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Android-从程序员到架构师之路

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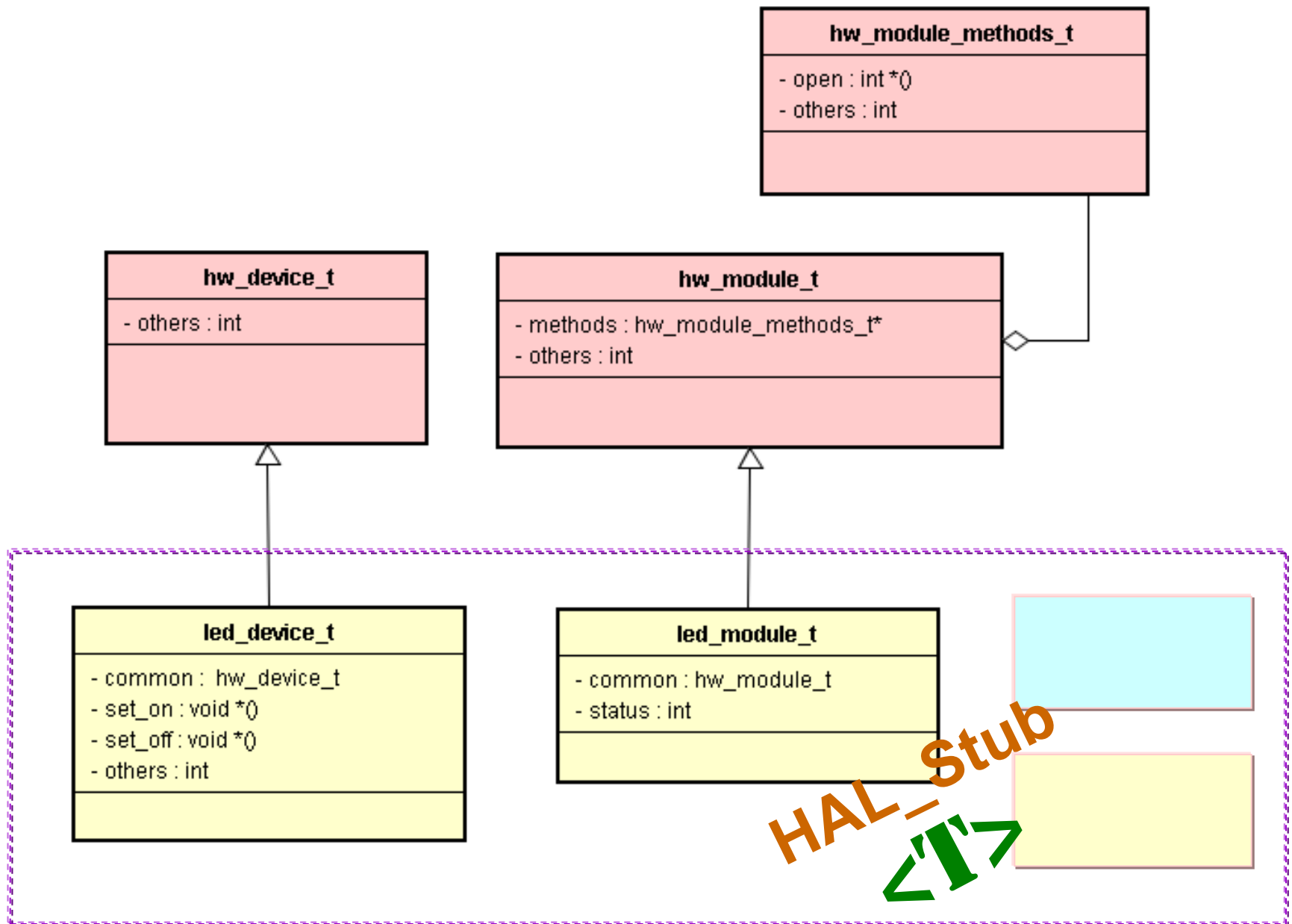
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E02_e

HAL框架与Stub开发 (e)

By 高煥堂

扩充hw_device_t



```
struct led_module_t {  
    struct hw_module_t common;  
    int status;  
};
```

```
struct led_device_t {  
    struct hw_device_t common;  
    int (*set_on)(struct led_device_t *dev);  
    int (*set_off)(struct led_device_t *dev);  
};
```

```
static int led_device_close(struct hw_device_t* device){  
    struct led_device_t* ldev =  
        (struct led_device_t*)device;  
    if (ldev) free(ldev);  
    return 0;  
}
```

```
static int led_set_on(struct led_device_t *dev){  
    // .....  
    return 0;  
}  
static int led_set_off(struct led_device_t *dev){  
    // .....  
    return 0;  
}
```

```
static int led_open(const struct hw_module_t* module, const char* name,
    struct hw_device_t** device)
{
    struct led_device_t *dev;
    LOGD("led_device_open");
    dev = (struct led_device_t*)malloc(sizeof(struct led_device_t));
    memset(dev, 0, sizeof(struct led_device_t));
    dev->common.tag = HARDWARE_DEVICE_TAG;
    dev->common.version = 0;
    dev->common.module = (struct hw_module_t*)module;
    dev->common.close = led_device_close;          // .....
    dev->set_on= led_set_on;
    dev->device.set_off= led_set_off;
    *device = (struct hw_device_t*)dev;
    return 0;
}
```

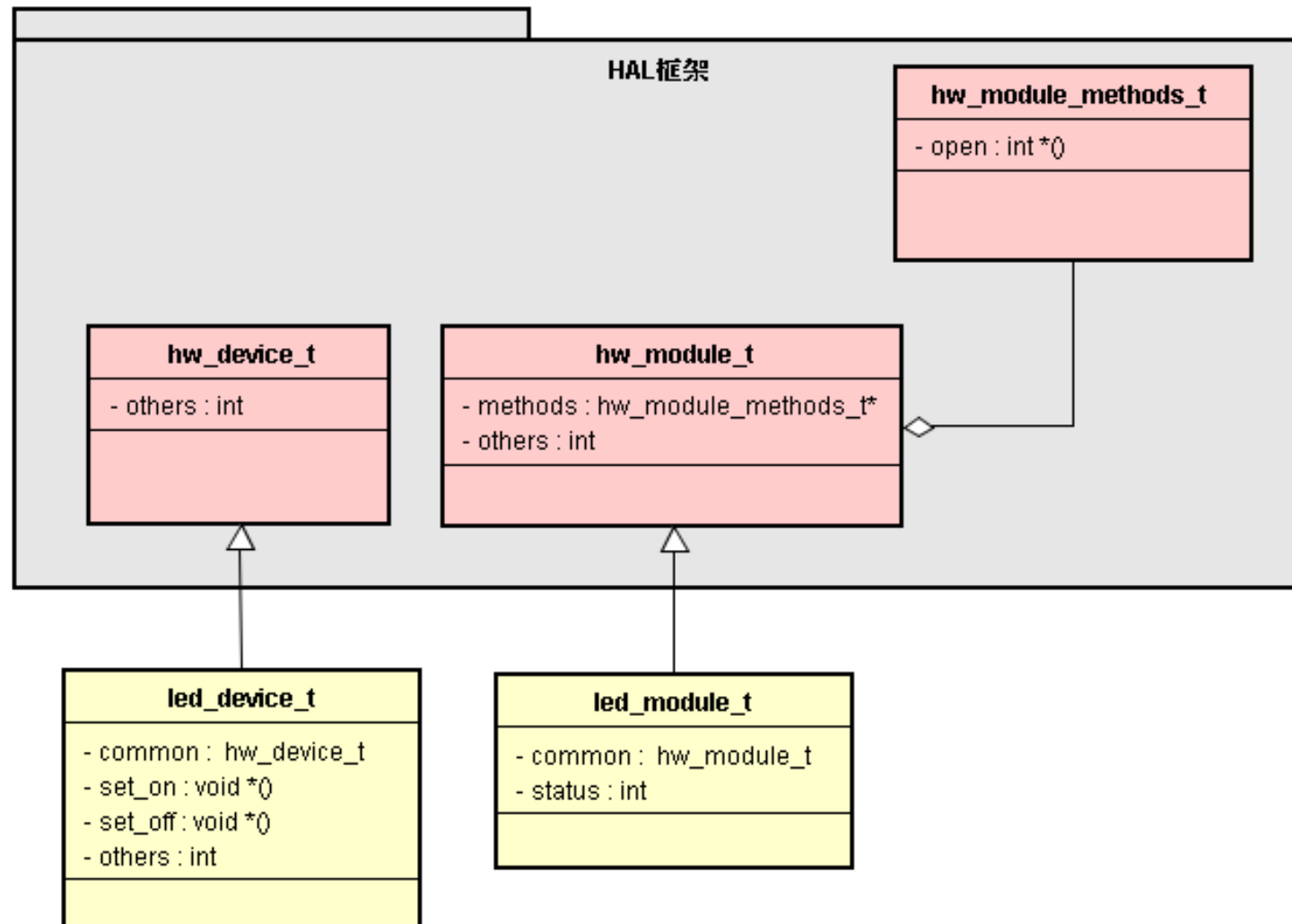


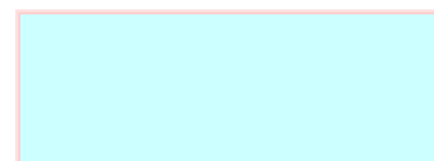
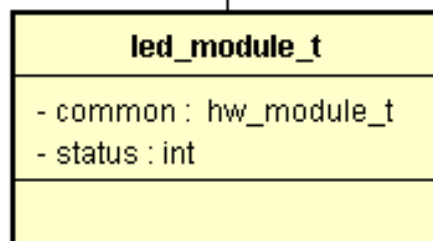
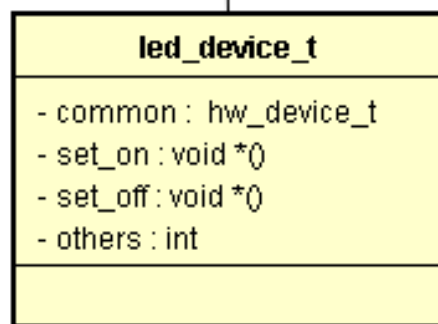
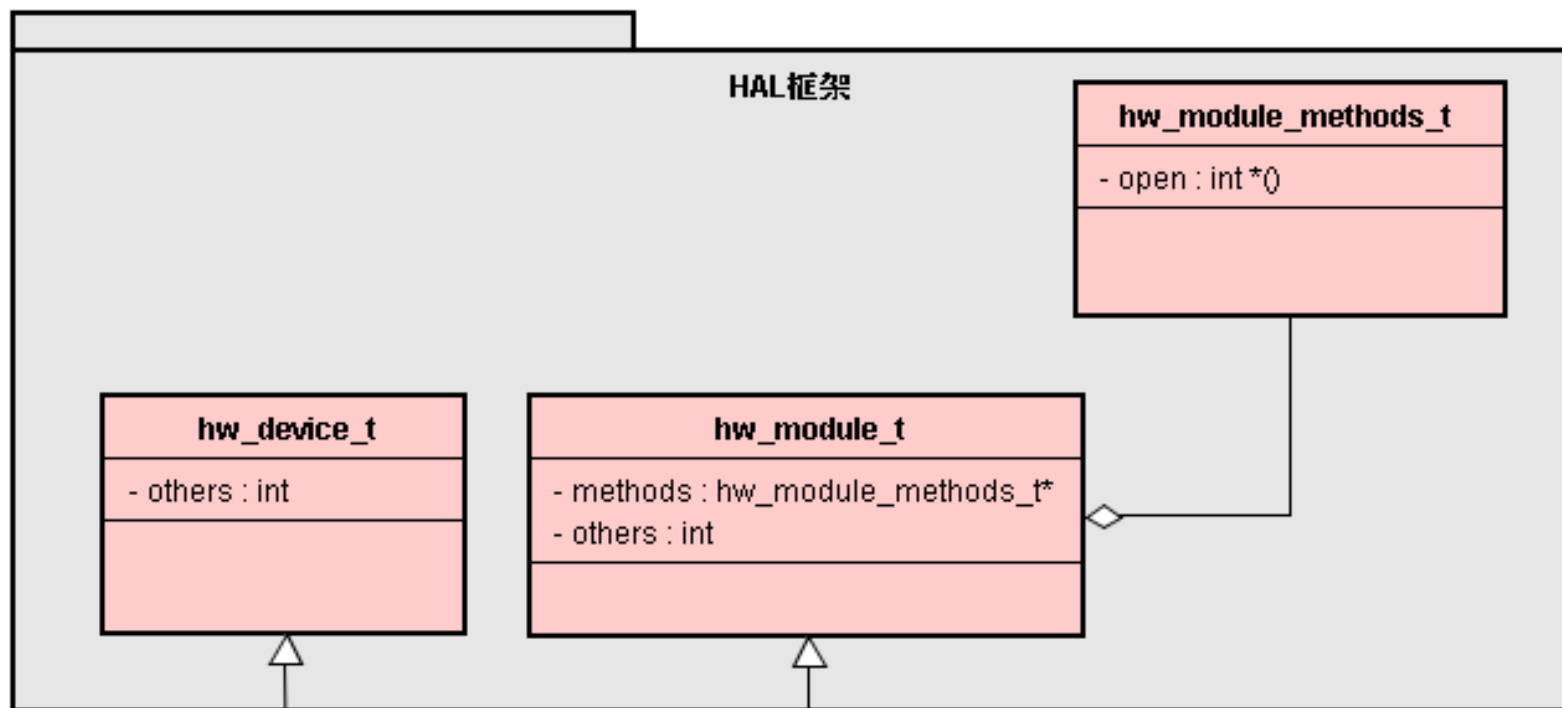
```
static struct hw_module_methods_t my_methods = {  
    open: led_open  
};
```

```
const struct led_module_t HAL_MODULE_INFO_SYM = {  
    common: {  
        tag: HARDWARE_MODULE_TAG,  
        version_major: 1,  
        version_minor: 0,  
        id: LED_HARDWARE_MODULE_ID,  
        name: "Test LED Stub",  
        author: "Test Project Team",  
        methods: &my_methods,  
    }  
    status: -1,  
};
```



谁来创建led_device_t的对象呢?





```
int open( ... ) {  
    // 實現代碼  
}  
// .....
```

<<new>>

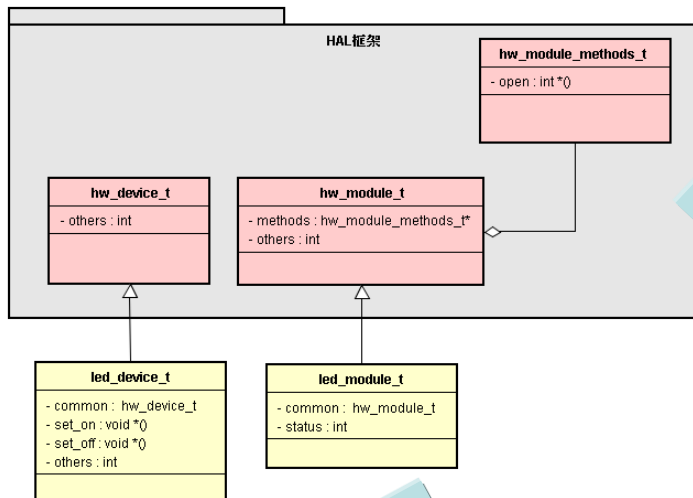
```
static int led_open(const struct hw_module_t* module, const char* name,
    struct hw_device_t** device)
{
    struct led_device_t *dev;
    dev = (struct led_device_t*)malloc(sizeof(struct led_device_t));
    memset(dev, 0, sizeof(struct led_device_t));
    dev->common.tag = HARDWARE_DEVICE_TAG;
    dev->common.version = 0;
    dev->common.module = (struct hw_module_t*)module;
    dev->common.close = led_device_close;          // .....
    dev->set_on= led_set_on;
    dev->device.set_off= led_set_off;
    *device = (struct hw_device_t*)dev;
    return 0;
}
```



- 写好了上述的HAL-Stub代码，就能编译&连结成为*.so文档。
-

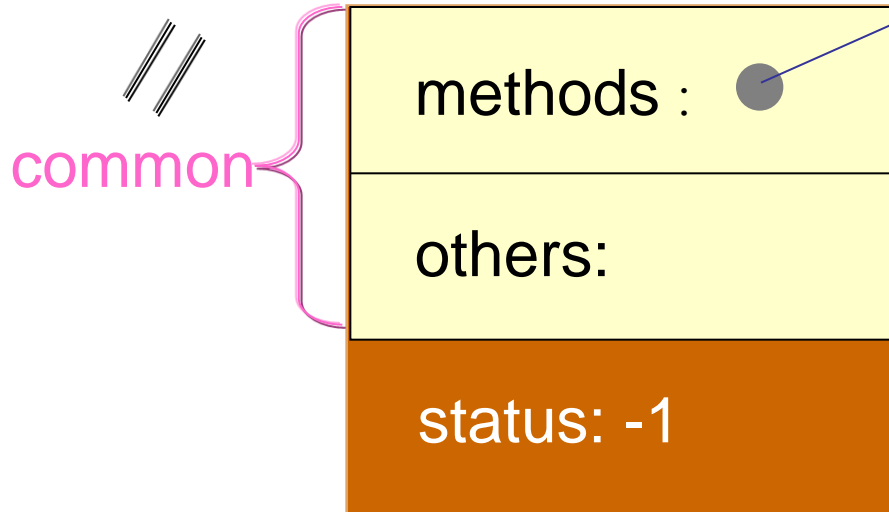
- 载入*.so文档，执行这些HAL-Stub代码，在run-time就创建对象，并设定函数指针，如下图：

Run-time



HMI

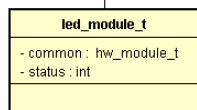
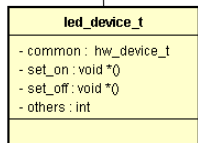
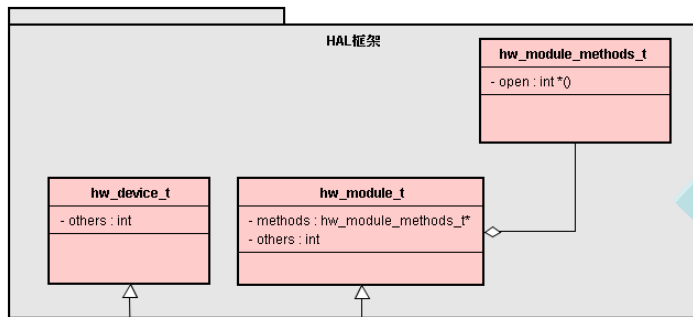
HAL_MODULE_INFO_SYM



*open()

(函数表)

```
void my_open() {
    // .....
}
```

HMI

HAL_MODULE_INFO_SYM

common

methods :

others:

status: -1

*open()

(函数表)

```

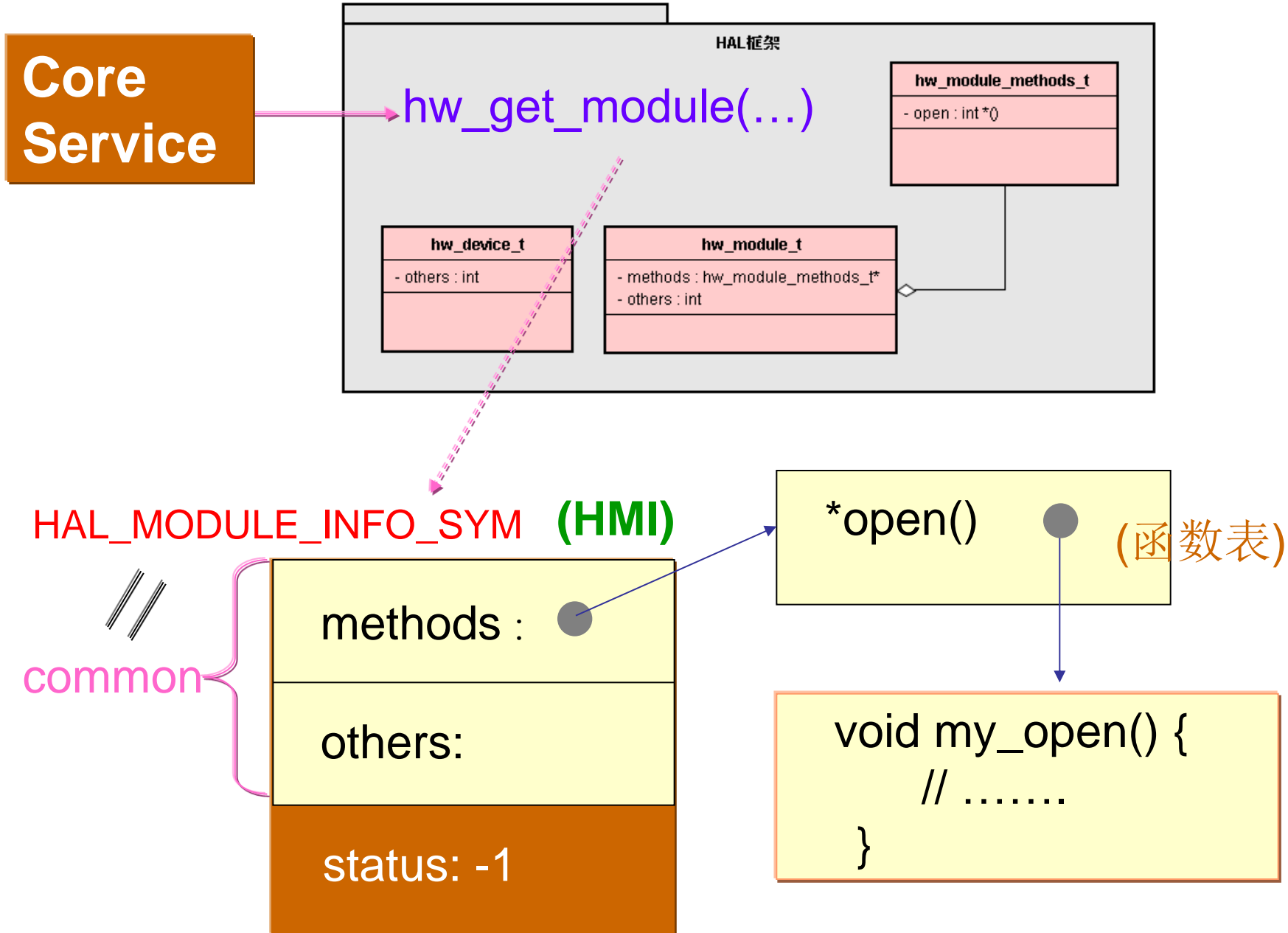
void my_open() {
    // .....
}
  
```



Client使用HAL的第1个步骤

- HAL框架提供了一个公用的函数：
- `hw_get_module(const char *id, const struct hw_module_t **module)`
- 这个函数的主要功能是根据模块ID(`module_id`)去查找注册在当前系统中与`id`对应的硬件对象，然后载入(load)其相应的HAL层驱动模块的*.so文件。

- 從*.so里查找“ HMI” 这个符号，如果在so代码里有定义的函数名或变量名为HMI，返回其地址。



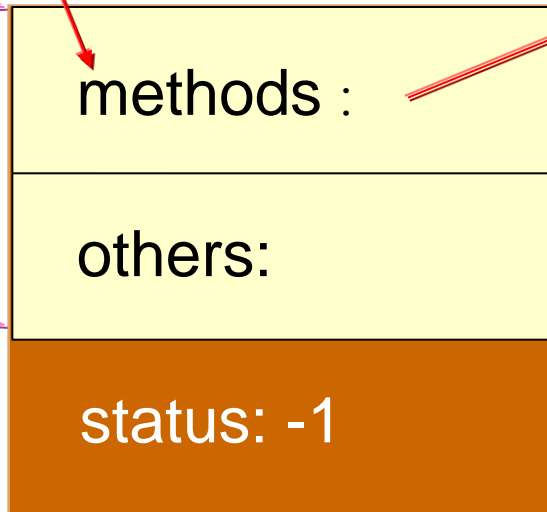
- 從*.so里查找“ HMI” 这个符号，如果在so代码里有定义的函数名或变量名为HMI，返回其地址。

Client使用HAL的第2个步骤

Core
Service

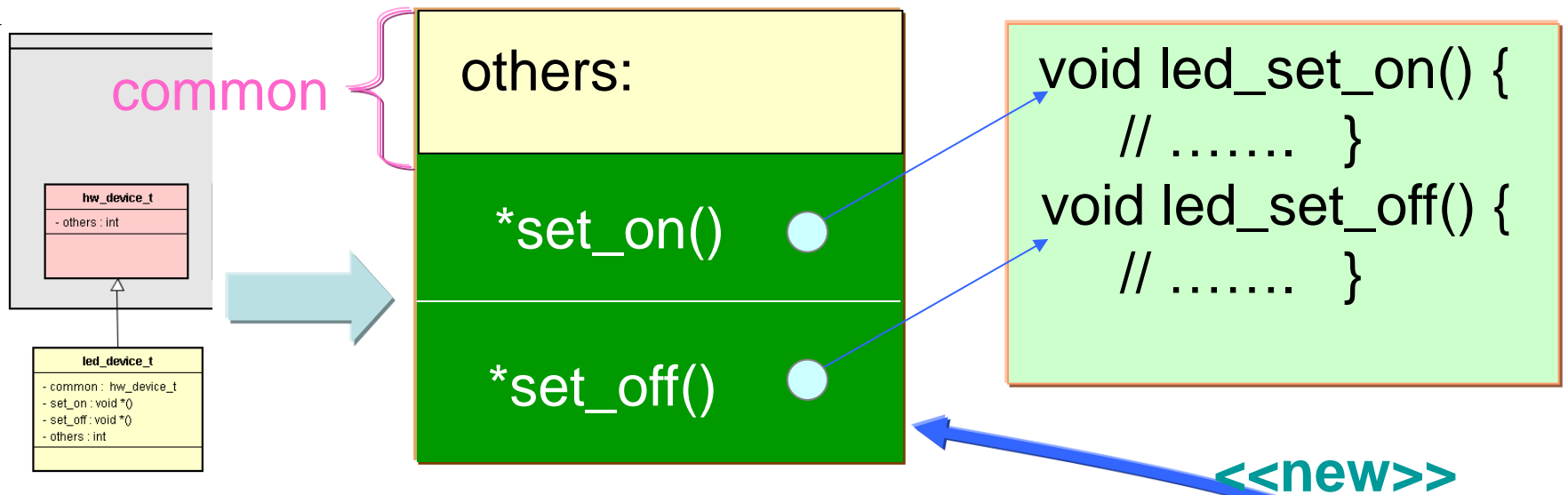
HAL_MODULE_INFO_SYM (HMI)

//
common

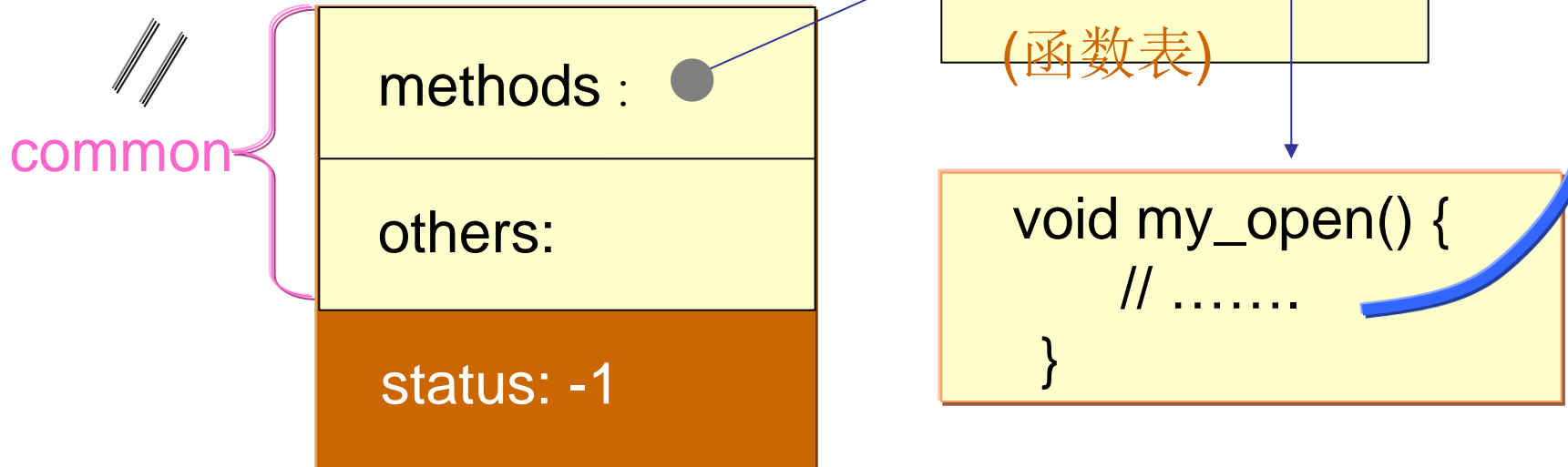


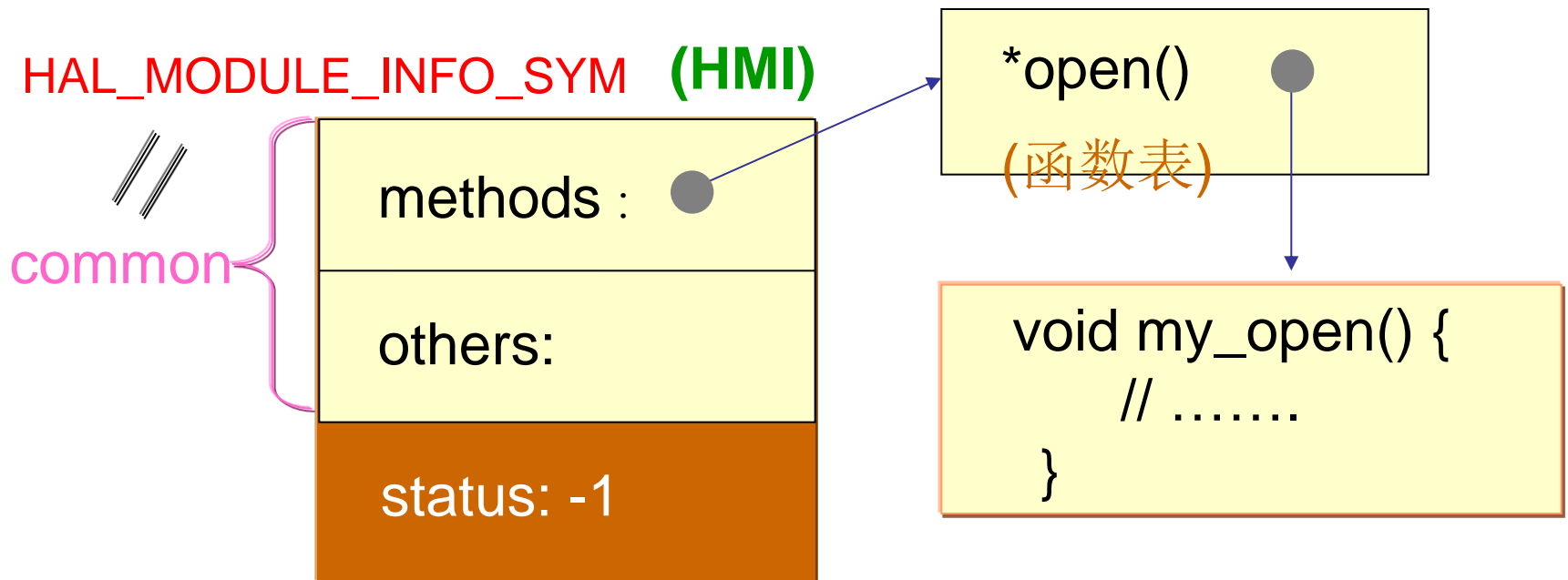
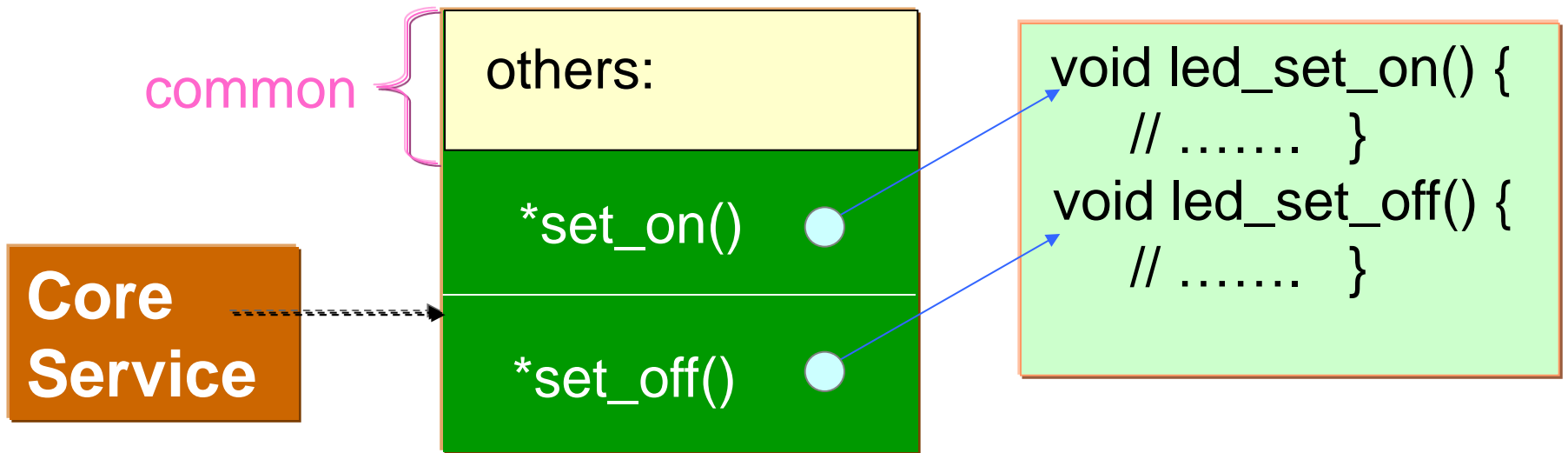
*open() (函数表)

```
void my_open() {  
    // .....  
}
```

HAL_MODULE_INFO_SYM (HMI)





Client使用HAL的第3个步骤

common

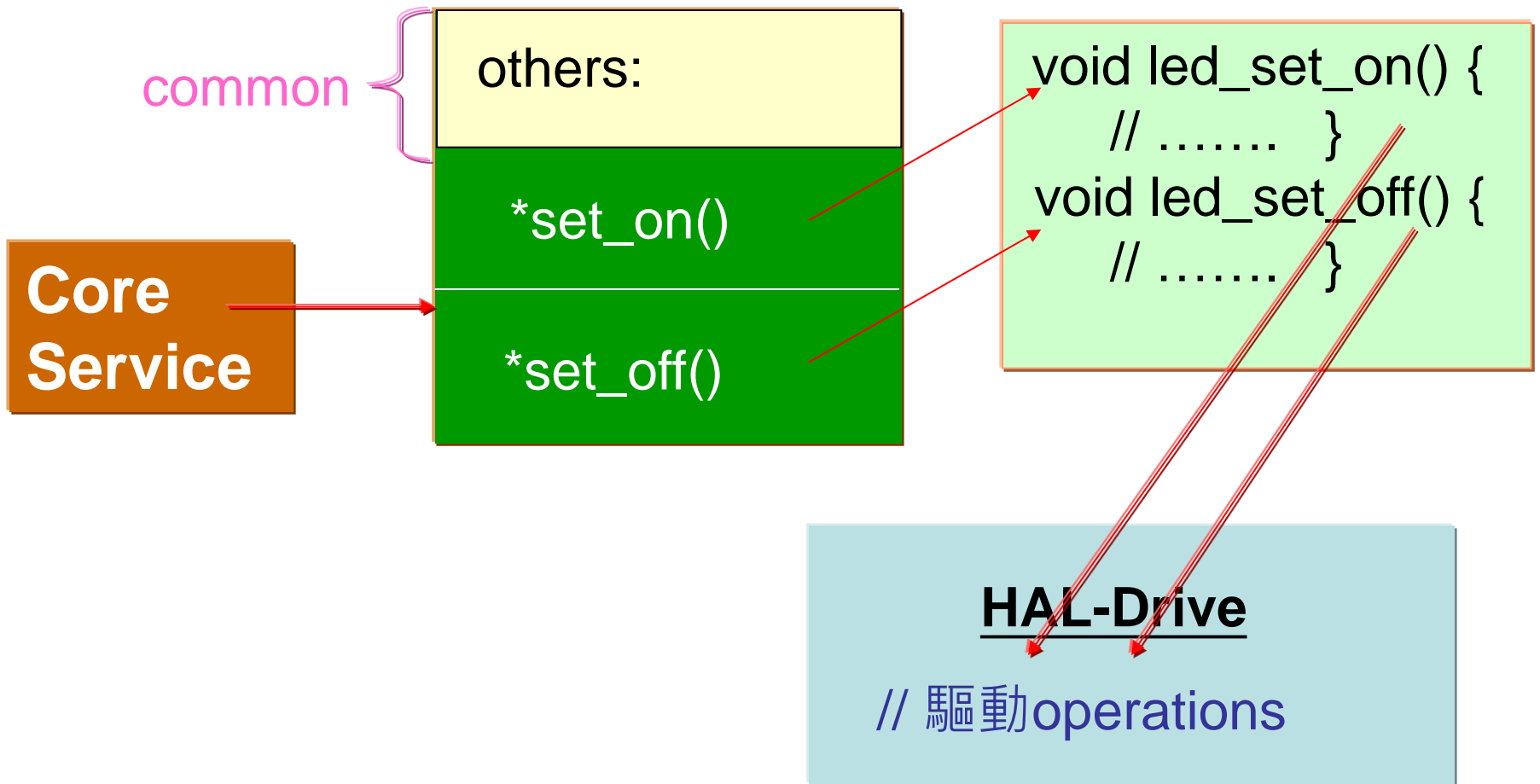
others:

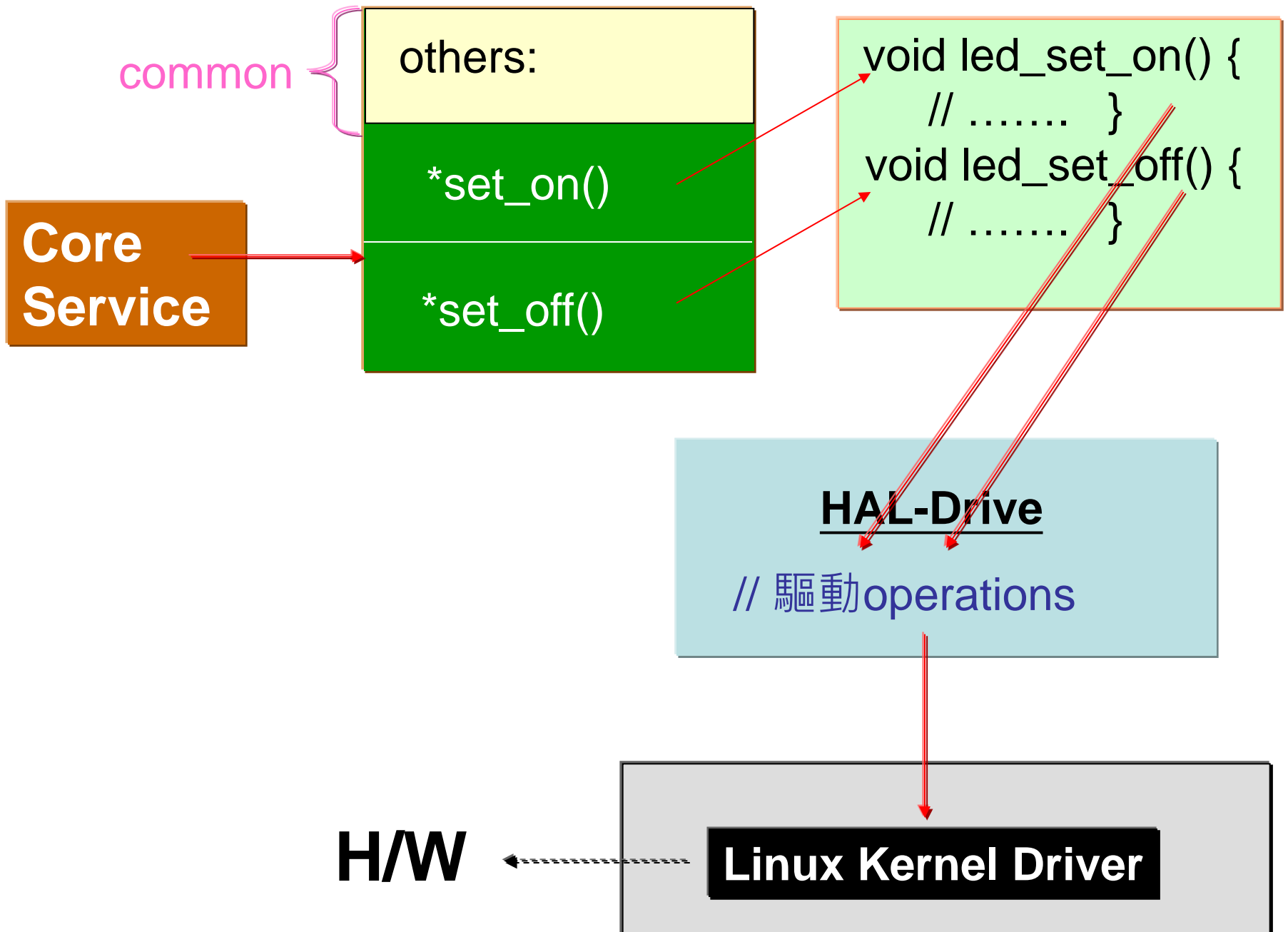
*set_on()

*set_off()

Core
Service

```
void led_set_on() {  
    // .....  
}  
void led_set_off() {  
    // .....  
}
```







~ Continued ~