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# Android-从程序员到架构师之路

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讲师：高焕堂（台湾）

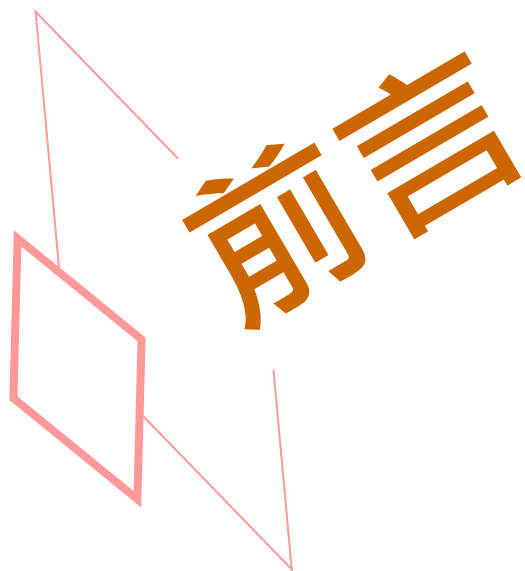
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E04\_d

# 从框架看HAL和 Linux驱动开发(d)

By 高煥堂

## 4、撰写用户态的应用程序



<E&I>

Linux (框架)

<T>

Kernel-Driver模块



Linux (框架)

Kernel-Driver

adder\_module

adder\_file

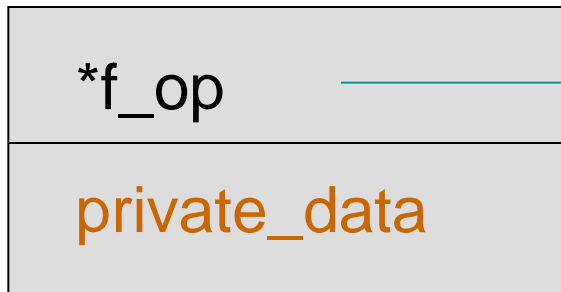
创建对象&设定函数指针

创建对象

撰写函数的实现代码

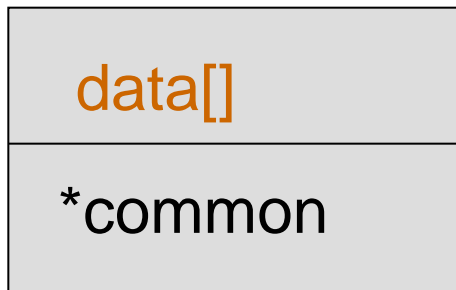
函数代码(起始设定)

# Linux (框架)

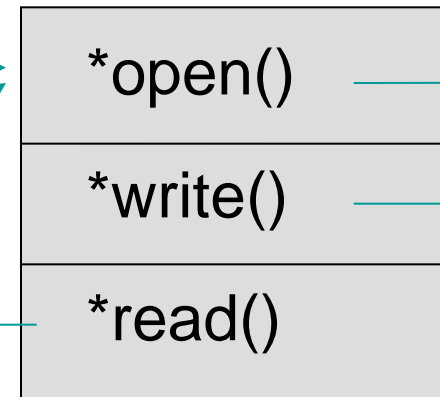


file的對象

adder\_file的對象



cdev的對象



file\_operations的對象

// 函數的實現代碼

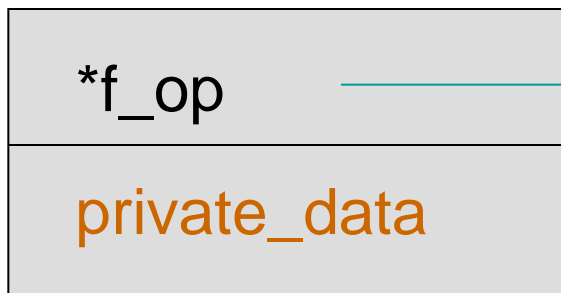
```
add_open() { // ..... }  
add_write() { // ..... }  
add_read() { // ..... }
```

撰写App



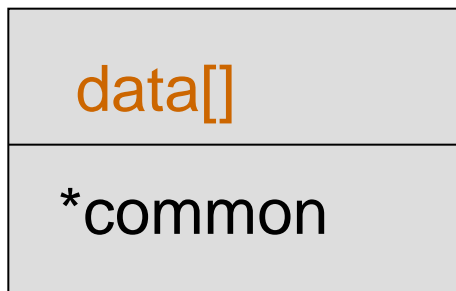
App

Linux (框架)

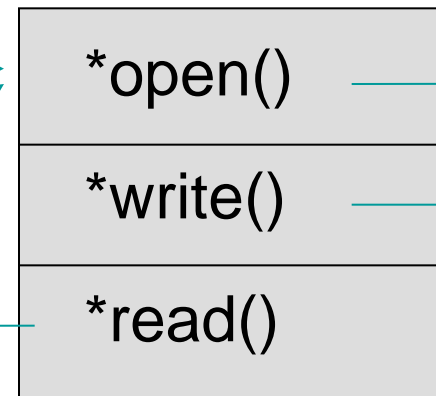


file的對象

adder\_file的對象



cdev的對象



file\_operations的對象

// 函數的實現代碼

`add_open() { // ..... }`

`add_write() { // ..... }`

`add_read() { // ..... }`

# <撰写App应用程序代码>

```
/* App应用程序 */  
#include <stdio.h>  
#include <fcntl.h>  
#define DEVFILE "/dev/androidin"  
#define BUFLLEN 128  
  
int main() {  
    int fd = 0;  
    int in[2] = {134, 2567};
```

```
int out = 0;
    fd = open(DEVFILE, O_RDWR);
    if(fd == 0)
        printf("open '/dev/add' failed!\n");
    printf("fd:%d\n", fd);
    write(fd, in, sizeof(in));
    read(fd, &out, sizeof(out));
    close(fd);

    printf("Input:%d %d\n", in[0], in[1]);
    printf("Output:%d\n", out);
    return 0;
}
```

- 执行到**App**的代码：

```
fd = open(DEVFILE, O_RDWR);
```

- 此时，调用add\_open()函数。

# App

open()

## Linux (框架)

\*f\_op

private\_data

file的對象

adder\_file的對象

data[]

\*common

cdev的對象

\*ops

其它

\*open()

\*write()

\*read()

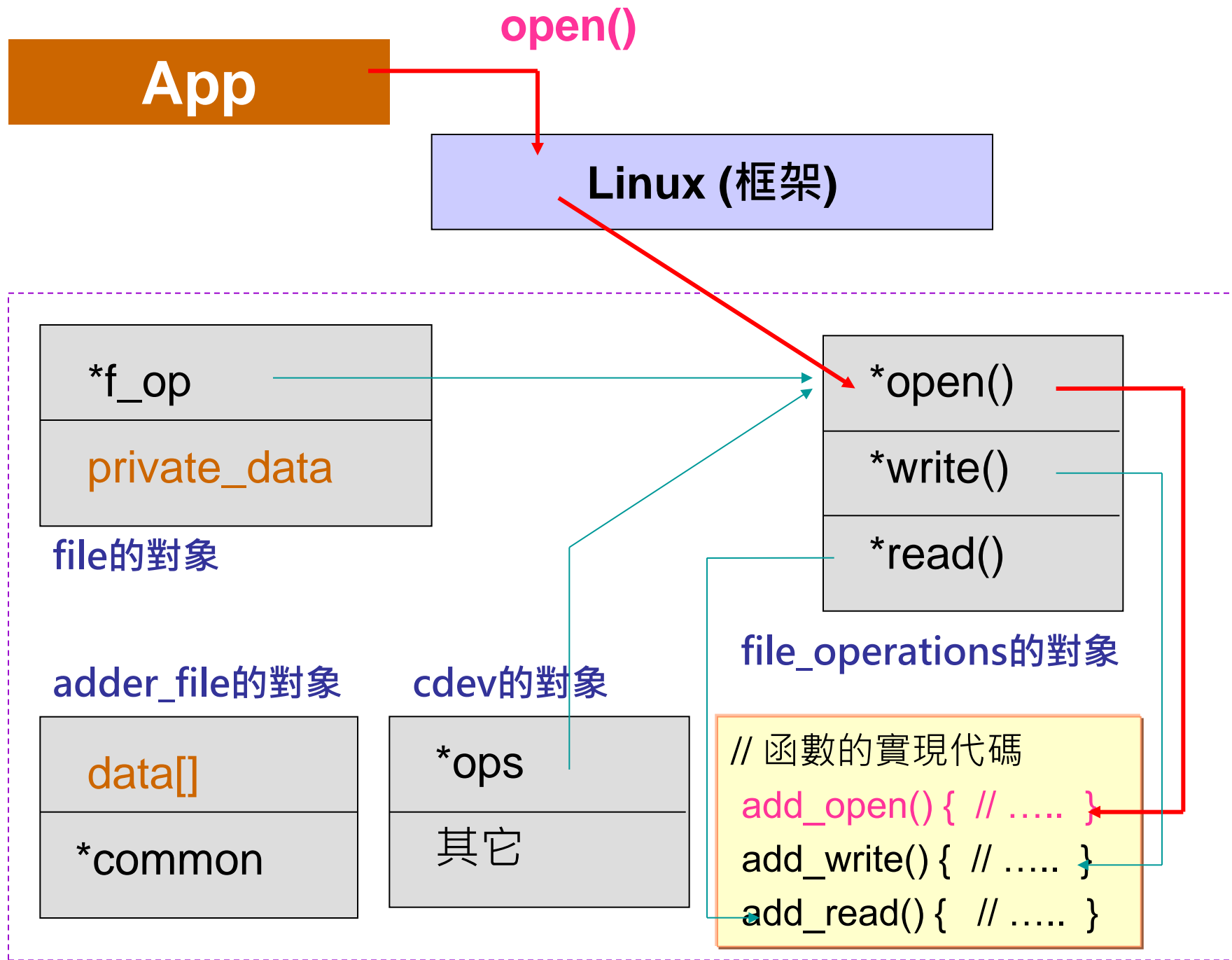
file\_operations的對象

// 函數的實現代碼

```
add_open() { // ..... }
```

```
add_write() { // ..... }
```

```
add_read() { // ..... }
```

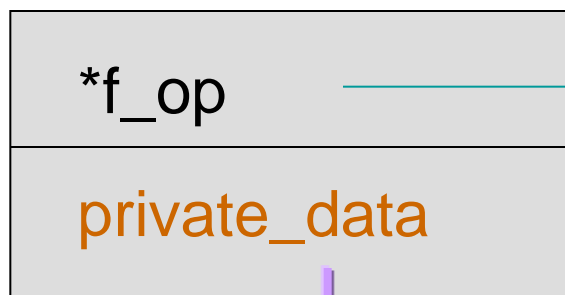


- 执行到add\_open()函数的实现代码：

```
int add_open(struct inode *inode, struct file *filp){  
    filp->private_data = &add_file;  
    add_file.common = filp;  
    return 0;  
}
```

# App

## Linux (框架)

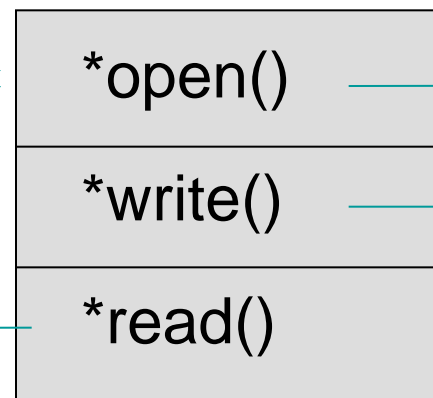


file的對象

adder\_file的對象



cdev的對象



file\_operations的對象

// 函數的實現代碼

```
add_open() { // ..... }  
add_write() { // ..... }  
add_read() { // ..... }
```

- 接着，继续执行到App代码：

```
write(fd, in, sizeof(in));
```

```
// .....
```

- 就调用add\_write()函数。



App

write()

Linux (框架)

\*f\_op

private\_data

file的對象

adder\_file的對象

data[]

\*common

cdev的對象

\*ops

其它

\*open()

\*write()

\*read()

file\_operations的對象

// 函數的實現代碼

add\_open() { // ..... }

add\_write() { // ..... }

add\_read() { // ..... }

- 执行到add\_write()函数的实现代码:

```
retval = copy_from_user(data, buf, count);
```

- 将App里的数据(存于buf内)拷贝到add\_file对象内的data变量里。

- 接着，继续执行到App代码：

```
read(fd, &out, sizeof(out));
```

- 就调用到add\_read()函数。

App

read()

Linux (框架)

\*f\_op

private\_data

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其它

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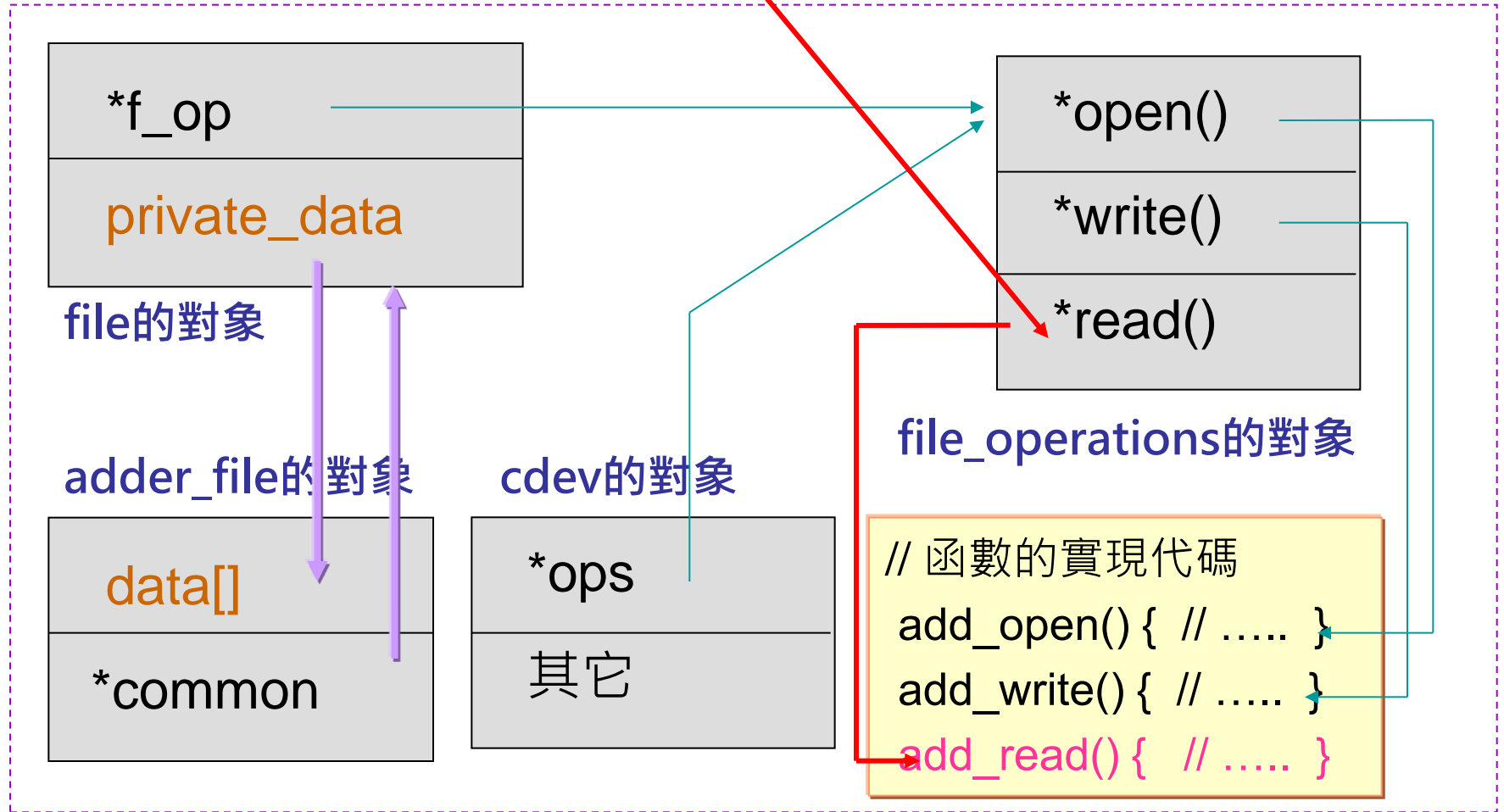
file\_operations的對象

// 函數的實現代碼

add\_open() { // ..... }

add\_write() { // ..... }

add\_read() { // ..... }



- 执行到add\_read()函数的的实现代码：

```
int sum = data[0] + data[1];
```

```
//.....
```

```
retval = copy_to_user(buf, &sum, sizeof(int));
```

- 先进行加法运算，结果存于sum变量里。  
再将sum里的值拷贝到App的buf里。

- 最后，继续执行到App代码：

```
printf("Input:%d %d\n", in[0], in[1]);  
printf("Output:%d\n", out);
```

- 就将加法计算的结果打印出来了。

# App也可以是HAL-Driver

HAL-Driver调用Kernel-Driver

# HAL-Driver



## Linux (框架)



Kernel-Driver

adder\_module

adder\_file

创建对象

函数代码(起始設定)

创建对象&设定函数指针

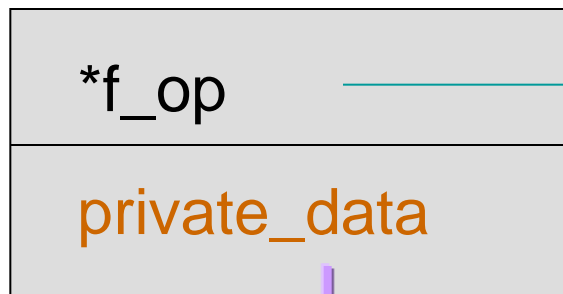
撰写函数的实现代码



**At run-time**

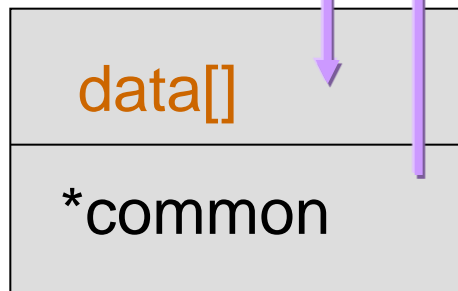
# HAL-Driver

Linux (框架)

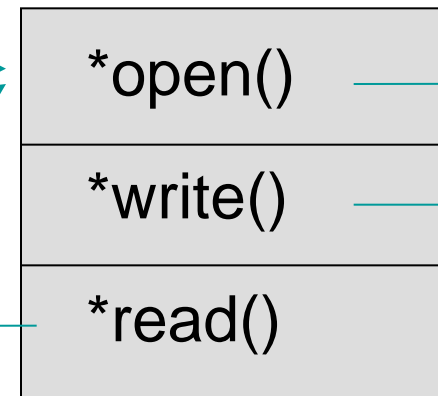


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cdev的對象



file\_operations的對象

// 函數的實現代碼

```
add_open() { // ..... }
```

```
add_write() { // ..... }
```

```
add_read() { // ..... }
```

**HAL-Driver**

```
graph TD; HAL-Driver[HAL-Driver] -- red arrow --> Linux[Linux (框架)]; Linux -- red arrow --> Kernel-Driver[Kernel-Driver];
```

The diagram illustrates a three-tier architecture. At the top is a yellow box labeled 'HAL-Driver'. A red arrow points from this box to a light blue box labeled 'Linux (框架)'. From the 'Linux (框架)' box, another red arrow points down to a large dashed purple box labeled 'Kernel-Driver'.

**Linux (框架)**

**Kernel-Driver**

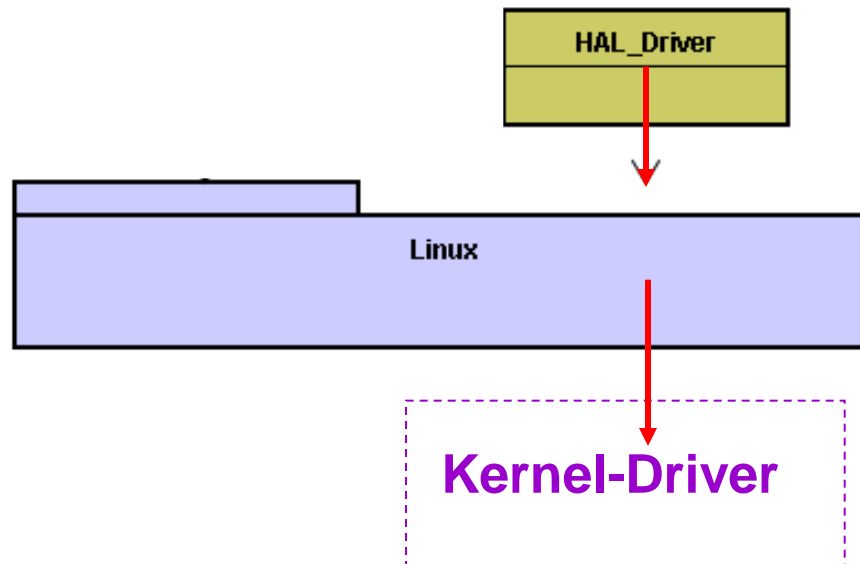
**HAL-Driver**

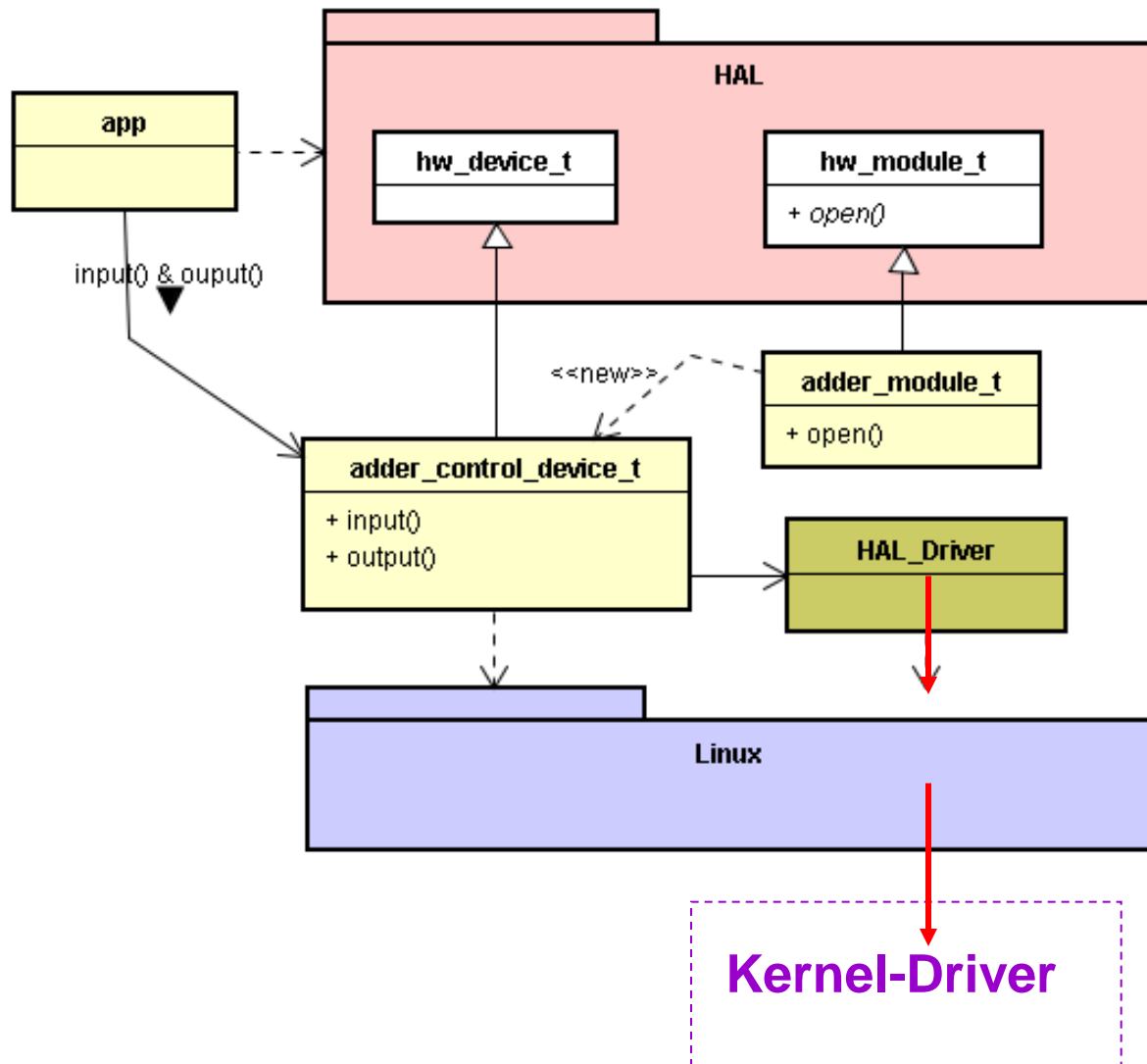


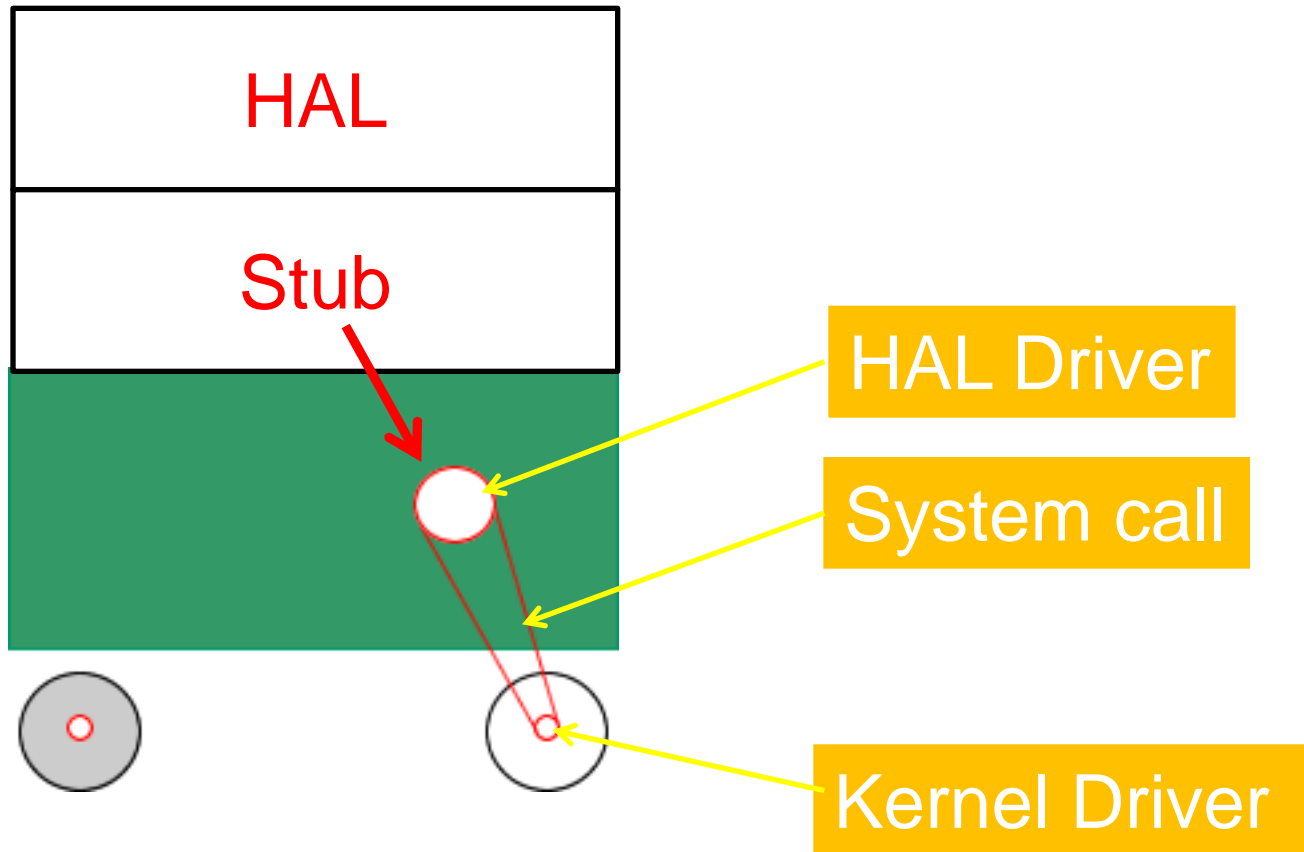
```
graph TD; HAL-Driver[HAL-Driver] --> Linux[Linux (框架)]; Linux --> Kernel-Driver[Kernel-Driver];
```

**Linux (框架)**

**Kernel-Driver**







# Thanks...



高煥堂