

request_firmware API

You would typically load firmware and then load it into your device somehow. The typical firmware work flow is reflected below:

```
if(request_firmware(&fw_entry, $FIRMWARE, device) == 0)
    copy_fw_to_device(fw_entry->data, fw_entry->size);
release_firmware(fw_entry);
```

Synchronous firmware requests

Synchronous firmware requests will wait until the firmware is found or until an error is returned.

request_firmware

System Message: ERROR/3 (D:\onboarding-resources\sample-onboarding-resources\linux-master\Documentation\driver-api\firmware\linux-master) (Documentation) (driver-api) (firmware) request_firmware.rst, line 20)

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```
.. kernel-doc:: drivers/base/firmware_loader/main.c
   :functions: request_firmware
```

firmware_request_nowarn

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```
.. kernel-doc:: drivers/base/firmware_loader/main.c
   :functions: firmware_request_nowarn
```

firmware_request_platform

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```
.. kernel-doc:: drivers/base/firmware_loader/main.c
   :functions: firmware_request_platform
```

request_firmware_direct

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```
.. kernel-doc:: drivers/base/firmware_loader/main.c
   :functions: request_firmware_direct
```

request_firmware_into_buf

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```
.. kernel-doc:: drivers/base/firmware_loader/main.c
:functions: request_firmware_into_buf
```

Asynchronous firmware requests

Asynchronous firmware requests allow driver code to not have to wait until the firmware or an error is returned. Function callbacks are provided so that when the firmware or an error is found the driver is informed through the callback. `request_firmware_nowait()` cannot be called in atomic contexts.

`request_firmware_nowait`

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```
.. kernel-doc:: drivers/base/firmware_loader/main.c
:functions: request_firmware_nowait
```

Special optimizations on reboot

Some devices have an optimization in place to enable the firmware to be retained during system reboot. When such optimizations are used the driver author must ensure the firmware is still available on resume from suspend, this can be done with `firmware_request_cache()` instead of requesting for the firmware to be loaded.

`firmware_request_cache()`

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```
.. kernel-doc:: drivers/base/firmware_loader/main.c
:functions: firmware_request_cache
```

request firmware API expected driver use

Once an API call returns you process the firmware and then release the firmware. For example if you used `request_firmware()` and it returns, the driver has the firmware image accessible in `fw_entry->{data,size}`. If something went wrong `request_firmware()` returns non-zero and `fw_entry` is set to NULL. Once your driver is done with processing the firmware it can call `release_firmware(fw_entry)` to release the firmware image and any related resource.