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重点

1、驱动和应用是分开的

- ① 这种思想就是,我先写好底层代码,然后通过编写上层应用,调用底层驱动,达到控制外设的目的。
- ② 要有一个内核态和用户态的概念 (用户空间和内核空间)

Linux操作系统内核和驱动程序运行在内核空间,应用程序运行在用户空间

- ③ Linux内核的镜像在/home/linux/IMX6ULL/linux/alientek_linux/arch/arm/boot 下面的 zlmage
- ④ 设备树文件也一样

2、Ubuntu中关闭中间复制功能

关闭命令

```
1 | xmodmap -e "pointer = 1 25 3 4 5 6 7 2"
```

使能中间复制命令

```
1 | xmodmap -e "pointer = 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8"
```

3、第一个驱动

代码

```
1
2
    #include <linux/module.h>
3
    #include <linux/kernel.h>
    #include <linux/init.h>
4
5
6
7
    static int __init chrdevbase_init(void)//加载时,初始化函数
8
9
        printk("my name is liutao\r\n");
        return 0;
10
11
    }
12
13
    static void __exit chrdevbase_exit(void)//退出函数
```

```
14 {
15     printk("exit liutao\r\n");
16     return;
17 }
18
19     module_init(chrdevbase_init);//定义的模块加载函数
20     module_exit(chrdevbase_exit);//定义的模块卸载函数
21
22     MODULE_LICENSE("GPL");//许可协议
23     MODULE_AUTHOR("liutao");
```

makefile文件

```
KERNELDIR := /home/local/linux/IMX6ULL/linux/alientek_linux
1
2
 3
   CURRENT_PATH := $(shell pwd)
4
5
   obj-m := chrdevbase.o
6
7
   build: kernel_modules
8
9
    kernel_modules:
        $(MAKE) -C $(KERNELDIR) M=$(CURRENT_PATH) modules
10
11
    clean:
       $(MAKE) -C $(KERNELDIR) M=$(CURRENT_PATH) clean
12
13
```

4、字符设备驱动

1、驱动框架编写用的是printk

```
1 //多去抄抄kernel的框架
2 #include <linux/module.h>
3 #include <linux/kernel.h>
4 #include <linux/init.h>
5 #include <linux/fs.h>
6 #include <linux/kernel.h>
8 //主设备号和名字
9
   #define CHARDEVBASE_MAJOR 200
10 #define CHRDEVBASE_NAME
                              "chrdevbase"
11
12
   static int chrdevbase_open(struct inode *inode,struct file *file)
13
14
       printk("chrdevbase open\r\n");
15
       return 0;
16 }
   static int chrdevbase_release(struct inode *inode, struct file *filp)
17
18
19
       printk("chrdevbase release\r\n");
20
       return 0;
21 }
```

```
static ssize_t chrdevbase_reade(struct file *filp,__user char *buf,size_t
    count,loff_t *ppos)
23
    {
24
        printk("chrdevbase read\r\n");
25
        return 0;
26 }
27
    static ssize_t chrdevbase_write(struct file *filp,const char __user
    *buf, size_t count, loff_t *ppos)
28
29
        printk("chrdevbase write\r\n");
        return 0;
30
31
    }
32
33
    //字符设备框架
34
    static struct file_operations chrdevbase_fops={
        .owner = THIS_MODULE,
35
36
        .open = chrdevbase_open,
37
        .release = chrdevbase_release,
        .read = chrdevbase_reade,
38
39
        .write = chrdevbase_write,
40
    };
41
42
    static int __init chrdevbase_init(void)
43
44
        //device
45
        int ret = 0;
        // 注册字符设备
46
47
        ret =
    register_chrdev(CHARDEVBASE_MAJOR,CHRDEVBASE_NAME,&chrdevbase_fops);
48
        if(ret < 0)
49
        {
50
            printk("my name is liutao init failed\r\n");
51
52
        printk("my name is liutao is ok\r\n");
53
        return 0;
54
    }
55
56
    static void __exit chrdevbase_exit(void)
57
58
        printk("exit liutao\r\n");
59
        //卸载字符设备
60
        unregister_chrdev(CHARDEVBASE_MAJOR, CHRDEVBASE_NAME);
61
        return;
62
    }
63
    module_init(chrdevbase_init);
64
65
    module_exit(chrdevbase_exit);
66
    MODULE_LICENSE("GPL");
67
68
    MODULE_AUTHOR("liutao");
```

2、编写应用程序用的是printf, 多注意要加入的头文件 (man是个很好用的工具)

主要是open (返回文件描述符 (fd), read, write, release函数的调用

```
1 fd = open(filename,0_RDWR);//参数: 文件名,读写类型
```

```
1 //返回值就是返回读取的字节数,具体再去看看man手册
2 ret = read(fd,readbuf,100);//参数:从那个文件读,存到哪里,从驱动读取的字节数
```

```
1 ret = write(fd,writebuf,100);//参数: 写到那个文件,写的内容存的地方,写多少字节
```

完整代码

```
1 #include <sys/types.h>
2
   #include <sys/stat.h>
3
    #include <fcntl.h>
   #include <stdio.h>
4
   #include <unistd.h>
5
6
7
    /**
8
    *argc:应用程序参数个数(比如 1s -1,包括命令本身,个数就是2,后面再加参数,个数也得加。
    * *argv[]:保存这几个参数的内容,字符串形式
9
10
    *具体参数内容 ./chrdevbaseAPP <filename> 第一个是我们应用程序本身,第二个就是要操作
    的文件名
11
    **/
12
13
    int main(int argc,char *arcv[])
14
   {
       int ret = 0;
15
16
       int fd;
17
       char *filename;
18
19
        char readbuf[100],writebuf[100];
20
21
       filename = arcv[1];
22
       /*open*/
23
       fd = open(filename, O_RDWR);
24
       if(fd < 0) {
25
            printf("can't open file %s\r\n",filename);
26
            return -1;
27
        }
       /*read*/
28
29
        ret = read(fd, readbuf, 50);
        if(ret < 0){
30
31
            printf("read file %s failed\r\n",filename);
32
33
        }
34
        else {
            printf("read is ok\r\n");
35
36
37
        /*write*/
38
        ret = write(fd,writebuf,50);
39
       if(ret < 0) {
            printf("write file %s faild\r\n",filename);
40
        }
41
        else {
42
            printf("write is ok\r\n");
43
44
45
        /*close*/
        ret = close(fd);
46
47
        if (ret < 0) {
48
            printf("close file %s faild\r\n",filename);
```

3、如何使用应用程序

- 1、首先需要加载驱动,然后将应用程序拷贝到开发板和驱动同一目录下
- 2、加载驱动后,查看开发板的dev/目录,查看设备文件,chrdevbase,/dev/chrdevbase。但是实际是没有的,因为还没有创建设备节点

创建节点 mknod chrdevbase c 200 0 (c: 代表字符设备, 200: 主设备号。0: 次设备号)

执行命令后有个chrdevbase设备节点

```
/dev # mknod chrdevbase c 200 0
/dev # ls
ap3216c
                                          tty36
                     ram11
apm_bios
                                          tty37
                     ram12
                     ram13
                                          tty38
autofs
                                          tty39
                     ram14
bus
chrdevbase
                     ram15
                                          tty4
                                          tty40
                     ram2
console
```

创建节点后查看

可以使用 cat /proc/devices查看设备号

```
/lib/modules/4.1.15 # cat /proc/devices
Character devices:
  1 mem
  4 /dev/vc/0
  4 tty
  5 /dev/tty
   5 /dev/console
   5 /dev/ptmx
  7 vcs
 10 misc
 13 input
 29 fb
 81 video4linux
  89 i2c
 90 mtd
108 ppp
116 alsa
128 ptm
136 pts
153 spi
180 usb
189 usb_device
200 chrdevbase
207 ttymxc
```

5、创建节点完成后就可以开始测试了。

怎么测试: 1、执行应用程序 ./chardevbaseAPP /dev/chrdevbase

```
/lib/modules/4.1.15 # ./chardevbaseAPP /dev/chrdevbase
[ 4258.688072] chrdevbase open
[ 4258.691007] chrdevbase read
[ 4258.694291] chrdevbase write

[ 4258.698207] chrdevbase release
write is ok
close is ok
```

6、驱动程序的完善

要求:应用程序可以对驱动读写操作,读的话就是从驱动里面读取字符串,写的话就是应用向驱动写字符串。

1、chrdevbase_read驱动函数编写

去查看驱动程序中read驱动的参数有哪些

```
1 static ssize_t chrdevbase_reade(struct file *filp,__user char *buf,size_t
    count,loff_t *ppos)
2 {
3     printk("chrdevbase read\r\n");
4     return 0;
5 }
```

- 1 | memcpy(readbuf, kerneldata, sizeof(kerneldata));//内存拷贝函数
- 1 copy_to_user(buf, readbuf, count);//驱动程序给应用程序传递数据的时候需要用到
- 2、chrdevbase_write驱动函数的编写

```
1 atoi();//字符串转换为整型变量
```

1 copy_from_user();//将buf里面的数据复制到应用程序里面

结果(有些被覆盖掉了,可以把驱动里面的release,open的打印注释掉)

```
/lib/modules/4.1.15 # mknod /dev/chrdevbase c 200 0
/lib/modules/4.1.15 # ./chrdevbaseAPP /dev/chrdevbase 1
[ 2262.028649] chrdevbase open
[ 2262.031872] chrdevbase read

[ 2262.035782] copy_to_user is ok
[ 2262.039079] chrdevbase release

APP read data:kernel data
close is ok
/lib/modules/4.1.15 # ./chrdevbaseAPP /dev/chrdevbase 2
[ 2301.943421] chrdevbase open
[ 2301.946612] chrdevbase write

[ 2301.950460] kernel recevdata:usr data
[ 2301.954547] chrdevbase release

close is ok
/lib/modules/4.1.15 #
```

修改后的驱动程序

```
#include <linux/module.h>
#include <linux/kernel.h>
```

```
3
    #include <linux/init.h>
    #include <linux/fs.h>
    #include <linux/kernel.h>
 6 #include ux/slab.h>
 7
    #include <linux/delay.h>
 8
    #include <linux/uaccess.h>
9
    #include <linux/io.h>
10
11
    #define CHARDEVBASE_MAJOR 200
12
    #define CHRDEVBASE_NAME
                                "chrdevbase"
13
    static char readbuf[100]; /*readbuf*/
14
15
    static char writebuf[100];/*writebuf*/
    static char kerneldata[] = {"kernel data"};
16
17
18
19
    static int chrdevbase_open(struct inode *inode,struct file *file)
20
        printk("chrdevbase open\r\n");
21
22
        return 0;
23
    }
24
    static int chrdevbase_release(struct inode *inode, struct file *filp)
25
    {
        printk("chrdevbase release\r\n");
26
27
        return 0;
28
    static ssize_t chrdevbase_reade(struct file *filp,__user char *buf,size_t
29
    count,loff_t *ppos)
30
    {
31
        int ret = 0;
32
        printk("chrdevbase read\r\n");
33
        memcpy(readbuf,kerneldata,sizeof(kerneldata));
        ret = copy_to_user(buf, readbuf, count);
34
35
        if (ret < 0) {
36
            printk("copy_to_user is error\r\n");
37
        }
38
        else {
39
            printk("copy_to_user is ok\r\n");
        }
40
41
42
43
        return 0;
44
45
    static ssize_t chrdevbase_write(struct file *filp,const char __user
    *buf, size_t count, loff_t *ppos)
46
47
48
        int ret = 0;
49
        printk("chrdevbase write\r\n");
50
51
        ret = copy_from_user(writebuf,buf,count);
52
        if (ret < 0) {
            printk("write is error\r\n");
53
54
        }
55
        else {
56
            printk("kernel recevdata:%s\r\n",writebuf);
57
58
        return 0;
```

```
59
60
61
    static struct file_operations chrdevbase_fops={
62
63
        .owner = THIS_MODULE,
64
        .open = chrdevbase_open,
65
        .release = chrdevbase_release,
66
        .read = chrdevbase_reade,
67
        .write = chrdevbase_write,
68
    };
69
70
    static int __init chrdevbase_init(void)
71
    {
72
        //device
73
        int ret = 0;
74
        ret =
    register_chrdev(CHARDEVBASE_MAJOR,CHRDEVBASE_NAME,&chrdevbase_fops);
        if(ret < 0)
75
76
        {
77
            printk("my name is liutao init failed\r\n");
78
79
        printk("my name is liutao is ok\r\n");
80
        return 0;
81
   }
82
83
    static void __exit chrdevbase_exit(void)
84
        printk("exit liutao\r\n");
85
86
        unregister_chrdev(CHARDEVBASE_MAJOR,CHRDEVBASE_NAME);
87
        return;
88
    }
89
90
    module_init(chrdevbase_init);
91
    module_exit(chrdevbase_exit);
92
93
    MODULE_LICENSE("GPL");
    MODULE_AUTHOR("liutao");
94
```

```
1 #include <sys/types.h>
2
   #include <sys/stat.h>
   #include <fcntl.h>
3
4
   #include <stdio.h>
5
   #include <unistd.h>
6
   #include <stdlib.h>
7
   #include <string.h>
8
   /**
9
10
    *argc:应用程序参数个数(比如 1s -1,包括命令本身,个数就是2,后面再加参数,个数也得加。
11
    * *argv[]:保存这几个参数的内容,字符串形式
    *具体参数内容 ./chrdevbaseAPP <filename> <1:2> 第一个是我们应用程序本身,第二个就是
12
   要操作的文件名,1表示读,2表示写
    *./chrdevbaseAPP /dev/chrdevbase 1 表示读数据
13
   *./chrdevbaseAPP /dev/chrdevbase 2 表示写数据
14
15
   int main(int argc,char *argv[])
16
```

```
17
18
         int ret = 0;
19
         int fd;
         char *filename;
20
21
22
         char readbuf[100],writebuf[100];
23
         static char usrdata[] = {"usr data"};
24
         if(argc != 3) {
         printf("error usag!\r\n");
25
26
         return -1;
27
         }
28
29
         filename = argv[1];
30
         /*open*/
31
        fd = open(filename, O_RDWR);
32
         if(fd < 0) {
33
             printf("can't open file %s\r\n",filename);
34
             return -1;
        }
35
36
        else {
             printf("open is ok\r\n");
37
38
         }
39
        /*read value is 1*/
40
        if (atoi(argv[2]) == 1){
             /*read*/
42
43
             ret = read(fd, readbuf, 50);
44
             if(ret < 0){
45
                 printf("read file %s failed\r\n", filename);
46
47
             }
48
             else {
49
                 printf("read is ok\r\n");
50
                 printf("APP read data:%s\r\n",readbuf);
51
             }
52
        }
53
         /*write value is 2*/
54
55
        if(atoi(argv[2]) == 2) {
56
             memcpy(writebuf,usrdata,sizeof(usrdata));
57
             /*write*/
58
             ret = write(fd,writebuf,50);
59
             if(ret < 0) {
60
                 printf("write file %s faild\r\n",filename);
61
             }
             else {
62
63
                 printf("write is ok\r\n");
64
             }
         }
65
66
        /*close*/
67
68
         ret = close(fd);
69
         if (ret < 0) {
70
             printf("close file %s faild\r\n",filename);
71
         }
72
         else {
73
             printf("close is ok\r\n");
74
```

```
75
76 return 0;
77 }
```