## Assignment 008: Lab 8: 网络 LED 矩阵显示器

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### 实验目的:

这个实验的目的是掌握编写 Linux 设备驱动程序,学习 Linux 下 I2C 总线的模拟实现方式,并以之实现一个网络访问的 LED 矩阵显示器。

### 配合课程:

第八次: Linux 设备驱动程序

### 实验内容:

- 1. 掌握 Linux 设备驱动程序的开发过程;
- 2. 理解 I2C 总线协议;
- 3. 复习 socket 编程 (网络原理课):
- 4. 实现一个网络访问的 LED 矩阵显示器。

### 实验器材

#### 硬件

- pcDuino v2 板一块;
- 5V/1A 电源一个;
- microUSB 线一根;
- 面包板一块;
- 8x8 LED 矩阵一块(不带 I2C 控制器);
- 360Ω 1/8W 电阻 8 颗,或 360Ω 排阻 1 颗:
- 面包线若干。

#### 以下为自备(可选)器材:

- PC (Windows/Mac OS/Linux) 一台:
- USB-TTL 串口线一根(FT232RL 芯片或 PL2303 芯片);

#### 软件:

编译软件。

### 实验步骤:

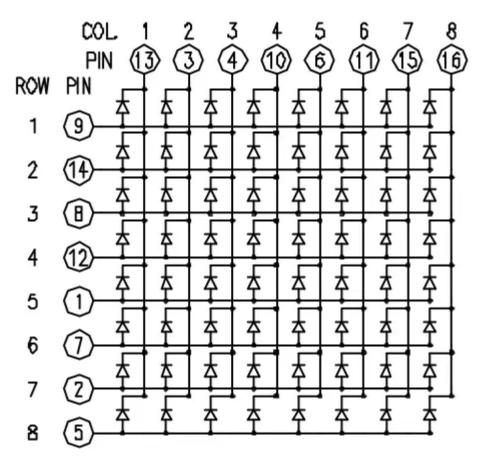
- 1. 设计外部设备方案, 画连线示意图:
- 2. 在面包板上连线,完成外部电路;
- 3. 编写 Linux 应用程序,能通过第六次实验的 GPIO 库控制 LED 矩阵显示 字母数字;
- 4. 编写 Linux 设备驱动程序,能通过寄存器操纵 GPIO 控制 LED 矩阵,将 这个 LED 矩阵做成/dev/ledmatrix,之后能 通过 cat 命令输出字母数字来 显示:
- 5. 编写 Linux 应用程序,能通过 TCP 接受一个连接,将发来的文字在 LED 矩阵上流动显示出来。

### 实验报告要求:

- 1. 画出你所实际实施的连接示意图;
- 2. 给出所用的器材的列表;
- 3. 用 Fritzing 画出外部设备的连线图, 附实物照片;
- 4. 描述所做的实验步骤,给出各步操作的命令和结果;
- 5. 给出代码并解释;
- 6. 将所做作品拍摄视频上传到优酷,给出优酷的视频网址;
- 7. 说明其他所做的扩展内容的情况。

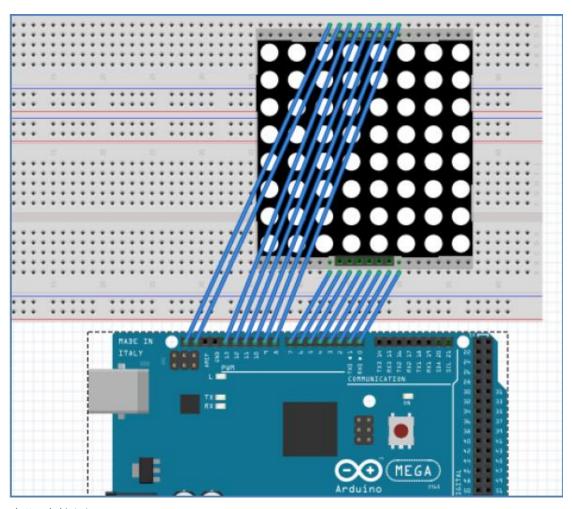
### 具体实验步骤:

1. LedMatrix 原理图:

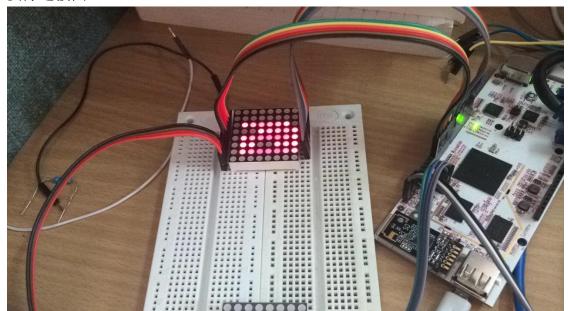


### 2. 连接图:

a) Frizing 设计图:



b) 实际连接图:



### 3. GPIO 库控制 LEDMatrix:

a) 关键代码解释: 定义引脚:

```
//define the pins for COL
byte ROW[] = {
7,2,15,4,8,14,9,12};
//define the pins for ROW
byte COL[] = {
3,10,11,6,13,5,1,0};
// {0,1,5,13,6,11,10,3};
```

字模定义——这一部分我已共享至群共享: 例如 a 字模:

通过 gets 函数获取键盘输入,并通过 rebitmap 函数返回对应字模:

```
char catstr_[2];
gets(catstr__);
printf("%s\n",catstr__ );
bitmap=rebitmap(catstr__);
```

Loop 中循环取字模:

```
count--;
// printf("--%d\n",count);
if(count==0){
  char catstr__[2];
  gets(catstr__);
  printf("%s\n",catstr__);
  bitmap=rebitmap(catstr__);
  count=10000;
}
```

分时复用使用 LedMatrix:

```
for(i=0;i<8;i++){
   pickcol(i);
   for (j = 0; j < 8; ++j)
   {
      pickrow(j,(bitmap[i] >> j) & 0b00000001);
   }
}
```

```
void pickcol(int colno){
  int i;
  clearrow();
  for(i=0;i<8;i++){
    digitalWrite(COL[i], HIGH);
  }
  digitalWrite(COL[colno], LOW);
}

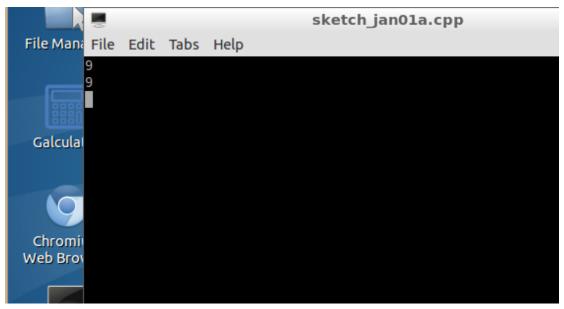
void pickrow(int rowno,int l_h){
  digitalWrite(ROW[rowno],l_h);
}</pre>
```

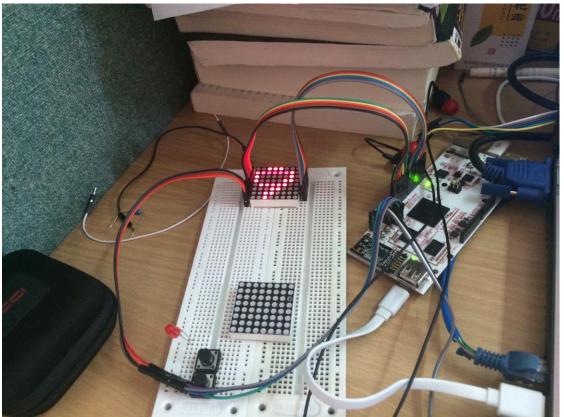
```
void clearrow(){
  int i;|
  for (i = 0; i < 8; ++i)
  {
    /* code */
    digitalWrite(ROW[i],LOW);
  }
}</pre>
```

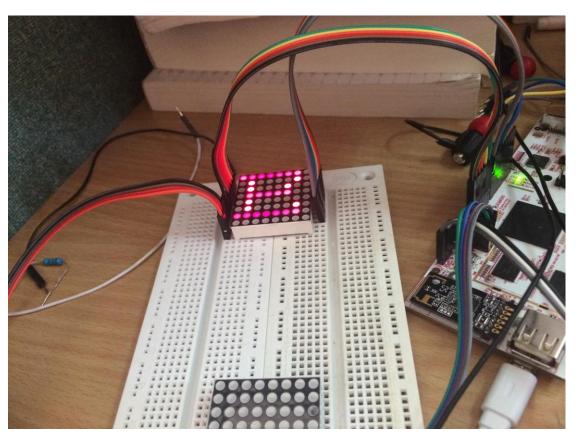
Rebitmap 函数:

```
byte* rebitmap(char* catstr){
   if(strcmp(catstr,"0")==0){
     return zimu_0;
   }
   else if(strcmp(catstr,"1")==0){
     return zimu_1;
   }
```

b) 运行截图——显示 9:







- c) 完整代码请见附件 scr.zip 中的 "arduinoIDE 循环等待输入字符.c":
- 4. 编写 Linux 设备驱动程序控制 LEDMatrix,通过 cat 命令输出字母数字来显示:
  - a) Linux 驱动开发测试:
    - i. 安装 linux-headers:

# \$ sudo apt-get update && sudo apt-get install pcduino-linux-headers-3.4.29+

```
P
                                                                        _ 🗆 ×
                                   COM3 - PuTTY
Kernel IP routing table
Destination
               Gateway
                                Genmask
                                                Flags Metric Ref
                                                                     Use Iface
default
                10.180.32.1
                                0.0.0.0
                                                                       0 wlan4
default
                192.168.100.1
                                0.0.0.0
                                                ŪĞ
                                                                       0 usb0
10.180.32.0
                                255.255.240.0
                                                                      0 wlan4
192.168.100.0
                                255.255.255.0
                                                                       0 usb0
root@ubuntu:~# sudo apt-get update && sudo apt-get install pcduino-linux-headers
Ign http://ppa.launchpad.net precise InRelease
Ign http://ports.ubuntu.com precise InRelease
Ign http://ports.ubuntu.com precise-security InRelease
Ign http://ports.ubuntu.com precise-updates InRelease
Hit http://ppa.launchpad.net precise Release.gpg
Get:1 http://ports.ubuntu.com precise Release.gpg [198 B]
Hit http://ppa.launchpad.net precise Release
Get:2 http://ports.ubuntu.com precise-security Release.gpg [198 B]
Hit http://ppa.launchpad.net precise/main Sources
Hit http://ppa.launchpad.net precise/main armhf Packages
Ign http://ppa.launchpad.net precise/main TranslationIndex
Get:3 http://ports.ubuntu.com precise-updates Release.gpg [198 B]
Hit http://ports.ubuntu.com precise Release
Get:4 http://ports.ubuntu.com precise-security Release [49.6 kB]
Ign http://ppa.launchpad.net precise/main Translation-en
61% [4 Release 30.1 kB/49.6 kB 61%] [Connecting to www.wiimu.com (122.224.6.49)
```

ii. 编写一个测试驱动:参考自

http://www.oschina.net/question/1174645\_122127 提供的教程

```
_ 🗆 ×
P
                                  COM3 - PuTTY
        rm *.mod.c
root@ubuntu:/home/ubuntu/Documents/task8# cat drivecs.c
#include <linux/init.h>
#include <linux/module.h>
static int pcduino hello init(void)
   printk("Hello, pcDuino\n");
   return 0;
static void pcduino_hello_exit(void)
   printk("Bye, pcDuino\n");
MODULE LICENSE ("GPL");
MODULE AUTHOR("pcDuino Team");
module_init(pcduino_hello_init);
module exit(pcduino hello exit);
root@ubuntu:/home/ubuntu/Documents/task8#
```

iii. 编写 Makefile

```
_ 🗆 X
                                     COM3 - PuTTY
dification time 1e+08 s in the future
make[2]: Warning: File `scripts/Makefile.lib' has modification time 1e+08 s in t
he future
make[2]: warning: Clock skew detected. Your build may be incomplete.
Building modules, stage 2.
make[2]: Warning: File `scripts/Makefile.lib' has modification time 1e+08 s in t
he future
MODPOST 0 modules
make[2]: warning: Clock skew detected. Your build may be incomplete. make[1]: warning: Clock skew detected. Your build may be incomplete.
make[1]: Leaving directory `/usr/src/linux-headers-3.4.29+'
root@ubuntu:/home/ubuntu/Documents/task8# cat Makefile
obj -m =hello.o
all:
        make M=/home/ubuntu/Documents/task8/ -C /usr/src/linux-headers-3.4.29+
clean:
        rm *.o
        rm *.ko
        rm *.order
        rm *.symvers
        rm *.mod.c
root@ubuntu:/home/ubuntu/Documents/task8#
```

iv. 编译并测试驱动程序

\$make

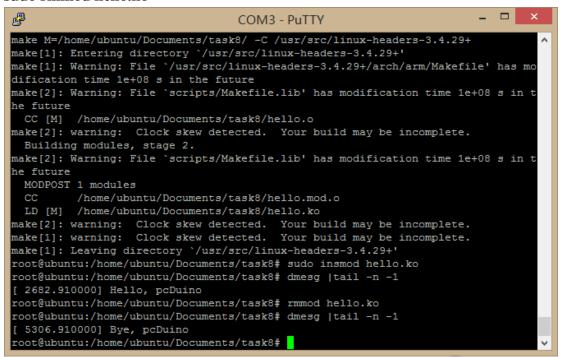
```
_ 🗆 ×
                                    COM3 - PuTTY
make[2]: Warning: File `scripts/Makefile.lib' has modification time 1e+08 s in
he future
make[2]: *** No rule to make target `/home/ubuntu/Documents/task8/Makefile'. St
make[1]: *** [ module /home/ubuntu/Documents/task8] Error 2
make[1]: Leaving directory `/usr/src/linux-headers-3.4.29+'
make: *** [all] Error 2
root@ubuntu:/home/ubuntu/Documents/task8# mv makefile Makefile
root@ubuntu:/home/ubuntu/Documents/task8# make
make M=/home/ubuntu/Documents/task8/ -C /usr/src/linux-headers-3.4.29+
make[1]: Entering directory `/usr/src/linux-headers-3.4.29+'
make[1]: Warning: File `/usr/src/linux-headers-3.4.29+/arch/arm/Makefile' has mo
dification time 1e+08 s in the future
make[2]: Warning: File `scripts/Makefile.lib' has modification time 1e+08 s in t
he future
make[2]: warning: Clock skew detected. Your build may be incomplete.
 Building modules, stage 2.
make[2]: Warning: File `scripts/Makefile.lib' has modification time 1e+08 s in t
he future
 MODPOST 0 modules
make[2]: warning: Clock skew detected. Your build may be incomplete.
make[1]: warning: Clock skew detected. Your build may be incomplete.
make[1]: Leaving directory `/usr/src/linux-headers-3.4.29+'
root@ubuntu:/home/ubuntu/Documents/task8#
```

加载驱动

#### sudo insmod hello.ko

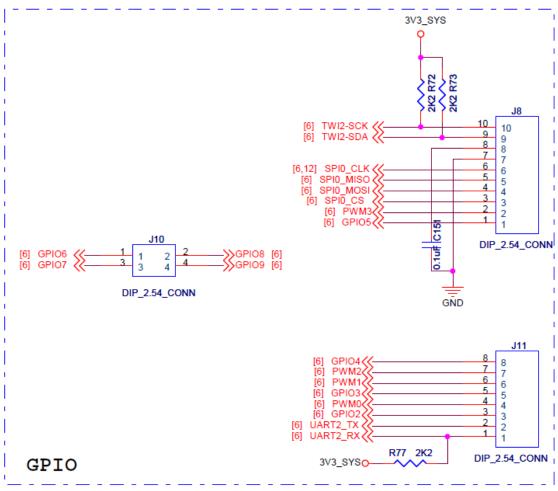
卸载驱动

#### sudo rmmod hello.ko



b) PCduino GPIO 原理:

PCDuino GPIO:



unction	GPIO List	Din Namo	Direction	Net Name	Activo	Default	Description
unction	ERIDZ/SPIL CIK/PAL	F5	DRECTION	SPIL CUI	Active	Deraurt	Description
SP11	ERIOL/SPI1_MOSI/PA2	DG	0	SPH MOS			SPI1_LIMIC
	ERKDO/SPI1 MISO/PAD	66	1	SPIL_MISS			
SPI0	SPIGG_CSQ/UARTS_TU/DN/222/PI10	017	.0	SPH_CS			SP6_LINK/PWM
	SPICE_CLE/MARTS_RE/DENT23/PILL	017	0	SPIO_CLK			SPICI_LINK
	SPIOS_MOSI/WARTS_TIGEINT24/PILL	C16	0	SPIE_MIOSI			SPIS_LINK/PWM
	UPIOS JAISO/LIARTE RIVEINT25/PLIX TWILL SCK/PBG	D16 A15	0	SPIE KRISO PMU-SCK	-	_	SPI3_Liftik
	TWIO SDA/PBI	815	1/0	PMU-SDA			PMU_HC_LINK:
	TW1_SCI/PB18	48	0	TW/1-SCK			
1101	TW11_9DA/PB19	0.0	1/0	TWI1-SDA			IIC_UNK
1102	TWI2_SCK/PB26	CO.	0				CONN. EC. LINK
HARTO	TW/2_90A/PB21	97	1/10	TW12-9D/A			CONN_SC_DAK
	UMRT0_TX/9R1_TX/PB22	A7	0	UARTOTAL	-	_	UARTS_UNK For debug
JTAG	UARTS RC/R1_RC/F020 /TAG MSG/SPI2_C03/P014	87	0	JTAG-MS	-	-	
	JTAG CKO/SPI2 CLI//PB15	010	0	JTAG-GK	_		
	JTAG DOG/SPI2 MOSI/PBI6	40	10:	JTAG-DO	_		JJTAG_LINIC
	JTAG_DII/SPI2_MISO/PB17	89	1	/T=6-01			ALCOHOL:
	/TAGSEL	710	1	JTAG-SEL			
	KM12	F5	0	10,64			PMU_DIT
SD0	SDC0_DI/JATG_MSI/PF0	1470	(/0				
	SDOS_DO/JATG_DIS/PF1	M1.9	(/0	906-00			
	SDCS_CLK/UARTO_TK/PF2	120	0	500-CK 500-CM0			SD_CARD
	SDCE_OMD/JTAG_DDS/PF9 SDC0_D9/SJARTD_RIV/PF4	119	(A)	SDS-CMD SDS-DI	-	_	
	SDOD DOZIANO COSPES	E20	1/0	906-03	1	-	
	ENTRAPE MORALAREZ DUPITS	ELS	0	LIGHTS TX			
USB0 USB1	EINTSI/SPI1 MISO/UART2 RU/PI19	D14	1				UART3_UNIC/GPIO
	128_D01/P89	C12	1 1	US89-DRV	H	H	PMU_CHANEL_SEL
	OMO	N21	1/0	DMB			OTG USB
	DPE	1/21	1/0	DPO	_		17/100-1111
	OM. DPI	P20 P21	UO.	DM1	_	_	USR_WIFI
	ONS	P21.	1/0	OP1	_	_	
USB2	CIP3	B21	1/0	DP2			USB_Type_A
HDWI	SCL HDMI	828	0	HSCI.			
	SOA HDMI	R22	1/0	HSDA			HDMI_DDC
	HPD_HDM1	1922	1 1	HHPO	H	10	HDM1_HPD
	CEC HOME	P23	1	HCEC	H	L	HDMI_CEC
PWE	PWM0/PB2	A14	0	PWM1	-		PWM
2002300	PWM1/PB XP TP	819 V22	0	PWM2 ADC_2	_	_	PWM
	XN TP	A623	1	ADC 3	_		
See 1	YP_TP	123	1	ADC 4	_		
ADC	YN_TP	AA23		ADC_5			6_CHANEL_ADC
	LRADCE	A823	1	ADC_0	100		
	LRADCE	A822	.1	ADC_1			
	LCD1_D1/ATAA1/UART3_RX/EINT1/CSI1_D1/PH1	80	1	SOG-DET#	L	H	SD_CARD_DET
	LCD4 D1/ATAD3/UART4_TX/EINT4/CSI1_D4/PH4 LCD5 D1/ATAD1/UART4_RX/EINT5/CSI1_D5/PH5	85	1/0	USBO ID DET PWM3	- 1	Н.	OTG_USB_DET PWM
PRE	UCD6 D1/ATAD2/UART5 TX/EINTS/CSI1 D5/PH6	A4	1/0	PWMS		-	PWM
	LCDI_D7/ATAD3/UARTS_RX/EINT7/CSII_D7/PH7	84	1/0	GPIO2			GPIC
GPIO	LCD1_DR/ATAD4/EINTE/CSI1_DB/PH8	C4	1/0	GPIO3			GPIC)
	LCD1_D9/ATAD3/EINT9/CS11_D9/PH9	D4	1/0	GPIO4			GPIC
	LCD1_D30/ATAD6/ENT10/CSI1_D10/PH10	A3.	1/0	GP105			GPICI
	LCD1_D11/ATAD7/EINT11/CSI1_D11/PHI1	83	1/0	GPIO6			GPICI
	LCD12 D12/ATAD6/ENT12/CSI1 D12/PH12	63	1/0	GPIO7	-	_	GPIC
	LCD1_D13/ATAD9/ENT13/CSI1_D13/PH13 LCD14_D14/ATAD16/ENT14/CSI1_D14/PH14	A2 82	1/0	GPIOS	+		GPIC GPICI
	LCD14_D13/ATAD11/EINT13/CSI1_D13/PH15	82. A1.	0 0	TX LED		16	TX LED
	LCD1 D16/ATAD12/EINT16/CSI1 D16/PH16	51.	0	HX LED	1 1	H	HX LED
	LCD1_D17/ATAD15/EINT17/CSI1_D16/PH17	(1	1	Key Back	Ĩ.	16	Key Back
	LCD1_D18/ATAD14/EINT18/CSt1_D16/PH18	02	1	Key_Home	1	Н:	Key_Home
	LCD1_D15/ATAD15/ENT19/CSI1_D16/PH19	01	1	Key_Menu	L	16	Key_Menu
						Tria	
							0 Uat
						Sce Dou	TOTAL BOTTOM

查找 A10 的开发手册,得到每个 GPIO 接口的寄存分别为

GPIO0	PI19
GPIO1	PI18
GPIO2	PH7
GPIO3	PH6
GPIO4	PH8
GPIO5	PB2
GPIO6	PI3
GPIO7	PH9
GPIO8	PH10
GPIO9	PH5
GPIO10	PI10
GPIO11	PI12
GPIO12	PI13
GPIO13	PI11
GPIO14	PH11
GPIO15	PH12
GPIO16	PH13
GPIO17	PH14

GPIO 基地址:

Module Name http://blog Base Address iniaoshangxiao
PIO Dx01C20800

### c) 关键代码解释:

GPIO 寄存器地址宏定义:

```
//定义与硬件相关的宏
//基地址
#define BASE ADDRESS 0x01c20800
//PB CFG 寄存器地址
#define PB CFG0
                 (BASE_ADDRESS+0x24)
#define PB DAT
                 (BASE ADDRESS+0x34)
//PH CFG寄存器的地址
#define PH_CFG0
                (BASE_ADDRESS+0xFC)
#define PH_CFG1
                (BASE_ADDRESS+0x100)
//PH DAT寄存器的地址
#define PH_DAT
                (BASE_ADDRESS+0x10C)
#define PI_CFG0
                 (BASE_ADDRESS+0x120)
#define PI_CFG1
                 (BASE ADDRESS+0x124)
#define PI_CFG2
                 (BASE_ADDRESS+0x128)
#define PI_DAT
                (BASE_ADDRESS+0x130)
```

#### 申请设备号:

```
//申请设备号
err=alloc_chrdev_region(&dev_number,0,DEV_COUNT,DEV_NAME);
if(err){
    printk("alloc device number fail\n");
    return err;
}
//如果申请成功,打印主设备号
printk("major number: %d\n",MAJOR(dev_number));
```

#### 创建设备与申请空间:

```
//创建设备文件

device_create(classp,NULL,dev_number,"%s",DEV_NAME);
printk("/dev/%s create success\n",DEV_NAME);
//为ledmatrix_buffer分配空间
ledmatrix_buffer=(unsigned char*)kmalloc(LED_BUF_SIZE,GFP_KERNEL);
if(ledmatrix_buffer==NULL){
    printk("分配内存失败\n");
    return -1;
}
memset(ledmatrix_buffer,0,LED_BUF_SIZE);
```

#### 清空缓存与映射内存:

```
memset(ledmatrix_buffer,0,LED_BUF_SIZE);
//将PH_CFG0-2这个硬件寄存器的地址,映射到linux内存,并获取映射后的地址
//通过对这个地址的操作,就可以控制PH_CFG0-2
__ph_cfg0 = (volatile unsigned long*)ioremap(PH_CFG0,4);
__ph_cfg1 = (volatile unsigned long*)ioremap(PH_DAT,4);
__ph_dat=(volatile unsigned long*)ioremap(PH_DAT,4);
__pi_cfg0=(volatile unsigned long*)ioremap(PI_CFG0,4);
__pi_cfg1=(volatile unsigned long*)ioremap(PI_CFG1,4);
__pi_cfg2=(volatile unsigned long*)ioremap(PI_CFG2,4);
__pi_dat=(volatile unsigned long*)ioremap(PI_DAT,4);

__pb_cfg0=(volatile unsigned long*)ioremap(PB_CFG0,4);
__pb_dat=(volatile unsigned long*)ioremap(PB_DAT,4);
```

### 设置 GPIO 为输出:

```
//设置ph7-ph5设置为输出
tmp=*__ph_cfg0;
tmp&=0x000ffffff;
tmp|=0x11100000;
*__ph_cfg0=tmp;
printk("__ph_cfg0:%ld\n",*__ph_cfg0);
//!!!!设置ph14-ph8设置为输出
tmp=*__ph_cfg1:
```

### 将寄存器与 PCDuino GPIO 端口匹配:

ledmatrix\_display:

循环显示:

```
while(t>0){/循环刷新显示字符
    catstr_=ledmatrix_buffer[index];
    //printk("char: %c\n",char_show);
    // ledmatrix_setcharater(char_show);
    bitmap=rebitmap(catstr__);
    int i;
    for(i=0;i<7;i++){
        ledmatrix_digitalwrite(row[i],HIGH);
    }
    for(i=0;i<7;i++){
        ledmatrix_digitalwrite(col[i],LOW);
    }
    ledmatrix_digitalwrite(16,0);
    ledmatrix_digitalwrite(15,1);
    int count=0;
    for(count=0;count<500;count++){
        ledmatrix_display();
    }
    index=index+1;
    if(index==length-1){
        index=0;
        t--;
    }
}</pre>
```

d) 实际运行:

已经录制成视频上传至:

http://v.youku.com/v\_show/id\_XNzI5Mjg0NzE2.html

- e) 完整代码请见 src.zip 中的 ledmatrix.c:
- 5. 编写 Linux 应用程序通过 TCP 接受一个连接,将发来的文字在 LED 矩阵上流动显示出来。
  - a) 编写 TCP Server:
    - i. 打开驱动对应文件:

```
//打开驱动对应的设备文件
fd=open("/dev/ledmatrix",O_RDWR);
if(fd<0){
  printf("open /dev/ledmatrix error\n");
  return -1;
}
```

写入接收到的字符:

```
iDataNum=recv(new_fd,buffer,4096,0);
if(iDataNum<0)
{
    perror("Recv\n");
    exit(1);
}
printf("buffer:%s\n",buffer);
write(fd,buffer,sizeof(buffer));</pre>
```

- b) 编写 TCP Client:
  - i. 创建连接:

```
if(connect(sockfd,(struct sockaddr *)(&server_addr),sizeof(struct sockaddr))==-1)
{
    fprintf(stderr,"Connect error:%s\n",strerror(errno));
    exit(1);
}
while(1)
```

ii. 读入字符串,并发送到 Server:

```
while(1)
{
    char sendbuffer[200];
    printf("Please input your word:\n");
    scanf("%s",sendbuffer);
    printf("\n");
    if(strcmp(sendbuffer,"quit")==0)
        break;
    send(sockfd,sendbuffer,sizeof(sendbuffer),0);
    recv(sockfd,recvbuffer,200,0);
    printf("recv data of my world is :%s\n",recvbuffer);
}
```

c) 实际运行:

已经录制成视频上传至:

http://v.youku.com/v show/id XNzI5MzIyNTcy.html

d) 完整代码请见 src.c 中的 Server.c