kernel hacker 修炼之道——李万鹏

男儿立志出乡关, 学不成名死不还。 埋骨何须桑梓地, 人生无处不青山。 ——西乡隆盛诗

Linux驱动修炼之道-SPI驱动框架源码分析(中)

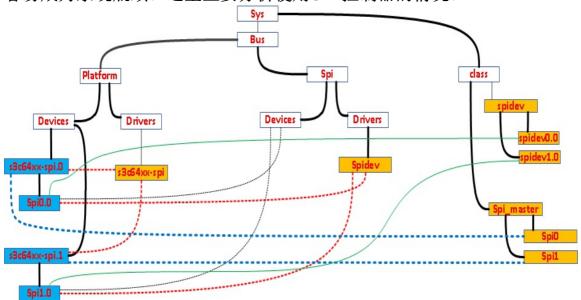
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这篇来分析spi子系统的建立过程。

嵌入式微处理器访问SPI设备有两种方式:使用GPIO模拟SPI接口的工作时序或者使用SPI控制器。使用GPIO模拟SPI接口的工作时序是非常容易实现的,但是会导致大量的时间耗费在模拟SPI接口的时序上,访问效率比较低,容易成为系统瓶颈。这里主要分析使用SPI控制器的情况。



这个是由sys文件系统导出的spi子系统在内核中的视图了。

首先了解一下Linux内核中的几个文件:spi.c也就是spi子系统的核心了,spi_s3c24xx.c是s3c24xx系列芯片的SPI controller驱动,它向更上层的SPI核心层(spi.c)提供接口用来控制芯片的SPI controller,是一个被其他驱动使用的驱动。而spidev.c是在核心层基础之上将SPI controller模拟成一个字符型的驱动,向文件系统提供标准的文件系统接口,用来操作对应的SPI controller。

下面我们来看看spi子系统是怎么注册进内核的:

static int init spi init(void)

```
{
int status;
buf = kmalloc(SPI BUFSIZ, GFP KERNEL);
if (!huf) {
status = -ENOMEM:
goto err0;
status = bus register(&spi bus type);
if (status < 0)
goto err1;
status = class_register(&spi_master_class);
if (status < 0)
goto err2:
return 0;
err2:
bus_unregister(&spi_bus_type);
err1:
kfree(buf);
buf = NULL:
err0:
return status;
}
postcore initcall(spi init);这里注册了一个spi bus type,也就是一个spi总线,
和一个spi master的class。分别对应上图中sys/bus/下的spi目录和
sys/class/下的spi master目录。
下面来分析SPI controller驱动的注册与初始化过程,首先执行的是
s3c24xx_spi_init。
static int __init s3c24xx_spi_init(void)
return platform_driver_probe(&s3c24xx_spi_driver, s3c24xx_spi_probe);
}platform driver probe中完成了s3c24xx spi driver这个平台驱动的注
册,相应的平台设备在devs.c中定义,在smdk2440 devices中添加
&s3c device spi0, &s3c device spi1, 这就生成了图中所示的s3c24xx-
spi. 0与s3c24xx-spi. 1,当然了这图是在网上找的,不是我画的,所以是
6410的。这里s3c24xx-spi.0表示s3c2440的spi controller的0号接
口, s3c24xx-spi.1表示s3c2440的spi controller的1号接口。注册了
s3c24xx_spi_driver后,赋值了平台驱动的probe函数为
s3c24xx spi probe。所以当match成功后,调用s3c24xx spi probe,这里看
其实现:
static int __init s3c24xx_spi_probe(struct platform_device *pdev)
struct s3c2410 spi info *pdata;
struct s3c24xx_spi *hw;
struct spi_master *master;
struct resource *res;
int err = 0:
/*分配struct spi_master+struct s3c24xx_spi大小的数据,把s3c24xx_spi设为spi_master的私有数据*/
master = spi_alloc_master(&pdev->dev, sizeof(struct s3c24xx_spi));
if (master == NULL) {
dev err(&pdev->dev, "No memory for spi master\n");
err = -ENOMEM;
goto err_nomem;
/*从master中获得s3c24xx spi*/
hw = spi_master_get_devdata(master);
memset(hw, 0, sizeof(struct s3c24xx_spi));
```

```
hw->master = spi_master_get(master);
/*驱动移植的时候需要实现的重要结构,初始化为&s3c2410_spi0_platdata*/
hw->pdata = pdata = pdev->dev.platform data;
hw->dev = \&pdev->dev;
if (pdata == NULL) {
dev err(&pdev->dev, "No platform data supplied\n");
err = -ENOENT;
goto err_no_pdata;
/*设置平台的私有数据为s3c24xx_spi*/
platform_set_drvdata(pdev, hw);
init_completion(&hw->done);
/* setup the master state. */
/*该总线上的设备数*/
master->num chipselect = hw->pdata->num cs;
/*总线号*/
master->bus_num = pdata->bus_num;
/* setup the state for the bitbang driver */
/*spi_bitbang专门负责数据的传输*/
hw->bitbang.master = hw->master;
hw->bitbang.setup transfer = s3c24xx spi setupxfer;
hw->bitbang.chipselect = s3c24xx_spi_chipsel;
hw->bitbang.txrx_bufs = s3c24xx_spi_txrx;
hw->bitbang.master->setup = s3c24xx spi setup;
dev_dbg(hw->dev, "bitbang at %p\n", &hw->bitbang);
/*初始化设置寄存器,包括对SPIMOSI,SPIMISO,SPICLK引脚的设置*/
s3c24xx_spi_initialsetup(hw);
/* register our spi controller */
err = spi_bitbang_start(&hw->bitbang);
}spi controller的register在spi_bitbang_start函数中实现:
int spi_bitbang_start(struct spi_bitbang *bitbang)
int status;
if (!bitbang->master || !bitbang->chipselect)
return -EINVAL;
/*动态创建一个work_struct结构,它的处理函数是bitbang_work*/
INIT_WORK(&bitbang->work, bitbang_work);
spin_lock_init(&bitbang->lock);
INIT_LIST_HEAD(&bitbang->queue);
/*spi的数据传输就是用这个方法*/
if (!bitbang->master->transfer)
bitbang->master->transfer = spi_bitbang_transfer;
if (!bitbang->txrx_bufs) {
bitbang->use_dma = 0;
/*spi_s3c24xx.c中有spi_bitbang_bufs方法,在bitbang_work中被调用*/
bitbang->txrx_bufs = spi_bitbang_bufs;
if (!bitbang->master->setup) {
```

```
bitbang->setup_transfer =
spi_bitbang_setup_transfer;
/*在spi s3c24xx.c中有setup的处理方法,在spi new device中被调用*/
bitbang->master->setup = spi bitbang setup;
bitbang->master->cleanup = spi bitbang cleanup;
} else if (!bitbang->master->setup)
return -EINVAL;
/* this task is the only thing to touch the SPI bits */
bitbang->busy = 0;
/调用create_singlethread_workqueue创建单个工作线程/
\verb|bitbang->| workqueue = create_singlethread_workqueue (
dev name(bitbang->master->dev.parent));
if (bitbang->workqueue == NULL) {
status = -EBUSY;
goto err1;
status = spi_register_master(bitbang->master);
if (status < 0)
goto err2;
return status;
err2:
destroy_workqueue(bitbang->workqueue);
err1:
return status;
然后看这里是怎样注册spi主机控制器驱动的:
int spi register master(struct spi master *master)
/*将spi添加到内核,这也是sys/class/Spi_master下产生Spi0,Spi1的原因*/
dev_set_name(&master->dev, "spi%u", master->bus_num);
status = device add(&master->dev);
scan_boardinfo(master);
这里跟踪scan boardinfo函数:
static void scan boardinfo(struct spi master *master)
struct boardinfo *bi;
mutex lock(&board lock):
/*遍历所有挂在board list上的struct boardinfo*/
list_for_each_entry(bi, &board_list, list) {
struct spi_board_info *chip = bi->board_info;
unsigned n;
/*遍历每个boardinfo管理的spi_board_info,如果设备的总线号与控制器的总线好相等,则创建新设备*/
for (n = bi-)n\_board\_info; n > 0; n--, chip++) {
if (chip->bus_num != master->bus_num)
continue:
(void) spi_new_device(master, chip);
mutex unlock(&board lock);
}在移植的时候我们会在mach-smdk2440.c中的smdk2440 machine init中添加
spi register board info
```

if (!bitbang->setup transfer)

这个函数完成了将spi_board_info交由boardinfo管理,并把boardinfo挂载到board_list链表上。也就是说在系统初始化的时候将spi_device交由到挂在board_list上的boardinfo管理,在spi controller的driver注册的时候不但注册这个主机控制器的驱动,还要遍历这个主机控制器的总线上的spi_device,将总线上的spi_device全部注册进内核。当注册进内核并且spi_driver已经注册的时候,如果总线match成功,则会调用spi_driver的probe函数,这个将在后边进行分析。

```
int __init
spi_register_board_info(struct spi_board_info const *info, unsigned n)
{
    struct boardinfo *bi;

bi = kmalloc(sizeof(*bi) + n * sizeof *info, GFP_KERNEL);
    if (!bi)
    return -ENOMEM;
    bi->n_board_info = n;
    memcpy(bi->board_info, info, n * sizeof *info);

mutex_lock(&board_lock);
list_add_tail(&bi->list, &board_list);
mutex_unlock(&board_lock);
return 0;
}
```

看一下创建新设备的函数:

```
struct spi_device *spi_new_device(struct spi_master *master,
struct spi_board_info *chip)
struct spi_device *proxy;
int status;
proxy = spi_alloc_device(master);
if (!proxy)
return NULL;
WARN ON(strlen(chip->modalias) >= sizeof(proxy->modalias));
/*初始化spi device的各个字段*/
proxy->chip_select = chip->chip_select;
proxy->max speed hz = chip->max speed hz;
proxy->mode = chip->mode;
proxy->irq = chip->irq;
/*这里获得了spi_device的名字,这个modalias也是在我们移植时在mach-smdk2440.c中的s3c2410_spi0_board中设
定的*/
strlcpy(proxy->modalias, chip->modalias, sizeof(proxy->modalias));
proxy->dev.platform_data = (void *) chip->platform_data;
proxy->controller_data = chip->controller_data;
proxy->controller_state = NULL;
/*主要完成将spi_device添加到内核*/
status = spi_add_device(proxy);
if (status < 0) {
spi_dev_put(proxy);
return NULL;
```

```
return proxy;
下面来看分配spi_alloc_device的函数,主要完成了分配spi_device,并初
始化spi->dev的一些字段。
struct spi_device *spi_alloc_device(struct spi_master *master)
struct spi_device *spi;
struct device *dev = master->dev.parent;
if (!spi master get(master))
return NULL;
spi = kzalloc(sizeof *spi, GFP_KERNEL);
if (!spi) {
dev err(dev, "cannot alloc spi device\n");
spi_master_put(master);
return NULL:
spi->master = master;
spi->dev.parent = dev;
/*设置总线是spi_bus_type,下面会讲到spi_device与spi_driver是怎样match上的*/
spi->dev.bus = &spi_bus_type;
spi->dev.release = spidev_release;
device_initialize(&spi->dev);
return spi;
}下面来看分配的这个spi device是怎样注册进内核的:
int spi_add_device(struct spi_device *spi)
static DEFINE MUTEX(spi add lock):
struct device *dev = spi->master->dev.parent;
int status;
/*spi device的片选号不能大于spi控制器的片选数*/
if (spi->chip_select >= spi->master->num_chipselect) {
dev_err(dev, "cs%d >= max %d\n",
spi->chip_select,
spi->master->num_chipselect);
return -EINVAL;
/*这里设置是spi_device在Linux设备驱动模型中的name,也就是图中的spi0.0,而在/dev/下设备节点的名字是
proxy->modalias中的名字*/
dev_set_name(&spi->dev, "%s.%u", dev_name(&spi->master->dev),
spi->chip_select);
mutex_lock(&spi_add_lock);
/*如果总线上挂的设备已经有这个名字,则设置状态忙碌,并退出*/
if (bus_find_device_by_name(&spi_bus_type, NULL, dev_name(&spi->dev))
!= NULL) {
dev_err(dev, "chipselect %d already in use\n",
spi->chip_select);
status = -EBUSY;
goto done;
/对spi_device的时钟等进行设置/
status = spi->master->setup(spi);
if (status < 0) {
dev_err(dev, "can't %s %s, status %d\n",
"setup", dev_name(&spi->dev), status);
goto done;
/*添加到内核*/
status = device_add(&spi->dev);
if (status < 0)
dev_err(dev, "can't %s %s, status %d\n",
```

"add", dev_name(&spi->dev), status);

else

```
dev_dbg(dev, "registered child %s\n", dev_name(&spi->dev));
mutex_unlock(&spi_add_lock);
return status;
static int s3c24xx_spi_setup(struct spi_device *spi)
ret = s3c24xx_spi_setupxfer(spi, NULL);
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
static int s3c24xx_spi_setupxfer(struct spi_device *spi,
struct spi_transfer *t)
struct s3c24xx_spi *hw = to_hw(spi);
unsigned int bpw;
unsigned int hz;
unsigned int div;
/*设置了每字长的位数,发送速度*/
bpw = t ? t->bits_per_word : spi->bits_per_word;
hz = t ? t->speed_hz : spi->max_speed_hz;
if (bpw != 8) {
dev_err(&spi->dev, "invalid bits-per-word (%d)\n", bpw);
return -EINVAL;
}
/*设置分频值*/
div = clk_get_rate(hw->clk) / hz;
/* is clk = pclk / (2 * (pre+1)), or is it * clk = (pclk * 2) / ( pre + 1) */
div /= 2;
if (div > 0)
div -= 1;
if (div > 255)
div = 255;
dev_dbg(&spi->dev, "setting pre-scaler to %d (hz %d)\n", div, hz);
writeb(div, hw->regs + S3C2410_SPPRE);
```

```
spin lock(&hw->bitbang.lock);
if (!hw->bitbang.busy) {
hw\!-\!>\!bitbang.\,chipselect(spi,\ BITBANG\_CS\_INACTIVE)\,;
/* need to ndelay for 0.5 clocktick ? */
spin unlock(&hw->bitbang.lock);
return 0;
}下面来看这个spi_driver是怎样注册的,又是与spi_device怎样match上
的。
在spidev.c中:
static int __init spidev_init(void)
int status;
BUILD_BUG_ON(N_SPI_MINORS > 256);
status = register_chrdev(SPIDEV_MAJOR, "spi", &spidev_fops);
if (status < 0)
return status;
spidev_class = class_create(THIS_MODULE, "spidev");
if (IS_ERR(spidev_class)) {
unregister_chrdev(SPIDEV_MAJOR, spidev_spi.driver.name);
return PTR_ERR(spidev_class);
status = spi_register_driver(&spidev_spi);
if (status < 0) {
class_destroy(spidev_class);
unregister_chrdev(SPIDEV_MAJOR, spidev_spi.driver.name);
return status;
}注册了名为"spi"的字符驱动,然后注册了spidev_spi驱动,这个就是图中
sys/Bus/Spi/Drivers/下的spidev。
static struct spi_driver spidev_spi = {
.driver = {
.name = "spidev",
.owner = THIS_MODULE,
.probe = spidev_probe,
.remove = __devexit_p(spidev_remove),
}; static struct spi_driver spidev_spi = {
.driver = {
.name = "spidev",
.owner = THIS_MODULE,
},
.probe = spidev probe,
.remove = __devexit_p(spidev_remove),
};这里来看__driver_attach这个函数,其中分别调用了
driver_match_device, driver_probe_device函数。如果匹配成果调用
probe函数,否则返回。
static int __driver_attach(struct device *dev, void *data)
struct device driver *drv = data;
if (!driver_match_device(drv, dev))
return 0:
if (dev->parent) /* Needed for USB */
down(&dev->parent->sem);
down(&dev->sem);
if (!dev->driver)
```

```
driver probe device(drv, dev);
up(&dev->sem);
if (dev->parent)
up(&dev->parent->sem):
return 0;
} 匹配的时候调用的bus的match函数。
struct bus type spi bus type = {
.name = "spi",
.dev_attrs = spi_dev_attrs,
.match = spi match device,
.uevent = spi uevent,
.suspend = spi_suspend,
.resume = spi_resume,
};
static int spi_match_device(struct device *dev, struct device_driver *drv)
const struct spi_device *spi = to_spi_device(dev);
return strcmp(spi->modalias, drv->name) == 0;
可以看到这里根据驱动和设备的名字进行匹配,匹配成功后调用驱动的
probe函数。
static int spi_drv_probe(struct device *dev)
const struct spi driver *sdrv = to spi driver(dev->driver);
return sdrv->probe(to_spi_device(dev));
}可以看大调用了具体的probe函数,这里实现了把spidev添加到
device_list,这样这个虚拟的字符驱动就注册并初始化完毕。
static int spidev remove(struct spi device *spi)
struct spidev_data *spidev = spi_get_drvdata(spi);
/* make sure ops on existing fds can abort cleanly */
spin_lock_irq(&spidev->spi_lock);
spidev->spi = NULL;
spi_set_drvdata(spi, NULL);
spin_unlock_irq(&spidev->spi_lock);
/* prevent new opens */
mutex lock(&device list lock);
list_del(&spidev->device_entry);
device_destroy(spidev_class, spidev->devt);
clear_bit(MINOR(spidev->devt), minors);
if (spidev-)users == 0)
kfree(spidev);
mutex_unlock(&device_list_lock);
return 0;
```

}在spidev的注册函数中注册了文件操作集合file_operations,为用户空间

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提供了操作SPI controller的接口。

```
static struct file_operations spidev_fops = {
.owner = THIS_MODULE,
/* REVISIT switch to aio primitives, so that userspace
* gets more complete API coverage. It'll simplify things
* too, except for the locking.
*/
.write = spidev_write,
.read = spidev_read,
.unlocked_ioctl = spidev_ioctl,
.open = spidev_open,
.release = spidev_release,
```

};到此为止spi子系统与spi_master,spi_device,spi_driver这个Linux设备驱动模型已经建立完了。