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Android-从程序员到架构师之路

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E04_b

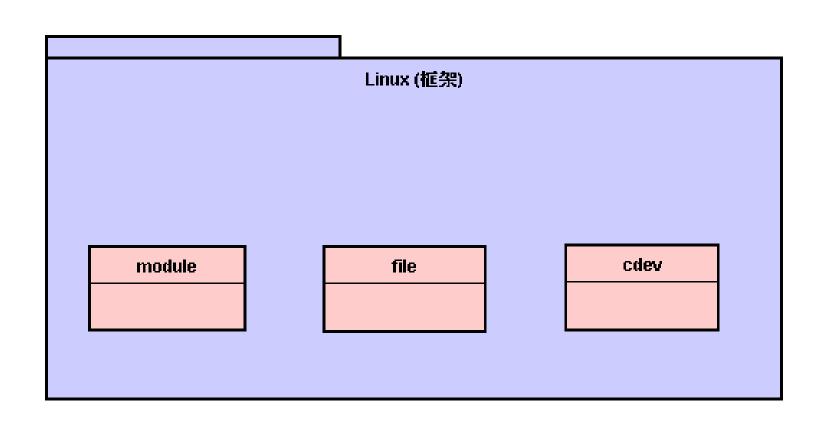
从框架看HAL和 Linux驱动开发(b)

By 高煥堂

2、Linux驱动框架 的函数表

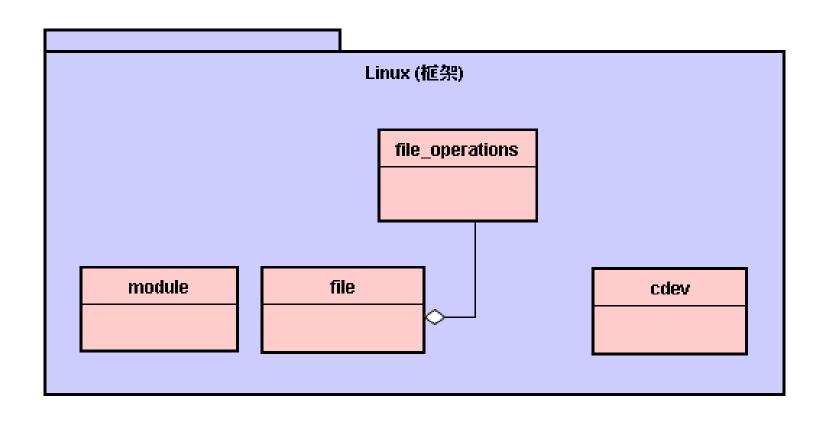
- 在Linux中,所有的设备(device)都被视为一个特殊档案(file),称为装置文件(device file),每个档案都有自己特殊的编号和型态,定义于Linux的/dev目录区里。
- 所以,在Linux里,共有三个最主要的概念 (concept):

- 设备,表现于struct cdev结构,相当于是cdev类。
- 档案,表现于struct file结构,相当于是file 类。
- 模块,表现于struct module结构,相当于 是module类。



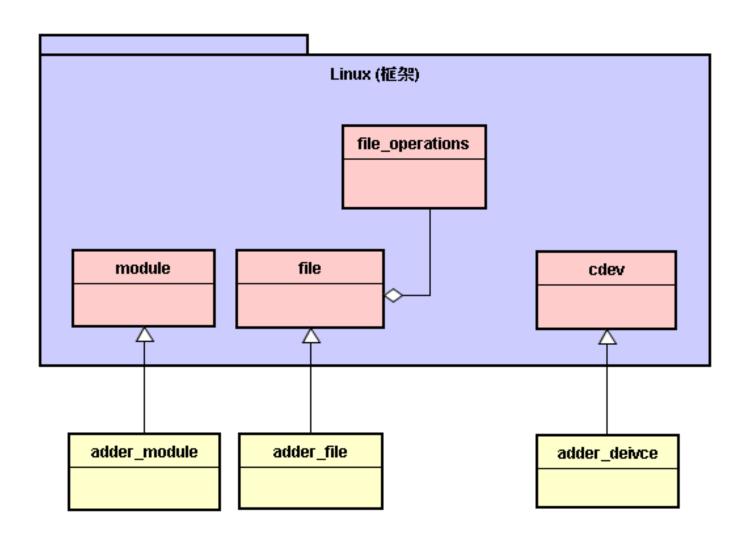
函数表(接口)

- 将struct file里的一部分函数定义独立出来, 成为函数表(function table),也就是接口 (interface)了。
- 例如,从struct file独立出来,成为struct file_operations:



这struct module、struct file和struct cdev就成为Linux衔接驱动模块(Stub)的主角了;也就相当于基类的角色。

基于这些基础的struct结构(即基类),我们就能加以扩充出子结构(即子类)了。



file_operations函数表

file

- f_mode : mode_t
- f_pos : loff_t
- f_flags : unsigned int
- f_op : file_operations*
- private_data : void*
- 其它: void

file_operations

- owner : struct module*
- open : *()
- read : *()
- write : *().
- release : *()
- 其它: void

• Linux框架定义了struct file:

```
struct file {
    mode_t f_mode;
    loff_t f_pos;
    unsigned int f_flags;
    struct file_operations *f_op;
    void *private_data;
    struct dentry *f_dentry;
};
```

• Linux框架也定义了struct file_operations 函数表:

```
struct file_operations {
    struct module *owner;
    loff_t (*llseek) (struct file *, loff_t, int);
    ssize_t (*read) (struct file *, char *, size_t, loff_t *);
    ssize_t (*write) (struct file *, const char *, size_t, loff_t *);
    int (*readdir) (struct file *, void *, filldir_t);
```

```
unsigned int (*poll) (struct file *, struct poll_table_struct *);
int (*ioctl) (struct inode *, struct file *, unsigned int, unsigned long);
int (*mmap) (struct file *, struct vm_area_struct *);
int (*open) (struct inode *, struct file *);
int (*flush) (struct file *);
int (*release) (struct inode *, struct file *);
int (*fsync) (struct file *, struct dentry *, int datasync);
int (*fasync) (int, struct file *, int);
int (*lock) (struct file *, int, struct file_lock *);
ssize_t (*readv) (struct file *, const struct iovec *,
                             unsigned long, loff_t *);
ssize_t (*writev) (struct file *, const struct iovec *,
                             unsigned long, loff t*);
// .....
```

扩充struct file的定义

file - f_mode : mode_t - f_pos : loff_t - f_flags : unsigned int

f_op : file_operations*private_data : void*

file_operations

- owner : struct module*

- open : *() - read : *()

- write : *()

- 其它: void

- 其它: void

adder_file

- data : int []

- common : struct file*

- sem : semaphore

file_operations

- owner : struct module*

- open:*()

- read : *()

- write : *()

- 其它: void

file

- f_mode : mode_t

- f_pos : loff_t

- f_flags : unsigned int

- f_op : file_operations*

- private_data : void*

- 其它: void

adder_file

- data : int []

- common : struct file*

- sem : semaphore

创建对象&设定函数指针

驱动模块(Stub) 驱动模块(Stub)

撰写函数的实现代码

<定义子类:adder_file>

```
/* adder_file */

struct adder_file {
   Int data[2]
   struct file* common;
   struct semaphore sem;
   };
```

<诞生adder_file对象>

struct adder_file add_file;

<诞生file_operations对象>

```
struct file_operations fop={
          .owner = THIS_MODULE,
          .open = add_open,
          .read = add_read,
          .write = add_write,
          .release = add_release,
};
```

• 这2个对象是以静态(static)方式宣告的,会在驱动模块加载时刻(loading time)诞生出来。

- 这些函数指针(Function Pointer)是用来指向C函数的实现代码。
- 于是,在Linux驱动模块里,撰写C函数的 实现代码,如下:

<撰写函数>

```
int add_open(struct inode *inode, struct file *filp){
     filp->private_data = &add_file;
     add_file.common = filp;
     return 0;
}
ssize_t add_access(int access_dir, struct file *filp, char __user *buf,
size_t count){
     int *data = filp->private_data->data;
     ssize_t retval = 0;
     if(down_interruptible(&device->sem))
     return -ERESTARTSYS;
```

```
if(access_dir == 0) {
        int sum = data[0] + data[1];
       if(count != sizeof(int)) goto out;
       retval = copy_to_user(buf, &sum, sizeof(int));
   else {
        if(count != sizeof(int) * 2) goto out;
        retval = copy_from_user(data, buf, count);
    if(retval) {
       retval = -EFAULT;
       goto out;
out:
   up(&add_file.sem);
   return retval;
```

```
int add_read(struct file *filp, char __user *buf, size_t count, loff_t
*f_pos) {
        return add_access(0, filp, buf, count);
 }
 int add_write(struct file *filp, const char __user *buf, size_t count,
loff_t *f_pos){
        return add_access(1, filp, (char __user *)buf, count);
 }
 int add_release(struct inode *inode, struct file *filp){
        return 0;
 }
```

At run-time

• 这2个对象是以静态(static)方式宣告的。

```
struct adder_file add_file;
```

```
struct file_operations fop={
    .owner = THIS_MODULE,
    .open = add_open,
    .read = add_read,
    .write = add_write,
    .release = add_release,
};
```

 当驱动模块被载入Linux内核时,就诞生这 2个对象,並让file_operations的函数指针 指向add_open()、add_read()等函数的实 现代码。

file_operations的對象

*open() *read() *write() 其它 // 函數的實現代碼 read() { // } -→write() { // } 其它

adder_file的對象

data[]
*common
sem

- 刚才的对象,是采静态(static)方式来诞生的。在驱动被加载时刻就诞生了。
- 也可以采取动态(dynamic)方式来诞生。亦即,由module_init()诞生它们。





~ Continued ~