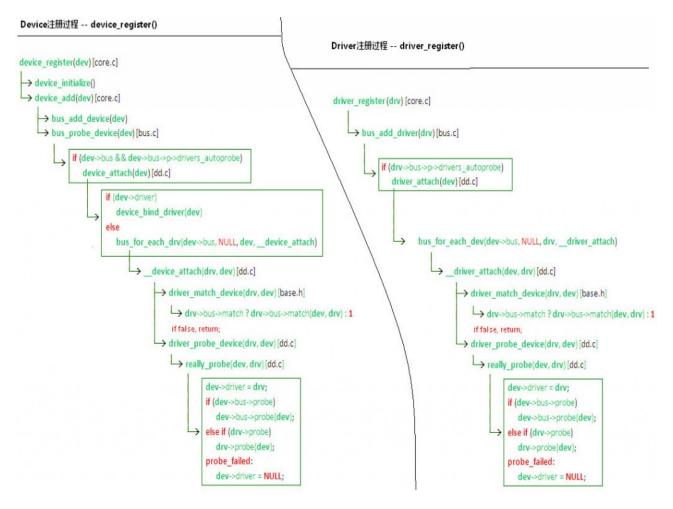
轉載本文解釋linux下設備和驅動的不同註冊順序時設備probe的時機;增加兩個case以解決PCI/USB等可熱插拔設備不同插入過程的probe時機的疑問。

Linux 2.6的設備驅動模型中,所有的device都是通過Bus相連。device_register() / driver_register()執行時通過枚舉 BUS上的Driver/Device來實現綁定,本文詳解這一過程。這是整個LINUX設備驅動的基礎,PLATFORM設備,I2C上的 設備等諸設備的註冊最終也是調用本文講述的註冊函數來實現的。

Linux Device的註冊最終都是通過device_register()實現,Driver的註冊最終都是通過driver_register()實現。下圖對照 説明了Device和Driver的註冊過程。



上面的圖解一目瞭然,詳細過程不再贅述。注意以下幾點説明:

- BUS的p->drivers_autoprobe;1默認是true。
- bus_for_each_drv()是對BUS上所有的Driver都進行__device_attach()操作;同樣的,bus_for_each_dev()是 對BUS上所有的Device都進行__driver_attach()操作。

- BUS上實現的.match()函數,定義了Device和Driver綁定時的規則。比如Platform實現的就是先比較id_table,然後比較name的規則。如果BUS的match()函數沒實現,認為BUS上的所有的Device和Driver都是match的,具體後續過程要看probe()的實現了。
- Probe的規則是:如果BUS上實現了probe就用BUS的probe;否則才會用driver的probe。

Device一般是先於Driver註冊,但也不全是這樣的順序。

Linux的Device和Driver的註冊過程分別枚舉掛在該BUS上所有的Driver和Device實現了這種時序無關性。 [增加兩個例子以解惑]

- 1 一個設備A已經attach驅動,不管兩個註冊的順序如何,完成這一步,説明driver已經加載;同類設備B再次hot pluggin加入,則device_attach僅為設備B與驅動attach上,不會重做設備A的attach;
- 2 一個設備A註冊,但是沒有找到驅動,用戶也不加載驅動;同類設備B hot pluggin,這時用戶加載驅動,驅動註冊, driver_attach,針對總線上的每個設備掃瞄,此時匹配的設備肯定沒有加載驅動(如果沒有一個設備對應同層次兩個驅動的情況),則對設備A和B都attach該driver;
- 3 如果一個設備可以對應同層次兩個驅動,是否允許,什麼策略?需要時研究代碼。 [附really_probe的代碼]

```
    250static int really_probe(struct device *dev, struct device_driver *drv)

2. 251{
252 int ret = 0;
4. 253
5. 254 atomic_inc(&probe_count);
6. 255 pr_debug("bus: '%s': %s: probing driver %s with device %s\n",
7. 256
           drv->bus->name, __func__, drv->name, dev_name(dev));

    257 WARN_ON(!list_empty(&dev->devres_head));

9. 258
10.259 dev->driver = drv; // 已經bus->match上, 所以可以將該device和driver關聯起來
11. 260 if (driver_sysfs_add(dev)) {
12. 261 printk(KERN_ERR "%s: driver_sysfs_add(%s) failed\n",
13. 262
              __func__, dev_name(dev));
14. 263     goto probe_failed;
15. 264 }
16. 265
17. 266 if (dev->bus->probe) { // 調用bus->probe, 由bus->probe調用'具體'dev_drv->probe
18. 267 ret = dev->bus->probe(dev);
19. 268 if (ret)
```

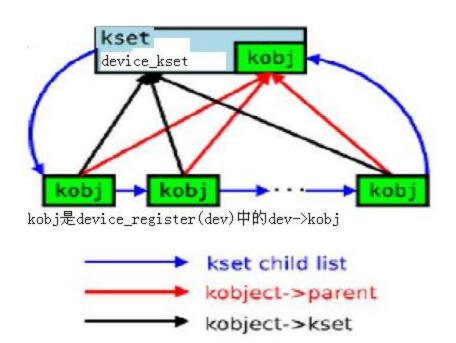
```
21. 270 } else if (drv->probe) { // 使用'頂層'驅動device_driver的probe
22. 271     ret = drv->probe(dev);
23. 272
          if (ret)
25. 274 }
26. 275
27. 276 driver_bound(dev); // 設備與驅動已經關聯好了
28. 277 ret = 1;
29. 278 pr_debug("bus: '%s': %s: bound device %s to driver %s\n",
30. 279 drv->bus->name, __func__, dev_name(dev), drv->name);
31. 280 goto done;
32. 281
33. 282probe_failed:
34. 283 devres_release_all(dev);
35. 284 driver_sysfs_remove(dev);
36. 285 dev->driver = NULL;
37. 286
38. 287 if (ret == -EPROBE DEFER) {
39. 288
          /* Driver requested deferred probing */
40. 289 dev_info(dev, "Driver %s requests probe deferral\n", drv->name);
41. 290
         driver_deferred_probe_add(dev);
42. 291 } else if (ret != -ENODEV && ret != -ENXIO) {
43. 292
          /* driver matched but the probe failed */
44. 293 printk(KERN_WARNING
45. 294
                 "%s: probe of %s failed with error %d\n",
46. 295 drv->name, dev_name(dev), ret);
47. 296 } else {
48. 297 pr_debug("%s: probe of %s rejects match %d\n",
49. 298
                 drv->name, dev_name(dev), ret);
50.299 }
51.300 /*
52. 301 * Ignore errors returned by ->probe so that the next driver can try
53.302 * its luck.
54.303 */
55. 304 \text{ ret} = 0;
56. 305done:
57. 306 atomic_dec(&probe_count);
58. 307 wake_up(&probe_waitqueue);
59. 308 return ret;
```

61.

device_register 分析

這篇文章也是從別的地方轉載的,我的目的是搞清楚:當調用device_register()函數向系統 註冊一個設備的時候,我註冊進去的設備是如何和他父設備關聯起來的,以及如何加入到他 所在的總線設備中的,但針對這個問題,好像通過這篇文章瞭解的並不透徹。但具體到代碼 分析的最後關於設備和驅動是如何綁定的,這並不是我這篇文章的重點,但大概看了一下,有點類型i2c總線上設備和驅動的匹配過程。

看下圖:



在分析程序的過程中看到了把kobj->kset賦值為(kset)device_kset(即圖中黑線實現的部分),但沒有看到什麼時候把dev->kobj->parent賦值為device_kset->kobj(圖中的紅線實現的部分),在調用函數setup_parent()中是對dev->kobject->parent賦值了,但不明白在setup_parent()函數中是怎麼找到device_kset的。說實在話,對setup_parent()函數不明白,也沒分析清楚。(在此補充一下,分析了一下setup_parent()函數,實現了紅線的部分)

這篇文章將那個3個註冊函數說說,把整個設備模型框架搭建起來,當然,是重點部分了。在 這之前希望你已經懂得總線、設備、驅動的數據結構及其裡面的有關數據結構。關於調用的 函數,如果顯示為粗體,那麼在下面我有分析。

轉載於: http://student.csdn.net/space.php?uid=111596&do=blog&id=56043

```
來自: drivers/base/core.c
int device register(struct device *dev)
{
 device_initialize(dev); //初始化設備
     return device_add(dev);
                                 //添加設備
}
void device_initialize(struct device *dev)
{
 //圖中的黑線實現部分的代碼
 dev->kobj.kset = devices kset; //設置設備的kobject所屬集合, devices kset
其實在第一層,sys/devices/
     kobject_init(&dev->kobj, &device_ktype); //初始化設備的kobject
     INIT_LIST_HEAD(&dev->dma_pools); //初始化設備的DMA池,用於傳遞大數據
     mutex init(&dev->mutex);
                              //初始化互斥鎖
     lockdep set novalidate class(&dev->mutex);
     spin_lock_init(&dev->devres_lock); //初始化自旋鎖,用於同步子設備鏈表
     INIT LIST_HEAD(&dev->devres_head);
                                            //初始化子設備鏈表頭
     device_pm_init(dev);
     set dev node(dev, -1);
```

```
}
int device_add(struct device *dev)
{
       struct device *parent = NULL;
       struct class_interface *class_intf;
       int error = -EINVAL;
       dev = get_device(dev); //增加設備的kobject的引用計數
       if (!dev)
             goto done;
       if (!dev->p) {
             error = device_private_init(dev); //初始化設備的私有成員
             if (error)
                    goto done;
      }
       * for statically allocated devices, which should all be converted
       * some day, we need to initialize the name. We prevent reading back
       * the name, and force the use of dev_name()
       */
       if (dev->init_name) {
             dev_set_name(dev, "%s", dev->init_name); //設置設備kobject的名稱
             dev->init_name = NULL;
      }
```

```
if (!dev_name(dev)) {
             error = -EINVAL;
             goto name_error;
      }
      pr_debug("device: '%s': %s/n", dev_name(dev), __func__);
      parent = get_device(dev->parent);
                                               //增加父設備kobject的引用
                                        //設置該設備kobject父對象 (父對象是誰呢)
  setup_parent(dev, parent);
      /* use parent numa_node */
      if (parent)
             set_dev_node(dev, dev_to_node(parent));
      /* first, register with generic layer. */
      /* we require the name to be set before, and pass NULL */
      error = kobject_add(&dev->kobj, dev->kobj.parent, NULL);
                                                                //將設備kobject添加
進父對象設備模型
      if (error)
             goto Error;
      /* notify platform of device entry */
      if (platform_notify)
             platform_notify(dev);
      error = device_create_file(dev, &uevent_attr);
```

```
if (error)
            goto attrError;
      if (MAJOR(dev->devt)) {
            error = device_create_file(dev, &devt_attr);
            if (error)
                   goto ueventattrError;
            error = device_create_sys_dev_entry(dev);
            if (error)
                   goto devtattrError;
            devtmpfs_create_node(dev);
      }
      error = device_add_class_symlinks(dev);
      if (error)
            goto SymlinkError;
      error = device_add_attrs(dev);
      if (error)
            goto AttrsError;
 調用bus_add_device在sysfs中添加兩個鏈接:一個在總線目錄下指向設備,另一個在設
備的目錄下指向總線子系統。
      error = bus_add_device(dev); //將設備添加進總線中
      if (error)
            goto BusError;
      error = dpm_sysfs_add(dev);
```

```
goto DPMError;
     device_pm_add(dev);
     /* Notify clients of device addition. This call must come
      * after dpm sysf add() and before kobject uevent().
      */
     if (dev->bus)
           blocking notifier call chain(&dev->bus->p->bus notifier,
                                   BUS_NOTIFY_ADD_DEVICE, dev);
      kobject_uevent(&dev->kobj, KOBJ_ADD);
 bus_probe_device試圖自動探測設備。如果能夠找到合適的驅動程序,則將設備添加到
bus->klist_devices.設備還需要添加到父結點的子結點鏈表中,圖中藍色線的實現部分(此
前,設備知道其父結點,但父結點不知道子結點的存在)
 bus_probe_device(dev);
                                         //現在該為設備在總線上尋找合適的驅動
了
     if (parent)
           klist_add_tail(&dev->p->knode_parent,
                       &parent->p->klist_children);
                                                           //將設備添加到父設
備的子設備鏈表中
     if (dev->class) {
           mutex_lock(&dev->class->p->class_mutex);
           /* tie the class to the device */
           klist_add_tail(&dev->knode_class,
                       &dev->class->p->class devices);
```

if (error)

```
/* notify any interfaces that the device is here */
              list_for_each_entry(class_intf,
                                   &dev->class->p->class_interfaces, node)
                     if (class_intf->add_dev)
                            class_intf->add_dev(dev, class_intf);
              mutex_unlock(&dev->class->p->class_mutex);
      }
done:
       put_device(dev);
       return error;
DPMError:
       bus_remove_device(dev);
BusError:
       device_remove_attrs(dev);
AttrsError:
       device_remove_class_symlinks(dev);
SymlinkError:
       if (MAJOR(dev->devt))
              devtmpfs_delete_node(dev);
       if (MAJOR(dev->devt))
              device_remove_sys_dev_entry(dev);
devtattrError:
       if (MAJOR(dev->devt))
              device_remove_file(dev, &devt_attr);
ueventattrError:
       device_remove_file(dev, &uevent_attr);
```

```
attrError:
      kobject_uevent(&dev->kobj, KOBJ_REMOVE);
      kobject_del(&dev->kobj);
Error:
      cleanup_device_parent(dev);
      if (parent)
             put_device(parent);
name_error:
      kfree(dev->p);
      dev->p = NULL;
      goto done;
}
int device_private_init(struct device *dev)
{
      dev->p = kzalloc(sizeof(*dev->p), GFP_KERNEL);
      if (!dev->p)
             return -ENOMEM;
      dev->p->device = dev;
                                                     //指向設備自己
      klist_init(&dev->p->klist_children, klist_children_get,
                                       //初始化設備私有成員的子設備鏈表,還有兩個函
               klist_children_put);
數,關於增加和減少子設備引用計數的
      return 0;
}
static void setup_parent(struct device *dev, struct device *parent)
{
      struct kobject *kobj;
```

```
kobj = get_device_parent(dev, parent); //得到設備kobject的父對象
       if (kobj)
         dev->kobj.parent = kobj;
}
int bus_add_device(struct device *dev)
{
       struct bus_type *bus = bus_get(dev->bus);
       int error = 0;
       if (bus) {
              pr_debug("bus: '%s': add device %s/n", bus->name, dev_name(dev));
              error = device_add_attrs(bus, dev);
              if (error)
                     goto out_put;
              error = sysfs_create_link(&bus->p->devices_kset->kobj,
                                          &dev->kobj, dev_name(dev));
              if (error)
                     goto out_id;
              error = sysfs_create_link(&dev->kobj,
                            &dev->bus->p->subsys.kobj, "subsystem");
              if (error)
                     goto out_subsys;
              error = make_deprecated_bus_links(dev);
              if (error)
                     goto out_deprecated;
              klist_add_tail(&dev->p->knode_bus, &bus->p->klist_devices);
                                                                            //關鍵點了,
```

將設備添加進總線的設備鏈表

```
}
      return 0;
out_deprecated:
      sysfs_remove_link(&dev->kobj, "subsystem");
out_subsys:
      sysfs_remove_link(&bus->p->devices_kset->kobj, dev_name(dev));
out_id:
      device_remove_attrs(bus, dev);
out_put:
      bus_put(dev->bus);
      return error;
}
void bus_probe_device(struct device *dev)
{
      struct bus_type *bus = dev->bus;
      int ret;
      if (bus && bus->p->drivers_autoprobe) { //如果需要自動匹配驅動
                                                      //為設備尋找驅動
             ret = device_attach(dev);
             WARN_ON(ret < 0);
      }
}
int device_attach(struct device *dev)
{
      int ret = 0;
```

```
device_lock(dev);
                        //鎖住設備
      if (dev->driver) {
                                       //如果設備有驅動
            ret = device_bind_driver(dev); //那麼將設備和驅動綁定
            if (ret == 0)
                   ret = 1:
            else {
                   dev->driver = NULL;
                   ret = 0;
            }
      } else {
            pm_runtime_get_noresume(dev);
            ret = bus_for_each_drv(dev->bus, NULL, dev, __device_attach); //否則,
在總線上尋找驅動與該設備進行匹配
            pm_runtime_put_sync(dev);
      }
      device_unlock(dev);
      return ret;
}
int device_bind_driver(struct device *dev)
{
      int ret;
      ret = driver_sysfs_add(dev);
      if (!ret)
            driver_bound(dev); //驅動綁定設備
      return ret;
}
```

```
int bus_for_each_drv(struct bus_type *bus, struct device_driver *start,
                    void *data, int (*fn)(struct device_driver *, void *))
{
       struct klist_iter i;
       struct device_driver *drv;
       int error = 0;
       if (!bus)
             return -EINVAL;
       klist_iter_init_node(&bus->p->klist_drivers, &i,
                           start?&start->p->knode_bus: NULL); //初始化i結構體
      while ((drv = next_driver(&i)) && !error) //遍歷總線上的驅動
             error = fn(drv, data);
                                                //將驅動和設備進行匹配,這裡的
fn=__device_attach
       klist_iter_exit(&i);
       return error;
}
static int __device_attach(struct device_driver *drv, void *data)
{
       struct device *dev = data;
       if (!driver_match_device(drv, dev)) //現用總線上的match匹配函數進行低級匹
配
             return 0;
```

```
return driver_probe_device(drv, dev); //在來高級匹配
}
static inline int driver_match_device(struct device_driver *drv, struct device *dev)
{
      return drv->bus->match? drv->bus->match(dev, drv): 1; //看到沒,這裡要調用總線
上定義的match函數
}
int driver_probe_device(struct device_driver *drv, struct device *dev)
{
      int ret = 0;
      if (!device_is_registered(dev)) //設備是否註冊
             return -ENODEV;
      pr_debug("bus: '%s': %s: matched device %s with driver %s/n",
             drv->bus->name, __func__, dev_name(dev), drv->name);
      pm_runtime_get_noresume(dev);
      pm_runtime_barrier(dev);
      ret = really_probe(dev, drv); //調用真正的匹配
      pm_runtime_put_sync(dev);
      return ret;
}
```

```
static int really_probe(struct device *dev, struct device_driver *drv)
{
      int ret = 0;
      atomic_inc(&probe_count);
       pr_debug("bus: '%s': %s: probing driver %s with device %s/n",
              drv->bus->name, __func__, drv->name, dev_name(dev));
      WARN_ON(!list_empty(&dev->devres_head));
      dev->driver = drv;
      if (driver_sysfs_add(dev)) {
             printk(KERN_ERR "%s: driver_sysfs_add(%s) failed/n",
                    __func__, dev_name(dev));
             goto probe_failed;
      }
      if (dev->bus->probe) {
                            //現用總線上定義的probe函數嘗試一下
             ret = dev->bus->probe(dev);
             if (ret)
                    goto probe_failed;
      } else if (drv->probe) {
                             //如果不行,在用驅動上的probe嘗試
             ret = drv->probe(dev);
             if (ret)
                    goto probe_failed;
      }
      driver bound(dev);
                          //驅動綁定設備
```

```
ret = 1;
       pr_debug("bus: '%s': %s: bound device %s to driver %s/n",
               drv->bus->name, __func__, dev_name(dev), drv->name);
       goto done;
probe_failed:
       devres_release_all(dev);
       driver_sysfs_remove(dev);
       dev->driver = NULL;
       if (ret != -ENODEV && ret != -ENXIO) {
              /* driver matched but the probe failed */
              printk(KERN_WARNING
                     "%s: probe of %s failed with error %d/n",
                     drv->name, dev_name(dev), ret);
       }
        * Ignore errors returned by ->probe so that the next driver can try
        * its luck.
        */
       ret = 0;
done:
       atomic_dec(&probe_count);
       wake_up(&probe_waitqueue);
       return ret;
}
```