Android 耳机系统综述

本文为本人随笔所写,欢迎转载。由于个人的见识和能力有限,不能面面俱到,也可能存在谬误,敬请各位指出,本人的邮箱是hyouyan@126.com,博客是http://hyouyan.cublog.cn

在 Android 中其实并没有耳机系统这个称呼,只是我为了方便解释而加的。在整个 android 系统中,跟耳机相关的部分有:

- Linux 驱动: 主要完成耳机的插入的检测, hook 键的检测, 其中 hook 键包括长按和短按。
- ➤ 在 frameworks 中的耳机的观察的文件(HeadsetObserver.java),这个文件主要是检测耳机是否插入和名字,并把相关的内容通过 Intent 广播出去。
- ▶ 跟音频相关,改变音频输出的路径(这边涉及到播放音乐和电话部分)。
- ➤ 跟事件的处理相关,这部分主要体现 hook 的功能,主要是接听电话,挂断电话等。 事件的处理又分为 linux 的事件处理和 android 上的事件处理。

我将分块叙述,由于各种原因,我在这不便把源代码公布,如果你需要的我的帮助,可以发邮件给我,也可以在我 blog 上留言,谢谢!

Linux驱动

```
首先要定义一个 switch_dev(struct switch_dev sdev;)并把它初始化,如(sdev.name
= ·····); 然后注册一个 switch device:
         ret = switch_dev_register(&switch_data->sdev);
         if (ret < 0)
             goto err_switch_dev_register;
    switch_dev_register 这个函数在 switch_class.c 中实现
    int switch_dev_register(struct switch_dev *sdev)
    {
         int ret;
         if (!switch_class) {
             ret = create_switch_class();
             if (ret < 0)
                  return ret;
         }
         sdev->index = atomic_inc_return(&device_count);
         sdev->dev = device_create(switch_class, NULL,
             MKDEV(0, sdev->index), NULL, sdev->name);
         if (IS_ERR(sdev->dev))
             return PTR_ERR(sdev->dev);
         ret = device_create_file(sdev->dev, &dev_attr_state);
         if (ret < 0)
             goto err_create_file_1;
         ret = device_create_file(sdev->dev, &dev_attr_name);
         if (ret < 0)
             goto err_create_file_2;
         dev_set_drvdata(sdev->dev, sdev);
         sdev->state = 0;
         return 0;
    err_create_file_2:
         device_remove_file(sdev->dev, &dev_attr_state);
    err_create_file_1:
         device_destroy(switch_class, MKDEV(0, sdev->index));
         printk(KERN_ERR "switch: Failed to register driver %s\n", sdev->name);
         return ret:
```

```
这个函数中主要是以下几个函数
   create switch class()
   device_create(switch_class, NULL, MKDEV(0, sdev->index), NULL, sdev->name);
   device_create_file(sdev->dev, &dev_attr_state);
   device_create_file(sdev->dev, &dev_attr_name);
经过以上函数后将会生成路径和被用户空间访问的节点
"/sys/class/switch/h2w/name";
"/sys/class/switch/h2w/state";
这两个供用户空间访问
在这个函数中要注意到
static DEVICE ATTR(state, S IRUGO | S IWUSR, state show, NULL);
static DEVICE_ATTR(name, S_IRUGO | S_IWUSR, name_show, NULL);
这两项中用于设置节点 state 和 name 的属性
DEVICE_ATTR 有四个参数,分别为名称、权限位、读函数、写函数
有此可以知道 state 和 name, 虽然有读写权限, 但都只有读函数, 没有写函数。
其中 state 对 headsetobserver.java 区分有无 mic 和耳机是否插入起作用
static ssize_t state_show(struct device *dev, struct device_attribute *attr,
       char *buf)
{
   struct switch dev *sdev = (struct switch dev *)
       dev_get_drvdata(dev);
   if (sdev->print_state) { //如果用户有定义 print_state 函数,将调用用户定义的
       int ret = sdev->print_state(sdev, buf);
       if (ret >= 0)
          return ret;
   return sprintf(buf, "%d\n", sdev->state);//把 sdev->state 以%d 的格式装如 buf 中
}
在这个函数得注意: 如果你想你的 frameworks 能区别出有没有 mic, 并且你用的是
switch_gpio.c 这个文件的话, 你需要把 switch_gpio.c 中的 sdev->print_state 的定义去掉。
我就在这卡了半天的时间。State 原先出来一直是 1, 后来才发现原来是自己定义了
sdev->print_state 并只返回 0 和 1,没有其他值。
   现重新回到 driver,接下来时 input 子系统的内容
   input_allocate_device();分配内存给新的输入设备
   接下去初始化 input_dev 这个结构体,给输入设备命名 dev->name,
   设置 input 支持的键值 input_set_capability,如:
       input_set_capability(ipdev, EV_KEY, KEY_MEDIA);
       input_set_capability(ipdev, EV_SW, SW_HEADPHONE_INSERT);
       input_set_capability(ipdev, EV_KEY, KEY_END);
```

}

注册 input 设备 input_register_device(ipdev);

在驱动中还涉及到工作队列等问题,就请各位自己去看一下吧。

接下来是对于中断的处理,这个中断方式我是从 HTC 的驱动中学的,有点巧妙,想到了叶就不算巧妙了,呵呵。

先申请为高电平中断,我的板子是插入耳机检测脚我高电平,在进入中断后再申请为低电平中断,这个相对于上升和下降有个好处——当设置为上升或下降沿触发中断时,开机之前插入耳机,当开机后,将识别不到耳机。而当设置为电平触发可以解决这个问题。

我的观点是在耳机在插槽内时,检测引脚直接被拉倒插入耳机稳定后的电平,而不会产生上升和下降沿。中断申请的代码如下:

request_irq(gpio_to_irq(18),gpio_irq_handler,IRQF_TRIGGER_HIGH,pdev->name,switch_data); 中断处理的代码如下:

set_irq_type(gpio_to_irq(18), gpio_get_value(18) ? IRQF_TRIGGER_LOW : IRQF_TRIGGER_HIGH);

由上可以看到 C 语言的问号表达式的好处了吧,呵呵。C 语言博大精深!还有很多精髓的问题,以后用了,慢慢体会,如果你觉得你的 C 非常好了,呵呵,找一个 C 语言的笔试题来做做,哈哈,你真会发现又学到一堆的东西。呵呵。继续我们的驱动。

接下来是有无 mic 的判断和设置 state 的值了,有 HeadsetObserver.java 这个文件中可以得出 state 的值:

- ♣ 有 mic: state 等于 1
- ♣ 没有 mic: state 等于 2

扯点题外,我原先以为在"/sys/class/switch/h2w/state";下的 state 只有 0 和 1,我再问了我的一些同事,他们也跟我说是 bool 类型。但我看到 headsetobserver.java 中又有 1 和 2,后面觉得有点可疑。再看源代码之前,真的不想看源代码,看了源代码后,发现源代码真好。哈哈。通过一步步跟,后面发现时可以大于 1 的,呵呵。

这个将要用到 switch_get_state(&data->sdev)这个函数,它也是在 switch_class.c 中实现的。 void switch_set_state(struct switch_dev *sdev, int state)

```
char name_buf[120];
char state_buf[120];
char *prop_buf;
char *envp[3];
int env_offset = 0;
int length;

if (sdev->state != state) {
    sdev->state = state; //实现你要设置的值
    prop_buf = (char *)get_zeroed_page(GFP_KERNEL);
    if (prop_buf) {
        length = name_show(sdev->dev, NULL, prop_buf); //给 HeadsetObserver.java 读取
```

if (length > 0) {
 if (prop_buf[length - 1] == '\n')
 prop_buf[length - 1] = 0;
 snprintf(name_buf, sizeof(name_buf),

```
"SWITCH_NAME=%s", prop_buf);
              envp[env offset++] = name buf;
          length = state show(sdev->dev, NULL, prop buf); //给 HeadsetObserver.java 读取
读取状态,这个函数我们在前面分析过了,这个函数比较重要,关系到区分有无 mic。
          if (length > 0) {
              if (prop\_buf[length - 1] == '\n')
                 prop buf[length - 1] = 0;
              snprintf(state_buf, sizeof(state_buf),
                 "SWITCH_STATE=%s", prop_buf);
              envp[env_offset++] = state_buf;
          }
          envp[env offset] = NULL;
          kobject_uevent_env(&sdev->dev->kobj, KOBJ_CHANGE, envp);
          free_page((unsigned long)prop_buf);
       } else {
          printk(KERN ERR "out of memory in switch set state\n");
          kobject_uevent(&sdev->dev->kobj, KOBJ_CHANGE);
       }
   }
EXPORT SYMBOL GPL(switch set state); //供外部所使用。
由于 hook 键和检测 mic 的有关联,故如果有 mic 则要申请 hook 的中断。
具体 mic 的检测可以参考我的 blog 中转载别人的的一篇文章,链接地址如下
http://blog.chinaunix.net/u3/106866/showart_2273977.html
   接下来是 HOOK 键功能的处理了, 在 google 论坛里有些说实现 hook 键接听和挂断电
话的问题。Hook 键只有一个,要实现两个功能就得要用时间来区分了,
   ₩ 短按:代表接听。
   ዹ 长按:代表拒接。
这样两种功能就实现了,呵呵。对于长短的检测最好用纳秒,用秒的准确性比较低。存在误
判性比较高,可以利用把时间转换成纳秒来计算,我用如下实现检测时间的长短:
       do gettimeofday(&time);
       timens=timeval_to_ns(&time);
       while(gpio_get_value(123)==0){};
       do_gettimeofday(&time);
       (timeval_to_ns(&time)-timens)由这个式子可以得到比较准确的时间。
在利用这个时间, 你确定一个判断长短的依据, 就可以了如:
if( (timeval_to_ns(&time)-timens)<10000000001)
{//短按
   if( (timeval_to_ns(&time)-timens) > 50000000)//为了取出噪音,而设置一定的最低值
   {
```

```
input_report_key(switch_data->ipdev,KEY_MEDIA,1);
           input_sync(switch_data->ipdev);
           msleep(100);
           input_report_key(switch_data->ipdev,KEY_MEDIA,0);
           input_sync(switch_data->ipdev);
   }
}
else
{//长按
           input_report_key(switch_data->ipdev,KEY_END,1);
           input_sync(switch_data->ipdev);
           msleep(100);
           input_report_key(switch_data->ipdev,KEY_END,0);
           input_sync(switch_data->ipdev);
}
在这传上去的是 KEY_MEDIA 和 KEY_END, 然而这两个键值又如何对应上层的接听和挂
断呢? 其中 KEY_END 在 frameworks 层已经映射成挂机键了, 然而 KEY_MEDIA 却要你自
己映射成 HEADSETHOOK 键,在你 android 的根目录下在
sdk\emulator\keymaps 下 qwerty.kl 中加入
key 226
        HEADSETHOOK
                             WAKE
在这说明一下有些地方说是
```

./development/emulator/keymaps/qwerty.kl

我的是 android2.1 的版本,我在我的版本下没发现 qwerty.kl。我想这可能是版本的差异吧。

到此, linux 驱动层算是大体结束了。

Frameworks层耳机相关

```
启动服务在 systemserver.java 中
public class SystemServer
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
         .....
         init1(args);
         .....
    }
    public static final void init2() {
         Log.i(TAG, "Entered the Android system server!");
         Thread thr = new ServerThread();
         thr.setName("android.server.ServerThread");
         thr.start();
    }
}
init1 将会调用到 android_server_SystemServer_init1.cpp
extern "C" int system_init();
static void android_server_SystemServer_init1(JNIEnv* env, jobject clazz)
{
    system_init();
由上可以得到,将调用到 System_init.cpp
extern "C" status_t system_init()
.....
runtime->callStatic("com/android/server/SystemServer", "init2");
.....
}
由上可以看出,此时将调回到 systemserver.java,并且调用
public static final void init2() {
Log.i(TAG, "Entered the Android system server!");
         Thread thr = new ServerThread();
         thr.setName("android.server.ServerThread");
         thr.start();
}
```

```
新建线程
class ServerThread extends Thread
    .....
    public void run()
         . . . . . .
        try {
             Log.i(TAG, "Headset Observer");
             // Listen for wired headset changes
             headset = new HeadsetObserver(context); // new a thread to observer headset status
            } catch (Throwable e) {
                  Log.e(TAG, "Failure starting HeadsetObserver", e);
         }
    }
开始服务: HeadsetObserver.java
class HeadsetObserver extends UeventObserver
    public HeadsetObserver(Context context)
        startObserving(HEADSET_UEVENT_MATCH);
        init(); // set initial status
    }
}
运行以上程序后会一直监测 HEADSET_UEVENT_MATCH 路径的事件,
HEADSET_UEVENT_MATCH = "DEVPATH=/devices/virtual/switch/h2w";
如果有事件的变化,则会调用
public void onUEvent(UEventObserver.UEvent event)
    if (LOG) Log.v(TAG, "Headset UEVENT: " + event.toString());
    try{
    update(event.get("SWITCH_NAME"), Integer.parseInt(event.get("SWITCH_STATE")));
    } catch (NumberFormatException e) {
             Log.e(TAG, "Could not parse switch state from event " + event);
    }
}
private synchronized final void update(String newName, int newState)
```

```
{
    mHandler.sendMessageDelayed(mHandler.obtainMessage(0,mHeadsetState,
                                                          mPrevHeadsetState,
                                                          mHeadsetName),//send message
一下一段没有考证: 但我猜应该是由于这个原因会调用到 sendIntents
private final Handler mHandler = new Handler()
  @Override
  public void handleMessage(Message msg)
    sendIntents(msg.arg1, msg.arg2, (String)msg.obj);
    mWakeLock.release();
  }
};
如果有新的事件,将会调用
rivate synchronized final void sendIntents
再调用到
private final void sendIntent
此处填充 Intent。
private final void sendIntent(int headset, int headsetState, int prevHeadsetState, String
headsetName)
    . . . . . .
    Intent intent = new Intent(Intent.ACTION_HEADSET_PLUG);
    intent.addFlags(Intent.FLAG_RECEIVER_REGISTERED_ONLY);
    if ((headset & HEADSETS_WITH_MIC) != 0)
        microphone = 1;// 是否有 mic
    }
    if ((headsetState & headset) != 0)
       state = 1;
    }
    intent.putExtra("state", state);
    intent.putExtra("name", headsetName);
    intent.putExtra("microphone", microphone);
    ActivityManagerNative.broadcastStickyIntent(intent, null); //broadcast intent
}
```

跟音频相关

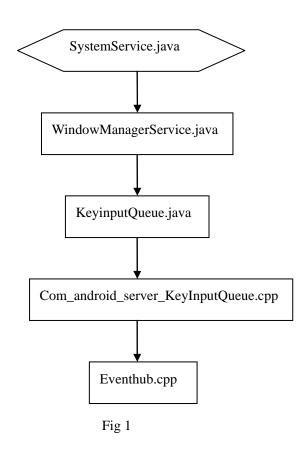
```
此时在 AudioService.java 中将接收 Broadcast
private class AudioServiceBroadcastReceiver extends BroadcastReceiver
    public void onReceive(Context context, Intent intent)
        else if (action.equals(Intent.ACTION_HEADSET_PLUG))
        {
             //if you first insert headset, will implement fellow code
             AudioSystem.setDeviceConnectionState(AudioSystem.DEVICE_OUT_WIRED_H
        EADSET, Audio System. DEVICE_STATE_AVAILABLE,"");
    }
调用 setDeviceConnectionState 由在 android_media_AudioSystem.cpp 中可以得到
static JNINativeMethod gMethods[] = {
     "setDeviceConnectionState","(IILjava/lang/String;)I",(void*)android_media_AudioSystem_
setDeviceConnectionState},
};
所以将调用到 android_media_AudioSystem_setDeviceConnectionState
android_media_AudioSystem_setDeviceConnectionState(JNIEnv *env, jobject thiz, jint device,
jint state, jstring device_address)
    . . . . . .
    Int status =check_AudioSystem_Command
(AudioSystem::setDeviceConnectionState(static_cast < AudioSystem::audio_devices>(device),
static_cast <AudioSystem::device_connection_state>(state),c_address));
    .....
由上段程序可以看出,将会调用到 AudioSystem.cpp 中的 setDeviceConnectionState
status_t AudioSystem::setDeviceConnectionState(audio_devices device,
                                                        device_connection_state state,
                                                        const char *device_address)
{
    const sp<IAudioPolicyService>& aps = AudioSystem::get_audio_policy_service();
```

```
if (aps == 0) return PERMISSION_DENIED;
    return aps->setDeviceConnectionState(device, state, device_address);
}
get_audio_policy_service();这个函数具体做什么我现在还没弄清楚。
一下这边我没找到具体的联系,我通过打印得知会调用到 AudioPolicyManager.cpp 的
setDeviceConnectionState 函数,以下的函数很重要,关系到设置输出路径等
status_t AudioPolicyManager::setDeviceConnectionState(AudioSystem::audio_devices device,
                                           AudioSystem::device_connection_state state,
                                                   const char *device_address)
{
   // handle output devices
    if (AudioSystem::isOutputDevice(device))
    {
        switch (state)
            case AudioSystem::DEVICE_STATE_AVAILABLE:
          if (AudioSystem::isBluetoothScoDevice(device))
            • • • • • •
        else if (device == AudioSystem::DEVICE_OUT_WIRED_HEADSET ||
               device == AudioSystem::DEVICE_OUT_WIRED_HEADPHONE)
          {
              if (getDeviceForStrategy(STRATEGY_PHONE) == device &&
                 (mPhoneState == AudioSystem::MODE_IN_CALL ||
  mOutputs.valueFor(mHardwareOutput)->isUsedByStrategy(STRATEGY_PHONE)))
                    newDevice = device;
              else if ((getDeviceForStrategy(STRATEGY_SONIFICATION) & device) &&
mOutputs.valueFor(mHardwareOutput)->isUsedByStrategy(STRATEGY_SONIFICATION))
                newDevice = getDeviceForStrategy(STRATEGY_SONIFICATION);
              else if ((getDeviceForStrategy(STRATEGY_MEDIA) == device) &&
mOutputs.valueFor(mHardwareOutput)->isUsedByStrategy(STRATEGY_MEDIA))
              {
                 newDevice = device;
```

```
}
             else if (getDeviceForStrategy(STRATEGY_DTMF) == device &&
mOutputs.valueFor(mHardwareOutput)->isUsedByStrategy(STRATEGY_DTMF))
                 newDevice = device;
             }
         }
     }
}
以上两个个主要函数是:
getDeviceForStrategy,
mOutputs.valueFor(mHardwareOutput) -> isUsedByStrategy(STRATEGY\_PHONE))
存在以下疑问:
1: getDeviceForStrategy 的作用是什么?
bool AudioPolicyManager::AudioOutputDescriptor::isUsedByStrategy(routing_strategy)
   for (int i = 0; i < (int)AudioSystem::NUM_STREAM_TYPES; i++)
       if (AudioPolicyManager::getStrategy((AudioSystem::stream_type)i) == strategy &&
           isUsedByStream((AudioSystem::stream type)i))
       {
           return true;
       }
    }
    return false;
这个函数很重要主要是为以后设置为耳机,蓝牙这类的输出.
以上函数会调用到
bool isUsedByStream(AudioSystem::stream_type stream) { return mRefCount[stream] > 0 ? true :
false; }
这个函数也很重要.这个函数用到 mRefCount 这个数组,
这个函数在 void AudioPolicyManager::AudioOutputDescriptor::changeRefCount 中改变
然而 changeRefCount 将会在 startOutput 调用。
具体什么时候改变 mRefCount 这个数组,现不是非常的清楚。
上面的走完后将设置输出
setOutputDevice(mHardwareOutput, newDevice);
其中 newDevice 决定什么样的输出。
```

跟事件的处理相关

文件流程流程



从SystemService.java中启动服务:

```
public class SystemServer
{
    .....
    native public static void init1(String[] args);
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        .....
        init1(args);
```

```
}
    public static final void init2()
         Log.i(TAG, "Entered the Android system server!");
         Thread thr = new ServerThread();
         thr.setName("android.server.ServerThread");
         thr.start();
    }
}
    运行 init1(args); 在 com_android_server_SystemServer.cpp 中有
static JNINativeMethod gMethods[] = {
      /* name, signature, funcPtr */
        \{ \ "init1", \ "([Ljava/lang/String;)V", (void*) \ and roid\_server\_SystemServer\_init1 \ \}, \\
};
    而又有如下:
extern "C" int system_init();
static void android_server_SystemServer_init1(JNIEnv* env, jobject clazz)
     system_init();
}
system_init()将调用在 System_init.cpp 中
extern "C" status_t system_init()
{
    .....
    runtime->callStatic("com/android/server/SystemServer", "init2");// 这 句 后 将 跳 会
SystemService.java 中的 init2。
    .....
}
也即是如下代码
public static final void init2()
{
    Log.i(TAG, "Entered the Android system server!");
    Thread thr = new ServerThread(); //建立一个 service 的线程
    thr.setName("android.server.ServerThread");
    thr.start();
}
服务线程:
class ServerThread extends Thread
```

```
{
    public void run()
        Log.i(TAG, "Window Manager");
        wm = WindowManagerService.main(context, power,
                 factoryTest != SystemServer.FACTORY_TEST_LOW_LEVEL);
        ServiceManager.addService(Context.WINDOW_SERVICE, wm);
        ((ActivityManagerService)ServiceManager.getService("activity"))
                      .setWindowManager(wm);
        .....
    }
}
将跳转到 WindowManagerService.java 的 main 中
public static WindowManagerService main(Context context,
    PowerManagerService pm, boolean haveInputMethods)
{
    WMThread thr = new WMThread(context, pm, haveInputMethods);//建立线程
    thr.start();
    synchronized (thr)
        while (thr.mService == null)
        {
            try {
                 thr.wait();
               } catch (InterruptedException e) {}
          }
    }
        return thr.mService;
static class WMThread extends Thread
{
    public void run()
    {
        WindowManagerService s = new WindowManagerService(mContext, mPM,
                      mHaveInputMethods); //新建一个 WindowManagerService 的线程
    }
}
```

```
即将跳到 WindowManagerService 的构造函数
private WindowManagerService(Context context, PowerManagerService pm,
            boolean haveInputMethods)
{
    mQueue = new KeyQ();
}
private class KeyQ extends KeyInputQueue
在 KeyInputQueue 的构造函数中
KeyInputQueue(Context context, HapticFeedbackCallback hapticFeedbackCallback)
{
    mThread.start();
}
而
Thread mThread = new Thread("InputDeviceReader")
{
    .....
    readEvent(ev);
    .....
private static native boolean readEvent(RawInputEvent outEvent);由这句可知 readEvent 在 JNI
层
在 com_android_server_KeyInputQueue.cpp 中有
static JNINativeMethod gInputMethods[] = {
    /* name, signature, funcPtr */
    { "readEvent",
                        "(Landroid/view/RawInputEvent;)Z",
            (void*) android_server_KeyInputQueue_readEvent },
    .....
}
                                                                      将调用到
由以上可知在
                        KeyInputQueue.java 中调的
                                                          readEvent
com_android_server_KeyInputQueue.cpp 的 android_server_KeyInputQueue_readEvent。
static jboolean
android_server_KeyInputQueue_readEvent(JNIEnv* env, jobject clazz, jobject event)
{
    if (hub == NULL)
        hub = new EventHub;
        gHub = hub;
    }
```

```
bool res = hub->getEvent(&deviceId, &type, &scancode, &keycode,
                  &flags, &value, &when);
    .....
}
hub->getEvent 将调用 EventHub.cpp 的 getEvent 函数
bool EventHub::getEvent(int32_t* outDeviceId, int32_t* outType,
         int32_t* outScancode, int32_t* outKeycode, uint32_t *outFlags,
         int32_t* outValue, nsecs_t* outWhen)
{
    .....
    if (!mOpened)
         mError = openPlatformInput() ? NO_ERROR : UNKNOWN_ERROR;
         mOpened = true;
    }
}
openPlatformInput()将扫描/dev/input 下的所有 event 并打开它
 * Open the platform-specific input device.
bool EventHub::openPlatformInput(void)
{
    res = scan_dir(device_path);//其中 static const char *device_path = "/dev/input";
}
int EventHub::scan_dir(const char *dirname)
{
   char devname[PATH_MAX];
    char *filename;
    DIR *dir;
    struct dirent *de;
    dir = opendir(dirname);
    if(dir == NULL)
         return -1;
    strcpy(devname, dirname);
```

```
filename = devname + strlen(devname);
    *filename++ = '/';
    //扫描/dev/input 下的所有 event 并打开它
    while((de = readdir(dir))) {
         if(de->d_name[0] == '.' &&
             (de->d_name[1] == '\0' ||
              (de->d_name[1] == '.' && de->d_name[2] == '\0')))
              continue;
         strcpy(filename, de->d name);
         open_device(devname);//打开 event 设备
    closedir(dir);
    return 0;
}
int EventHub::open_device(const char *deviceName)
{
    fd = open(deviceName, O_RDWR);
    if ((device->classes&CLASS_KEYBOARD) != 0)
         char tmpfn[sizeof(name)];
         char keylayoutFilename[300];
         // a more descriptive name
         device->name = name;
         // replace all the spaces with underscores
         strcpy(tmpfn, name);
         for (char *p = strchr(tmpfn, ' '); p && *p; p = strchr(tmpfn, ' '))
                   *p = '_';
         // find the .kl file we need for this device
         const char* root = getenv("ANDROID_ROOT");
         snprintf(keylayoutFilename, sizeof(keylayoutFilename),
                         "% s/usr/keylayout/% s.kl", root, tmpfn);
         bool defaultKeymap = false;
         if (access(keylayoutFilename, R_OK))
              snprintf(keylayoutFilename, sizeof(keylayoutFilename),
                             "%s/usr/keylayout/%s", root, "qwerty.kl");
              defaultKeymap = true;
```

```
}
      device->layoutMap->load(keylayoutFilename);
如果上面的操作都成功则把所有设备都打开了,根据注册的 input 设备的名字查找对应的.kl
文件,如果有该设备就用该.kl 把扫描码映射键码。文件现回到 EventHub::getEvent。
   release_wake_lock(WAKE_LOCK_ID);
   pollres = poll(mFDs, mFDCount, -1);
   acquire_wake_lock(PARTIAL_WAKE_LOCK, WAKE_LOCK_ID);
在这边 poll,如果没有新事件将在这等待,如果有则开始下面的读事件
   res = read(mFDs[i].fd, &iev, sizeof(iev));
  到此整个从上面开始的读过程结束。
现在回到
Thread mThread = new Thread("InputDeviceReader")
   readEvent(ev);
   else
    {
       send = preprocessEvent(di, ev);
   }
由这个 abstract boolean preprocessEvent(InputDevice device, RawInputEvent event);可以看出上
面调用的 preprocessEvent 将调到 windowmanagerservice.java 中的
boolean preprocessEvent(InputDevice device, RawInputEvent event)
boolean preprocessEvent(InputDevice device, RawInputEvent event)
{
   if (mPolicy.preprocessInputEventTq(event))
   {
       return true;
   }
   switch (event.type)
       case RawInputEvent.EV_KEY:
```

```
if ((actions & WindowManagerPolicy.ACTION_PASS_TO_USER) != 0) //这段代码不
是很清楚,做什么用的
             if (event.value != 0 && mPolicy.isAppSwitchKeyTqTiLwLi(event.keycode))
             {
                 filterQueue(this);
                 mKeyWaiter.appSwitchComing();
             }
             return true:
        }
        else
             return false;
往事件队列里放入事件
在 WindowManagerService.java 的构造函数中又有
mInputThread = new InputDispatcherThread();
InputDispatcherThread 线程实际上从 KeyQ 的事件队列中读取按键事件
mInputThread.start();
又有如下
    private final class InputDispatcherThread extends Thread {
        // Time to wait when there is nothing to do: 9999 seconds.
        static final int LONG_WAIT=9999*1000;
        public InputDispatcherThread() {
             super("InputDispatcher");
        }
       @Override
        public void run() {
             while (true) {
                 try {
                     process();
                 } catch (Exception e) {
                     Log.e(TAG, "Exception in input dispatcher", e);
                 }
             }
        }
private void process()
.....
while (true)
{
```

// Retrieve next event, waiting only as long as the next

```
// don't wait at all -- we'll report the change as soon as
    // we have processed all events.
    QueuedEvent ev = mQueue.getEvent(
                      (int)((!configChanged && curTime < nextKeyTime)</pre>
                               ? (nextKeyTime-curTime) : 0));
.....
switch (ev.classType)
    case RawInputEvent.CLASS_KEYBOARD:
    if (ke.isDown())
    {
        lastKey = ke;
        downTime = curTime;
        keyRepeatCount = 0;
        lastKeyTime = curTime;
        nextKeyTime = lastKeyTime+ ViewConfiguration.getLongPressTimeout();
        if (DEBUG_INPUT) Log.v(TAG, "Received key down: first repeat @ "
                                                 + nextKeyTime);
   }
   else
   {
        lastKey = null;
        downTime = 0;
        // Arbitrary long timeout.
        lastKeyTime = curTime;
        nextKeyTime = curTime + LONG_WAIT;
        if (DEBUG_INPUT) Log.v(TAG, "Received key up: ignore repeat @ "
                                                 + nextKeyTime);
   dispatchKey((KeyEvent)ev.event, 0, 0); //发布事件
   mQueue.recycleEvent(ev);
   break;
   .....
}
    /**
     * @return Returns true if event was dispatched, false if it was dropped for any reason
    private int dispatchKey(KeyEvent event, int pid, int uid) {
        if (DEBUG_INPUT) Log.v(TAG, "Dispatch key: " + event);
        Object focusObj = mKeyWaiter.waitForNextEventTarget(event, null,
```

```
null, false, false, pid, uid);
if (focusObj == null) {
    Log.w(TAG, "No focus window, dropping: " + event);
    return INJECT FAILED;
}
if (focusObj == mKeyWaiter.CONSUMED_EVENT_TOKEN) {
    return INJECT_SUCCEEDED;
}
// Okay we have finished waiting for the last event to be processed.
// First off, if this is a repeat event, check to see if there is
// a corresponding up event in the queue. If there is, we will
// just drop the repeat, because it makes no sense to repeat after
// the user has released a key. (This is especially important for
// long presses.)
if (event.getRepeatCount() > 0 && mQueue.hasKeyUpEvent(event)) {
    return INJECT_SUCCEEDED;
}
WindowState focus = (WindowState)focusObj;
if (DEBUG_INPUT) Log.v(
    TAG, "Dispatching to " + focus + ": " + event);
if (uid != 0 && uid != focus.mSession.mUid) {
    if (mContext.checkPermission(
              android.Manifest.permission.INJECT_EVENTS, pid, uid)
              != PackageManager.PERMISSION_GRANTED) {
         Log.w(TAG, "Permission denied: injecting key event from pid "
                  + pid + " uid " + uid + " to window " + focus
                  + " owned by uid " + focus.mSession.mUid);
         return INJECT_NO_PERMISSION;
    }
}
synchronized(mWindowMap) {
    mKeyWaiter.bindTargetWindowLocked(focus);
}
// NOSHIP extra state logging
mKeyWaiter.recordDispatchState(event, focus);
// END NOSHIP
try {
```

```
if (DEBUG_INPUT || DEBUG_FOCUS) {
             Log.v(TAG, "Delivering key " + event.getKeyCode()
                      + " to " + focus);
         }
        focus.mClient.dispatchKey(event);
        return INJECT_SUCCEEDED;
    } catch (android.os.RemoteException e) {
        Log.i(TAG, "WINDOW DIED during key dispatch: " + focus);
         try {
             removeWindow(focus.mSession, focus.mClient);
         } catch (java.util.NoSuchElementException ex) {
             // This will happen if the window has already been
             // removed.
         }
    }
    return INJECT_FAILED;
}
```

到此先结束,后续有时间,将会把有些问题理清。谢谢你的阅读。共享知识!!