### 4.10.2.11 `int rtdm_task_wait_period (void)`

Wait on next real-time task period

**Returns:**

0 on success, otherwise: -EINVAL is returned if calling task is not in periodic mode.

- -ETIMEDOUT is returned if a timer overrun occurred, which indicates that a previous release point has been missed by the calling task.

Environments:

This service can be called from:

- Kernel-based task
- User-space task (RT)

Rescheduling: always, unless a timer overrun occurred.

## 4.11 Synchronisation Services

Collaboration diagram for Synchronisation Services:



### Spinlock with Preemption Deactivation

- typedef rthal\_spinlock\_t [rtm\\_lock\\_t](#)  
*Lock variable.*
- typedef unsigned long [rtm\\_lockctx\\_t](#)  
*Variable to save the context while holding a lock.*
- #define [RTDM\\_LOCK\\_UNLOCKED](#) RTHAL\_SPIN\_LOCK\_UNLOCKED  
*Static lock initialisation.*
- #define [rtm\\_lock\\_init](#)(lock) rthal\_spin\_lock\_init(lock)  
*Dynamic lock initialisation.*
- #define [rtm\\_lock\\_get](#)(lock) rthal\_spin\_lock(lock)  
*Acquire lock from non-preemptible contexts.*
- #define [rtm\\_lock\\_put](#)(lock) rthal\_spin\_unlock(lock)  
*Release lock without preemption restoration.*
- #define [rtm\\_lock\\_get\\_irqsave](#)(lock, context) rthal\_spin\_lock\_irqsave(lock, context)  
*Acquire lock and disable preemption.*
- #define [rtm\\_lock\\_put\\_irqrestore](#)(lock, context) rthal\_spin\_unlock\_irqrestore(lock, context)  
*Release lock and restore preemption state.*
- #define [rtm\\_lock\\_irqsave](#)(context) rthal\_local\_irq\_save(context)  
*Disable preemption locally.*
- #define [rtm\\_lock\\_irqrestore](#)(context) rthal\_local\_irq\_restore(context)  
*Restore preemption state.*

### Timeout Sequence Management

- void [rtm\\_toseq\\_init](#) (rtm\_toseq\_t \*timeout\_seq, [nanosecs\\_rel\\_t](#) timeout)

## Event Services

- void `rtdm_event_init` (`rtdm_event_t *event`, unsigned long pending)
- void `rtdm_event_destroy` (`rtdm_event_t *event`)
- void `rtdm_event_pulse` (`rtdm_event_t *event`)
- void `rtdm_event_signal` (`rtdm_event_t *event`)
- int `rtdm_event_wait` (`rtdm_event_t *event`)
- int `rtdm_event_timedwait` (`rtdm_event_t *event`, `nanosecs_rel_t` timeout, `rtdm_toseq_t *timeout_seq`)
- void `rtdm_event_clear` (`rtdm_event_t *event`)

## Semaphore Services

- void `rtdm_sem_init` (`rtdm_sem_t *sem`, unsigned long value)
- void `rtdm_sem_destroy` (`rtdm_sem_t *sem`)
- int `rtdm_sem_down` (`rtdm_sem_t *sem`)
- int `rtdm_sem_timeddown` (`rtdm_sem_t *sem`, `nanosecs_rel_t` timeout, `rtdm_toseq_t *timeout_seq`)
- void `rtdm_sem_up` (`rtdm_sem_t *sem`)

## Mutex Services

- void `rtdm_mutex_init` (`rtdm_mutex_t *mutex`)
- void `rtdm_mutex_destroy` (`rtdm_mutex_t *mutex`)
- void `rtdm_mutex_unlock` (`rtdm_mutex_t *mutex`)
- int `rtdm_mutex_lock` (`rtdm_mutex_t *mutex`)
- int `rtdm_mutex_timedlock` (`rtdm_mutex_t *mutex`, `nanosecs_rel_t` timeout, `rtdm_toseq_t *timeout_seq`)

## Global Lock across Scheduler Invocation

- `#define RTDM_EXECUTE_ATOMICALY(code_block)`

### 4.11.1 Define Documentation

#### 4.11.1.1 `#define RTDM_EXECUTE_ATOMICALY(code_block)`

Value:

```
{
    spl_t    s;
    xnlock_get_irqsave(&nklock, s);
    code_block;
    xnlock_put_irqrestore(&nklock, s);
}
```

Execute code block atomically Generally, it is illegal to suspend the current task by calling `rtdm_task_sleep()`, `rtdm_event_wait()`, etc. while holding a spinlock. In contrast, this macro allows to combine several operations including a potentially rescheduling call to an atomic code block



with respect to other `RTDM_EXECUTE_ATOMICALLY()` blocks. The macro is a light-weight alternative for protecting code blocks via mutexes, and it can even be used to synchronise real-time and non-real-time contexts.

**Parameters:**

*code\_block* Commands to be executed atomically

**Note:**

It is not allowed to leave the code block explicitly by using `break`, `return`, `goto`, etc. This would leave the global lock held during the code block execution in an inconsistent state. Moreover, do not embed complex operations into the code block. Consider that they will be executed under preemption lock with interrupts switched-off. Also note that invocation of rescheduling calls may break the atomicity until the task gains the CPU again.

**Environments:**

This service can be called from:

- Kernel module initialization/cleanup code
- Interrupt service routine
- Kernel-based task
- User-space task (RT, non-RT)

Rescheduling: possible, depends on functions called within *code\_block*.

#### 4.11.1.2 `#define rtdm_lock_get(lock) rthal_spin_lock(lock)`

Acquire lock from non-preemptible contexts.

**Parameters:**

*lock* Address of lock variable

**Environments:**

This service can be called from:

- Kernel module initialization/cleanup code
- Interrupt service routine
- Kernel-based task
- User-space task (RT, non-RT)

Rescheduling: never.

#### 4.11.1.3 **#define rtdm\_lock\_get\_irqsave(lock, context) rthal\_spin\_lock\_irqsave(lock, context)**

Acquire lock and disable preemption.

**Parameters:**

*lock* Address of lock variable

*context* name of local variable to store the context in

Environments:

This service can be called from:

- Kernel module initialization/cleanup code
- Interrupt service routine
- Kernel-based task
- User-space task (RT, non-RT)

Rescheduling: never.

#### 4.11.1.4 **#define rtdm\_lock\_init(lock) rthal\_spin\_lock\_init(lock)**

Dynamic lock initialisation.

**Parameters:**

*lock* Address of lock variable

Environments:

This service can be called from:

- Kernel module initialization/cleanup code
- Kernel-based task
- User-space task (RT, non-RT)

Rescheduling: never.

#### 4.11.1.5 **#define rtdm\_lock\_irqrestore(context) rthal\_local\_irq\_restore(context)**

Restore preemption state.

**Parameters:**

*context* name of local variable which stored the context

Environments:

This service can be called from:

- Kernel module initialization/cleanup code
- Interrupt service routine
- Kernel-based task
- User-space task (RT, non-RT)

Rescheduling: possible.

#### 4.11.1.6 #define rtdm\_lock\_irqsave(context) rthal\_local\_irq\_save(context)

Disable preemption locally.

##### Parameters:

*context* name of local variable to store the context in

Environments:

This service can be called from:

- Kernel module initialization/cleanup code
- Interrupt service routine
- Kernel-based task
- User-space task (RT, non-RT)

Rescheduling: never.

#### 4.11.1.7 #define rtdm\_lock\_put(lock) rthal\_spin\_unlock(lock)

Release lock without preemption restoration.

##### Parameters:

*lock* Address of lock variable

Environments:

This service can be called from:

- Kernel module initialization/cleanup code
- Interrupt service routine
- Kernel-based task
- User-space task (RT, non-RT)

Rescheduling: never.

#### 4.11.1.8 #define rtdm\_lock\_put\_irqrestore(lock, context) rthal\_spin\_unlock\_irqrestore(lock, context)

Release lock and restore preemption state.

##### Parameters:

*lock* Address of lock variable

*context* name of local variable which stored the context

Environments:

This service can be called from:

- Kernel module initialization/cleanup code
- Interrupt service routine
- Kernel-based task
- User-space task (RT, non-RT)

Rescheduling: possible.

### 4.11.2 Function Documentation

#### 4.11.2.1 void rtdm\_event\_clear (rtdm\_event\_t \* event)

Clear event state

##### Parameters:

↔ *event* Event handle as returned by [rtdm\\_event\\_init\(\)](#) Environments: This service can be called from: - Kernel module initialization/cleanup code

- Interrupt service routine
- Kernel-based task
- User-space task (RT, non-RT) Rescheduling: never.

#### 4.11.2.2 void rtdm\_event\_destroy (rtdm\_event\_t \* event)

Destroy an event

##### Parameters:

↔ *event* Event handle as returned by [rtdm\\_event\\_init\(\)](#) Environments: This service can be called from: - Kernel module initialization/cleanup code

- Kernel-based task
- User-space task (RT, non-RT) Rescheduling: possible.

#### 4.11.2.3 void rtdm\_event\_init (rtdm\_event\_t \* event, unsigned long pending)

Initialise an event

**Parameters:**

↔ *event* Event handle

← *pending* Non-zero if event shall be initialised as set, 0 otherwise  
Environments: This service can be called from: - Kernel module initialization/cleanup code

- Kernel-based task
- User-space task (RT, non-RT) Rescheduling: never.

#### 4.11.2.4 void rtdm\_event\_pulse (rtdm\_event\_t \* event)

Signal an event occurrence to currently listening waiters This function wakes up all current waiters of the given event, but it does not change the event state. Subsequently callers of [rtdm\\_event\\_wait\(\)](#) or [rtdm\\_event\\_timedwait\(\)](#) will therefore be blocked first.

**Parameters:**

↔ *event* Event handle as returned by [rtdm\\_event\\_init\(\)](#)

Environments:

This service can be called from:

- Kernel module initialization/cleanup code
- Interrupt service routine
- Kernel-based task
- User-space task (RT, non-RT)

Rescheduling: possible.

#### 4.11.2.5 void rtdm\_event\_signal (rtdm\_event\_t \* event)

Signal an event occurrence This function sets the given event and wakes up all current waiters. If no waiter is presently registered, the next call to [rtdm\\_event\\_wait\(\)](#) or [rtdm\\_event\\_timedwait\(\)](#) will return immediately.

**Parameters:**

↔ *event* Event handle as returned by [rtdm\\_event\\_init\(\)](#)

Environments:

This service can be called from:

- Kernel module initialization/cleanup code
- Interrupt service routine

- Kernel-based task
- User-space task (RT, non-RT)

Rescheduling: possible.

#### 4.11.2.6 `int rtdm_event_timedwait (rtdm_event_t * event, nanosecs_rel_t timeout, rtdm_toseq_t * timeout_seq)`

Wait on event occurrence with timeout This function waits or tests for the occurrence of the given event, taking the provided timeout into account. On successful return, the event is reset.

##### Parameters:

- ↔ *event* Event handle as returned by `rtdm_event_init()`
- ← *timeout* Relative timeout in nanoseconds, see `RTDM_TIMEOUT_XXX` for special values
- ↔ *timeout\_seq* Handle of a timeout sequence as returned by `rtdm_toseq_init()` or `rtdm_toseq_absinit()`, or NULL

##### Returns:

0 on success, otherwise:

- `-ETIMEDOUT` is returned if the if the request has not been satisfied within the specified amount of time.
- `-EINTR` is returned if calling task has been unblock by a signal or explicitly via `rtdm_task_unblock()`.
- `-EIDRM` is returned if *event* has been destroyed.
- `-EPERM` *may* be returned if an illegal invocation environment is detected.

Environments:

This service can be called from:

- Kernel-based task
- User-space task (RT)

Rescheduling: possible.

#### 4.11.2.7 `int rtdm_event_wait (rtdm_event_t * event)`

Wait on event occurrence This is the light-weight version of `rtdm_event_timedwait()`, implying an infinite timeout.

##### Parameters:

- ↔ *event* Event handle as returned by `rtdm_event_init()`

**Returns:**

0 on success, otherwise:

- -EINTR is returned if calling task has been unblock by a signal or explicitly via `rt dm_ task_ unblock()`.
- -EIDRM is returned if *event* has been destroyed.
- -EPERM *may* be returned if an illegal invocation environment is detected.

**Environments:**

This service can be called from:

- Kernel-based task
- User-space task (RT)

Rescheduling: possible.

**4.11.2.8 void rtdm\_mutex\_destroy (rtdm\_mutex\_t \* mutex)**

Destroy a mutex

**Parameters:**

↔ *mutex* Mutex handle as returned by `rt dm_ mutex_ init()` Environments: This service can be called from: - Kernel module initialization/cleanup code

- Kernel-based task
- User-space task (RT, non-RT) Rescheduling: possible.

**4.11.2.9 void rtdm\_mutex\_init (rtdm\_mutex\_t \* mutex)**

Initialise a mutex This function initialises a basic mutex with priority inversion protection. "Basic", as it does not allow a mutex owner to recursively lock the same mutex again.

**Parameters:**

↔ *mutex* Mutex handle

**Environments:**

This service can be called from:

- Kernel module initialization/cleanup code
- Kernel-based task
- User-space task (RT, non-RT)

Rescheduling: never.

#### 4.11.2.10 `int rtdm_mutex_lock (rtdm_mutex_t * mutex)`

Request a mutex This is the light-weight version of `rtdm_mutex_timedlock()`, implying an infinite timeout.

##### Parameters:

↔ *mutex* Mutex handle as returned by `rtdm_mutex_init()`

##### Returns:

0 on success, otherwise:

- -EIDRM is returned if *mutex* has been destroyed.
- -EPERM *may* be returned if an illegal invocation environment is detected.

Environments:

This service can be called from:

- Kernel-based task
- User-space task (RT)

Rescheduling: possible.

#### 4.11.2.11 `int rtdm_mutex_timedlock (rtdm_mutex_t * mutex, nanosecs_rel_t timeout, rtdm_toseq_t * timeout_seq)`

Request a mutex with timeout This function tries to acquire the given mutex. If it is not available, the caller is blocked unless non-blocking operation was selected.

##### Parameters:

↔ *mutex* Mutex handle as returned by `rtdm_mutex_init()`

← *timeout* Relative timeout in nanoseconds, see `RTDM_TIMEOUT_xxx` for special values

↔ *timeout\_seq* Handle of a timeout sequence as returned by `rtdm_toseq_init()` or `rtdm_toseq_absinit()`, or NULL

##### Returns:

0 on success, otherwise:

- -ETIMEDOUT is returned if the if the request has not been satisfied within the specified amount of time.
- -EWOULDBLOCK is returned if *timeout* is negative and the semaphore value is currently not positive.
- -EIDRM is returned if *mutex* has been destroyed.
- -EPERM *may* be returned if an illegal invocation environment is detected.



Environments:

This service can be called from:

- Kernel-based task
- User-space task (RT)

Rescheduling: possible.

#### 4.11.2.12 void `rtdm_mutex_unlock` (`rtdm_mutex_t * mutex`)

Release a mutex This function releases the given mutex, waking up a potential waiter which was blocked upon `rtdm_mutex_lock()` or `rtdm_mutex_timedlock()`.

**Parameters:**

↔ *mutex* Mutex handle as returned by `rtdm_mutex_init()`

Environments:

This service can be called from:

- Kernel-based task
- User-space task (RT, non-RT)

Rescheduling: possible.

#### 4.11.2.13 void `rtdm_sem_destroy` (`rtdm_sem_t * sem`)

Destroy a semaphore

**Parameters:**

↔ *sem* Semaphore handle as returned by `rtdm_sem_init()` Environments: This service can be called from: - Kernel module initialization/cleanup code

- Kernel-based task
- User-space task (RT, non-RT) Rescheduling: possible.

#### 4.11.2.14 int `rtdm_sem_down` (`rtdm_sem_t * sem`)

Decrement a semaphore This is the light-weight version of `rtdm_sem_timeddown()`, implying an infinite timeout.

**Parameters:**

↔ *sem* Semaphore handle as returned by `rtdm_sem_init()`

**Returns:**

0 on success, otherwise:

- -EINTR is returned if calling task has been unblock by a signal or explicitly via [rtdm\\_task\\_unblock\(\)](#).
- -EIDRM is returned if *sem* has been destroyed.
- -EPERM *may* be returned if an illegal invocation environment is detected.

Environments:

This service can be called from:

- Kernel-based task
- User-space task (RT)

Rescheduling: possible.

#### 4.11.2.15 void rtdm\_sem\_init (rtdm\_sem\_t \* sem, unsigned long value)

Initialise a semaphore

**Parameters:**

- ↔ *sem* Semaphore handle
- ← *value* Initial value of the semaphore Environments: This service can be called from: - Kernel module initialization/cleanup code
  - Kernel-based task
  - User-space task (RT, non-RT) Rescheduling: never.

#### 4.11.2.16 int rtdm\_sem\_timeddown (rtdm\_sem\_t \* sem, nanosecs\_rel\_t timeout, rtdm\_toseq\_t \* timeout\_seq)

Decrement a semaphore with timeout This function tries to decrement the given semaphore's value if it is positive on entry. If not, the caller is blocked unless non-blocking operation was selected.

**Parameters:**

- ↔ *sem* Semaphore handle as returned by [rt dm\\_sem\\_init\(\)](#)
- ← *timeout* Relative timeout in nanoseconds, see [RTDM\\_TIMEOUT\\_xxx](#) for special values
- ↔ *timeout\_seq* Handle of a timeout sequence as returned by [rt dm\\_toseq\\_init\(\)](#) or [rt dm\\_toseq\\_absinit\(\)](#), or NULL

**Returns:**

- 0 on success, otherwise:
  - -ETIMEDOUT is returned if the if the request has not been satisfied within the specified amount of time.
  - -EWOULDBLOCK is returned if *timeout* is negative and the semaphore value is currently not positive.

- -EINTR is returned if calling task has been unblock by a signal or explicitly via [rtdm\\_task\\_unblock\(\)](#).
- -EIDRM is returned if *sem* has been destroyed.
- -EPERM *may* be returned if an illegal invocation environment is detected.

Environments:

This service can be called from:

- Kernel-based task
- User-space task (RT)

Rescheduling: possible.

#### 4.11.2.17 void rtdm\_sem\_up (rtdm\_sem\_t \* sem)

Increment a semaphore This function increments the given semaphore's value, waking up a potential waiter which was blocked upon [rtdm\\_sem\\_down\(\)](#).

**Parameters:**

↔ *sem* Semaphore handle as returned by [rtdm\\_sem\\_init\(\)](#)

Environments:

This service can be called from:

- Kernel module initialization/cleanup code
- Interrupt service routine
- Kernel-based task
- User-space task (RT, non-RT)

Rescheduling: possible.

#### 4.11.2.18 void rtdm\_toseq\_init (rtdm\_toseq\_t \* timeout\_seq, nanosecs\_rel\_t timeout)

Initialise a timeout sequence This service initialises a timeout sequence handle according to the given timeout value. Timeout sequences allow to maintain a continuous *timeout* across multiple calls of blocking synchronisation services. A typical application scenario is given below.

**Parameters:**

↔ *timeout\_seq* Timeout sequence handle

← *timeout* Relative timeout in nanoseconds, see [RTDM\\_TIMEOUT\\_xxx](#) for special values

Application Scenario:

```
int device_service_routine(...)
{
    rtdm_toseq_t timeout_seq;
    ...

    rtdm_toseq_init(&timeout_seq, timeout);
    ...
    while (received < requested) {
        ret = rtdm_event_timedwait(&data_available, timeout, &timeout_seq);
        if (ret < 0)    // including -ETIMEDOUT
            break;

        // receive some data
        ...
    }
    ...
}
```

Using a timeout sequence in such a scenario avoids that the user-provided relative timeout is restarted on every call to `rtdm_event_timedwait()`, potentially causing an overall delay that is larger than specified by `timeout`. Moreover, all functions supporting timeout sequences also interpret special timeout values (infinite and non-blocking), disburdening the driver developer from handling them separately.

Environments:

This service can be called from:

- Kernel module initialization/cleanup code
- Kernel-based task
- User-space task (RT, non-RT)

Rescheduling: never.

## 4.12 Interrupt Management Services

Collaboration diagram for Interrupt Management Services:



### RTDM\_IRQTYPE\_XXX

Interrupt registrations flags

- #define `RTDM_IRQTYPE_SHARED` `XN_ISR_SHARED`  
*Enable IRQ-sharing with other real-time drivers.*
- #define `RTDM_IRQTYPE_EDGE` `XN_ISR_EDGE`  
*Mark IRQ as edge-triggered, relevant for correct handling of shared edge-triggered IRQs.*

### RTDM\_IRQ\_XXX

Return flags of interrupt handlers

- #define `RTDM_IRQ_NONE` `XN_ISR_NONE`  
*Unhandled interrupt.*
- #define `RTDM_IRQ_HANDLED` `XN_ISR_HANDLED`  
*Denote handled interrupt.*

### Defines

- #define `rtdm_irq_get_arg`(`irq_handle`, `type`) ((`type *`)`irq_handle` → `cookie`)  
*Retrieve IRQ handler argument.*

### Typedefs

- typedef int(\* `rtdm_irq_handler_t`)(`rtdm_irq_t *``irq_handle`)  
*Interrupt handler.*

### Functions

- int `rtdm_irq_request`(`rtdm_irq_t *``irq_handle`, unsigned int `irq_no`, `rtdm_irq_handler_t` `handler`, unsigned long `flags`, const char \*`device_name`, void \*`arg`)
- int `rtdm_irq_free`(`rtdm_irq_t *``irq_handle`)
- int `rtdm_irq_enable`(`rtdm_irq_t *``irq_handle`)
- int `rtdm_irq_disable`(`rtdm_irq_t *``irq_handle`)

## 4.12.1 Define Documentation

### 4.12.1.1 #define rtdm\_irq\_get\_arg(irq\_handle, type) ((type \*)irq\_handle → cookie)

Retrieve IRQ handler argument.

**Parameters:**

*irq\_handle* IRQ handle  
*type* Type of the pointer to return

**Returns:**

The argument pointer registered on [rtdm\\_irq\\_request\(\)](#) is returned, type-casted to the specified *type*.

**Environments:**

This service can be called from:

- Interrupt service routine

Rescheduling: never.

## 4.12.2 Typedef Documentation

### 4.12.2.1 typedef int(\* rtdm\_irq\_handler\_t)(rtdm\_irq\_t \*irq\_handle)

Interrupt handler.

**Parameters:**

← *irq\_handle* IRQ handle as returned by [rtdm\\_irq\\_request\(\)](#)

**Returns:**

0 or a combination of [RTDM\\_IRQ\\_XXX](#) flags

## 4.12.3 Function Documentation

### 4.12.3.1 int rtdm\_irq\_disable (rtdm\_irq\_t \* irq\_handle)

Disable interrupt line

**Parameters:**

↔ *irq\_handle* IRQ handle as returned by [rtdm\\_irq\\_request\(\)](#)

**Returns:**

0 on success, otherwise negative error code  
 Environments: This service can be called from: -  
 Kernel module initialization/cleanup code

- Interrupt service routine
  - Kernel-based task
  - User-space task (RT, non-RT)
- Rescheduling: never.

#### 4.12.3.2 `int rtdm_irq_enable (rtdm_irq_t * irq_handle)`

Enable interrupt line

**Parameters:**

↔ *irq\_handle* IRQ handle as returned by [rtdm\\_irq\\_request\(\)](#)

**Returns:**

0 on success, otherwise negative error code  
Environments: This service can be called from: -  
Kernel module initialization/cleanup code

- Interrupt service routine
- Kernel-based task
- User-space task (RT, non-RT) Rescheduling: possible.

#### 4.12.3.3 `int rtdm_irq_free (rtdm_irq_t * irq_handle)`

Release an interrupt handler

**Parameters:**

↔ *irq\_handle* IRQ handle as returned by [rtdm\\_irq\\_request\(\)](#)

**Returns:**

0 on success, otherwise negative error code  
Environments: This service can be called from: -  
Kernel module initialization/cleanup code

- Kernel-based task
- User-space task (RT, non-RT) Rescheduling: never.

#### 4.12.3.4 `int rtdm_irq_request (rtdm_irq_t * irq_handle, unsigned int irq_no, rtdm_irq_handler_t handler, unsigned long flags, const char * device_name, void * arg)`

Register an interrupt handler

**Parameters:**

↔ *irq\_handle* IRQ handle

← *irq\_no* Line number of the addressed IRQ

← *handler* Interrupt handler

← *flags* Registration flags, see [RTDM\\_IRQTYPE\\_xxx](#) for details

← *device\_name* Optional device name to show up in real-time IRQ lists (not yet implemented)

← *arg* Pointer to be passed to the interrupt handler on invocation

**Returns:**

0 on success, otherwise: -EINVAL is returned if an invalid parameter was passed.

- -EBUSY is returned if the specified IRQ line is already in use.

**Note:**

To receive interrupts on the requested line, you have to call `rtdm_irq_enable()` after registering the handler.

## Environments:

This service can be called from:

- Kernel module initialization/cleanup code
- Kernel-based task
- User-space task (RT, non-RT)

Rescheduling: never.



## 4.13 Non-Real-Time Signalling Services

Collaboration diagram for Non-Real-Time Signalling Services:



### 4.13.1 Detailed Description

These services provide a mechanism to request the execution of a specified handler in non-real-time context. The triggering can safely be performed in real-time context without suffering from unknown delays. The handler execution will be deferred until the next time the real-time subsystem releases the CPU to the non-real-time part.

#### Typedefs

- typedef void(\* [rtdm\\_nrtsig\\_handler\\_t](#))(rtdm\_nrtsig\_t nrt\_sig)  
*Non-real-time signal handler.*

#### Functions

- int [rtdm\\_nrtsig\\_init](#) (rtdm\_nrtsig\_t \*nrt\_sig, [rtdm\\_nrtsig\\_handler\\_t](#) handler)
- void [rtdm\\_nrtsig\\_destroy](#) (rtdm\_nrtsig\_t \*nrt\_sig)
- void [rtdm\\_nrtsig\\_pend](#) (rtdm\_nrtsig\_t \*nrt\_sig)  
*Trigger non-real-time signal.*

### 4.13.2 Typedef Documentation

#### 4.13.2.1 typedef void(\* [rtdm\\_nrtsig\\_handler\\_t](#))(rtdm\_nrtsig\_t nrt\_sig)

Non-real-time signal handler.

#### Parameters:

← *nrt\_sig* signal handle as returned by [rtdm\\_nrtsig\\_init\(\)](#)

#### Note:

The signal handler will run in soft-IRQ context of the non-real-time subsystem. Note the implications of this context, e.g. no invocation of blocking operations.

### 4.13.3 Function Documentation

#### 4.13.3.1 void [rtdm\\_nrtsig\\_destroy](#) (rtdm\_nrtsig\_t \* *nrt\_sig*)

Release a non-realtime signal handler

**Parameters:**

↔ *nrt\_sig* Signal handle Environments: This service can be called from: - Kernel module initialization/cleanup code

- Kernel-based task
- User-space task (RT, non-RT) Rescheduling: never.

**4.13.3.2 int rtdm\_nrtsig\_init (rtdm\_nrtsig\_t \* nrt\_sig, rtdm\_nrtsig\_handler\_t handler)**

Register a non-real-time signal handler

**Parameters:**

↔ *nrt\_sig* Signal handle

← *handler* Non-real-time signal handler

**Returns:**

0 on success, otherwise: -EAGAIN is returned if no free signal slot is available.

**Environments:**

This service can be called from:

- Kernel module initialization/cleanup code
- Kernel-based task
- User-space task (RT, non-RT)

Rescheduling: never.

**4.13.3.3 void rtdm\_nrtsig\_pend (rtdm\_nrtsig\_t \* nrt\_sig)**

Trigger non-real-time signal.

**Parameters:**

↔ *nrt\_sig* Signal handle

**Environments:**

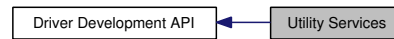
This service can be called from:

- Kernel module initialization/cleanup code
- Interrupt service routine
- Kernel-based task
- User-space task (RT, non-RT)

Rescheduling: never in real-time context, possible in non-real-time environments.

## 4.14 Utility Services

Collaboration diagram for Utility Services:



### Functions

- `int rtdm_mmap_to_user` (`rtdm_user_info_t *user_info`, `void *src_addr`, `size_t len`, `int prot`, `void **pptr`, `struct vm_operations_struct *vm_ops`, `void *vm_private_data`)  
*Map a kernel memory range into the address space of the user.*
- `int rtdm_iomap_to_user` (`rtdm_user_info_t *user_info`, `unsigned long src_addr`, `size_t len`, `int prot`, `void **pptr`, `struct vm_operations_struct *vm_ops`, `void *vm_private_data`)  
*Map an I/O memory range into the address space of the user.*
- `int rtdm_munmap` (`rtdm_user_info_t *user_info`, `void *ptr`, `size_t len`)  
*Unmap a user memory range.*
- `void rtdm_printk` (`const char *format`,...)  
*Real-time safe message printing on kernel console.*
- `void * rtdm_malloc` (`size_t size`)  
*Allocate memory block in real-time context.*
- `void rtdm_free` (`void *ptr`)  
*Release real-time memory block.*
- `int rtdm_read_user_ok` (`rtdm_user_info_t *user_info`, `const void __user *ptr`, `size_t size`)  
*Check if read access to user-space memory block is safe.*
- `int rtdm_rw_user_ok` (`rtdm_user_info_t *user_info`, `const void __user *ptr`, `size_t size`)  
*Check if read/write access to user-space memory block is safe.*
- `int rtdm_copy_from_user` (`rtdm_user_info_t *user_info`, `void *dst`, `const void __user *src`, `size_t size`)  
*Copy user-space memory block to specified buffer.*
- `int rtdm_safe_copy_from_user` (`rtdm_user_info_t *user_info`, `void *dst`, `const void __user *src`, `size_t size`)  
*Check if read access to user-space memory block and copy it to specified buffer.*
- `int rtdm_copy_to_user` (`rtdm_user_info_t *user_info`, `void __user *dst`, `const void *src`, `size_t size`)  
*Copy specified buffer to user-space memory block.*
- `int rtdm_safe_copy_to_user` (`rtdm_user_info_t *user_info`, `void __user *dst`, `const void *src`, `size_t size`)

Check if read/write access to user-space memory block is safe and copy specified buffer to it.

- `int rtdm_strncpy_from_user` (`rtdm_user_info_t *user_info`, `char *dst`, `const char __user *src`, `size_t count`)  
Copy user-space string to specified buffer.
- `int rtdm_in_rt_context` (`void`)  
Test if running in a real-time task.

## 4.14.1 Function Documentation

### 4.14.1.1 `int rtdm_copy_from_user` (`rtdm_user_info_t * user_info`, `void * dst`, `const void __user * src`, `size_t size`)

Copy user-space memory block to specified buffer.

#### Parameters:

- ← *user\_info* User information pointer as passed to the invoked device operation handler
- ← *dst* Destination buffer address
- ← *src* Address of the user-space memory block
- ← *size* Size of the memory block

#### Returns:

- 0 on success, otherwise:
- -EFAULT is returned if an invalid memory area was accessed.

#### Note:

Before invoking this service, verify via `rtdm_read_user_ok()` that the provided user-space address can securely be accessed.

#### Environments:

This service can be called from:

- Kernel module initialization/cleanup code
- Kernel-based task
- User-space task (RT, non-RT)

Rescheduling: never.

### 4.14.1.2 `int rtdm_copy_to_user` (`rtdm_user_info_t * user_info`, `void __user * dst`, `const void * src`, `size_t size`)

Copy specified buffer to user-space memory block.

**Parameters:**

- ← *user\_info* User information pointer as passed to the invoked device operation handler
- ← *dst* Address of the user-space memory block
- ← *src* Source buffer address
- ← *size* Size of the memory block

**Returns:**

0 on success, otherwise:

- -EFAULT is returned if an invalid memory area was accessed.

**Note:**

Before invoking this service, verify via [rtdm\\_rw\\_user\\_ok\(\)](#) that the provided user-space address can securely be accessed.

## Environments:

This service can be called from:

- Kernel module initialization/cleanup code
- Kernel-based task
- User-space task (RT, non-RT)

Rescheduling: never.

**4.14.1.3 void rtdm\_free (void \* ptr)**

Release real-time memory block.

**Parameters:**

- ← *ptr* Pointer to memory block as returned by [rtdm\\_malloc\(\)](#)

## Environments:

This service can be called from:

- Kernel module initialization/cleanup code
- Interrupt service routine (consider the overhead!)
- Kernel-based task
- User-space task (RT, non-RT)

Rescheduling: never.

#### 4.14.1.4 `int rtdm_in_rt_context (void)`

Test if running in a real-time task.

##### Returns:

Non-zero is returned if the caller resides in real-time context, 0 otherwise.

##### Environments:

This service can be called from:

- Kernel module initialization/cleanup code
- Kernel-based task
- User-space task (RT, non-RT)

Rescheduling: never.

#### 4.14.1.5 `int rtdm_iomap_to_user (rtdm_user_info_t * user_info, unsigned long src_addr, size_t len, int prot, void ** pptr, struct vm_operations_struct * vm_ops, void * vm_private_data)`

Map an I/O memory range into the address space of the user.

##### Parameters:

- ← *user\_info* User information pointer as passed to the invoked device operation handler
- ← *src\_addr* physical I/O address to be mapped
- ← *len* Length of the memory range
- ← *prot* Protection flags for the user's memory range, typically either PROT\_READ or PROT\_READ|PROT\_WRITE
- ↔ *pptr* Address of a pointer containing the desired user address or NULL on entry and the finally assigned address on return
- ← *vm\_ops* vm\_operations to be executed on the vma\_area of the user memory range or NULL
- ← *vm\_private\_data* Private data to be stored in the vma\_area, primarily useful for vm\_ operation handlers

##### Returns:

0 on success, otherwise (most common values):

- -EINVAL is returned if an invalid start address, size, or destination address was passed.
- -ENOMEM is returned if there is insufficient free memory or the limit of memory mapping for the user process was reached.
- -EAGAIN is returned if too much memory has been already locked by the user process.
- -EPERM *may* be returned if an illegal invocation environment is detected.

**Note:**

RTDM supports two models for unmapping the user memory range again. One is explicit unmapping via `rtdm_munmap()`, either performed when the user requests it via an IOCTL etc. or when the related device is closed. The other is automatic unmapping, triggered by the user invoking standard `munmap()` or by the termination of the related process. To track release of the mapping and therefore relinquishment of the referenced physical memory, the caller of `rtdm_iomap_to_user()` can pass a `vm_operations_struct` on invocation, defining a close handler for the `vm_area`. See Linux documentation (e.g. Linux Device Drivers book) on virtual memory management for details.

**Environments:**

This service can be called from:

- Kernel module initialization/cleanup code
- User-space task (non-RT)

Rescheduling: possible.

**4.14.1.6 void\* rtdm\_malloc (size\_t size)**

Allocate memory block in real-time context.

**Parameters:**

← *size* Requested size of the memory block

**Returns:**

The pointer to the allocated block is returned on success, NULL otherwise.

**Environments:**

This service can be called from:

- Kernel module initialization/cleanup code
- Interrupt service routine (consider the overhead!)
- Kernel-based task
- User-space task (RT, non-RT)

Rescheduling: never.

**4.14.1.7 int rtdm\_mmap\_to\_user (rtdm\_user\_info\_t \* user\_info, void \* src\_addr, size\_t len, int prot, void \*\* pptr, struct vm\_operations\_struct \* vm\_ops, void \* vm\_private\_data)**

Map a kernel memory range into the address space of the user.

**Parameters:**

← *user\_info* User information pointer as passed to the invoked device operation handler

- ← *src\_addr* Kernel virtual address to be mapped
- ← *len* Length of the memory range
- ← *prot* Protection flags for the user's memory range, typically either PROT\_READ or PROT\_READ|PROT\_WRITE
- ↔ *pptr* Address of a pointer containing the desired user address or NULL on entry and the finally assigned address on return
- ← *vm\_ops* vm\_operations to be executed on the vma\_area of the user memory range or NULL
- ← *vm\_private\_data* Private data to be stored in the vma\_area, primarily useful for vm\_ operation handlers

**Returns:**

0 on success, otherwise (most common values):

- -EINVAL is returned if an invalid start address, size, or destination address was passed.
- -ENOMEM is returned if there is insufficient free memory or the limit of memory mapping for the user process was reached.
- -EAGAIN is returned if too much memory has been already locked by the user process.
- -EPERM *may* be returned if an illegal invocation environment is detected.

**Note:**

This service only works on memory regions allocated via kmalloc() or vmalloc(). To map physical I/O memory to user-space use [rtdm\\_iomap\\_to\\_user\(\)](#) instead.

RTDM supports two models for unmapping the user memory range again. One is explicit unmapping via [rtdm\\_munmap\(\)](#), either performed when the user requests it via an IOCTL etc. or when the related device is closed. The other is automatic unmapping, triggered by the user invoking standard munmap() or by the termination of the related process. To track release of the mapping and therefore relinquishment of the referenced physical memory, the caller of [rtdm\\_mmap\\_to\\_user\(\)](#) can pass a vm\_operations\_struct on invocation, defining a close handler for the vm\_area. See Linux documentaion (e.g. Linux Device Drivers book) on virtual memory management for details.

**Environments:**

This service can be called from:

- Kernel module initialization/cleanup code
- User-space task (non-RT)

Rescheduling: possible.

**4.14.1.8 int rtdm\_munmap (rtdm\_user\_info\_t \* user\_info, void \* ptr, size\_t len)**

Unmap a user memory range.



**Parameters:**

- ← *user\_info* User information pointer as passed to `rtdm_mmap_to_user()` when requesting to map the memory range
- ← *ptr* User address or the memory range
- ← *len* Length of the memory range

**Returns:**

0 on success, otherwise:

- -EINVAL is returned if an invalid address or size was passed.
- -EPERM *may* be returned if an illegal invocation environment is detected.

## Environments:

This service can be called from:

- Kernel module initialization/cleanup code
- User-space task (non-RT)

Rescheduling: possible.

**4.14.1.9 void rtdm\_printk (const char \* *format*, ...)**

Real-time safe message printing on kernel console.

**Parameters:**

- ← *format* Format string (conforming standard `printf()`)
- ... Arguments referred by *format*

**Returns:**

On success, this service returns the number of characters printed. Otherwise, a negative error code is returned.

## Environments:

This service can be called from:

- Kernel module initialization/cleanup code
- Interrupt service routine (consider the overhead!)
- Kernel-based task
- User-space task (RT, non-RT)

Rescheduling: never in real-time context, possible in non-real-time environments.

#### 4.14.1.10 `int rtdm_read_user_ok (rtdm_user_info_t * user_info, const void __user * ptr, size_t size)`

Check if read access to user-space memory block is safe.

##### Parameters:

- ← *user\_info* User information pointer as passed to the invoked device operation handler
- ← *ptr* Address of the user-provided memory block
- ← *size* Size of the memory block

##### Returns:

Non-zero is return when it is safe to read from the specified memory block, 0 otherwise.

##### Environments:

This service can be called from:

- Kernel module initialization/cleanup code
- Kernel-based task
- User-space task (RT, non-RT)

Rescheduling: never.

#### 4.14.1.11 `int rtdm_rw_user_ok (rtdm_user_info_t * user_info, const void __user * ptr, size_t size)`

Check if read/write access to user-space memory block is safe.

##### Parameters:

- ← *user\_info* User information pointer as passed to the invoked device operation handler
- ← *ptr* Address of the user-provided memory block
- ← *size* Size of the memory block

##### Returns:

Non-zero is return when it is safe to read from or write to the specified memory block, 0 otherwise.

##### Environments:

This service can be called from:

- Kernel module initialization/cleanup code
- Kernel-based task
- User-space task (RT, non-RT)

Rescheduling: never.

#### 4.14.1.12 `int rtdm_safe_copy_from_user (rtdm_user_info_t * user_info, void * dst, const void __user * src, size_t size)`

Check if read access to user-space memory block and copy it to specified buffer.

##### Parameters:

- ← *user\_info* User information pointer as passed to the invoked device operation handler
- ← *dst* Destination buffer address
- ← *src* Address of the user-space memory block
- ← *size* Size of the memory block

##### Returns:

0 on success, otherwise:

- -EFAULT is returned if an invalid memory area was accessed.

##### Note:

This service is a combination of `rtdm_read_user_ok` and `rtdm_copy_from_user`.

##### Environments:

This service can be called from:

- Kernel module initialization/cleanup code
- Kernel-based task
- User-space task (RT, non-RT)

Rescheduling: never.

#### 4.14.1.13 `int rtdm_safe_copy_to_user (rtdm_user_info_t * user_info, void __user * dst, const void * src, size_t size)`

Check if read/write access to user-space memory block is safe and copy specified buffer to it.

##### Parameters:

- ← *user\_info* User information pointer as passed to the invoked device operation handler
- ← *dst* Address of the user-space memory block
- ← *src* Source buffer address
- ← *size* Size of the memory block

##### Returns:

0 on success, otherwise:

- -EFAULT is returned if an invalid memory area was accessed.

**Note:**

This service is a combination of `rtdm_rw_user_ok` and `rtdm_copy_to_user`.

## Environments:

This service can be called from:

- Kernel module initialization/cleanup code
- Kernel-based task
- User-space task (RT, non-RT)

Rescheduling: never.

**4.14.1.14** `int rtdm_strncpy_from_user (rtdm_user_info_t * user_info, char * dst, const char __user * src, size_t count)`

Copy user-space string to specified buffer.

**Parameters:**

- ← *user\_info* User information pointer as passed to the invoked device operation handler
- ← *dst* Destination buffer address
- ← *src* Address of the user-space string
- ← *count* Maximum number of bytes to copy, including the trailing '0'

**Returns:**

Length of the string on success (not including the trailing '0'), otherwise:

- -EFAULT is returned if an invalid memory area was accessed.

**Note:**

This services already includes a check of the source address, calling `rtdm_read_user_ok()` for *src* explicitly is not required.

## Environments:

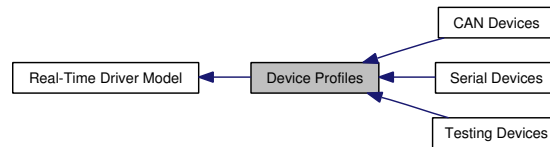
This service can be called from:

- Kernel module initialization/cleanup code
- Kernel-based task
- User-space task (RT, non-RT)

Rescheduling: never.

## 4.15 Device Profiles

Collaboration diagram for Device Profiles:



### 4.15.1 Detailed Description

Device profiles define which operation handlers a driver of a certain class has to implement, which name or protocol it has to register, which IOCTLs it has to provide, and further details. Sub-classes can be defined in order to extend a device profile with more hardware-specific functions.

#### Modules

- [CAN Devices](#)
- [Serial Devices](#)
- [Testing Devices](#)

#### RTDM\_CLASS\_XXX

Device classes

- `#define RTDM_CLASS_PARPORT 1`
- `#define RTDM_CLASS_SERIAL 2`
- `#define RTDM_CLASS_CAN 3`
- `#define RTDM_CLASS_NETWORK 4`
- `#define RTDM_CLASS_RTMAC 5`
- `#define RTDM_CLASS_TESTING 6`
- `#define RTDM_CLASS_EXPERIMENTAL 224`
- `#define RTDM_CLASS_MAX 255`

#### Device Naming

Maximum length of device names (excluding the final null character)

- `#define RTDM_MAX_DEVNAME_LEN 31`

#### RTDM\_PURGE\_XXX\_BUFFER

Flags selecting buffers to be purged

- `#define RTDM_PURGE_RX_BUFFER 0x0001`
- `#define RTDM_PURGE_TX_BUFFER 0x0002`

## Common IOCTLs

The following IOCTLs shall be supported by any device profile if applicable

- #define [RTIOC\\_PURGE\\_IOW](#)(RTIOC\_TYPE\_COMMON, 0x10, int)  
*Purge internal device or socket buffers.*

### 4.15.2 Define Documentation

#### 4.15.2.1 #define [RTIOC\\_PURGE\\_IOW](#)(RTIOC\_TYPE\_COMMON, 0x10, int)

Purge internal device or socket buffers.

#### Parameters:

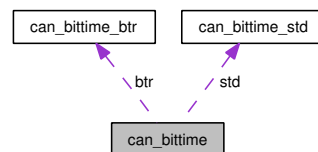
← *arg* Purge mask, see [RTDM\\_PURGE\\_xxx\\_BUFFER](#)

# Chapter 5

## Xenomai RTDM skin API Data Structure Documentation

### 5.1 `can_bittime` Struct Reference

Collaboration diagram for `can_bittime`:



#### 5.1.1 Detailed Description

Custom CAN bit-time definition.

##### Data Fields

- [`can\_bittime\_type\_t`](#) type  
*Type of bit-time definition.*
- struct [`can\_bittime\_std`](#) `std`  
*Standard bit-time.*
- struct [`can\_bittime\_btr`](#) `btr`  
*Hardware-specific BTR bit-time.*

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- [include/rtdm/rtcan.h](#)

## 5.2 can\_bittime\_btr Struct Reference

### 5.2.1 Detailed Description

Hardware-specific BTR bit-times.

#### Data Fields

- `uint8_t btr0`  
*Bus timing register 0.*
- `uint8_t btr1`  
*Bus timing register 1.*

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- `include/rtdm/rtcan.h`



## 5.3 can\_bittime\_std Struct Reference

### 5.3.1 Detailed Description

Standard bit-time parameters according to Bosch.

#### Data Fields

- uint32\_t [brp](#)  
*Baud rate prescaler.*
- uint8\_t [prop\\_seg](#)  
*from 1 to 8*
- uint8\_t [phase\\_seg1](#)  
*from 1 to 8*
- uint8\_t [phase\\_seg2](#)  
*from 1 to 8*
- uint8\_t [sjw](#):7  
*from 1 to 4*
- uint8\_t [sam](#):1  
*1 - enable triple sampling*

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- [include/rtdm/rtcan.h](#)

## 5.4 `can_filter_t` Struct Reference

### 5.4.1 Detailed Description

Filter for reception of CAN messages.

This filter works as follows: A received CAN ID is AND'ed bitwise with `can_mask` and then compared to `can_id`. If this comparison is true the message will be received by the socket.

Multiple filters can be arranged in a filter list and set with [Sockopts](#). If one of these filters matches a CAN ID upon reception of a CAN frame, this frame is accepted.

#### Note:

Only [CAN\\_EFF\\_FLAG](#) of [CAN ID flags](#) is valid for `can_id` and none for `can_mask`. This means that the RTR bit is not taken into account while filtering messages.

Extended IDs are received only if [CAN\\_EFF\\_FLAG](#) is set in `can_id`. If it is cleared only standard IDs are accepted.

### Data Fields

- `uint32_t can_id`  
*CAN ID which must match with incoming IDs after passing the mask.*
- `uint32_t can_mask`  
*Mask which is applied to incoming IDs.*

### 5.4.2 Field Documentation

#### 5.4.2.1 `uint32_t can_filter_t::can_mask`

Mask which is applied to incoming IDs.

See [CAN ID masks](#) if exactly one CAN ID should come through.

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- `include/rtdm/rtdmcan.h`

## 5.5 can\_frame\_t Struct Reference

### 5.5.1 Detailed Description

Raw CAN frame.

Central structure for receiving and sending CAN frames.

#### Public Member Functions

- `uint8_t data[8] \_\_attribute\_\_ ((aligned(8)))`  
*Payload data bytes.*

#### Data Fields

- `can_id_t can_id`  
*CAN ID of the frame.*
- `uint8_t can_dlc`  
*Size of the payload in bytes.*

### 5.5.2 Field Documentation

#### 5.5.2.1 can\_id\_t can\_frame\_t::can\_id

CAN ID of the frame.

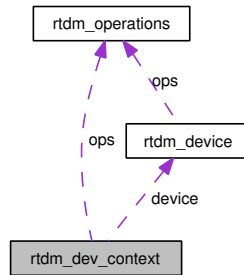
See [CAN ID flags](#) for special bits.

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- `include/rtdm/rtcan.h`

## 5.6 rtdm\_dev\_context Struct Reference

Collaboration diagram for rtdm\_dev\_context:



### 5.6.1 Detailed Description

**Device context** A device context structure is associated with every open device instance. RTDM takes care of its creation and destruction and passes it to the operation handlers when being invoked.

Drivers can attach arbitrary data immediately after the official structure. The size of this data is provided via [rtdm\\_device.context\\_size](#) during device registration.

#### Data Fields

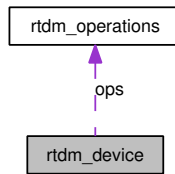
- unsigned long [context\\_flags](#)  
*Context flags, see [Context Flags](#) for details.*
- int [fd](#)  
*Associated file descriptor.*
- atomic\_t [close\\_lock\\_count](#)  
*Lock counter of context, held while structure is referenced by an operation handler.*
- struct [rtdm\\_operations](#) \* [ops](#)  
*Set of active device operation handlers.*
- struct [rtdm\\_device](#) \* [device](#)  
*Reference to owning device.*
- char [dev\\_private](#) [0]  
*Begin of driver defined context data structure.*

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- [include/rtdm/rtdm\\_driver.h](#)

## 5.7 rtdm\_device Struct Reference

Collaboration diagram for rtdm\_device:



### 5.7.1 Detailed Description

**RTDM device** This structure specifies a RTDM device. As some fields, especially the reserved area, will be modified by RTDM during runtime, the structure must not reside in write-protected memory.

#### Data Fields

- int [struct\\_version](#)  
*Revision number of this structure, see [Driver Versioning](#) defines.*
- int [device\\_flags](#)  
*Device flags, see [Device Flags](#) for details.*
- size\_t [context\\_size](#)  
*Size of driver defined appendix to struct [rtdm\\_dev\\_context](#).*
- char [device\\_name](#) [RTDM\_MAX\_DEVNAME\_LEN+1]  
*Named device identification (orthogonal to Linux device name space).*
- int [protocol\\_family](#)  
*Protocol device identification: protocol family (PF\_XXX).*
- int [socket\\_type](#)  
*Protocol device identification: socket type (SOCK\_XXX).*
- [rtdm\\_open\\_handler\\_t](#) [open\\_rt](#)  
*Named device instance creation for real-time contexts, optional if [open\\_nrt](#) is non-NULL, ignored for protocol devices.*
- [rtdm\\_open\\_handler\\_t](#) [open\\_nrt](#)  
*Named device instance creation for non-real-time contexts, optional if [open\\_rt](#) is non-NULL, ignored for protocol devices.*
- [rtdm\\_socket\\_handler\\_t](#) [socket\\_rt](#)  
*Protocol socket creation for real-time contexts, optional if [socket\\_nrt](#) is non-NULL, ignored for named devices.*

- [rt dm\\_socket\\_handler\\_t socket\\_nrt](#)  
*Protocol socket creation for non-real-time contexts, optional if socket\_rt is non-NULL, ignored for named devices.*
- [struct rtdm\\_operations ops](#)  
*Default operations on newly opened device instance.*
- [int device\\_class](#)  
*Device class ID, see [RTDM\\_CLASS\\_xxx](#).*
- [int device\\_sub\\_class](#)  
*Device sub-class, see [RTDM\\_SUBCLASS\\_xxx](#) definition in the [Device Profiles](#).*
- [const char \\* driver\\_name](#)  
*Informational driver name (reported via /proc).*
- [int driver\\_version](#)  
*Driver version, see [Driver Versioning](#) defines.*
- [const char \\* peripheral\\_name](#)  
*Informational peripheral name the device is attached to (reported via /proc).*
- [const char \\* provider\\_name](#)  
*Informational driver provider name (reported via /proc).*
- [const char \\* proc\\_name](#)  
*Name of /proc entry for the device, must not be NULL.*
- [struct proc\\_dir\\_entry \\* proc\\_entry](#)  
*Set to device's /proc root entry after registration, do not modify.*
- [int device\\_id](#)  
*Driver definable device ID.*
- [struct rtdm\\_dev\\_reserved reserved](#)  
*Data stored by RTDM inside a registered device (internal use only).*

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- [include/rtdm/rtdm\\_driver.h](#)

## 5.8 rtdm\_operations Struct Reference

### 5.8.1 Detailed Description

Device operations.

#### Data Fields

##### Common Operations

- [rtdm\\_close\\_handler\\_t close\\_rt](#)  
*Close handler for real-time contexts (optional).*
- [rtdm\\_close\\_handler\\_t close\\_nrt](#)  
*Close handler for non-real-time contexts (required).*
- [rtdm\\_ioctl\\_handler\\_t ioctl\\_rt](#)  
*IOCTL from real-time context (optional).*
- [rtdm\\_ioctl\\_handler\\_t ioctl\\_nrt](#)  
*IOCTL from non-real-time context (optional).*

##### Stream-Oriented Device Operations

- [rtdm\\_read\\_handler\\_t read\\_rt](#)  
*Read handler for real-time context (optional).*
- [rtdm\\_read\\_handler\\_t read\\_nrt](#)  
*Read handler for non-real-time context (optional).*
- [rtdm\\_write\\_handler\\_t write\\_rt](#)  
*Write handler for real-time context (optional).*
- [rtdm\\_write\\_handler\\_t write\\_nrt](#)  
*Write handler for non-real-time context (optional).*

##### Message-Oriented Device Operations

- [rtdm\\_recvmsg\\_handler\\_t recvmsg\\_rt](#)  
*Receive message handler for real-time context (optional).*
- [rtdm\\_recvmsg\\_handler\\_t recvmsg\\_nrt](#)  
*Receive message handler for non-real-time context (optional).*
- [rtdm\\_sendmsg\\_handler\\_t sendmsg\\_rt](#)  
*Transmit message handler for real-time context (optional).*
- [rtdm\\_sendmsg\\_handler\\_t sendmsg\\_nrt](#)  
*Transmit message handler for non-real-time context (optional).*

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- `include/rtdm/rtdm_driver.h`

## 5.9 rtser\_config\_t Struct Reference

### 5.9.1 Detailed Description

Serial device configuration.

#### Data Fields

- int [config\\_mask](#)  
*mask specifying valid fields, see [RTSER\\_SET\\_xxx](#)*
- int [baud\\_rate](#)  
*baud rate, default [RTSER\\_DEF\\_BAUD](#)*
- int [parity](#)  
*number of parity bits, see [RTSER\\_xxx\\_PARITY](#)*
- int [data\\_bits](#)  
*number of data bits, see [RTSER\\_xxx\\_BITS](#)*
- int [stop\\_bits](#)  
*number of stop bits, see [RTSER\\_xxx\\_STOPB](#)*
- int [handshake](#)  
*handshake mechanisms, see [RTSER\\_xxx\\_HAND](#)*
- int [fifo\\_depth](#)  
*reception FIFO interrupt threshold, see [RTSER\\_FIFO\\_xxx](#)*
- [nanosecs\\_rel\\_t rx\\_timeout](#)  
*reception timeout, see [RTSER\\_TIMEOUT\\_xxx](#) for special values*
- [nanosecs\\_rel\\_t tx\\_timeout](#)  
*transmission timeout, see [RTSER\\_TIMEOUT\\_xxx](#) for special values*
- [nanosecs\\_rel\\_t event\\_timeout](#)  
*event timeout, see [RTSER\\_TIMEOUT\\_xxx](#) for special values*
- int [timestamp\\_history](#)  
*enable timestamp history, see [RTSER\\_xxx\\_TIMESTAMP\\_HISTORY](#)*
- int [event\\_mask](#)  
*event mask to be used with [RTSER\\_RTIOC\\_WAIT\\_EVENT](#), see [RTSER\\_EVENT\\_xxx](#)*

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- [include/rtdm/rtserial.h](#)



## 5.10 rtser\_event\_t Struct Reference

### 5.10.1 Detailed Description

Additional information about serial device events.

#### Data Fields

- `int events`  
*signalled events, see [RTSER\\_EVENT\\_xxx](#)*
- `int rx_pending`  
*number of pending input characters*
- `nanosecs_abs_t last_timestamp`  
*last interrupt timestamp*
- `nanosecs_abs_t rxpend_timestamp`  
*reception timestamp of oldest character in input queue*

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- `include/rtdm/rtserial.h`

## 5.11 rtser\_status\_t Struct Reference

### 5.11.1 Detailed Description

Serial device status.

#### Data Fields

- int [line\\_status](#)  
*line status register, see [RTSER\\_LSR\\_xxx](#)*
- int [modem\\_status](#)  
*modem status register, see [RTSER\\_MSR\\_xxx](#)*

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- [include/rtdm/rtserial.h](#)

## 5.12 sockaddr\_can Struct Reference

### 5.12.1 Detailed Description

Socket address structure for the CAN address family.

#### Data Fields

- [sa\\_family\\_t can\\_family](#)  
*CAN address family, must be AF\_CAN.*
- [int can\\_ifindex](#)  
*Interface index of CAN controller.*

### 5.12.2 Field Documentation

#### 5.12.2.1 int sockaddr\_can::can\_ifindex

Interface index of CAN controller.

See [SIOCGIFINDEX](#).

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- [include/rtdm/rtdmcan.h](#)



# Chapter 6

## Xenomai RTDM skin API File Documentation

### 6.1 include/rtdm/rtdmcan.h File Reference

#### 6.1.1 Detailed Description

Real-Time Driver Model for RT-Socket-CAN, CAN device profile header.

**Note:**

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Copyright (C) 2005, 2006 Sebastian Smolorz <[Sebastian.Smolorz@stud.uni-hannover.de](mailto:Sebastian.Smolorz@stud.uni-hannover.de)>

This RTDM CAN device profile header is based on:

include/linux/can.h, include/linux/socket.h, net/can/pf\_can.h in linux-can.patch, a CAN socket framework for Linux

Copyright (C) 2004, 2005, Robert Schwebel, Benedikt Spranger, Marc Kleine-Budde, Pengutronix

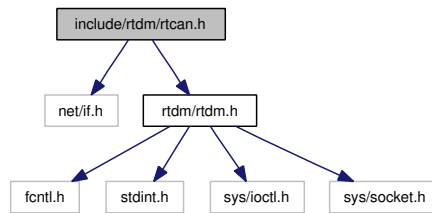
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You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this program; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 59 Temple Place - Suite 330, Boston, MA 02111-1307, USA.

Include dependency graph for `rtcan.h`:



## Data Structures

- struct [can\\_bittime\\_std](#)  
*Standard bit-time parameters according to Bosch.*
- struct [can\\_bittime\\_btr](#)  
*Hardware-specific BTR bit-times.*
- struct [can\\_bittime](#)  
*Custom CAN bit-time definition.*
- struct [can\\_filter\\_t](#)  
*Filter for reception of CAN messages.*
- struct [sockaddr\\_can](#)  
*Socket address structure for the CAN address family.*
- struct [can\\_frame\\_t](#)  
*Raw CAN frame.*

## Defines

- #define [AF\\_CAN](#) 29  
*CAN address family.*
- #define [PF\\_CAN](#) AF\_CAN  
*CAN protocol family.*
- #define [CAN\\_RAW](#) 0  
*Particular CAN protocols.*
- #define [SOL\\_CAN\\_RAW](#) 103  
*CAN socket levels.*

### CAN ID masks

*Bit masks for masking CAN IDs*

- #define [CAN\\_EFF\\_MASK](#) 0x1FFFFFFF  
*Bit mask for extended CAN IDs.*
- #define [CAN\\_SFF\\_MASK](#) 0x000007FF  
*Bit mask for standard CAN IDs.*

### CAN ID flags

Flags within a CAN ID indicating special CAN frame attributes

- #define [CAN\\_EFF\\_FLAG](#) 0x80000000  
*extended frame*
- #define [CAN\\_RTR\\_FLAG](#) 0x40000000  
*remote transmission flag*
- #define [CAN\\_ERR\\_FLAG](#) 0x20000000  
*error frame (see [Errors](#))*

### CAN controller modes

Special CAN controllers modes, which can be or'ed together.

- #define [CAN\\_CTRLMODE\\_LISTENONLY](#) 0x1  
*Listen-Only mode.*
- #define [CAN\\_CTRLMODE\\_LOOPBACK](#) 0x2  
*Loopback mode.*

### Timestamp switches

Arguments to pass to [RTCAN\\_RTIOC\\_TAKE\\_TIMESTAMP](#)

- #define [RTCAN\\_TAKE\\_NO\\_TIMESTAMPS](#) 0  
*Switch off taking timestamps.*
- #define [RTCAN\\_TAKE\\_TIMESTAMPS](#) 1  
*Do take timestamps.*

### RAW socket options

Setting and getting CAN RAW socket options.

- #define [CAN\\_RAW\\_FILTER](#) 0x1  
*CAN filter definition.*
- #define [CAN\\_RAW\\_ERR\\_FILTER](#) 0x2  
*CAN error mask.*
- #define [CAN\\_RAW\\_LOOPBACK](#) 0x3  
*CAN TX loopback.*
- #define [CAN\\_RAW\\_TX\\_LOOPBACK](#) CAN\_RAW\_LOOPBACK

*CAN filter definition.*

- #define `CAN_RAW_RECV_OWN_MSGS` 0x4  
*CAN receive own messages.*

## IOCTLs

*CAN device IOCTLs*

- #define `SIOCGIFINDEX` \_IOWR(RTIOC\_TYPE\_CAN, 0x00, struct ifreq)  
*Get CAN interface index by name.*
- #define `SIOCSCANBAUDRATE` \_IOW(RTIOC\_TYPE\_CAN, 0x01, struct ifreq)  
*Set baud rate.*
- #define `SIOCGCANBAUDRATE` \_IOWR(RTIOC\_TYPE\_CAN, 0x02, struct ifreq)  
*Get baud rate.*
- #define `SIOCSCANCUSTOMBITTIME` \_IOW(RTIOC\_TYPE\_CAN, 0x03, struct ifreq)  
*Set custom bit time parameter.*
- #define `SIOCGCANCUSTOMBITTIME` \_IOWR(RTIOC\_TYPE\_CAN, 0x04, struct ifreq)  
*Get custom bit-time parameters.*
- #define `SIOCSCANMODE` \_IOW(RTIOC\_TYPE\_CAN, 0x05, struct ifreq)  
*Set operation mode of CAN controller.*
- #define `SIOCGCANSTATE` \_IOWR(RTIOC\_TYPE\_CAN, 0x06, struct ifreq)  
*Get current state of CAN controller.*
- #define `SIOCSCANCTRLMODE` \_IOW(RTIOC\_TYPE\_CAN, 0x07, struct ifreq)  
*Set special controller modes.*
- #define `SIOCGCANCTRLMODE` \_IOWR(RTIOC\_TYPE\_CAN, 0x08, struct ifreq)  
*Get special controller modes.*
- #define `RTCAN_RTIOC_TAKE_TIMESTAMP` \_IOW(RTIOC\_TYPE\_CAN, 0x09, int)  
*Enable or disable storing a high precision timestamp upon reception of a CAN frame.*
- #define `RTCAN_RTIOC_RCV_TIMEOUT` \_IOW(RTIOC\_TYPE\_CAN, 0x0A, nanosecs\_rel\_t)  
*Specify a reception timeout for a socket.*
- #define `RTCAN_RTIOC_SND_TIMEOUT` \_IOW(RTIOC\_TYPE\_CAN, 0x0B, nanosecs\_rel\_t)  
*Specify a transmission timeout for a socket.*

## Error mask

*Error class (mask) in `can_id` field of `struct can_frame` to be used with `CAN_RAW_ERR_FILTER`.*

- #define `CAN_ERR_TX_TIMEOUT` 0x00000001U  
*TX timeout (netdevice driver).*
- #define `CAN_ERR_LOSTARB` 0x00000002U



*Lost arbitration (see [data\[0\]](#)).*

- #define [CAN\\_ERR\\_CTRL](#) 0x00000004U  
*Controller problems (see [data\[1\]](#)).*
- #define [CAN\\_ERR\\_PROT](#) 0x00000008U  
*Protocol violations (see [data\[2\]](#), [data\[3\]](#)).*
- #define [CAN\\_ERR\\_TRX](#) 0x00000010U  
*Transceiver status (see [data\[4\]](#)).*
- #define [CAN\\_ERR\\_ACK](#) 0x00000020U  
*Received no ACK on transmission.*
- #define [CAN\\_ERR\\_BUSOFF](#) 0x00000040U  
*Bus off.*
- #define [CAN\\_ERR\\_BUSERROR](#) 0x00000080U  
*Bus error (may flood!).*
- #define [CAN\\_ERR\\_RESTARTED](#) 0x00000100U  
*Controller restarted.*
- #define [CAN\\_ERR\\_MASK](#) 0x1FFFFFFFU  
*Omit EFF, RTR, ERR flags.*

#### Arbitration lost error

*Error in the [data\[0\]](#) field of struct [can\\_frame](#).*

- #define [CAN\\_ERR\\_LOSTARB\\_UNSPEC](#) 0x00  
*unspecified*

#### Controller problems

*Error in the [data\[1\]](#) field of struct [can\\_frame](#).*

- #define [CAN\\_ERR\\_CTRL\\_UNSPEC](#) 0x00  
*unspecified*
- #define [CAN\\_ERR\\_CTRL\\_RX\\_OVERFLOW](#) 0x01  
*RX buffer overflow.*
- #define [CAN\\_ERR\\_CTRL\\_TX\\_OVERFLOW](#) 0x02  
*TX buffer overflow.*
- #define [CAN\\_ERR\\_CTRL\\_RX\\_WARNING](#) 0x04  
*reached warning level for RX errors*
- #define [CAN\\_ERR\\_CTRL\\_TX\\_WARNING](#) 0x08  
*reached warning level for TX errors*
- #define [CAN\\_ERR\\_CTRL\\_RX\\_PASSIVE](#) 0x10

*reached passive level for RX errors*

- #define `CAN_ERR_CRTL_TX_PASSIVE` 0x20  
*reached passive level for TX errors*

### Protocol error type

*Error in the data[2] field of struct can\_frame.*

- #define `CAN_ERR_PROT_UNSPEC` 0x00  
*unspecified*
- #define `CAN_ERR_PROT_BIT` 0x01  
*single bit error*
- #define `CAN_ERR_PROT_FORM` 0x02  
*frame format error*
- #define `CAN_ERR_PROT_STUFF` 0x04  
*bit stuffing error*
- #define `CAN_ERR_PROT_BIT0` 0x08  
*unable to send dominant bit*
- #define `CAN_ERR_PROT_BIT1` 0x10  
*unable to send recessive bit*
- #define `CAN_ERR_PROT_OVERLOAD` 0x20  
*bus overload*
- #define `CAN_ERR_PROT_ACTIVE` 0x40  
*active error announcement*
- #define `CAN_ERR_PROT_TX` 0x80  
*error occurred on transmission*

### Protocol error location

*Error in the data[3] field of struct can\_frame.*

- #define `CAN_ERR_PROT_LOC_UNSPEC` 0x00  
*unspecified*
- #define `CAN_ERR_PROT_LOC_SOF` 0x03  
*start of frame*
- #define `CAN_ERR_PROT_LOC_ID28_21` 0x02  
*ID bits 28 - 21 (SFF: 10 - 3).*
- #define `CAN_ERR_PROT_LOC_ID20_18` 0x06  
*ID bits 20 - 18 (SFF: 2 - 0).*
- #define `CAN_ERR_PROT_LOC_SRTR` 0x04

*substitute RTR (SFF: RTR)*

- #define `CAN_ERR_PROT_LOC_IDE` 0x05  
*identifier extension*
- #define `CAN_ERR_PROT_LOC_ID17_13` 0x07  
*ID bits 17-13.*
- #define `CAN_ERR_PROT_LOC_ID12_05` 0x0F  
*ID bits 12-5.*
- #define `CAN_ERR_PROT_LOC_ID04_00` 0x0E  
*ID bits 4-0.*
- #define `CAN_ERR_PROT_LOC_RTR` 0x0C  
*RTR.*
- #define `CAN_ERR_PROT_LOC_RES1` 0x0D  
*reserved bit 1*
- #define `CAN_ERR_PROT_LOC_RES0` 0x09  
*reserved bit 0*
- #define `CAN_ERR_PROT_LOC_DLC` 0x0B  
*data length code*
- #define `CAN_ERR_PROT_LOC_DATA` 0x0A  
*data section*
- #define `CAN_ERR_PROT_LOC_CRC_SEQ` 0x08  
*CRC sequence.*
- #define `CAN_ERR_PROT_LOC_CRC_DEL` 0x18  
*CRC delimiter.*
- #define `CAN_ERR_PROT_LOC_ACK` 0x19  
*ACK slot.*
- #define `CAN_ERR_PROT_LOC_ACK_DEL` 0x1B  
*ACK delimiter.*
- #define `CAN_ERR_PROT_LOC_EOF` 0x1A  
*end of frame*
- #define `CAN_ERR_PROT_LOC_INTERM` 0x12  
*intermission*

### Protocol error location

*Error in the data[4] field of struct can\_frame.*

- #define `CAN_ERR_TRX_UNSPEC` 0x00  
*0000 0000*

- `#define CAN_ERR_TRX_CANH_NO_WIRE 0x04`  
`0000 0100`
- `#define CAN_ERR_TRX_CANH_SHORT_TO_BAT 0x05`  
`0000 0101`
- `#define CAN_ERR_TRX_CANH_SHORT_TO_VCC 0x06`  
`0000 0110`
- `#define CAN_ERR_TRX_CANH_SHORT_TO_GND 0x07`  
`0000 0111`
- `#define CAN_ERR_TRX_CANL_NO_WIRE 0x40`  
`0100 0000`
- `#define CAN_ERR_TRX_CANL_SHORT_TO_BAT 0x50`  
`0101 0000`
- `#define CAN_ERR_TRX_CANL_SHORT_TO_VCC 0x60`  
`0110 0000`
- `#define CAN_ERR_TRX_CANL_SHORT_TO_GND 0x70`  
`0111 0000`
- `#define CAN_ERR_TRX_CANL_SHORT_TO_CANH 0x80`  
`1000 0000`

## Typedefs

- `typedef uint32_t can_id_t`  
*Type of CAN id (see `CAN_XXX_MASK` and `CAN_XXX_FLAG`).*
- `typedef can_id_t can_err_mask_t`  
*Type of CAN error mask.*
- `typedef uint32_t can_baudrate_t`  
*Baudrate definition in bits per second.*
- `typedef enum CAN_BITTIME_TYPE can_bittime_type_t`  
*See `CAN_BITTIME_TYPE`.*
- `typedef enum CAN_MODE can_mode_t`  
*See `CAN_MODE`.*
- `typedef int can_ctrlmode_t`  
*See `CAN_CTRLMODE`.*
- `typedef enum CAN_STATE can_state_t`  
*See `CAN_STATE`.*

## Enumerations

- enum `CAN_BITTIME_TYPE` { `CAN_BITTIME_STD`, `CAN_BITTIME_BTR` }  
*Supported CAN bit-time types.*

### CAN protocols

*Possible protocols for PF\_CAN protocol family*

- enum `CAN_PROTO` { `CAN_PROTO_RAW` }

### CAN operation modes

*Modes into which CAN controllers can be set*

- enum `CAN_MODE` { `CAN_MODE_STOP` = 0, `CAN_MODE_START`, `CAN_MODE_SLEEP` }

### CAN controller states

*States a CAN controller can be in.*

- enum `CAN_STATE` {  
`CAN_STATE_ACTIVE` = 0, `CAN_STATE_BUS_WARNING`, `CAN_STATE_BUS_PASSIVE`, `CAN_STATE_BUS_OFF`,  
`CAN_STATE_SCANNING_BAUDRATE`, `CAN_STATE_STOPPED`, `CAN_STATE_SLEEPING` }

## 6.2 include/rtdm/rtdm.h File Reference

### 6.2.1 Detailed Description

Real-Time Driver Model for Xenomai, user API header.

**Note:**

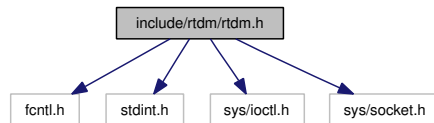
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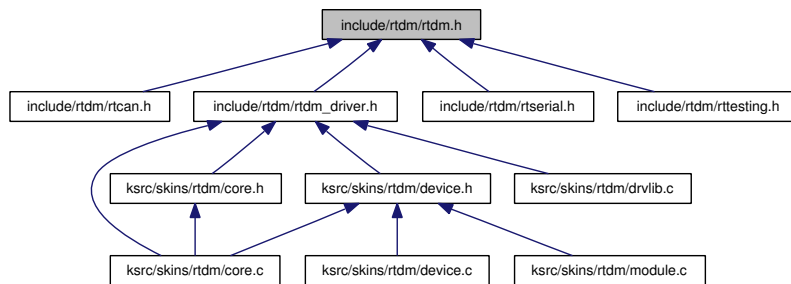
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Include dependency graph for rtdm.h:



This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



## Defines

### API Versioning

- #define `RTDM_API_VER` 5  
*Common user and driver API version.*
- #define `RTDM_API_MIN_COMPAT_VER` 5  
*Minimum API revision compatible with the current release.*

## RTDM\_TIMEOUT\_xxx

*Special timeout values*

- #define [RTDM\\_TIMEOUT\\_INFINITE](#) 0  
*Block forever.*
- #define [RTDM\\_TIMEOUT\\_NONE](#) (-1)  
*Any negative timeout means non-blocking.*

## RTDM\_CLASS\_xxx

*Device classes*

- #define [RTDM\\_CLASS\\_PARPORT](#) 1
- #define [RTDM\\_CLASS\\_SERIAL](#) 2
- #define [RTDM\\_CLASS\\_CAN](#) 3
- #define [RTDM\\_CLASS\\_NETWORK](#) 4
- #define [RTDM\\_CLASS\\_RTMAC](#) 5
- #define [RTDM\\_CLASS\\_TESTING](#) 6
- #define [RTDM\\_CLASS\\_EXPERIMENTAL](#) 224
- #define [RTDM\\_CLASS\\_MAX](#) 255

## Device Naming

*Maximum length of device names (excluding the final null character)*

- #define [RTDM\\_MAX\\_DEVNAME\\_LEN](#) 31

## RTDM\_PURGE\_xxx\_BUFFER

*Flags selecting buffers to be purged*

- #define [RTDM\\_PURGE\\_RX\\_BUFFER](#) 0x0001
- #define [RTDM\\_PURGE\\_TX\\_BUFFER](#) 0x0002

## Common IOCTLs

*The following IOCTLs shall be supported by any device profile if applicable*

- #define [RTIOC\\_PURGE](#) \_IOW(RTIOC\_TYPE\_COMMON, 0x10, int)  
*Purge internal device or socket buffers.*

## Typedefs

- typedef uint64\_t [nanosecs\\_abs\\_t](#)  
*RTDM type for representing absolute dates.*
- typedef int64\_t [nanosecs\\_rel\\_t](#)  
*RTDM type for representing relative intervals.*

## 6.3 include/rtdm/rtdm\_driver.h File Reference

### 6.3.1 Detailed Description

Real-Time Driver Model for Xenomai, driver API header.

#### Note:

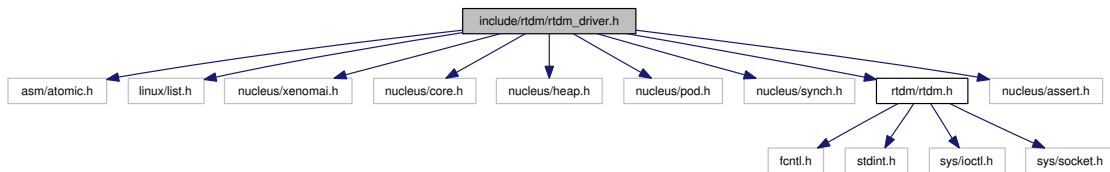
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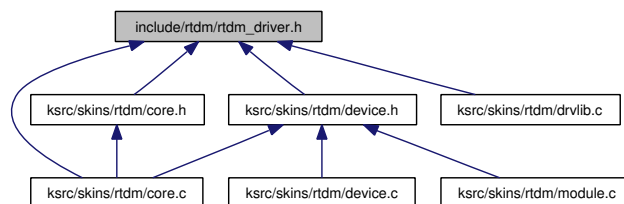
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Include dependency graph for rtdm\_driver.h:



This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



## Data Structures

- struct [rtdm\\_operations](#)  
*Device operations.*
- struct [rtdm\\_dev\\_context](#)
- struct [rtdm\\_device](#)



## Spinlock with Preemption Deactivation

- #define `RTDM_LOCK_UNLOCKED` `RTHAL_SPIN_LOCK_UNLOCKED`  
*Static lock initialisation.*
- #define `rtdm_lock_init(lock)` `rthal_spin_lock_init(lock)`  
*Dynamic lock initialisation.*
- #define `rtdm_lock_get(lock)` `rthal_spin_lock(lock)`  
*Acquire lock from non-preemptible contexts.*
- #define `rtdm_lock_put(lock)` `rthal_spin_unlock(lock)`  
*Release lock without preemption restoration.*
- #define `rtdm_lock_get_irqsave(lock, context)` `rthal_spin_lock_irqsave(lock, context)`  
*Acquire lock and disable preemption.*
- #define `rtdm_lock_put_irqrestore(lock, context)` `rthal_spin_unlock_irqrestore(lock, context)`  
*Release lock and restore preemption state.*
- #define `rtdm_lock_irqsave(context)` `rthal_local_irq_save(context)`  
*Disable preemption locally.*
- #define `rtdm_lock_irqrestore(context)` `rthal_local_irq_restore(context)`  
*Restore preemption state.*
- typedef `rthal_spinlock_t` `rtdm_lock_t`  
*Lock variable.*
- typedef unsigned long `rtdm_lockctx_t`  
*Variable to save the context while holding a lock.*

## Defines

- #define `rtdm_irq_get_arg(irq_handle, type)` `((type *)irq_handle → cookie)`  
*Retrieve IRQ handler argument.*

## Device Flags

*Static flags describing a RTDM device*

- #define `RTDM_EXCLUSIVE` `0x0001`  
*If set, only a single instance of the device can be requested by an application.*
- #define `RTDM_NAMED_DEVICE` `0x0010`  
*If set, the device is addressed via a clear-text name.*
- #define `RTDM_PROTOCOL_DEVICE` `0x0020`

If set, the device is addressed via a combination of protocol ID and socket type.

- #define `RTDM_DEVICE_TYPE_MASK` 0x00F0  
Mask selecting the device type.

### Context Flags

Dynamic flags describing the state of an open RTDM device (bit numbers)

- #define `RTDM_CREATED_IN_NRT` 0  
Set by RTDM if the device instance was created in non-real-time context.
- #define `RTDM_CLOSING` 1  
Set by RTDM when the device is being closed.
- #define `RTDM_FORCED_CLOSING` 2  
Set by RTDM if the device has to be closed regardless of possible pending locks held by other users.
- #define `RTDM_USER_CONTEXT_FLAG` 8  
Lowest bit number the driver developer can use freely.

### Driver Versioning

Current revisions of RTDM structures, encoding of driver versions. See [API Versioning](#) for the interface revision.

- #define `RTDM_DEVICE_STRUCT_VER` 3  
Version of struct `rtdm_device`.
- #define `RTDM_CONTEXT_STRUCT_VER` 3  
Version of struct `rtdm_dev_context`.
- #define `RTDM_SECURE_DEVICE` 0x80000000  
Flag indicating a secure variant of RTDM (not supported here).
- #define `RTDM_DRIVER_VER`(major, minor, patch) (((major & 0xFF) << 16) | ((minor & 0xFF) << 8) | (patch & 0xFF))  
Version code constructor for driver revisions.
- #define `RTDM_DRIVER_MAJOR_VER`(ver) (((ver) >> 16) & 0xFF)  
Get major version number from driver revision code.
- #define `RTDM_DRIVER_MINOR_VER`(ver) (((ver) >> 8) & 0xFF)  
Get minor version number from driver revision code.
- #define `RTDM_DRIVER_PATCH_VER`(ver) ((ver) & 0xFF)  
Get patch version number from driver revision code.

### Global Lock across Scheduler Invocation

- #define `RTDM_EXECUTE_ATOMICALY`(code\_block)

**RTDM\_IRQTYPE\_XXX***Interrupt registrations flags*

- #define **RTDM\_IRQTYPE\_SHARED** XN\_ISR\_SHARED  
*Enable IRQ-sharing with other real-time drivers.*
- #define **RTDM\_IRQTYPE\_EDGE** XN\_ISR\_EDGE  
*Mark IRQ as edge-triggered, relevant for correct handling of shared edge-triggered IRQs.*

**RTDM\_IRQ\_XXX***Return flags of interrupt handlers*

- #define **RTDM\_IRQ\_NONE** XN\_ISR\_NONE  
*Unhandled interrupt.*
- #define **RTDM\_IRQ\_HANDLED** XN\_ISR\_HANDLED  
*Denote handled interrupt.*

**Task Priority Range***Maximum and minimum task priorities*

- #define **RTDM\_TASK\_LOWEST\_PRIORITY** XNCORE\_LOW\_Prio
- #define **RTDM\_TASK\_HIGHEST\_PRIORITY** XNCORE\_HIGH\_Prio

**Task Priority Modification***Raise or lower task priorities by one level*

- #define **RTDM\_TASK\_RAISE\_PRIORITY** (+1)
- #define **RTDM\_TASK\_LOWER\_PRIORITY** (-1)

**Typedefs**

- typedef int(\* **rtdm\_irq\_handler\_t**)(rtdm\_irq\_t \*irq\_handle)  
*Interrupt handler.*
- typedef void(\* **rtdm\_nrtsig\_handler\_t**)(rtdm\_nrtsig\_t nrt\_sig)  
*Non-real-time signal handler.*
- typedef void(\* **rtdm\_task\_proc\_t**)(void \*arg)  
*Real-time task procedure.*

**Operation Handler Prototypes**

- typedef int(\* **rtdm\_open\_handler\_t**)(struct **rtdm\_dev\_context** \*context, rtdm\_user\_info\_t \*user\_info, int oflag)  
*Named device open handler.*
- typedef int(\* **rtdm\_socket\_handler\_t**)(struct **rtdm\_dev\_context** \*context, rtdm\_user\_info\_t \*user\_info, int protocol)

*Socket creation handler for protocol devices.*

- typedef int(\* [rtdm\\_close\\_handler\\_t](#))(struct [rtdm\\_dev\\_context](#) \*context, [rtdm\\_user\\_info\\_t](#) \*user\_info)  
*Close handler.*
- typedef int(\* [rtdm\\_ioctl\\_handler\\_t](#))(struct [rtdm\\_dev\\_context](#) \*context, [rtdm\\_user\\_info\\_t](#) \*user\_info, int request, void \*arg)  
*IOCTL handler.*
- typedef ssize\_t(\* [rtdm\\_read\\_handler\\_t](#))(struct [rtdm\\_dev\\_context](#) \*context, [rtdm\\_user\\_info\\_t](#) \*user\_info, void \*buf, size\_t nbyte)  
*Read handler.*
- typedef ssize\_t(\* [rtdm\\_write\\_handler\\_t](#))(struct [rtdm\\_dev\\_context](#) \*context, [rtdm\\_user\\_info\\_t](#) \*user\_info, const void \*buf, size\_t nbyte)  
*Write handler.*
- typedef ssize\_t(\* [rtdm\\_recvmmsg\\_handler\\_t](#))(struct [rtdm\\_dev\\_context](#) \*context, [rtdm\\_user\\_info\\_t](#) \*user\_info, struct [mshdr](#) \*msg, int flags)  
*Receive message handler.*
- typedef ssize\_t(\* [rtdm\\_sendmmsg\\_handler\\_t](#))(struct [rtdm\\_dev\\_context](#) \*context, [rtdm\\_user\\_info\\_t](#) \*user\_info, const struct [mshdr](#) \*msg, int flags)  
*Transmit message handler.*

## Functions

- int [rtdm\\_dev\\_register](#) (struct [rtdm\\_device](#) \*device)
- int [rtdm\\_dev\\_unregister](#) (struct [rtdm\\_device](#) \*device, unsigned int poll\_delay)
- struct [rtdm\\_dev\\_context](#) \* [rtdm\\_context\\_get](#) (int fd)
- int [rtdm\\_task\\_init](#) ([rtdm\\_task\\_t](#) \*task, const char \*name, [rtdm\\_task\\_proc\\_t](#) task\_proc, void \*arg, int priority, [nanosecs\\_rel\\_t](#) period)
- int [rtdm\\_task\\_sleep](#) ([nanosecs\\_rel\\_t](#) delay)
- int [rtdm\\_task\\_sleep\\_until](#) ([nanosecs\\_abs\\_t](#) wakeup\_time)
- void [rtdm\\_task\\_busy\\_sleep](#) ([nanosecs\\_rel\\_t](#) delay)
- void [rtdm\\_event\\_init](#) ([rtdm\\_event\\_t](#) \*event, unsigned long pending)
- int [rtdm\\_event\\_wait](#) ([rtdm\\_event\\_t](#) \*event)
- int [rtdm\\_event\\_timedwait](#) ([rtdm\\_event\\_t](#) \*event, [nanosecs\\_rel\\_t](#) timeout, [rtdm\\_toseq\\_t](#) \*timeout\_seq)
- void [rtdm\\_event\\_signal](#) ([rtdm\\_event\\_t](#) \*event)
- void [rtdm\\_event\\_clear](#) ([rtdm\\_event\\_t](#) \*event)
- void [rtdm\\_sem\\_init](#) ([rtdm\\_sem\\_t](#) \*sem, unsigned long value)
- int [rtdm\\_sem\\_down](#) ([rtdm\\_sem\\_t](#) \*sem)
- int [rtdm\\_sem\\_timeddown](#) ([rtdm\\_sem\\_t](#) \*sem, [nanosecs\\_rel\\_t](#) timeout, [rtdm\\_toseq\\_t](#) \*timeout\_seq)
- void [rtdm\\_sem\\_up](#) ([rtdm\\_sem\\_t](#) \*sem)
- void [rtdm\\_mutex\\_init](#) ([rtdm\\_mutex\\_t](#) \*mutex)
- int [rtdm\\_mutex\\_lock](#) ([rtdm\\_mutex\\_t](#) \*mutex)
- int [rtdm\\_mutex\\_timedlock](#) ([rtdm\\_mutex\\_t](#) \*mutex, [nanosecs\\_rel\\_t](#) timeout, [rtdm\\_toseq\\_t](#) \*timeout\_seq)

## 6.4 include/rtdm/rtserial.h File Reference

### 6.4.1 Detailed Description

Real-Time Driver Model for Xenomai, serial device profile header.

**Note:**

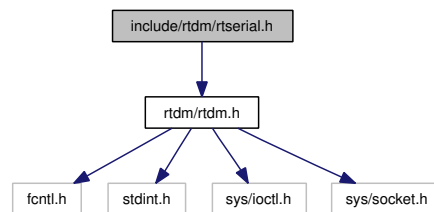
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Include dependency graph for rtserial.h:



### Data Structures

- struct [rtser\\_config\\_t](#)  
*Serial device configuration.*
- struct [rtser\\_status\\_t](#)  
*Serial device status.*
- struct [rtser\\_event\\_t](#)  
*Additional information about serial device events.*

### Defines

#### RTSER\_DEF\_BAUD

*Default baud rate*

- #define `RTSER_DEF_BAUD` 9600

**RTSER\_xxx\_PARITY***Number of parity bits*

- #define RTSER\_NO\_PARITY 0x00
- #define RTSER\_ODD\_PARITY 0x01
- #define RTSER\_EVEN\_PARITY 0x03
- #define RTSER\_DEF\_PARITY RTSER\_NO\_PARITY

**RTSER\_xxx\_BITS***Number of data bits*

- #define RTSER\_5\_BITS 0x00
- #define RTSER\_6\_BITS 0x01
- #define RTSER\_7\_BITS 0x02
- #define RTSER\_8\_BITS 0x03
- #define RTSER\_DEF\_BITS RTSER\_8\_BITS

**RTSER\_xxx\_STOPB***Number of stop bits*

- #define RTSER\_1\_STOPB 0x00
- #define RTSER\_1\_5\_STOPB 0x01  
*valid only in combination with 5 data bits*
- #define RTSER\_2\_STOPB 0x01
- #define RTSER\_DEF\_STOPB RTSER\_1\_STOPB

**RTSER\_xxx\_HAND***Handshake mechanisms*

- #define RTSER\_NO\_HAND 0x00
- #define RTSER\_RTSCTS\_HAND 0x01
- #define RTSER\_DEF\_HAND RTSER\_NO\_HAND

**RTSER\_FIFO\_xxx***Reception FIFO interrupt threshold*

- #define RTSER\_FIFO\_DEPTH\_1 0x00
- #define RTSER\_FIFO\_DEPTH\_4 0x40
- #define RTSER\_FIFO\_DEPTH\_8 0x80
- #define RTSER\_FIFO\_DEPTH\_14 0xC0
- #define RTSER\_DEF\_FIFO\_DEPTH RTSER\_FIFO\_DEPTH\_1

**RTSER\_TIMEOUT\_xxx***Special timeout values, see also [RTDM\\_TIMEOUT\\_xxx](#)*

- #define RTSER\_TIMEOUT\_INFINITE RTDM\_TIMEOUT\_INFINITE
- #define RTSER\_TIMEOUT\_NONE RTDM\_TIMEOUT\_NONE
- #define RTSER\_DEF\_TIMEOUT RTDM\_TIMEOUT\_INFINITE

**RTSER\_xxx\_TIMESTAMP\_HISTORY***Timestamp history control*

- #define RTSER\_RX\_TIMESTAMP\_HISTORY 0x01

- #define **RTSER\_DEF\_TIMESTAMP\_HISTORY** 0x00

#### **RTSER\_EVENT\_**xxx

*Events bits*

- #define **RTSER\_EVENT\_RXPEND** 0x01
- #define **RTSER\_EVENT\_ERRPEND** 0x02
- #define **RTSER\_EVENT\_MODEMHI** 0x04
- #define **RTSER\_EVENT\_MODEMLO** 0x08
- #define **RTSER\_DEF\_EVENT\_MASK** 0x00

#### **RTSER\_SET\_**xxx

*Configuration mask bits*

- #define **RTSER\_SET\_BAUD** 0x0001
- #define **RTSER\_SET\_PARITY** 0x0002
- #define **RTSER\_SET\_DATA\_BITS** 0x0004
- #define **RTSER\_SET\_STOP\_BITS** 0x0008
- #define **RTSER\_SET\_HANDSHAKE** 0x0010
- #define **RTSER\_SET\_FIFO\_DEPTH** 0x0020
- #define **RTSER\_SET\_TIMEOUT\_RX** 0x0100
- #define **RTSER\_SET\_TIMEOUT\_TX** 0x0200
- #define **RTSER\_SET\_TIMEOUT\_EVENT** 0x0400
- #define **RTSER\_SET\_TIMESTAMP\_HISTORY** 0x0800
- #define **RTSER\_SET\_EVENT\_MASK** 0x1000

#### **RTSER\_LSR\_**xxx

*Line status bits*

- #define **RTSER\_LSR\_DATA** 0x01
- #define **RTSER\_LSR\_OVERRUN\_ERR** 0x02
- #define **RTSER\_LSR\_PARITY\_ERR** 0x04
- #define **RTSER\_LSR\_FRAMING\_ERR** 0x08
- #define **RTSER\_LSR\_BREAK\_IND** 0x10
- #define **RTSER\_LSR\_THR\_EMPTY** 0x20
- #define **RTSER\_LSR\_TRANSM\_EMPTY** 0x40
- #define **RTSER\_LSR\_FIFO\_ERR** 0x80
- #define **RTSER\_SOFT\_OVERRUN\_ERR** 0x0100

#### **RTSER\_MSR\_**xxx

*Modem status bits*

- #define **RTSER\_MSR\_DCTS** 0x01
- #define **RTSER\_MSR\_DDSDR** 0x02
- #define **RTSER\_MSR\_TERI** 0x04
- #define **RTSER\_MSR\_DDCD** 0x08
- #define **RTSER\_MSR\_CTS** 0x10
- #define **RTSER\_MSR\_DSR** 0x20
- #define **RTSER\_MSR\_RI** 0x40
- #define **RTSER\_MSR\_DCD** 0x80

#### **RTSER\_MCR\_**xxx

*Modem control bits*

- #define **RTSER\_MCR\_DTR** 0x01

- #define **RTSER\_MCR\_RTS** 0x02
- #define **RTSER\_MCR\_OUT1** 0x04
- #define **RTSER\_MCR\_OUT2** 0x08
- #define **RTSER\_MCR\_LOOP** 0x10

### Sub-Classes of RTDM\_CLASS\_SERIAL

- #define **RTDM\_SUBCLASS\_16550A** 0

### IOCTLs

#### Serial device IOCTLs

- #define **RTSER\_RTIOC\_GET\_CONFIG** \_IOR(RTIOC\_TYPE\_SERIAL, 0x00, struct rtser\_config)  
*Get serial device configuration.*
- #define **RTSER\_RTIOC\_SET\_CONFIG** \_IOW(RTIOC\_TYPE\_SERIAL, 0x01, struct rtser\_config)  
*Set serial device configuration.*
- #define **RTSER\_RTIOC\_GET\_STATUS** \_IOR(RTIOC\_TYPE\_SERIAL, 0x02, struct rtser\_status)  
*Get serial device status.*
- #define **RTSER\_RTIOC\_GET\_CONTROL** \_IOR(RTIOC\_TYPE\_SERIAL, 0x03, int)  
*Get serial device's modem control register.*
- #define **RTSER\_RTIOC\_SET\_CONTROL** \_IOW(RTIOC\_TYPE\_SERIAL, 0x04, int)  
*Set serial device's modem control register.*
- #define **RTSER\_RTIOC\_WAIT\_EVENT** \_IOR(RTIOC\_TYPE\_SERIAL, 0x05, struct rtser\_event)  
*Wait on serial device events according to previously set mask.*



## 6.5 include/rtdm/rtesting.h File Reference

### 6.5.1 Detailed Description

Real-Time Driver Model for Xenomai, testing device profile header.

#### Note:

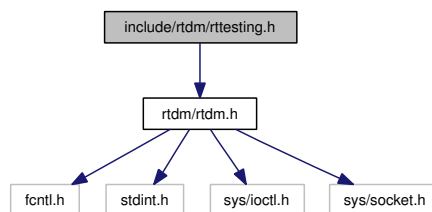
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Include dependency graph for rtesting.h:



## Defines

### Sub-Classes of RTDM\_CLASS\_TESTING

- #define RTDM\_SUBCLASS\_TIMERBENCH 0
- #define RTDM\_SUBCLASS\_IRQBENCH 1
- #define RTDM\_SUBCLASS\_SWITCHTEST 2

### IOCTLS

#### Testing device IOCTLS

- #define RTTST\_RTIOC\_INTERM\_BENCH\_RES \_IOWR(RTIOC\_TYPE\_TESTING, 0x00, struct rttst\_interm\_bench\_res)
- #define RTTST\_RTIOC\_TMBENCH\_START \_IOW(RTIOC\_TYPE\_TESTING, 0x10, struct rttst\_tmbench\_config)
- #define RTTST\_RTIOC\_TMBENCH\_STOP \_IOWR(RTIOC\_TYPE\_TESTING, 0x11, struct rttst\_overall\_bench\_res)
- #define RTTST\_RTIOC\_IRQBENCH\_START \_IOW(RTIOC\_TYPE\_TESTING, 0x20, struct rttst\_irqbench\_config)
- #define RTTST\_RTIOC\_IRQBENCH\_STOP \_IO(RTIOC\_TYPE\_TESTING, 0x21)
- #define RTTST\_RTIOC\_IRQBENCH\_GET\_STATS \_IOR(RTIOC\_TYPE\_TESTING, 0x22, struct rttst\_irqbench\_stats)

- #define **RTTST\_RTIOC\_IRQBENCH\_WAIT\_IRQ** \_IO(RTIOC\_TYPE\_TESTING, 0x23)
- #define **RTTST\_RTIOC\_IRQBENCH\_REPLY\_IRQ** \_IO(RTIOC\_TYPE\_TESTING, 0x24)
- #define **RTTST\_RTIOC\_SWTEST\_SET\_TASKS\_COUNT** \_IOW(RTIOC\_TYPE\_TESTING, 0x30, unsigned long)
- #define **RTTST\_RTIOC\_SWTEST\_SET\_CPU** \_IOW(RTIOC\_TYPE\_TESTING, 0x31, unsigned long)
- #define **RTTST\_RTIOC\_SWTEST\_REGISTER\_UTASK** \_IOW(RTIOC\_TYPE\_TESTING, 0x32, struct rttst\_swtest\_task)
- #define **RTTST\_RTIOC\_SWTEST\_CREATE\_KTASK** \_IOWR(RTIOC\_TYPE\_TESTING, 0x33, struct rttst\_swtest\_task)
- #define **RTTST\_RTIOC\_SWTEST\_PEND** \_IOR(RTIOC\_TYPE\_TESTING, 0x34, struct rttst\_swtest\_task)
- #define **RTTST\_RTIOC\_SWTEST\_SWITCH\_TO** \_IOR(RTIOC\_TYPE\_TESTING, 0x35, struct rttst\_swtest\_dir)
- #define **RTTST\_RTIOC\_SWTEST\_GET\_SWITCHES\_COUNT** \_IOR(RTIOC\_TYPE\_TESTING, 0x36, unsigned long)
- #define **RTTST\_RTIOC\_SWTEST\_GET\_LAST\_ERROR** \_IOR(RTIOC\_TYPE\_TESTING, 0x37, struct rttst\_swtest\_error)

## 6.6 ksrc/skins/rtdm/device.c File Reference

### 6.6.1 Detailed Description

Real-Time Driver Model for Xenomai, device management.

**Note:**

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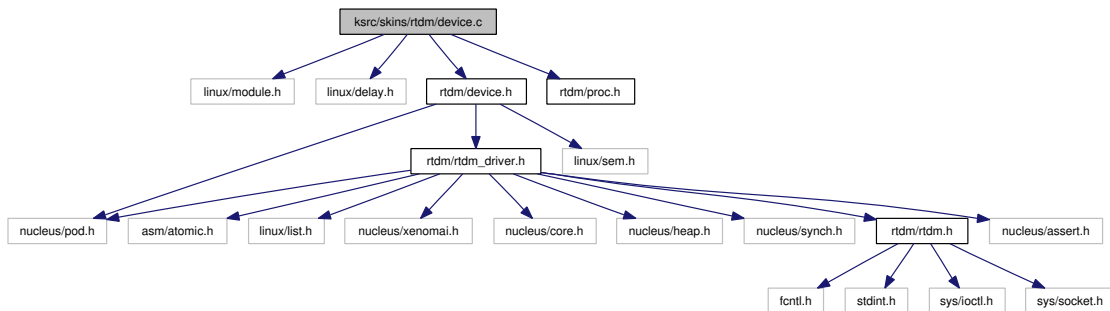
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Include dependency graph for device.c:



### Functions

- `int rtdm_dev_register` (struct `rtdm_device` \*device)
- `int rtdm_dev_unregister` (struct `rtdm_device` \*device, unsigned int poll\_delay)

## 6.7 ksrc/skins/rtdm/drvlib.c File Reference

### 6.7.1 Detailed Description

Real-Time Driver Model for Xenomai, driver library.

#### Note:

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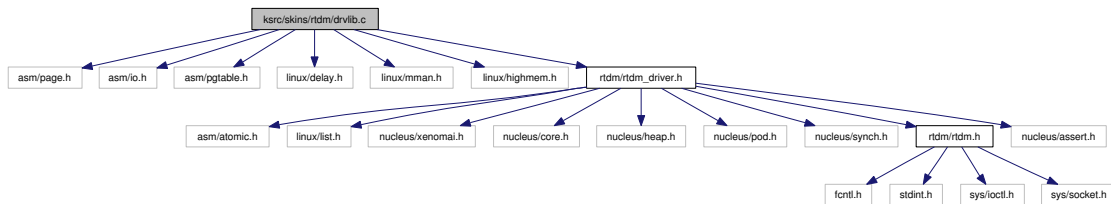
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Include dependency graph for drvlib.c:



## Functions

- [nanosecs\\_abs\\_t rtdm\\_clock\\_read](#) (void)
- [int rtdm\\_task\\_init](#) (rtdm\_task\_t \*task, const char \*name, [rtdm\\_task\\_proc\\_t](#) task\_proc, void \*arg, int priority, [nanosecs\\_rel\\_t](#) period)
- [void rtdm\\_task\\_destroy](#) (rtdm\_task\_t \*task)
- [void rtdm\\_task\\_set\\_priority](#) (rtdm\_task\_t \*task, int priority)
- [int rtdm\\_task\\_set\\_period](#) (rtdm\_task\_t \*task, [nanosecs\\_rel\\_t](#) period)
- [int rtdm\\_task\\_wait\\_period](#) (void)
- [int rtdm\\_task\\_unblock](#) (rtdm\_task\_t \*task)
- [rtdm\\_task\\_t \\* rtdm\\_task\\_current](#) (void)
- [void rtdm\\_task\\_join\\_nrt](#) (rtdm\_task\_t \*task, unsigned int poll\_delay)
- [int rtdm\\_task\\_sleep](#) ([nanosecs\\_rel\\_t](#) delay)
- [int rtdm\\_task\\_sleep\\_until](#) ([nanosecs\\_abs\\_t](#) wakeup\_time)
- [void rtdm\\_task\\_busy\\_sleep](#) ([nanosecs\\_rel\\_t](#) delay)
- [int rtdm\\_irq\\_request](#) (rtdm\_irq\_t \*irq\_handle, unsigned int irq\_no, [rtdm\\_irq\\_handler\\_t](#) handler, unsigned long flags, const char \*device\_name, void \*arg)
- [int rtdm\\_irq\\_free](#) (rtdm\_irq\_t \*irq\_handle)
- [int rtdm\\_irq\\_enable](#) (rtdm\_irq\_t \*irq\_handle)

- int [rtdm\\_irq\\_disable](#) (rtdm\_irq\_t \*irq\_handle)
- int [rtdm\\_nrtsig\\_init](#) (rtdm\_nrtsig\_t \*nrt\_sig, [rtdm\\_nrtsig\\_handler\\_t](#) handler)
- void [rtdm\\_nrtsig\\_destroy](#) (rtdm\_nrtsig\_t \*nrt\_sig)
- void [rtdm\\_nrtsig\\_pend](#) (rtdm\_nrtsig\_t \*nrt\_sig)  
*Trigger non-real-time signal.*
  
- int [rtdm\\_mmap\\_to\\_user](#) (rtdm\_user\_info\_t \*user\_info, void \*src\_addr, size\_t len, int prot, void \*\*pptr, struct vm\_operations\_struct \*vm\_ops, void \*vm\_private\_data)  
*Map a kernel memory range into the address space of the user.*
  
- int [rtdm\\_iomap\\_to\\_user](#) (rtdm\_user\_info\_t \*user\_info, unsigned long src\_addr, size\_t len, int prot, void \*\*pptr, struct vm\_operations\_struct \*vm\_ops, void \*vm\_private\_data)  
*Map an I/O memory range into the address space of the user.*
  
- int [rtdm\\_munmap](#) (rtdm\_user\_info\_t \*user\_info, void \*ptr, size\_t len)  
*Unmap a user memory range.*
  
- void [rtdm\\_printk](#) (const char \*format,...)  
*Real-time safe message printing on kernel console.*
  
- void \* [rtdm\\_malloc](#) (size\_t size)  
*Allocate memory block in real-time context.*
  
- void [rtdm\\_free](#) (void \*ptr)  
*Release real-time memory block.*
  
- int [rtdm\\_read\\_user\\_ok](#) (rtdm\_user\_info\_t \*user\_info, const void \_\_user \*ptr, size\_t size)  
*Check if read access to user-space memory block is safe.*
  
- int [rtdm\\_rw\\_user\\_ok](#) (rtdm\_user\_info\_t \*user\_info, const void \_\_user \*ptr, size\_t size)  
*Check if read/write access to user-space memory block is safe.*
  
- int [rtdm\\_copy\\_from\\_user](#) (rtdm\_user\_info\_t \*user\_info, void \*dst, const void \_\_user \*src, size\_t size)  
*Copy user-space memory block to specified buffer.*
  
- int [rtdm\\_safe\\_copy\\_from\\_user](#) (rtdm\_user\_info\_t \*user\_info, void \*dst, const void \_\_user \*src, size\_t size)  
*Check if read access to user-space memory block and copy it to specified buffer.*
  
- int [rtdm\\_copy\\_to\\_user](#) (rtdm\_user\_info\_t \*user\_info, void \_\_user \*dst, const void \*src, size\_t size)  
*Copy specified buffer to user-space memory block.*
  
- int [rtdm\\_safe\\_copy\\_to\\_user](#) (rtdm\_user\_info\_t \*user\_info, void \_\_user \*dst, const void \*src, size\_t size)  
*Check if read/write access to user-space memory block is safe and copy specified buffer to it.*
  
- int [rtdm\\_strncpy\\_from\\_user](#) (rtdm\_user\_info\_t \*user\_info, char \*dst, const char \_\_user \*src, size\_t count)

*Copy user-space string to specified buffer.*

- int `rtdm_in_rt_context` (void)  
*Test if running in a real-time task.*

### Timeout Sequence Management

- void `rtdm_toseq_init` (rtdm\_toseq\_t \*timeout\_seq, `nanosecs_rel_t` timeout)

### Event Services

- void `rtdm_event_init` (rtdm\_event\_t \*event, unsigned long pending)
- void `rtdm_event_destroy` (rtdm\_event\_t \*event)
- void `rtdm_event_pulse` (rtdm\_event\_t \*event)
- void `rtdm_event_signal` (rtdm\_event\_t \*event)
- int `rtdm_event_wait` (rtdm\_event\_t \*event)
- int `rtdm_event_timedwait` (rtdm\_event\_t \*event, `nanosecs_rel_t` timeout, rtdm\_toseq\_t \*timeout\_seq)
- void `rtdm_event_clear` (rtdm\_event\_t \*event)

### Semaphore Services

- void `rtdm_sem_init` (rtdm\_sem\_t \*sem, unsigned long value)
- void `rtdm_sem_destroy` (rtdm\_sem\_t \*sem)
- int `rtdm_sem_down` (rtdm\_sem\_t \*sem)
- int `rtdm_sem_timeddown` (rtdm\_sem\_t \*sem, `nanosecs_rel_t` timeout, rtdm\_toseq\_t \*timeout\_seq)
- void `rtdm_sem_up` (rtdm\_sem\_t \*sem)

### Mutex Services

- void `rtdm_mutex_init` (rtdm\_mutex\_t \*mutex)
- void `rtdm_mutex_destroy` (rtdm\_mutex\_t \*mutex)
- void `rtdm_mutex_unlock` (rtdm\_mutex\_t \*mutex)
- int `rtdm_mutex_lock` (rtdm\_mutex\_t \*mutex)
- int `rtdm_mutex_timedlock` (rtdm\_mutex\_t \*mutex, `nanosecs_rel_t` timeout, rtdm\_toseq\_t \*timeout\_seq)

## 6.8 ksrc/skins/rtdm/module.c File Reference

### 6.8.1 Detailed Description

Real-Time Driver Model for Xenomai.

**Note:**

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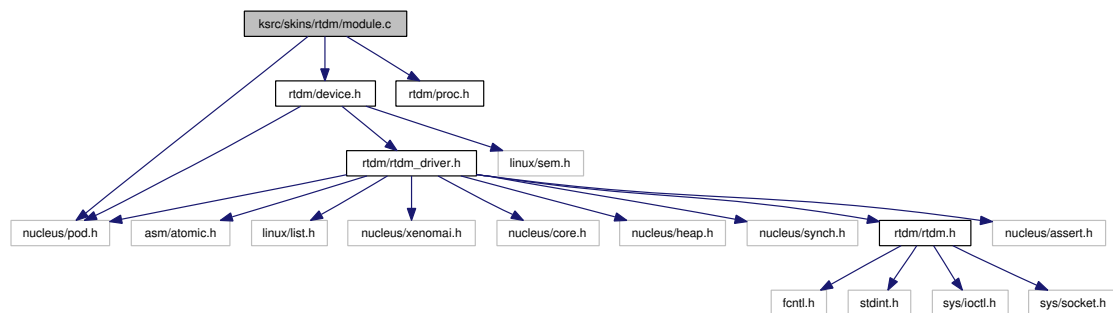
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Include dependency graph for module.c:



## 6.9 ksrc/skins/rtdm/core.c File Reference

### 6.9.1 Detailed Description

Real-Time Driver Model for Xenomai, device operation multiplexing.

#### Note:

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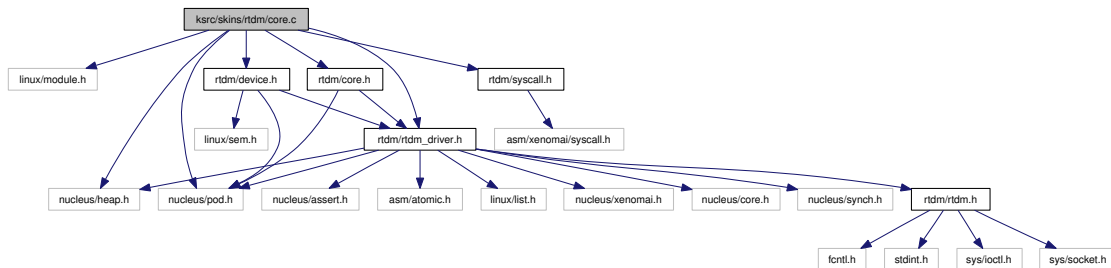
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Include dependency graph for core.c:



## Functions

- struct `rtdm_dev_context` \* `rtdm_context_get` (int fd)
- void `rtdm_context_lock` (struct `rtdm_dev_context` \*context)
- void `rtdm_context_unlock` (struct `rtdm_dev_context` \*context)
- int `rtdm_open` (const char \*path, int oflag,...)
- int `rtdm_socket` (int protocol\_family, int socket\_type, int protocol)
- int `rtdm_close` (int fd)
- int `rtdm_ioctl` (int fd, int request,...)
- ssize\_t `rtdm_read` (int fd, void \*buf, size\_t nbyte)
- ssize\_t `rtdm_write` (int fd, const void \*buf, size\_t nbyte)
- ssize\_t `rtdm_recvmmsg` (int fd, struct `msghdr` \*msg, int flags)
- ssize\_t `rtdm_recvfrom` (int fd, void \*buf, size\_t len, int flags, struct `sockaddr` \*from, socklen\_t \*fromlen)
- ssize\_t `rtdm_recv` (int fd, void \*buf, size\_t len, int flags)
- ssize\_t `rtdm_sendmsg` (int fd, const struct `msghdr` \*msg, int flags)
- ssize\_t `rtdm_sendto` (int fd, const void \*buf, size\_t len, int flags, const struct `sockaddr` \*to, socklen\_t tolen)



- `ssize_t rtdm_send` (int fd, const void \*buf, size\_t len, int flags)
- `int rtdm_bind` (int fd, const struct sockaddr \*my\_addr, socklen\_t addrlen)
- `int rtdm_connect` (int fd, const struct sockaddr \*serv\_addr, socklen\_t addrlen)
- `int rtdm_listen` (int fd, int backlog)
- `int rtdm_accept` (int fd, struct sockaddr \*addr, socklen\_t \*addrlen)
- `int rtdm_shutdown` (int fd, int how)
- `int rtdm_getsockopt` (int fd, int level, int optname, void \*optval, socklen\_t \*optlen)
- `int rtdm_setsockopt` (int fd, int level, int optname, const void \*optval, socklen\_t optlen)
- `int rtdm_getsockname` (int fd, struct sockaddr \*name, socklen\_t \*namelen)
- `int rtdm_getpeername` (int fd, struct sockaddr \*name, socklen\_t \*namelen)
- `int rt_dev_open` (const char \*path, int oflag,...)
- `int rt_dev_socket` (int protocol\_family, int socket\_type, int protocol)
- `int rt_dev_close` (int fd)
- `int rt_dev_ioctl` (int fd, int request,...)
- `ssize_t rt_dev_read` (int fd, void \*buf, size\_t nbyte)
- `ssize_t rt_dev_write` (int fd, const void \*buf, size\_t nbyte)
- `ssize_t rt_dev_recvmsg` (int fd, struct msghdr \*msg, int flags)
- `ssize_t rt_dev_recvfrom` (int fd, void \*buf, size\_t len, int flags, struct sockaddr \*from, socklen\_t \*fromlen)
- `ssize_t rt_dev_recv` (int fd, void \*buf, size\_t len, int flags)
- `ssize_t rt_dev_sendmsg` (int fd, const struct msghdr \*msg, int flags)
- `ssize_t rt_dev_sendto` (int fd, const void \*buf, size\_t len, int flags, const struct sockaddr \*to, socklen\_t tolen)
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- `int rt_dev_connect` (int fd, const struct sockaddr \*serv\_addr, socklen\_t addrlen)
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- `int rt_dev_accept` (int fd, struct sockaddr \*addr, socklen\_t \*addrlen)
- `int rt_dev_shutdown` (int fd, int how)
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