





QEMU设备模拟支持:以I2C为例

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QEMU QOM设备支持

- QOM,即QEMU Object Module,是QEMU提供的一套面向对象编程的模型
 - 几乎所有的设备如CPU、内存、总线、外设等都是利用这一面向 对象的模型来实现的
 - 主要提供了ObjectClass、Object、TypeImpl等数据结构(基类)
 - MachineClass, BusClass, DeviceClass等
 - MachineState, BusState, DeviceState等

参考:《qemu对象模型——QOM实现分析》http://blog.chinaunix.net/uid-28541347-id-5784376.html





QEMU QOM设备支持——设备SPEC

Address	Register Name ³	Description	Size
0x7E21 5000	AUX_IRQ	Auxiliary Interrupt status	3
0x7E21 5004	AUX_ENABLES	Auxiliary enables	3
0x7E21 5040	AUX_MU_IO_REG	Mini Uart I/O Data	8
0x7E21 5044	AUX_MU_IER_REG	Mini Uart Interrupt Enable	8
0x7E21 5048	AUX_MU_IIR_REG	Mini Uart Interrupt Identify	8
0x7E21 504C	AUX_MU_LCR_REG	Mini Uart Line Control	8
0x7E21 5050	AUX_MU_MCR_REG	Mini Uart Modem Control	8
0x7E21 5054	AUX_MU_LSR_REG	Mini Uart Line Status	8
0x7E21 5058	AUX_MU_MSR_REG	Mini Uart Modem Status	8
0x7E21 505C	AUX_MU_SCRATCH	Mini Uart Scratch	8

截自: 《BCM2837 ARM Peripherals》





QEMU QOM设备支持——设备定义

定义设备所需维护的状态,总线/后端接口,中断等

```
typedef struct {
  /*< private >*/
  SysBusDevice parent_obj;
  /*< public >*/
  MemoryRegion iomem;
  CharBackend chr;
  qemu irq irq;
  uint8_t read_fifo[BCM2835_AUX_RX_FIFO_LEN];
  uint8_t read_pos, read_count;
  uint8_t ier, iir;
} BCM2835AuxState;
```





QEMU QOM设备支持——设备操作

```
static void bcm2835_aux_write(void *opaque,
hwaddr offset, uint64 t value, unsigned size)
  BCM2835AuxState *s = opaque;
  unsigned char ch;
  switch (offset) {
  case AUX MU IO REG:
    ch = value;
    qemu_chr_fe_write_all(&s->chr, &ch, 1);
    break.
```

```
static uint64 t bcm2835 aux read(void *opaque,
hwaddr offset, unsigned size)
  BCM2835AuxState *s = opaque;
  uint32_t c, res;
  switch (offset) {
  case AUX MU IO REG:
    c = s->read_fifo[s->read_pos];
    qemu chr fe accept input(&s->chr);
    bcm2835 aux update(s);
    return c;
```

如何跨设备操作?如对其它设备的访问控制或者影响其它设备的功能?





QEMU QOM设备支持——设备实例初始化

初始化设备IO地址空间注册回调函数,初始化中断

```
static void bcm2835 aux init(Object *obj)
  SysBusDevice *sbd = SYS BUS DEVICE(obj);
  BCM2835AuxState *s = BCM2835_AUX(obj);
  memory_region_init_io(&s->iomem, OBJECT(s), &bcm2835_aux_ops, s,
              TYPE BCM2835 AUX, 0x100);
  sysbus_init_mmio(sbd, &s->iomem);
  sysbus_init_irq(sbd, &s->irq);
                                          static const MemoryRegionOps bcm2835 aux ops = {
                                             .read = bcm2835_aux_read,
                                             .write = bcm2835_aux_write,
                                             .endianness = DEVICE_NATIVE_ENDIAN,
                                             .valid.min access size = 4,
                                             .valid.max access size = 4,
```





QEMU QOM设备支持——设备Class初始化

初始化class相关接口,以及需要维护VMState,属性等

```
static void bcm2835_aux_realize(DeviceState *dev, Error **errp) {
  BCM2835AuxState *s = BCM2835 AUX(dev);
  gemu chr fe set handlers(&s->chr, bcm2835 aux can receive,
                bcm2835 aux receive, NULL, NULL, s, NULL, true);
static Property bcm2835 aux props[] = {
  DEFINE PROP CHR("chardev", BCM2835AuxState, chr),
  DEFINE PROP END OF LIST(),
};
static void bcm2835 aux class init(ObjectClass *oc, void *data) {
  DeviceClass *dc = DEVICE CLASS(oc);
  dc->realize = bcm2835_aux_realize;
  dc->vmsd = &vmstate bcm2835 aux;
  set bit(DEVICE CATEGORY INPUT, dc->categories);
  dc->props = bcm2835 aux props;
```





QEMU QOM设备支持——设备注册

```
定义TypeInfo,注册设备(type_register_static + type_init )
```

```
static const TypeInfo bcm2835_aux_info = {
  .name = TYPE_BCM2835 AUX,
  .parent = TYPE SYS BUS DEVICE,
  .instance_size = sizeof(BCM2835AuxState),
  .instance_init = bcm2835_aux_init,
  .class init = bcm2835 aux class init,
};
static void bcm2835 aux register types(void)
  type_register_static(&bcm2835 aux info);
type_init(bcm2835 aux register types)
```

class_init中无法输出 调试信息?





QEMU QOM设备支持——设备创建

```
1)初始化OBJECT
  object initialize(&s->aux, sizeof(s->aux), TYPE BCM2835 AUX);
  object_property_add_child(obj, "aux", OBJECT(&s->aux), NULL);
  qdev_set_parent_bus(DEVICE(&s->aux), sysbus_get_default());
2)设置属性,设置memory region,连接中断
  qdev_prop_set_chr(DEVICE(&s->aux), "chardev", serial_hd(1));
  object_property_set_bool(OBJECT(&s->aux), true, "realized", &err);
  memory_region_add_subregion(&s->peri_mr, UART1_OFFSET,
        sysbus_mmio_get_region(SYS_BUS_DEVICE(&s->aux), 0));
  sysbus_connect_irq(SYS_BUS_DEVICE(&s->aux), 0,
        qdev_get_gpio_in_named(DEVICE(&s->ic), BCM2835_IC_GPU_IRQ,
                INTERRUPT AUX));
```

其它简化创建方法

static inline DeviceState *sysbus_create_simple(const char *name, hwaddr addr, qemu_irq irq) DeviceState *sysbus_create_varargs(const char *name, hwaddr addr, ...);





QEMU I2C支持机制——I2C简介

- I2C是一种简单的双向二线制串行通信总线
 - 总线上设备分为主设备和从设备
 - 每个设备都有唯一的地址(7位或者10位)
 - 通信由主设备发起,通过设备地址来区分通信目标





QEMU I2C支持机制——数据结构

```
struct I2CBus {
                                                     struct I2CNode {
  BusState qbus;
                                                       I2CSlave *elt;
  QLIST_HEAD(, I2CNode) current_devs;
                                                       QLIST ENTRY(I2CNode) next;
  uint8 t saved address;
                                                     };
  bool broadcast;
};
              struct I2CSlave {
                DeviceState qdev;
                /* Remaining fields for internal use by the I2C code. */
                uint8_t address;
              };
```





QEMU I2C支持机制——Master接口

```
I2CBus *i2c_init_bus(DeviceState *parent, const char *name);
int i2c_bus_busy(I2CBus *bus);
int i2c_start_transfer(I2CBus *bus, uint8_t address, int recv);
void i2c_end_transfer(I2CBus *bus);
void i2c_nack(I2CBus *bus);
int i2c_send_recv(I2CBus *bus, uint8_t *data, bool send);
int i2c_send(I2CBus *bus, uint8_t data);
int i2c_recv(I2CBus *bus);
```





QEMU I2C支持机制——Master操作流程

- 初始化i2c bus: i2c_init_bus → 设备初始化
- 数据传输流程:
 - 启动传输: i2c_start_transfer → 读写control寄存器的Start位
 - 传输数据: i2c_send/i2c_recv/i2c_send_recv → 读写fifo或者数据寄存器
 - 结束传输: i2c_end_transfer → 传输完成





QEMU I2C支持机制——Slave接口

```
DeviceState *i2c_create_slave(I2CBus *bus, const char *name, uint8_t addr);
void i2c_set_slave_address(I2CSlave *dev, uint8_t address);
typedef struct I2CSlaveClass {
  DeviceClass parent_class;
  int (*send)(I2CSlave *s, uint8_t data);
  int (*recv)(I2CSlave *s);
  int (*event)(I2CSlave *s, enum i2c_event event);
} I2CSlaveClass;
```





QEMU I2C支持机制——Slave设备模拟

```
static void smbus device class init(ObjectClass *klass, void *data)
  I2CSlaveClass *sc = I2C_SLAVE_CLASS(klass);
  sc->event = smbus_i2c_event;
  sc->recv = smbus_i2c_recv;
  sc->send = smbus_i2c_send;
static const TypeInfo smbus device type info = {
  .name = TYPE SMBUS DEVICE,
  .parent = TYPE_I2C_SLAVE,
  .instance_size = sizeof(SMBusDevice),
  .abstract = true,
  .class size = sizeof(SMBusDeviceClass),
  .class_init = smbus_device_class_init,
};
```





HOST设备虚拟化

问题:如何将qemu设备对接到host上的真实设备或资源?

- -serial stdio
- -serial file: test
- -drive file=test.img,format=raw,if=sd





I2C HOST设备虚拟化

方案一: 直接在i2c master模拟时与真实i2c通信

```
void bcm2835_i2c_setSlaveAddress (uint8_t addr)
void bcm2835_i2c_setClockDivider (uint16_t divider)
void bcm2835_i2c_set_baudrate (uint32_t baudrate)
uint8_t bcm2835_i2c_write (const char *buf, uint32_t len)
uint8_t bcm2835_i2c_read (char *buf, uint32_t len)
```





I2C HOST设备虚拟化

```
方案二: 沿用Slave接口,构建一个通用的slave设备
i2c_create_slave() → bcm2835_i2c_setSlaveAddress();
event() → ;
send() → bcm2835_i2c_write();
recv() → bcm2835_i2c_read();

必要时可以通过命令行将slave设备与host设备关联,如
-i2c-slave_dev=/dev/i2c1
```





I2C HOST设备虚拟化

方案三: 利用chardev机制来实现一个i2c后端实现与真实设备的交互

```
typedef struct ChardevClass {
    ObjectClass parent_class;
...
    int (*chr_write)(Chardev *s, const uint8_t *buf, int len);
    int (*chr_sync_read)(Chardev *s, const uint8_t *buf, int len);
    int (*chr_ioctl)(Chardev *s, int cmd, void *arg);
...
} ChardevClass
```

谢谢

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