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阅读 116

mebuffer(fb0)的方式显示bmp

0, 往该设备写入的数据会显示在屏幕上, 所以我们可以通过直  
备来实现bmp图像的显示, 而不用管是在shell文本方式下还是  
在其他gnome、qt、gtk、wayland等图形模式下, 都能显示出来。当前前提是你的linux下必须具有  
该设备并支持读写(无特殊处理的linux都有该设备)。

代码(支持16位、24位或32位颜色深度的bmp图像, 支持24或32位颜色深度的fb0设备):

```
#include <unistd.h>
```

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
#include <stdlib.h>
```

```
#include <fcntl.h>
```

```
#include <string.h>
```

```
#include <linux/fb.h>
```

```
#include <sys/mman.h>
```

```
#include <sys/ioctl.h>
```

```
#include <errno.h>
```

```
//14byte文件头
```

```
typedef struct
```

```
{
```

```
char cType[2]; //文件类型, "BM"(0x4D42)
```

```
int cSize; //文件大小(字节)
```

```
int cReserved; //保留, 值为0
```

```
int cOffBits; //数据区相对于文件头的偏移量(字节)
```

```
}__attribute__((packed)) BITMAPFILEHEADER;
```

//\_\_attribute\_\_((packed))的作用是告诉编译器取消结构在编译过程中的优化对齐

```
//40byte信息头

typedef struct

{

    char ciSize[4]; //BITMAPFILEHEADER所占的字节数

    int ciWidth; //宽度

    int ciHeight; //高度

    char ciPlanes[2]; //目标设备的位平面数, 值为1

    int ciBitCount; //每个像素的位数

    char ciCompress[4]; //压缩说明

    char ciSizeImage[4]; //用字节表示的图像大小, 该数据必须是4的倍数

    char ciXPelsPerMeter[4]; //目标设备的水平像素数/米

    char ciYPelsPerMeter[4]; //目标设备的垂直像素数/米

    char ciClrUsed[4]; //位图使用调色板的颜色数

    char ciClrImportant[4]; //指定重要的颜色数, 当该域的值等于颜色数时(或者等于0时), 表示所有颜色都一样重要

}__attribute__((packed)) BITMAPINFOHEADER;

static void FbUpdate(int fbfd, struct fb_var_screeninfo *vi) //将要渲染的图形缓冲区的内容绘制到设备显示屏来

{

    vi->yoffset=0; //from 0 to yres will be display.

    ioctl(fbfd, FBIOPUT_VSCREENINFO, vi);

}

static int CursorBitmapFormatConvert(char *dst, char *src, int screenXres, int screenYres, int bytes_per_pixel_screen,

int bmpWidth, int bmpHeight, int bytes_per_pixel_bitmap)

{

    int i,j;

    char *psrc = src;

    char *pdst = dst;
```

```
char*p = psrc;

int oldi =0;

int left_right = (screenXres-bmpWidth)/2;

int top_bottom = (screenYres-bmpHeight)/2;

printf("left_right: %d, top_bottom: %d\n", left_right, top_bottom);

printf("screenXres: %d, screenYres: %d\n", screenXres, screenYres);

printf("bmpWidth: %d, bmpHeight: %d\n", bmpWidth, bmpHeight);

if(left_right <0&& top_bottom <0){

printf("error: BMP is too big, screen X: %d, Y: %d, bmp width: %d, height: %d\n", screenXres,
screenYres, bmpWidth, bmpHeight);

return -1;

}

/* 由于bmp存储是从后面往前面, 所以需要倒序进行转换 */

pdst += (screenXres * bmpHeight * bytes_per_pixel_screen);

pdst += (screenXres * top_bottom * bytes_per_pixel_screen); //move to middle bmpHeight

for(i=0; i<bmpHeight; i++){

p = psrc + (i+1) * bmpWidth * bytes_per_pixel_bitmap;

if(i ==0)

pdst -= (left_right * bytes_per_pixel_screen); //move to middle bmpWidth

else

pdst -= (left_right * 2 * bytes_per_pixel_screen); //move to middle bmpWidth

for(j=0; j<bmpWidth; j++){

pdst -= bytes_per_pixel_screen;

p -= bytes_per_pixel_bitmap;

int kk =0;

int k;

for(k=0; k<bytes_per_pixel_screen; k++){

if(kk >= bytes_per_pixel_bitmap)

pdst[k] =255; // 3: alpha color
```

```
else

pdst[k] =p[kk]; // 0: blue, 1: green, 2: red

kk++;

}

}

}

pdst -= (left_right * bytes_per_pixel_screen); // move to 0 position

return 0;

}

int ShowBmp(char *path, int fbfd, struct fb_var_screeninfo *vinfo, char *fbp)

{

int i;

FILE *fp;

int rc;

int line_x, line_y;

longint location =0, BytesPerLine =0;

char*bmp_buf =NULL;

char* buf =NULL;

int flen =0;

int ret =-1;

int total_length =0;

BITMAPFILEHEADER FileHead;

BITMAPINFOHEADER InfoHead;

int width, height;

printf("into ShowBmp function\n");

if(path ==NULL) {

printf("path Error,return\n");

return -1;
```

```
,

printf("path = %s\n", path);

fp = fopen( path, "rb" );

if(fp ==NULL){

printf("load cursor file open failed\n");

return -1;

}

/* 求解文件长度 */

fseek(fp,0,SEEK_SET);

fseek(fp,0,SEEK_END);

flen = ftell(fp);

printf("flen is %d\n",flen);

bmp_buf = (char*)calloc(1,flen - 54);

if(bmp_buf ==NULL){

printf("load > malloc bmp out of memory!\n");

return -1;

}

/* 再移位到文件头部 */

fseek(fp,0,SEEK_SET);

rc = fread(&FileHead, sizeof(BITMAPFILEHEADER),1, fp);

if ( rc !=1) {

printf("read header error!\n");

fclose( fp );

return( -2 );

}

//检测是否是bmp图像

if (memcmp(FileHead.cfType, "BM", 2) !=0) {

printf("it's not a BMP file\n");
```

```
fclose( fp );

return( -3 );

}

rc = fread( (char *)&InfoHead, sizeof(BITMAPINFOHEADER),1, fp );

if ( rc !=1) {

printf("read infoheader error!\n");

fclose( fp );

return( -4 );

}

width = InfoHead.ciWidth;

height = InfoHead.ciHeight;

printf("FileHead.cfSize = %d byte\n",FileHead.cfSize);

printf("flen = %d\n", flen);

printf("width = %d, height = %d\n", width, height);

//跳转的数据区

fseek(fp, FileHead.coffBits, SEEK_SET);

printf(" FileHead.coffBits = %d\n", FileHead.coffBits);

printf(" InfoHead.ciBitCount = %d\n", InfoHead.ciBitCount);

int bytes_per_pixel_bitmap =InfoHead.ciBitCount/8;

total_length = width * height * bytes_per_pixel_bitmap;

printf("total_length = %d\n", total_length);

//每行字节数

buf = bmp_buf;

while ((ret =fread(buf,1,total_length,fp)) >=0) {

if (ret ==0) {

usleep(100);

continue;

}

}
```

```

printf("ret = %d\n", ret);

buf = ((char*) buf) + ret;

total_length = total_length - ret;

if(total_length ==0)

break;

}

CursorBitmapFormatConvert(fbp, bmp_buf, (*vinfo).xres, (*vinfo).yres, (*vinfo).bits_per_pixel/8,
width, height, bytes_per_pixel_bitmap);

free(bmp_buf);

fclose(fp);

printf("show logo return 0\n");

return 0;

}

int ShowPicture(int fbfd, char *path)

{

struct fb_var_screeninfo vinfo;

struct fb_fix_screeninfo finfo;

longint screensize =0;

struct fb_bitfield red;

struct fb_bitfield green;

struct fb_bitfield blue;

//打开显示设备

printf("fbfd = %d\n", fbfd);

if (fbfd == -1) {

//printf("Error opening frame buffer errno=%d (%s)\n",errno, strerror(errno));

return -1;

}

if (ioctl(fbfd, FBIOGET_FSCREENINFO, &finfo) {

//printf("Error: reading fixed information.\n");

```

```
return -1;

}

if (ioctl(fbfd, FBIOGET_VSCREENINFO, &vinfo)) {

//printf("Error: reading variable information.\n");

return -1;

}

//printf("R:%x ;G:%d ;B:%d \n", (int)vinfo.red, vinfo.green, vinfo.blue );

printf("%dx%d, %dbpp\n", vinfo.xres, vinfo.yres, vinfo.bits_per_pixel );

//计算屏幕的总大小(字节)

screensize = vinfo.xres * vinfo.yres * vinfo.bits_per_pixel / 8;

printf("screensize=%ld byte\n", screensize);

//对象映射

char*fbp = (char*)mmap(0, screensize, PROT_READ | PROT_WRITE, MAP_SHARED, fbfd, 0);

if (fbp == (char*)-1) {

printf("Error: failed to map framebuffer device to memory.\n");

return -1;

}

printf("sizeof file header=%ld\n", sizeof(BITMAPFILEHEADER));

//显示图像

ShowBmp(path, fbfd, &vinfo, fbp);

FbUpdate(fbfd, &vinfo);

///在屏幕上显示多久

sleep(10);

//删除对象映射

munmap(fbp, screensize);

return 0;

}

int main()
```



```
{  
  
int fbfd =0;  
  
fbfd = open("/dev/fb0", O_RDWR);  
  
if (!fbfd) {  
  
printf("Error: cannot open framebuffer device.\n");  
  
return -1;  
  
}  
  
ShowPicture(fbfd, "/tmp/license_ckx.bmp");  
  
close(fbfd);  
  
return 0;  
  
}
```



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Linux



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## iOS ffmpeg 理解

教程一:视频截图(Tutorial 01: Making Screensaps) 首先我们需要了解视频文件的一些基...

90后的思维 阅读 3,486 评论 0 赞 3

## ffmpeg 命令大全

超高速音视频编码器用法: ffmpeg [options] [[infile options] -i infile...

封夕罡 阅读 2,952 评论 0 赞 4

## 2018-06-14

在C语言中,五种基本数据类型存储空间长度的排列顺序是: A)char B)char=int<=float C)ch...

夏天再来 阅读 1,783 评论 0 赞 2

## 视音频数据处理入门:RGB、YUV像素数据处理

前一阵子在梳理以前文章的时候,发现自己虽然总结了各种视音频应用程序,却还缺少一个适合无视音频背景人员学习的“最基础...

视音频小白 阅读 1,438 评论 1 赞 3



## Day 345:最重要的东西, 往往是看不到的

最重要的东西, 往往是看不到的。如果我们可以洞察事物或者现象背后这些看不到的东西, 那么一定可以有所为。很多初次见面...

景景相依 阅读 361 评论 0 赞 2



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阅读 74

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评论0



赞1

