

# **Writing s390 channel device drivers**

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by Cornelia Huck

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# Chapter 1. Introduction

This document describes the interfaces available for device drivers that drive s390 based channel attached I/O devices. This includes interfaces for interaction with the hardware and interfaces for interacting with the common driver core. Those interfaces are provided by the s390 common I/O layer.

The document assumes a familiarity with the technical terms associated with the s390 channel I/O architecture. For a description of this architecture, please refer to the "z/Architecture: Principles of Operation", IBM publication no. SA22-7832.

While most I/O devices on a s390 system are typically driven through the channel I/O mechanism described here, there are various other methods (like the diag interface). These are out of the scope of this document.

Some additional information can also be found in the kernel source under Documentation/s390/driver-model.txt.



# Chapter 2. The ccw bus

The ccw bus typically contains the majority of devices available to a s390 system. Named after the channel command word (ccw), the basic command structure used to address its devices, the ccw bus contains so-called channel attached devices. They are addressed via I/O subchannels, visible on the css bus. A device driver for channel-attached devices, however, will never interact with the subchannel directly, but only via the I/O device on the ccw bus, the ccw device.

## 2.1. I/O functions for channel-attached devices

Some hardware structures have been translated into C structures for use by the common I/O layer and device drivers. For more information on the hardware structures represented here, please consult the Principles of Operation.

### struct scsw

#### LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual June 2008

#### Name

struct scsw — subchannel status word

#### Synopsis

```
struct scsw {
    __u32 key:4;
    __u32 sctl:1;
    __u32 eswf:1;
    __u32 cc:2;
    __u32 fmt:1;
    __u32 pfch:1;
    __u32 isic:1;
    __u32 alcc:1;
    __u32 ssi:1;
    __u32 zcc:1;
```

```
__u32 ectl:1;  
__u32 pno:1;  
__u32 res:1;  
__u32 fctl:3;  
__u32 actl:7;  
__u32 stctl:5;  
__u32 cpa;  
__u32 dstat:8;  
__u32 cstat:8;  
__u32 count:16;  
};
```

## Members

key

subchannel key

sctl

suspend control

eswf

esw format

cc

deferred condition code

fnt

format

pfch

prefetch

isic

initial-status interruption control

alcc

address-limit checking control

ssi

suppress-suspended interruption



zcc  
zero condition code

ectl  
extended control

pno  
path not operational

res  
reserved

fctl  
function control

actl  
activity control

stctl  
status control

cpa  
channel program address

dstat  
device status

cstat  
subchannel status

count  
residual count

**struct ccw1**

**LINUX**

## Name

`struct ccw1` — channel command word

## Synopsis

```
struct ccw1 {  
    __u8 cmd_code;  
    __u8 flags;  
    __u16 count;  
    __u32 cda;  
};
```

## Members

`cmd_code`

command code

`flags`

flags, like IDA addressing, etc.

`count`

byte count

`cda`

data address

## Description

The ccw is the basic structure to build channel programs that perform operations with the device or the control unit. Only Format-1 channel command words are supported.

# struct erw

## LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual June 2008

### Name

struct erw — extended report word

### Synopsis

```
struct erw {
    __u32 res0:3;
    __u32 auth:1;
    __u32 pvrf:1;
    __u32 cpt:1;
    __u32 fsavf:1;
    __u32 cons:1;
    __u32 scavf:1;
    __u32 fsaf:1;
    __u32 scnt:6;
    __u32 res16:16;
};
```

### Members

res0

reserved

auth

authorization check

pvrf

path-verification-required flag

cpt

channel-path timeout

fsavf  
failing storage address validity flag

cons  
concurrent sense

scavf  
secondary ccw address validity flag

fsaf  
failing storage address format

sct  
sense count, if *cons* == 1

res16  
reserved

## struct sublog

### LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual June 2008

### Name

struct sublog — subchannel logout area

### Synopsis

```
struct sublog {  
    __u32 res0:1;  
    __u32 esf:7;  
    __u32 lpum:8;  
    __u32 arep:1;  
    __u32 fvf:5;  
    __u32 sacc:2;  
    __u32 termc:2;
```

```
__u32 devsc:1;  
__u32 serr:1;  
__u32 ioerr:1;  
__u32 seqc:3;  
};
```

## Members

res0

reserved

esf

extended status flags

lpum

last path used mask

arep

ancillary report

fvf

field-validity flags

sacc

storage access code

termc

termination code

devsc

device-status check

serr

secondary error

ioerr

i/o-error alert

seqc

sequence code

## struct esw0

**LINUX**

Kernel Hackers Manual June 2008

### Name

struct esw0 — Format 0 Extended Status Word (ESW)

### Synopsis

```
struct esw0 {  
    struct sublog sublog;  
    struct erw erw;  
    __u32 faddr[2];  
    __u32 saddr;  
};
```

### Members

sublog

subchannel logout

erw

extended report word

faddr[2]

failing storage address

saddr

secondary ccw address

# struct esw1

## LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual June 2008

### Name

struct esw1 — Format 1 Extended Status Word (ESW)

### Synopsis

```
struct esw1 {  
    __u8 zero0;  
    __u8 lpum;  
    __u16 zero16;  
    struct erw erw;  
    __u32 zeros[3];  
};
```

### Members

zero0

reserved zeros

lpum

last path used mask

zero16

reserved zeros

erw

extended report word

zeros[3]

three fullwords of zeros

# struct esw2

## LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual June 2008

### Name

struct esw2 — Format 2 Extended Status Word (ESW)

### Synopsis

```
struct esw2 {  
    __u8 zero0;  
    __u8 lpum;  
    __u16 dcti;  
    struct erw erw;  
    __u32 zeros[3];  
};
```

### Members

zero0

reserved zeros

lpum

last path used mask

dcti

device-connect-time interval

erw

extended report word

zeros[3]

three fullwords of zeros



# struct esw3

## LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual June 2008

### Name

struct esw3 — Format 3 Extended Status Word (ESW)

### Synopsis

```
struct esw3 {  
    __u8 zero0;  
    __u8 lpum;  
    __u16 res;  
    struct erw erw;  
    __u32 zeros[3];  
};
```

### Members

zero0

reserved zeros

lpum

last path used mask

res

reserved

erw

extended report word

zeros[3]

three fullwords of zeros

# struct irb

## LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual June 2008

## Name

`struct irb` — interruption response block

## Synopsis

```
struct irb {  
    struct scsw scsw;  
    union esw;  
    __u8 ecw[32];  
};
```

## Members

`scsw`

subchannel status word

`esw`

extened status word, 4 formats

`ecw[32]`

extended control word

## Description

The `irb` that is handed to the device driver when an interrupt occurs. For solicited interrupts, the common I/O layer already performs checks whether a field is valid; a field not being valid is always passed as 0. If a unit check occurred, `ecw` may contain sense data; this is retrieved by the common I/O layer itself if the device doesn't

support concurrent sense (so that the device driver never needs to perform basic sense itself). For unsolicited interrupts, the irb is passed as-is (expect for sense data, if applicable).

## struct ciw

### LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual June 2008

### Name

`struct ciw` — command information word (CIW) layout

### Synopsis

```
struct ciw {
    __u32 et:2;
    __u32 reserved:2;
    __u32 ct:4;
    __u32 cmd:8;
    __u32 count:16;
};
```

### Members

`et`

entry type

`reserved`

reserved bits

`ct`

command type

cmd

command code

count

command count

## struct ccw\_dev\_id

### LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual June 2008

### Name

struct ccw\_dev\_id — unique identifier for ccw devices

### Synopsis

```
struct ccw_dev_id {  
    u8 ssid;  
    u16 devno;  
};
```

### Members

ssid

subchannel set id

devno

device number

## Description

This structure is not directly based on any hardware structure. The hardware identifies a device by its device number and its subchannel, which is in turn identified by its id. In order to get a unique identifier for ccw devices across subchannel sets, *struct* `ccw_dev_id` has been introduced.

## ccw\_dev\_id\_is\_equal

### LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual June 2008

## Name

`ccw_dev_id_is_equal` — compare two `ccw_dev_ids`

## Synopsis

```
int ccw_dev_id_is_equal (struct ccw_dev_id * dev_id1, struct
ccw_dev_id * dev_id2);
```

## Arguments

*dev\_id1*

a `ccw_dev_id`

*dev\_id2*

another `ccw_dev_id`

## Returns

1 if the two structures are equal field-by-field, 0 if not.

## Context

any

## 2.2. ccw devices

Devices that want to initiate channel I/O need to attach to the ccw bus. Interaction with the driver core is done via the common I/O layer, which provides the abstractions of ccw devices and ccw device drivers.

The functions that initiate or terminate channel I/O all act upon a ccw device structure. Device drivers must not bypass those functions or strange side effects may happen.

## struct ccw\_device

### LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual June 2008

### Name

`struct ccw_device` — channel attached device

### Synopsis

```
struct ccw_device {
    spinlock_t * ccwlock;
    struct ccw_device_id id;
    struct ccw_driver * drv;
    struct device dev;
    int online;
    void (* handler) (struct ccw_device *, unsigned long, struct irb *);
};
```

## Members

`ccwlock`

pointer to device lock

`id`

id of this device

`drv`

ccw driver for this device

`dev`

embedded device structure

`online`

online status of device

`handler`

interrupt handler

## Description

*handler* is a member of the device rather than the driver since a driver can have different interrupt handlers for different ccw devices (multi-subchannel drivers).

## struct ccw\_driver

### LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual June 2008

## Name

`struct ccw_driver` — device driver for channel attached devices

## Synopsis

```
struct ccw_driver {
    struct module * owner;
    struct ccw_device_id * ids;
    int (* probe) (struct ccw_device *);
    void (* remove) (struct ccw_device *);
    int (* set_online) (struct ccw_device *);
    int (* set_offline) (struct ccw_device *);
    int (* notify) (struct ccw_device *, int);
    void (* shutdown) (struct ccw_device *);
    struct device_driver driver;
    char * name;
};
```

## Members

owner

owning module

ids

ids supported by this driver

probe

function called on probe

remove

function called on remove

set\_online

called when setting device online

set\_offline

called when setting device offline

notify

notify driver of device state changes

shutdown

called at device shutdown



driver  
    embedded device driver structure

name  
    device driver name

## ccw\_device\_set\_offline

### LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual June 2008

### Name

`ccw_device_set_offline` — disable a ccw device for I/O

### Synopsis

```
int ccw_device_set_offline (struct ccw_device * cdev);
```

### Arguments

*cdev*  
    target ccw device

### Description

This function calls the driver's `set_offline` function for *cdev*, if given, and then disables *cdev*.

## Returns

0 on success and a negative error value on failure.

## Context

enabled, ccw device lock not held

# ccw\_device\_set\_online

## LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual June 2008

## Name

`ccw_device_set_online` — enable a ccw device for I/O

## Synopsis

```
int ccw_device_set_online (struct ccw_device * cdev);
```

## Arguments

*cdev*

target ccw device

## Description

This function first enables *cdev* and then calls the driver's `set_online` function for *cdev*, if given. If `set_online` returns an error, *cdev* is disabled again.

## Returns

0 on success and a negative error value on failure.

## Context

enabled, ccw device lock not held

# get\_ccwdev\_by\_busid

## LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual June 2008

## Name

`get_ccwdev_by_busid` — obtain device from a bus id

## Synopsis

```
struct ccw_device * get_ccwdev_by_busid (struct ccw_driver *  
cdrv, const char * bus_id);
```

## Arguments

*cdrv*

driver the device is owned by

*bus\_id*

bus id of the device to be searched

## Description

This function searches all devices owned by *cdrv* for a device with a bus id matching *bus\_id*.

## Returns

If a match is found, its reference count of the found device is increased and it is returned; else `NULL` is returned.

# ccw\_driver\_register

## LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual June 2008

## Name

`ccw_driver_register` — register a ccw driver

## Synopsis

```
int ccw_driver_register (struct ccw_driver * cdriver);
```

## Arguments

*cdriver*

driver to be registered

## Description

This function is mainly a wrapper around `driver_register`.

## Returns

0 on success and a negative error value on failure.

# ccw\_driver\_unregister

## LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual June 2008

## Name

`ccw_driver_unregister` — deregister a ccw driver

## Synopsis

```
void ccw_driver_unregister (struct ccw_driver * cdriver);
```

## Arguments

*cdriver*

driver to be deregistered

## Description

This function is mainly a wrapper around `driver_unregister`.

# ccw\_device\_set\_options\_mask

## LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual June 2008

### Name

`ccw_device_set_options_mask` — set some options and unset the rest

### Synopsis

```
int ccw_device_set_options_mask (struct ccw_device * cdev,  
unsigned long flags);
```

### Arguments

*cdev*

device for which the options are to be set

*flags*

options to be set

### Description

All flags specified in *flags* are set, all flags not specified in *flags* are cleared.

### Returns

0 on success, -EINVAL on an invalid flag combination.

# ccw\_device\_set\_options

## LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual June 2008

### Name

`ccw_device_set_options` — set some options

### Synopsis

```
int ccw_device_set_options (struct ccw_device * cdev, unsigned  
long flags);
```

### Arguments

*cdev*

device for which the options are to be set

*flags*

options to be set

### Description

All flags specified in *flags* are set, the remainder is left untouched.

### Returns

0 on success, `-EINVAL` if an invalid flag combination would ensue.

# ccw\_device\_clear\_options

## LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual June 2008

### Name

`ccw_device_clear_options` — clear some options

### Synopsis

```
void ccw_device_clear_options (struct ccw_device * cdev,  
unsigned long flags);
```

### Arguments

*cdev*

device for which the options are to be cleared

*flags*

options to be cleared

### Description

All flags specified in *flags* are cleared, the remainder is left untouched.

# ccw\_device\_clear

## LINUX



## Name

`ccw_device_clear` — terminate I/O request processing

## Synopsis

```
int ccw_device_clear (struct ccw_device * cdev, unsigned long  
intparm);
```

## Arguments

*cdev*

target ccw device

*intparm*

interruption parameter; value is only used if no I/O is outstanding, otherwise the `intparm` associated with the I/O request is returned

## Description

`ccw_device_clear` calls `csch` on *cdev*'s subchannel.

## Returns

0 on success, `-ENODEV` on device not operational, `-EINVAL` on invalid device state.

## Context

Interrupts disabled, ccw device lock held

# ccw\_device\_start\_key

## LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual June 2008

### Name

`ccw_device_start_key` — start a s390 channel program with key

### Synopsis

```
int ccw_device_start_key (struct ccw_device * cdev, struct  
ccw1 * cpa, unsigned long intparm, __u8 lpm, __u8 key,  
unsigned long flags);
```

### Arguments

*cdev*

target ccw device

*cpa*

logical start address of channel program

*intparm*

user specific interruption parameter; will be presented back to *cdev*'s interrupt handler. Allows a device driver to associate the interrupt with a particular I/O request.

*lpm*

defines the channel path to be used for a specific I/O request. A value of 0 will make cio use the opm.

*key*

storage key to be used for the I/O

*flags*

additional flags; defines the action to be performed for I/O processing.

## Description

Start a S/390 channel program. When the interrupt arrives, the IRQ handler is called, either immediately, delayed (dev-end missing, or sense required) or never (no IRQ handler registered).

## Returns

0, if the operation was successful; -EBUSY, if the device is busy, or status pending; -EACCES, if no path specified in *lpm* is operational; -ENODEV, if the device is not operational.

## Context

Interrupts disabled, ccw device lock held

# ccw\_device\_start\_timeout\_key

## LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual June 2008

## Name

`ccw_device_start_timeout_key` — start a s390 channel program with timeout and key

## Synopsis

```
int ccw_device_start_timeout_key (struct ccw_device * cdev,
struct ccw1 * cpa, unsigned long intparm, __u8 lpm, __u8 key,
```

```
unsigned long flags, int expires);
```

## Arguments

*cdev*

target ccw device

*cpa*

logical start address of channel program

*intparm*

user specific interruption parameter; will be presented back to *cdev*'s interrupt handler. Allows a device driver to associate the interrupt with a particular I/O request.

*lpm*

defines the channel path to be used for a specific I/O request. A value of 0 will make cio use the opm.

*key*

storage key to be used for the I/O

*flags*

additional flags; defines the action to be performed for I/O processing.

*expires*

timeout value in jiffies

## Description

Start a S/390 channel program. When the interrupt arrives, the IRQ handler is called, either immediately, delayed (dev-end missing, or sense required) or never (no IRQ handler registered). This function notifies the device driver if the channel program has not completed during the time specified by *expires*. If a timeout occurs, the channel program is terminated via xsch, hsch or csch, and the device's interrupt handler will be called with an irb containing ERR\_PTR(-ETIMEDOUT).

## Returns

0, if the operation was successful; -EBUSY, if the device is busy, or status pending; -EACCES, if no path specified in *lpm* is operational; -ENODEV, if the device is not operational.

## Context

Interrupts disabled, ccw device lock held

# ccw\_device\_start

## LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual June 2008

## Name

`ccw_device_start` — start a s390 channel program

## Synopsis

```
int ccw_device_start (struct ccw_device * cdev, struct ccw1 *  
cpa, unsigned long intparm, __u8 lpm, unsigned long flags);
```

## Arguments

*cdev*

target ccw device

*cpa*

logical start address of channel program

*intparm*

user specific interruption parameter; will be presented back to *cdev*'s interrupt handler. Allows a device driver to associate the interrupt with a particular I/O request.

*lpm*

defines the channel path to be used for a specific I/O request. A value of 0 will make cio use the opm.

*flags*

additional flags; defines the action to be performed for I/O processing.

## Description

Start a S/390 channel program. When the interrupt arrives, the IRQ handler is called, either immediately, delayed (dev-end missing, or sense required) or never (no IRQ handler registered).

## Returns

0, if the operation was successful; -EBUSY, if the device is busy, or status pending; -EACCES, if no path specified in *lpm* is operational; -ENODEV, if the device is not operational.

## Context

Interrupts disabled, ccw device lock held

# ccw\_device\_start\_timeout

**LINUX**

## Name

`ccw_device_start_timeout` — start a s390 channel program with timeout

## Synopsis

```
int ccw_device_start_timeout (struct ccw_device * cdev, struct  
ccw1 * cpa, unsigned long intparm, __u8 lpm, unsigned long  
flags, int expires);
```

## Arguments

*cdev*

target ccw device

*cpa*

logical start address of channel program

*intparm*

user specific interruption parameter; will be presented back to *cdev*'s interrupt handler. Allows a device driver to associate the interrupt with a particular I/O request.

*lpm*

defines the channel path to be used for a specific I/O request. A value of 0 will make cio use the opm.

*flags*

additional flags; defines the action to be performed for I/O processing.

*expires*

timeout value in jiffies

## Description

Start a S/390 channel program. When the interrupt arrives, the IRQ handler is called, either immediately, delayed (dev-end missing, or sense required) or never (no IRQ handler registered). This function notifies the device driver if the channel program has not completed during the time specified by *expires*. If a timeout occurs, the channel program is terminated via xsch, hsch or csch, and the device's interrupt handler will be called with an irb containing ERR\_PTR(-ETIMEDOUT).

## Returns

0, if the operation was successful; -EBUSY, if the device is busy, or status pending; -EACCES, if no path specified in *lpm* is operational; -ENODEV, if the device is not operational.

## Context

Interrupts disabled, ccw device lock held

# ccw\_device\_halt

## LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual June 2008

## Name

`ccw_device_halt` — halt I/O request processing

## Synopsis

```
int ccw_device_halt (struct ccw_device * cdev, unsigned long
intparm);
```



## Arguments

*cdev*

target ccw device

*intparm*

interruption parameter; value is only used if no I/O is outstanding, otherwise the *intparm* associated with the I/O request is returned

## Description

`ccw_device_halt` calls `hsch` on *cdev*'s subchannel.

## Returns

0 on success, `-ENODEV` on device not operational, `-EINVAL` on invalid device state, `-EBUSY` on device busy or interrupt pending.

## Context

Interrupts disabled, ccw device lock held

# ccw\_device\_resume

## LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual June 2008

## Name

`ccw_device_resume` — resume channel program execution

## Synopsis

```
int ccw_device_resume (struct ccw_device * cdev);
```

## Arguments

*cdev*

target ccw device

## Description

`ccw_device_resume` calls `rsch` on *cdev*'s subchannel.

## Returns

0 on success, `-ENODEV` on device not operational, `-EINVAL` on invalid device state, `-EBUSY` on device busy or interrupt pending.

## Context

Interrupts disabled, ccw device lock held

## ccw\_device\_get\_ciw

### LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual June 2008

## Name

`ccw_device_get_ciw` — Search for CIW command in extended sense data.

## Synopsis

```
struct ciw * ccw_device_get_ciw (struct ccw_device * cdev,  
__u32 ct);
```

## Arguments

*cdev*

ccw device to inspect

*ct*

command type to look for

## Description

During SenseID, command information words (CIWs) describing special commands available to the device may have been stored in the extended sense data. This function searches for CIWs of a specified command type in the extended sense data.

## Returns

NULL if no extended sense data has been stored or if no CIW of the specified command type could be found, else a pointer to the CIW of the specified command type.

## ccw\_device\_get\_path\_mask

**LINUX**

## Name

`ccw_device_get_path_mask` — get currently available paths

## Synopsis

```
__u8 ccw_device_get_path_mask (struct ccw_device * cdev);
```

## Arguments

*cdev*

ccw device to be queried

## Returns

0 if no subchannel for the device is available, else the mask of currently available paths for the ccw device's subchannel.

# ccw\_device\_get\_id

## LINUX

## Name

`ccw_device_get_id` — obtain a ccw device id

## Synopsis

```
void ccw_device_get_id (struct ccw_device * cdev, struct
ccw_dev_id * dev_id);
```

## Arguments

*cdev*

device to obtain the id for

*dev\_id*

where to fill in the values

## 2.3. The channel-measurement facility

The channel-measurement facility provides a means to collect measurement data which is made available by the channel subsystem for each channel attached device.

## struct cmbdata

### LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual June 2008

### Name

`struct cmbdata` — channel measurement block data for user space

## Synopsis

```
struct cmbdata {
    __u64 size;
```

```
__u64 elapsed_time;
__u64 ssch_rsch_count;
__u64 sample_count;
__u64 device_connect_time;
__u64 function_pending_time;
__u64 device_disconnect_time;
__u64 control_unit_queuing_time;
__u64 device_active_only_time;
__u64 device_busy_time;
__u64 initial_command_response_time;
};
```

## Members

size

size of the stored data

elapsed\_time

time since last sampling

ssch\_rsch\_count

number of ssch and rsch

sample\_count

number of samples

device\_connect\_time

time of device connect

function\_pending\_time

time of function pending

device\_disconnect\_time

time of device disconnect

control\_unit\_queuing\_time

time of control unit queuing

device\_active\_only\_time

time of device active only

`device_busy_time`

time of device busy (ext. format)

`initial_command_response_time`

initial command response time (ext. format)

## Description

All values are stored as 64 bit for simplicity, especially in 32 bit emulation mode. All time values are normalized to nanoseconds. Currently, two formats are known, which differ by the size of this structure, i.e. the last two members are only set when the extended channel measurement facility (first shipped in z990 machines) is activated. Potentially, more fields could be added, which would result in a new ioctl number.

## enable\_cmf

### LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual June 2008

## Name

`enable_cmf` — switch on the channel measurement for a specific device

## Synopsis

```
int enable_cmf (struct ccw_device * cdev);
```

## Arguments

*cdev*

The ccw device to be enabled

## Description

Returns 0 for success or a negative error value.

## Context

non-atomic

# disable\_cmf

## LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual June 2008

## Name

`disable_cmf` — switch off the channel measurement for a specific device

## Synopsis

```
int disable_cmf (struct ccw_device * cdev);
```

## Arguments

*cdev*

The ccw device to be disabled



## Description

Returns 0 for success or a negative error value.

## Context

non-atomic

# cmf\_read

## LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual June 2008

## Name

`cmf_read` — read one value from the current channel measurement block

## Synopsis

```
u64 cmf_read (struct ccw_device * cdev, int index);
```

## Arguments

*cdev*

the channel to be read

*index*

the index of the value to be read

## Description

Returns the value read or 0 if the value cannot be read.

## Context

any

# cmf\_readall

## LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual June 2008

## Name

`cmf_readall` — read the current channel measurement block

## Synopsis

```
int cmf_readall (struct ccw_device * cdev, struct cmbdata *  
data);
```

## Arguments

*cdev*

the channel to be read

*data*

a pointer to a data block that will be filled

## **Description**

Returns 0 on success, a negative error value otherwise.

## **Context**

any



# Chapter 3. The ccwgroup bus

The ccwgroup bus only contains artificial devices, created by the user. Many networking devices (e.g. qeth) are in fact composed of several ccw devices (like read, write and data channel for qeth). The ccwgroup bus provides a mechanism to create a meta-device which contains those ccw devices as slave devices and can be associated with the netdevice.

## 3.1. ccw group devices

### struct ccwgroup\_device

**LINUX**

Kernel Hackers Manual June 2008

#### Name

struct ccwgroup\_device — ccw group device

#### Synopsis

```
struct ccwgroup_device {
    unsigned long creator_id;
    enum state;
    unsigned int count;
    struct device dev;
    struct ccw_device * cdev[0];
};
```

#### Members

creator\_id

unique number of the driver

state

online/offline state

count

number of attached slave devices

dev

embedded device structure

cdev[0]

variable number of slave devices, allocated as needed

## struct ccwgroup\_driver

### LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual June 2008

### Name

struct ccwgroup\_driver — driver for ccw group devices

### Synopsis

```
struct ccwgroup_driver {
    struct module * owner;
    char * name;
    int max_slaves;
    unsigned long driver_id;
    int (* probe) (struct ccwgroup_device *);
    void (* remove) (struct ccwgroup_device *);
    int (* set_online) (struct ccwgroup_device *);
    int (* set_offline) (struct ccwgroup_device *);
    void (* shutdown) (struct ccwgroup_device *);
    struct device_driver driver;
};
```

## Members

owner

driver owner

name

driver name

max\_slaves

maximum number of slave devices

driver\_id

unique id

probe

function called on probe

remove

function called on remove

set\_online

function called when device is set online

set\_offline

function called when device is set offline

shutdown

function called when device is shut down

driver

embedded driver structure

## ccwgroup\_create

**LINUX**

## Name

`ccwgroup_create` — create and register a ccw group device

## Synopsis

```
int ccwgroup_create (struct device * root, unsigned int
creator_id, struct ccw_driver * cdrv, int argc, char *
argv[]);
```

## Arguments

*root*

parent device for the new device

*creator\_id*

identifier of creating driver

*cdrv*

ccw driver of slave devices

*argc*

number of slave devices

*argv[]*

bus ids of slave devices

## Description

Create and register a new ccw group device as a child of *root*. Slave devices are obtained from the list of bus ids given in *argv[]* and must all belong to *cdrv*.



## Returns

0 on success and an error code on failure.

## Context

non-atomic

# ccwgroup\_driver\_register

## LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual June 2008

## Name

`ccwgroup_driver_register` — register a ccw group driver

## Synopsis

```
int ccwgroup_driver_register (struct ccwgroup_driver *  
    cdriver);
```

## Arguments

*cdriver*

driver to be registered

## Description

This function is mainly a wrapper around `driver_register`.

## ccwgroup\_driver\_unregister

### LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual June 2008

### Name

`ccwgroup_driver_unregister` — deregister a ccw group driver

### Synopsis

```
void ccwgroup_driver_unregister (struct ccwgroup_driver *  
  cdriver);
```

### Arguments

*cdriver*

driver to be deregistered

### Description

This function is mainly a wrapper around `driver_unregister`.

## ccwgroup\_probe\_ccwdev

### LINUX

## Name

`ccwgroup_probe_ccwdev` — probe function for slave devices

## Synopsis

```
int ccwgroup_probe_ccwdev (struct ccw_device * cdev);
```

## Arguments

*cdev*

ccw device to be probed

## Description

This is a dummy probe function for ccw devices that are slave devices in a ccw group device.

## Returns

always 0

## `ccwgroup_remove_ccwdev`

**LINUX**

## Name

`ccwgroup_remove_ccwdev` — remove function for slave devices

## Synopsis

```
void ccwgroup_remove_ccwdev (struct ccw_device * cdev);
```

## Arguments

*cdev*

ccw device to be removed

## Description

This is a remove function for ccw devices that are slave devices in a ccw group device. It sets the ccw device offline and also deregisters the embedding ccw group device.

# Chapter 4. Generic interfaces

Some interfaces are available to other drivers that do not necessarily have anything to do with the busses described above, but still are indirectly using basic infrastructure in the common I/O layer. One example is the support for adapter interrupts.

## s390\_register\_adapter\_interrupt

### LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual June 2008

### Name

`s390_register_adapter_interrupt` — register adapter interrupt handler

### Synopsis

```
void * s390_register_adapter_interrupt (adapter_int_handler_t  
handler, void * drv_data);
```

### Arguments

*handler*

adapter handler to be registered

*drv\_data*

driver data passed with each call to the handler

### Returns

Pointer to the indicator to be used on success `ERR_PTR` if registration failed

# s390\_unregister\_adapter\_interrupt

## LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual June 2008

### Name

s390\_unregister\_adapter\_interrupt — unregister adapter interrupt handler

### Synopsis

```
void s390_unregister_adapter_interrupt (void * ind);
```

### Arguments

*ind*

indicator for which the handler is to be unregistered