

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:

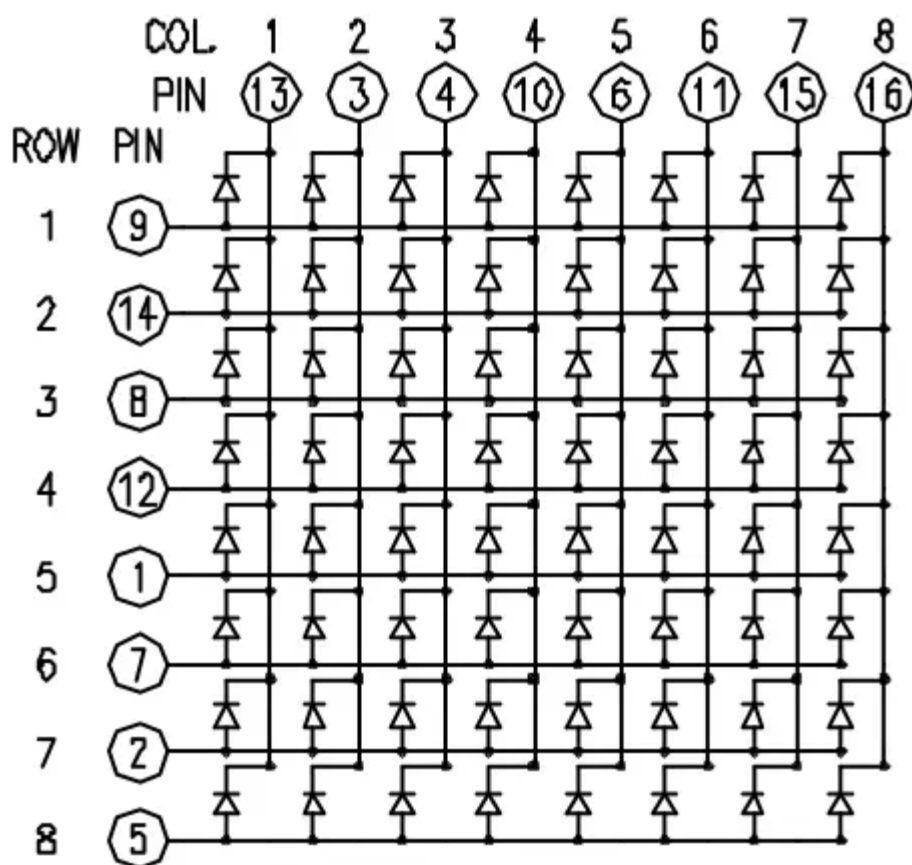
1. 设计外部设备方案, 画连线示意图;
2. 在面包板上连线, 完成外部电路;
3. 编写 Linux 应用程序, 能通过第六次实验的 GPIO 库控制 LED 矩阵显示字母数字;
4. 编写 Linux 设备驱动程序, 能通过寄存器操纵 GPIO 控制 LED 矩阵, 将这个 LED 矩阵做成 /dev/ledmatrix, 之后能通过 cat 命令输出字母数字来显示;
5. 编写 Linux 应用程序, 能通过 TCP 接受一个连接, 将发来的文字在 LED 矩阵上流动显示出来。

实验报告要求:

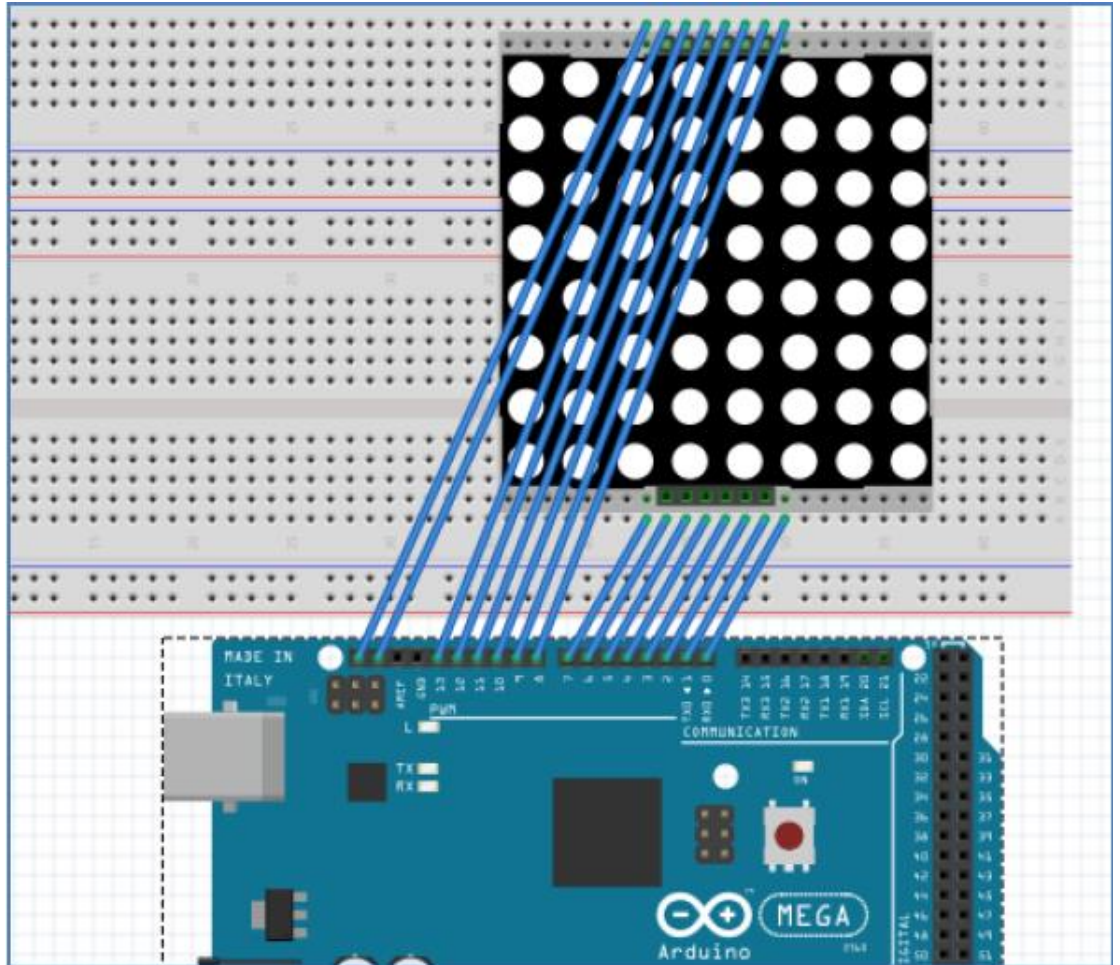
1. 画出你所实际实施的连接示意图；
2. 给出所用的器材的列表；
3. 用 Fritzing 画出外部设备的连线图，附实物照片；
4. 描述所做的实验步骤，给出各步操作的命令和结果；
5. 给出代码并解释；
6. 将所做作品拍摄视频上传到优酷，给出优酷的视频网址；
7. 说明其他所做的扩展内容的情况。

具体实验步骤：

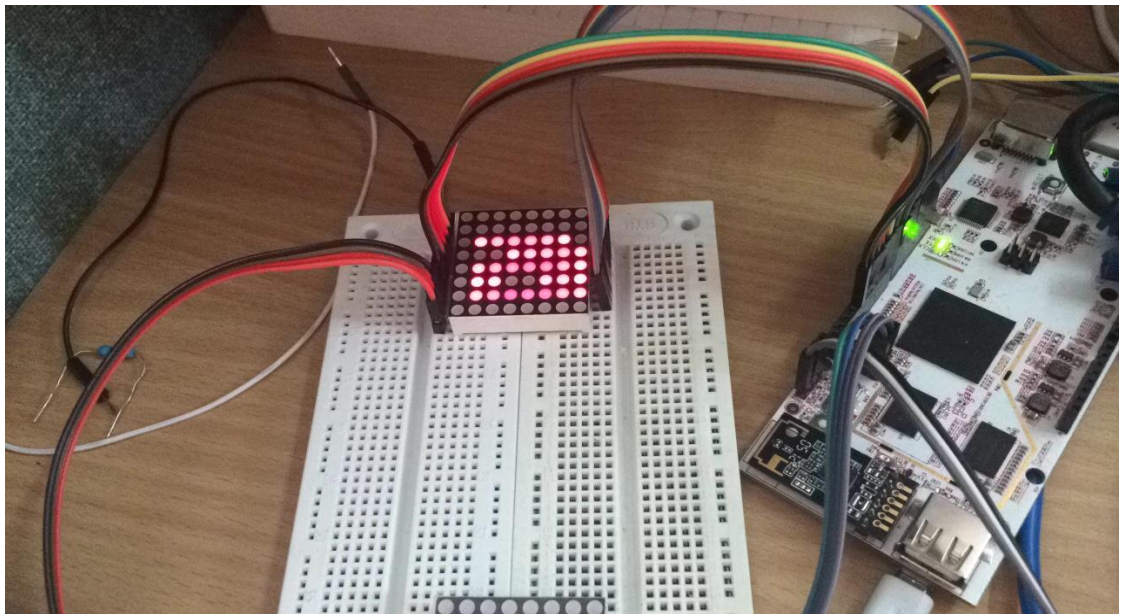
1. LedMatrix 原理图：



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：

```
byte zimu_a[] = {
    0b00000000,
    0b00000000,
    0b01111110,
    0b00011111,
    0b01111111,
    0b01100111,
    0b01111111,
    0b00000000,
};
```

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);
}

```

```

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

```

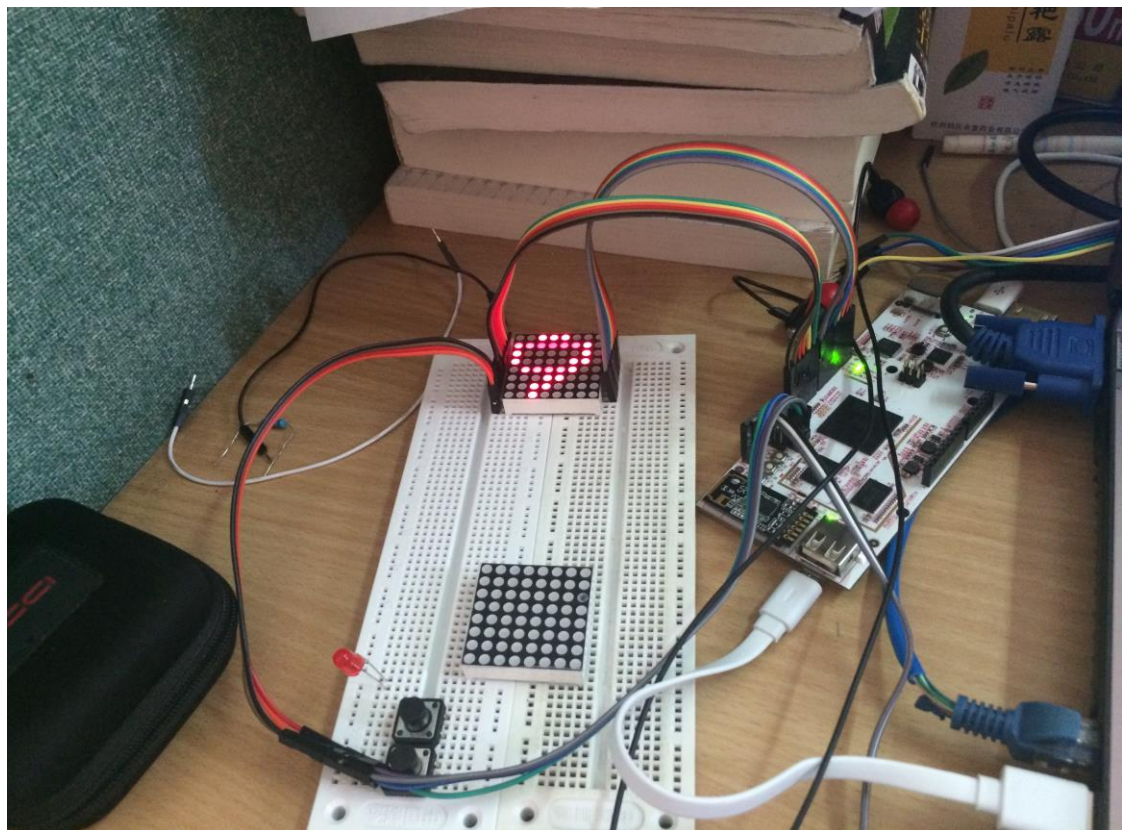
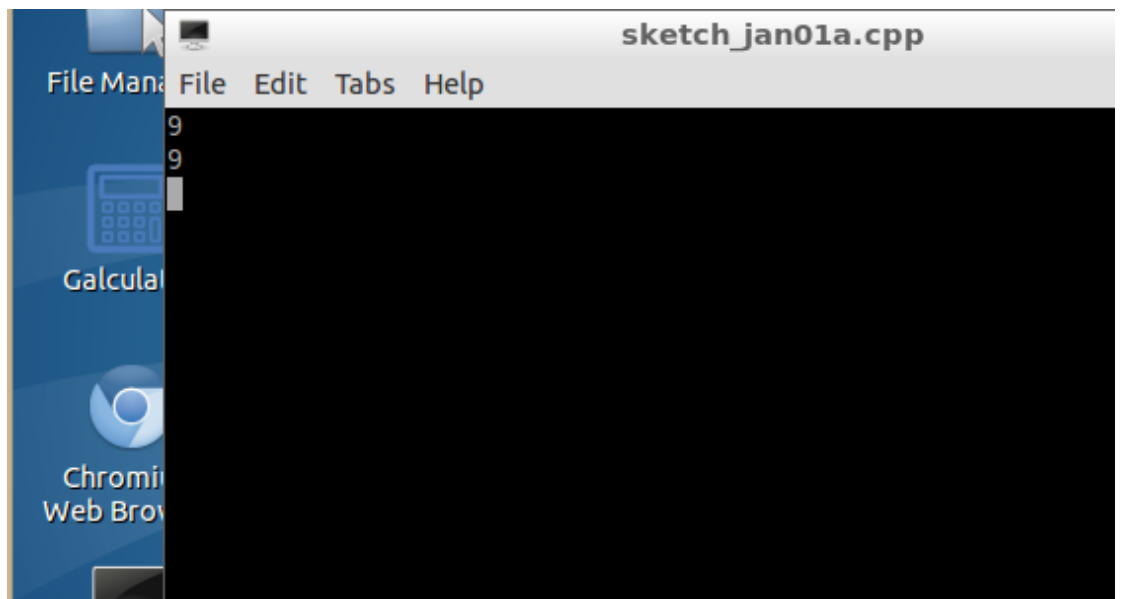
Rebitmap 函数:

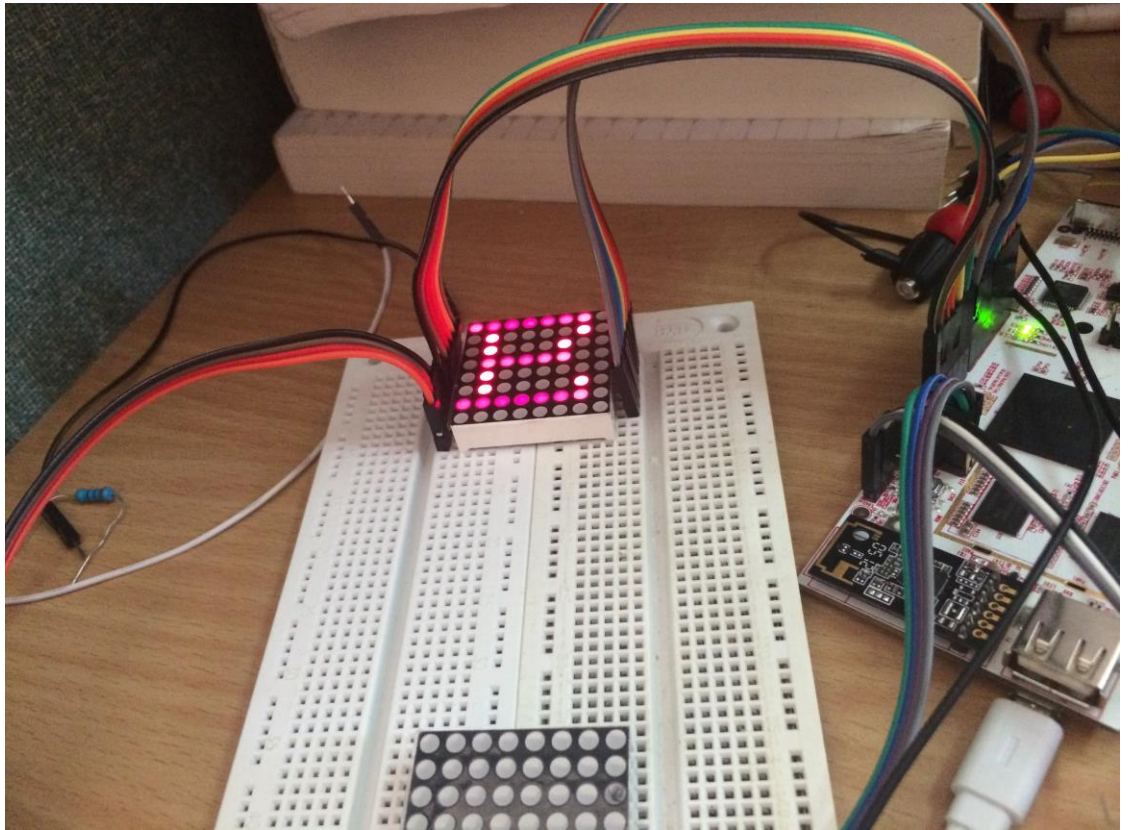
```

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:

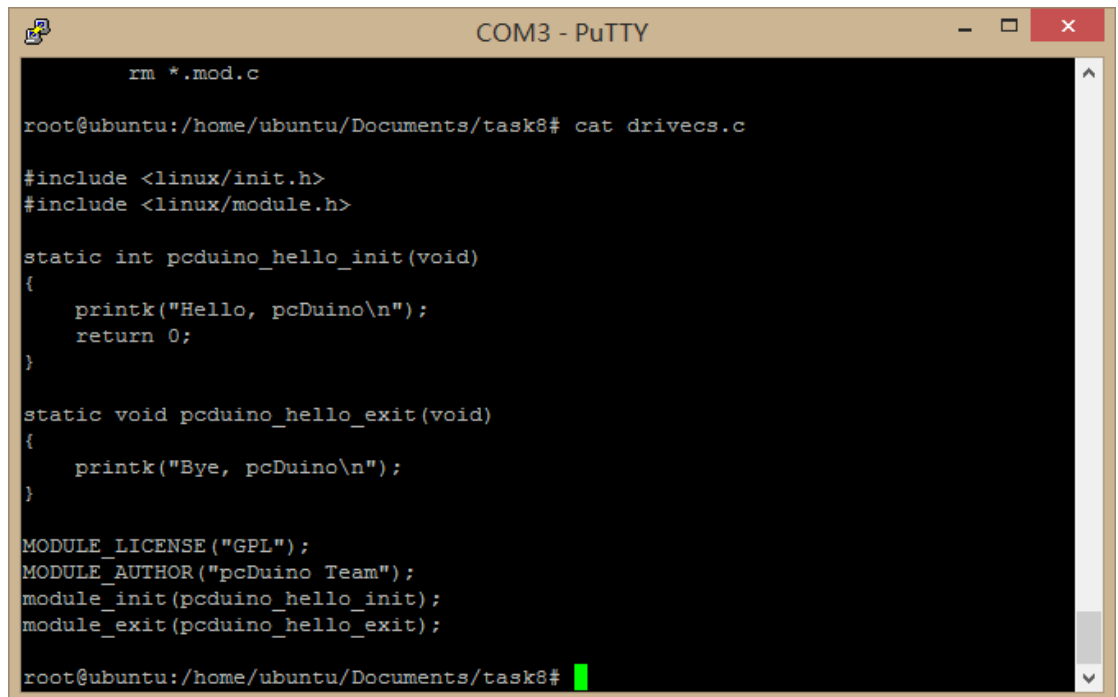




- c) 完整代码请见附件 scr.zip 中的 “arduinoIDE 循环等待输入字符.c”:
4. 编写 Linux 设备驱动程序控制 LEDMatrix，通过 cat 命令输出字母数字来显示:
- a) Linux 驱动开发测试:
- i. 安装 linux-headers:
- ```
$ sudo apt-get update && sudo apt-get install pcdduino-linux-headers-3.4.29+
```

```
COM3 - PuTTY
Kernel IP routing table
Destination Gateway Genmask Flags Metric Ref Use Iface
default 10.180.32.1 0.0.0.0 UG 0 0 0 wlan4
default 192.168.100.1 0.0.0.0 UG 0 0 0 usb0
10.180.32.0 * 255.255.240.0 U 2 0 0 wlan4
192.168.100.0 * 255.255.255.0 U 1 0 0 usb0
root@ubuntu:~# sudo apt-get update && sudo apt-get install pcdduino-linux-headers-3.4.29+
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](http://www.oschina.net/question/1174645_122127) 提供的教程



```
COM3 - PuTTY

rm *.mod.c

root@ubuntu:/home/ubuntu/Documents/task8# cat drivecs.c

#include <linux/init.h>
#include <linux/module.h>

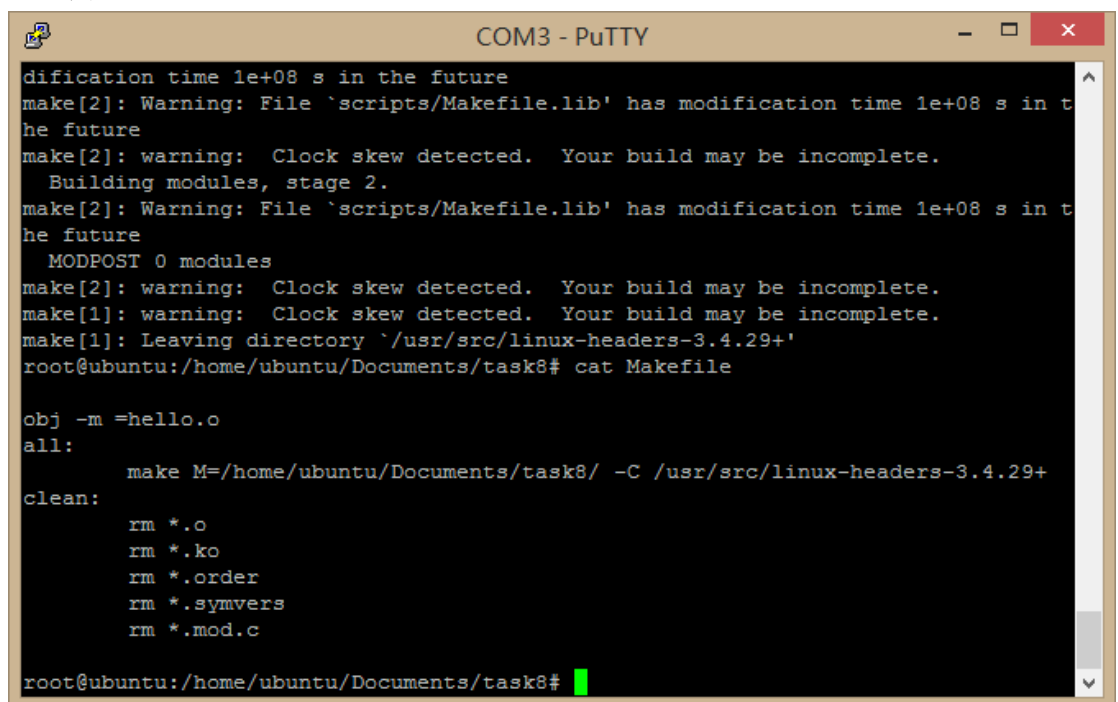
static int pcdduino_hello_init(void)
{
 printk("Hello, pcDuino\n");
 return 0;
}

static void pcdduino_hello_exit(void)
{
 printk("Bye, pcDuino\n");
}

MODULE_LICENSE("GPL");
MODULE_AUTHOR("pcDuino Team");
module_init(pcdduino_hello_init);
module_exit(pcdduino_hello_exit);

root@ubuntu:/home/ubuntu/Documents/task8#
```

- iii. 编写 Makefile



```
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 the future
make[2]: *** No rule to make target `/home/ubuntu/Documents/task8/Makefile'. Stop.
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 modification time 1e+08 s in the future
make[2]: Warning: File `scripts/Makefile.lib' has modification time 1e+08 s in the 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 the 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**

```
COM3 - PuTTY
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 modification time 1e+08 s in the future
make[2]: Warning: File `scripts/Makefile.lib' has modification time 1e+08 s in the future
CC [M] /home/ubuntu/Documents/task8/hello.o
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 the future
MODPOST 1 modules
CC /home/ubuntu/Documents/task8/hello.mod.o
LD [M] /home/ubuntu/Documents/task8/hello.ko
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# sudo insmod hello.ko
root@ubuntu:/home/ubuntu/Documents/task8# dmesg |tail -n -1
[2682.910000] Hello, pcDuino
root@ubuntu:/home/ubuntu/Documents/task8# rmmod hello.ko
root@ubuntu:/home/ubuntu/Documents/task8# dmesg |tail -n -1
[5306.910000] Bye, pcDuino
root@ubuntu:/home/ubuntu/Documents/task8#
```

- b) PCduino GPIO 原理:  
PCduino GPIO:



|        |      |
|--------|------|
| 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 | Base Address |
|-------------|--------------|
| PIO         | 0x01C20800   |

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)
//PB_DAT
#define PB_DAT (BASE_ADDRESS+0x34)
//PH_CFG寄存器的地址
#define PH_CFG0 (BASE_ADDRESS+0xFC) //PHC
#define PH_CFG1 (BASE_ADDRESS+0x100) //PHC
//PH_DAT寄存器的地址
#define PH_DAT (BASE_ADDRESS+0x10C)
//PI_CFG
#define PI_CFG0 (BASE_ADDRESS+0x120)
#define PI_CFG1 (BASE_ADDRESS+0x124)
#define PI_CFG2 (BASE_ADDRESS+0x128)
//PI_DAT
#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:

```
//首先清空缓存
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_CFG1,4);
__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&=0x000fffff;
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:

```
void ledmatrix_digitalwrite(int pin,int val){
 printk("pin:%d val:%d\n",pin,val);
 volatile unsigned long tmp;
 switch(pin){
 case 0://pi19
 tmp= *__pi_dat;
 if(val==0){
 //置为0
 tmp&=~(1<<19);
 *__pi_dat=tmp;
 }
 else{
 //置为1
 tmp|=(1<<19);|
 *__pi_dat=tmp;
 }
 break;
 }
```

ledmatrix\_display:

```
void ledmatrix_display(){
 int i;
 int j;
 for(i=0;i<8;i++){
 pickcol(i);
 for (j = 0; j < 8; ++j)
 {
 /* code */
 // int rowp=(bitmap[i] >> j) & 0b00000001;
 pickrow(j,(bitmap[i] >> j) & 0b00000001);
 // pickrow(j,1);
 // delay(del);
 }
 }
}
```

//当在应用程序中执行 close 函数时

循环显示:



```

while(t>0){//循环刷新显示字符
 catstr__=ledmatrix_buffer[index];
 //printfk("char: %c\n",char_show);
 // ledmatrix_setcharacter(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--;
 }
}

```

d) 实际运行:

已经录制成视频上传至:

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

```

fprintf(stdout, "Server get connection from %s\n",
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));

```

b) 编写 TCP Client:

i. 创建连接:

```

server_addr.sin_addr = ((struct in_addr *)host->h_addr);
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](http://v.youku.com/v_show/id_XNzI5MzIyNTcy.html)

d) 完整代码请见 src.c 中的 Server.c