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很好的linux下GPIO驱动详解文章

分类: <u>linux设备驱动系列</u> 2011-09-16 21:42 7399人阅读 <u>评论(0) 收藏 举报 linuxstructc数据结构moduleoutput</u>

原文地址 http://blog.csdn.net/llxmedici/article/details/6282372

打算跟着友善之臂的《mini2440 linux移植开发指南》来做个LED驱动,虽然LED的原理简单得不能再简单了,但是要把kernel中针对于s3c24**的GPIO的一些数据结构,还有函数搞清楚也不是那么轻松的事,所以本文主要简单地说明下LED驱动中的相关数据结构以及函数/宏的定义,并对驱动加以验证

注意: 在/arch/arm/mach-s3c2410/include/mach/gpio-fns.h源代码中有如下说明:

16/* These functions are in the to-be-removed category and it is strongly

17 * encouraged not to use these in new code. They will be marked deprecated

18 * very soon.

19 *

20 * Most of the functionality can be either replaced by the gpiocfg calls

21 * for the s3c platform or by the generic GPIOlib API.

22 *

23 * As of 2.6.35-rc, these will be removed, with the few drivers using them

24 * either replaced or given a wrapper until the calls can be removed.

25*/

该头文件包括:

static inline void s3c2410 gpio cfgpin(unsigned int pin, unsigned int cfg)

该函数直接使用

linux/arch/arm/plat-s3c/gpio-config.c中的

int s3c gpio cfgpin(unsigned int pin, unsigned int config)

即可

```
首先看一下设备初始化程序:
85 /*
86*设备初始化
87 */
88 static int init dev init(void)
89 {
90 int ret;
91 int i:
92 for (i = 0; i < 4; i++)
93 //设置 LED 对应的端口寄存器为输出(OUTPUT)
94
      if (s3c gpio cfgpin(led table[i], led cfg table[i])<0)
           printk(KERN INFO "config pin %d failed", i);
95 printk(KERN INFO "config pin %d failed", i);
95 //设置 LED 对应的端口寄存器为低电平输出,在模块加载>结束后,四个 LED 应该是全
部都是发光
96 状态
       s3c2410_gpio_setpin(led table[i], 0);
97
98 }
99 ret = misc register(&misc); //注册设备
100 printk (DEVICE NAME"/tinitialized/n"); //打印初始化信息
101 return ret;
102 }
```

可以看到,这里涉及到两个函数,分别是s3c2410_gpio_cfgpin,s3c2410_gpio_setpin,这两个函数分别对四个LED进行配置,从函数名来看,cfgpin对引脚寄存器状态进行配置,而setpin应该是对寄存器数据值进行配置,我们在分析函数之前先弄清楚传入的参数到底是什么。

```
led_table[i]
28 //LED 对应的 GPIO 端口列表
29 static unsigned long led_table [] = {
30    S3C2410_GPB(5),
31    S3C2410_GPB(6),
32    S3C2410_GPB(7),
33    S3C2410_GPB(8),
34 };
```

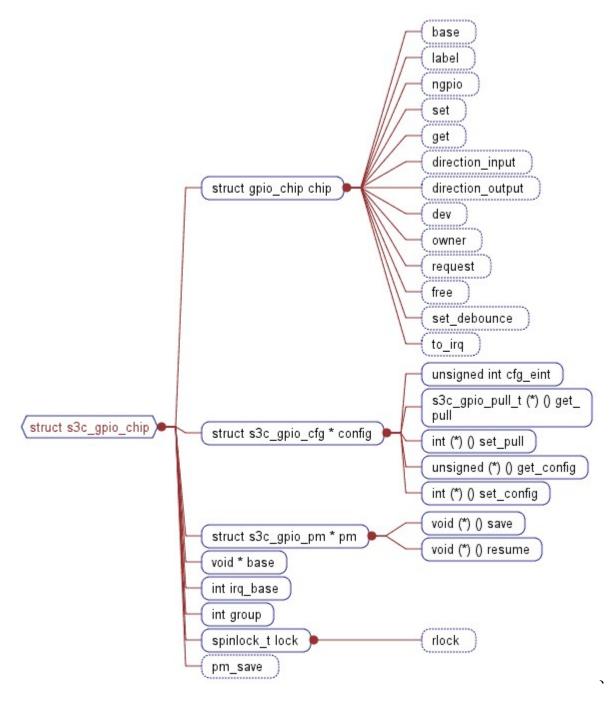
```
这里S3C2410 GPB宏定义在mach/gpio-nrs.h中
/* GPIO bank sizes */
#define S3C2410 GPIO A NR (32)
#define S3C2410 GPIO B NR (32)
#define S3C2410 GPIO C NR (32)
#define S3C2410 GPIO D NR (32)
#define S3C2410 GPIO E NR (32)
#define S3C2410 GPIO F NR (32)
#define S3C2410 GPIO G NR (32)
#define S3C2410 GPIO H NR (32)
#define S3C2410 GPIO J NR (32) /* technically 16. */
#define S3C2410 GPIO K NR (32) /* technically 16. */
#define S3C2410 GPIO L NR (32) /* technically 15. */
#define S3C2410 GPIO M NR (32) /* technically 2. */
#if CONFIG S3C GPIO SPACE != 0
#error CONFIG S3C GPIO SPACE cannot be zero at the moment
#endif
#define S3C2410 GPIO NEXT( gpio)/
((_gpio##_START) + (_gpio##_NR) + CONFIG_S3C_GPIO_SPACE + 0)
//##是粘贴的意思,即把前面的()里面的内容粘贴在这里
//这里的CONFIG S3C GPIO SPAC是内核配置选项,在.config中可以找到,我的配置为:
CONFIG S3C GPIO SPACE = 0
enum s3c gpio number {
S3C2410 GPIO A START = 0,
S3C2410_GPIO_B START = S3C2410 GPIO NEXT(S3C2410 GPIO A),
S3C2410 GPIO C START = S3C2410 GPIO NEXT(S3C2410_GPIO_B),
S3C2410 GPIO D START = S3C2410 GPIO NEXT(S3C2410 GPIO C),
S3C2410 GPIO E START = S3C2410 GPIO NEXT(S3C2410 GPIO D),
S3C2410 GPIO F START = S3C2410 GPIO NEXT(S3C2410 GPIO E),
S3C2410 GPIO G START = S3C2410 GPIO NEXT(S3C2410 GPIO F),
S3C2410 GPIO H START = S3C2410 GPIO NEXT(S3C2410 GPIO G),
S3C2410 GPIO J START = S3C2410 GPIO NEXT(S3C2410 GPIO H),
S3C2410 GPIO K START = S3C2410 GPIO NEXT(S3C2410 GPIO J),
S3C2410 GPIO L START = S3C2410 GPIO NEXT(S3C2410 GPIO K),
S3C2410 GPIO M START = S3C2410 GPIO NEXT(S3C2410 GPIO L),
};
#define S3C2410 GPB( nr) (S3C2410 GPIO B START + ( nr))
因此,以S3C2410 GPB(5)为例,其宏展开为:
S3C2410 GPIO NEXT(S3C2410 GPIO A) +5 =>
```

```
(S3C2410 GPIO A START +S3C2410 GPIO A NR + CONFIG S3C GPIO SPACE + 0) +5
=>
很显然,S3C2410 GPB(5)就是从GPA的首地址+GPA个数+GPB的offset就是当前GPB的IO
偏移量,即
0+32+5=37, 同理
    S3C2410_GPB(0) 相当于 32
30
   S3C2410 GPB(5) 相当于 37
31
    S3C2410 GPB(6) 相当于 38
32
    S3C2410 GPB(7) 相当于 39
    S3C2410 GPB(8) 相当于 40
33
************************
led cfg table[i]
36 //LED 对应端口将要输出的状态列表
37 static unsigned int led cfg table [] = {
38 S3C2410 GPIO OUTPUT,
39 S3C2410 GPIO OUTPUT,
40 S3C2410 GPIO OUTPUT,
41 S3C2410 GPIO OUTPUT,
42 };
S3C2410 GPIO OUTPUT定义在mach/regs-gpio.h
                                                       // 最后两位是设
#define S3C2410 GPIO LEAVE (0xFFFFFFF)
置,11表示RESERVE
#define S3C2410 GPIO INPUT (0xFFFFFFF0) /* not available on A */
                                                      // 最后两位是设
置,00表示INPUT
#define S3C2410 GPIO OUTPUT (0xFFFFFFF1)
                                                      // 最后两位是设
置,01表示OUTPUT
#define S3C2410 GPIO IRQ (0xFFFFFFF2) /* not available for all */
#define S3C2410 GPIO SFN2 (0xFFFFFFF2) /* bank A => addr/cs/nand */
#define S3C2410 GPIO SFN3 (0xFFFFFFF3) /* not available on A */
**********************
根据前面的分析,s3c2410传入了当前GPIO的偏移地址,以及OUTPUT状态
现在我们深入前面的两个函数:
定义在linux/arch/arm/plat-s3c/gpio-config.c
int s3c gpio cfgpin(unsigned int pin, unsigned int config)
struct s3c gpio chip *chip = s3c gpiolib getchip(pin); //得到对应GPIO结构体首指针, 里面包
含了该GPIO的各种参数
unsigned long flags;
int offset:
int ret;
```

```
if (!chip)
  return -EINVAL; // 没找到的话,返回invalid
offset = pin - chip->chip.base; // 否则offset等于该GPIO引脚相对于GPX(0)的偏移量,每
个偏移1
s3c gpio lock(chip, flags); // 自旋锁锁住该GPIO, 通过chip指针指向lock,看下面的define和
ret = s3c gpio do setcfg(chip, offset, config); //设置该GPIO状态寄存器的数值为config
s3c gpio unlock(chip, flags); // 解锁
// 自旋锁操作
/* locking wrappers to deal with multiple access to the same gpio bank */
//#define s3c gpio lock( oc, fl) spin lock irqsave(&( oc)->lock, fl)
//#define s3c gpio unlock( oc, fl) spin unlock irqrestore(&( oc)->lock, fl)
//s3c gpio do setcfg操作
static inline int s3c gpio do setcfg(struct s3c gpio chip *chip,
unsigned int off, unsigned int config)
  return (chip->config->set config)(chip, off, config);
//这里的set config是一个函数指针,由后面的分析知道,如果针对GPA,该函数指针指向
s3c gpio setcfg s3c24xx a,如果针对GPX应该是指向s3c gpio setcfg s3c24xx—
如果是其他GPX,根本没有定义set config!!!(这个问题已经解决,见后文
s3c24xx gpiolib init函数,事实上,其余的config的确指向s3c gpio do setcfg函数)
struct s3c gpio cfg s3c24xx gpiocfg default = {
     .set config = s3c gpio setcfg s3c24xx,
     .get config = s3c gpio getcfg s3c24xx,
};
int s3c gpio setcfg s3c24xx a(struct s3c gpio chip *chip, unsigned int off, unsigned int cfg)
{
void iomem *reg = chip->base; // GPXCON的物理基地址
unsigned int shift = off; // 每个GPA对应一位
u32 con;
if (s3c_gpio_is_cfg_special(cfg)) { //OUTPUT状态是否为(0xfffffffX), 是,返回1
    cfg \&= 0xf; // cfg = 0xX
 /* Map output to 0, and SFN2 to 1 */ 本实验不会运行到这
cfg = 1;
if (cfg > 1)
    return -EINVAL;
cfg <<= shift;
```

```
}
con = raw readl(reg); // 先读出该GPXCON的值, 32位
con &= \sim (0x1 << shift);
con = cfg;
                       //
 raw writel(con, reg); // 将新值写入GPXCON
PS:
#define __raw_writeb(v,a) (__chk_io_ptr(a), *(volatile unsigned char __force *)(a) = (v))
#define __raw_writew(v,a) (__chk_io_ptr(a), *(volatile unsigned short force *)(a) = (v))
#define __raw_writel(v,a) (__chk_io_ptr(a), *(volatile unsigned int __force *)(a) = (v))
#define __raw_readb(a) (__chk_io_ptr(a), *(volatile unsigned char __force *)(a))
#define __raw_readw(a) (__chk_io_ptr(a), *(volatile unsigned short force *)(a))
#define raw readl(a) ( chk io ptr(a), *(volatile unsigned int force *)(a))
return 0;
}
如果针对GPX情况
int s3c gpio setcfg s3c24xx(struct s3c gpio chip *chip,
unsigned int off, unsigned int cfg)
void iomem *reg = chip->base;
unsigned int shift = off * 2; // 每个GPX对应2位
u32 con;
if (s3c gpio is cfg special(cfg)) {
     cfg \&= 0xf;
if (cfg > 3)
     return -EINVAL;
                  // 将cfg的0,1两位左移offset
 cfg <<= shift;
con = raw readl(reg);
                           // 读对应的GPXCON值
                           // 将GPXCON (pin) 的两bits请0
con &= \sim(0x3 << shift);
                           // 设置config值
con = cfg;
                           // 写入新的GPXCON
  raw writel(con, reg);
return 0;
return ret;
          // end s3c_gpio_cfgpin
```

这里涉及到了一个重要的数据结构, s3c_gpio_chip, 此数据结构比较复杂, 我贴出这个数据结构的结构图:



这个重要的数据结构中可以记录每个GPIO所需要的所有数据,后面会遇到的s3c24xx_gpios []结构体就是该结构体的集合,描述了芯片中所有的GPIO端口,之后我们需要时时回头看看这个结构。

我们先来看s3c_gpiolib_getchip,它实现了返回对应pin值的GPIO结构体首指针的功能#include<mach/gpio-core.h>

```
static inline struct s3c gpio chip *s3c gpiolib getchip(unsigned int pin)
struct s3c gpio chip *chip;
if (pin > S3C GPIO END) //如果超过GPJ(32)就return NULL
  return NULL;
chip = &s3c24xx gpios[pin/32]; //根据偏移, 计算出对应pin的GPIO结构体指针
  return ((pin - chip->chip.base) < chip->chip.ngpio) ? chip : NULL;
  // 这里验证,如果pin偏移超过了GPIO的个数,说明出错了,否则就返回该GPIO的结构
体指针
}
回想以下之前s3c2410 gpio cfgpin中,我们传入的参数是led table[i]和 led cfg table[i],
/* GPIO sizes for various SoCs:
          2442
* 2410 2412 2440 2443 2416
* A 23
       22
            25
                 16
                      25
* B 11 11
           11
                 11
                      9
* C 16 15
           16
                 16
                      16
* D 16 16
            16
                 16
                      16
* E 16 16
           16
                 16
                      16
* F 8
        8
            8
                  8
                      8
* G16 16
           16
                 16
                      8
* H 11 11
           9
                 15
                      15
* J --
           13
                16
                      --
* K --
                      16
 * L --
                 15
                       7
* M --
                 2
                      2
struct s3c gpio chip s3c24xx gpios[] = {
[0] = {
.base = S3C2410 GPACON, // datasheet上地址为0x56000000
//#define S3C2410 GPACON S3C2410 GPIOREG(0x00)
#define S3C2410 GPIOREG(x) ((x) + S3C24XX VA GPIO)
#define S3C24XX VA GPIO ((S3C24XX PA GPIO - S3C24XX PA UART) +
S3C24XX_VA_UART)
S3C24XX_PA_GPIO相当于(0x15600000)
S3C24XX PA UART相当于(0x15000000)
#define S3C VA UART S3C ADDR(0x01000000) /* UART */
#define S3C ADDR_BASE 0xF6000000
```

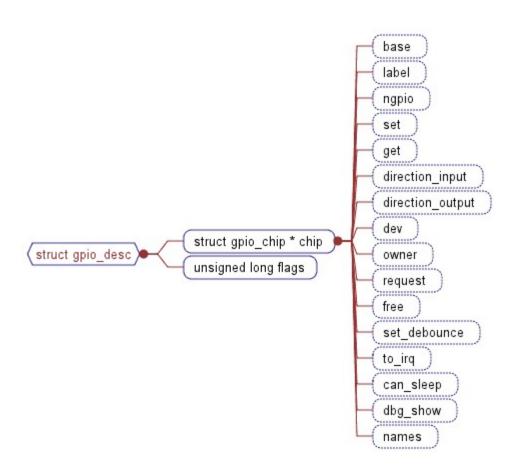
```
#ifndef ASSEMBLY
#define S3C ADDR(x) ((void iomem force *)S3C ADDR BASE + (x))
#else
#define S3C ADDR(x) (S3C ADDR BASE + (x))
#endif
0x15600000-15000000+F7000000这里的S3C2410 GPACON应该怎么算?
.pm = gpio pm(\&s3c gpio pm 1bit),
.config = &s3c24xx gpiocfg banka, // 设置GPIO的函数指针
           static struct s3c gpio cfg s3c24xx gpiocfg banka = {
             .set config = s3c gpio setcfg s3c24xx a,
             .get_config = s3c_gpio_getcfg_s3c24xx_a,
.chip = {
.base = S3C2410 GPA(0), //基地址, 也是偏移量
.owner = THIS MODULE,
.label = "GPIOA",
.ngpio = 24,
.direction input = s3c24xx gpiolib banka input,
.direction output = s3c24xx gpiolib banka output,
},
},
[1] = {
.base = S3C2410 GPBCON,
.pm = gpio_pm(\&s3c_gpio_pm_2bit),
.chip = {
.base = S3C2410 GPB(0),
.owner = THIS MODULE,
.label = "GPIOB",
.ngpio = 16,
},
},
[2] = {
.base = S3C2410 GPCCON,
.pm = gpio pm(\&s3c gpio pm 2bit),
.chip = {
.base = S3C2410 GPC(0),
.owner = THIS MODULE,
.label = "GPIOC",
.ngpio = 16,
},
},
[3] = {
.base = S3C2410 GPDCON,
.pm = gpio pm(\&s3c gpio pm 2bit),
.chip = {
.base = S3C2410 GPD(0),
.owner = THIS MODULE,
```

```
.label = "GPIOD",
.ngpio = 16,
},
},
[4] = {
.base = S3C2410 GPECON,
.pm = \underline{gpio}pm(\&s3c\underline{gpio}pm\underline{2bit}),
.chip = {
.base = S3C2410 GPE(0),
.label = "GPIOE",
.owner = THIS_MODULE,
.ngpio = 16,
},
},
[5] = {
.base = S3C2410 GPFCON,
.pm = \underline{gpio}pm(\&s3c\_gpio\_pm\_2bit),
.chip = {
.base = S3C2410 GPF(0),
.owner = THIS MODULE,
.label = "GPIOF",
.ngpio = 8,
.to irq = s3c24xx gpiolib bankf toirq,
},
},
[6] = {
.base = S3C2410 GPGCON,
.pm = gpio pm(\&s3c gpio pm 2bit),
.irq_base = IRQ_EINT8,
.chip = {
.base = S3C2410 GPG(0),
.owner = THIS MODULE,
.label = "GPIOG",
.ngpio = 16,
.to irq = samsung gpiolib to irq,
},
}, {
.base = S3C2410 GPHCON,
.pm = __gpio_pm(&s3c_gpio_pm 2bit),
.chip = {
.base = S3C2410 GPH(0),
.owner = THIS_MODULE,
.label = "GPIOH",
.ngpio = 11,
},
/* GPIOS for the S3C2443 and later devices. */2440用不到
.base = S3C2440 GPJCON,
.pm = \underline{gpio}_pm(\&s3c\_gpio\_pm\_2bit),
.chip = {
.base = S3C2410 GPJ(0),
.owner = THIS MODULE,
```

```
.label = "GPIOJ",
.ngpio = 16,
},
}, {
.base = S3C2443 GPKCON,
.pm = __gpio_pm(&s3c_gpio_pm_2bit),
.chip = {
.base = S3C2410 GPK(0),
.owner = THIS MODULE,
.label = "GPIOK",
.ngpio = 16,
},
}, {
.base = S3C2443 GPLCON,
.pm = gpio pm(&s3c gpio pm 2bit),
.chip = {
.base = S3C2410 GPL(0),
.owner = THIS_MODULE,
.label = "GPIOL",
.ngpio = 15,
},
}, {
.base = S3C2443 GPMCON,
.pm = \underline{gpio}pm(\&s3c\underline{gpio}pm\underline{2bit}),
.chip = {
.base = S3C2410 GPM(0),
.owner = THIS_MODULE,
.label = "GPIOM",
.ngpio = 2,
},
},
};
```

下面分析第二个函数,先看一下相关结构体

gpio_desc和gpio_chip结构图



```
void s3c2410 gpio setpin(unsigned int pin, unsigned int to)
/* do this via gpiolib until all users removed */
   gpio_request(pin, "temporary");
   gpio_set_value(pin, to);
   gpio free(pin);
又出现了三个函数,我们一一说明:
1169/* These "optional" allocation calls help prevent drivers from stomping
1170 * on each other, and help provide better diagnostics in debugfs.
1171 * They're called even less than the "set direction" calls.
1172 */
PS:static struct gpio desc gpio desc[ARCH NR GPIOS];
其中ARCH NR GPIOS在arch/arm/mach-s3c2410/include/mach/gpio.h中定义
#define ARCH NR GPIOS (32 * 9 + CONFIG S3C24XX GPIO EXTRA)
因此,每个引脚都分配了一个gpio_desc数据结构
1173int gpio request(unsigned gpio, const char *label)
                                                    // 这个函数还不是很明白
1174{
1175 struct gpio desc *desc;
```

```
1176 struct gpio chip *chip;
1177 int status = -EINVAL;
1178 unsigned long flags;
1179
1180 spin lock irqsave(&gpio lock, flags); // gpio lock是自旋锁,上锁,保存FLAG在flags
变量中
1181
1182 if (!gpio_is_valid(gpio)) // 不符合要求, 跳转到done
      goto done;
1184 desc = & gpio desc[gpio]; // desc = &gpio_desc[pin]
1185 \text{ chip} = \text{desc->chip};
1186 \text{ if } (\text{chip} == \text{NULL})
                           // gpio desc.chip指向NULL, 跳转到done
      goto done;
1187
1188
1189 if (!try module get(chip->owner)) // 该函数用于增加模块使用计数; 若返回为0, 表示
调用失败,希望使用的模块没有被加载或正在被卸载中
1190
      goto done;
1191
1192 /* NOTE: gpio request() can be called in early boot,
1193 * before IRQs are enabled, for non-sleeping (SOC) GPIOs.
1194 */
1195
1196 if (test and set bit(FLAG REQUESTED, &desc->flags) == 0) { // 原子操作,将flags
的第FLAG REQUESTED位置1,并返回其原值
1197 desc set label(desc, label?:"?"); //如果原来的值是0, 执行desc set label, 对
desc->chip.label赋值,如果label有定义,直接用定义,比如上面的"temporary",否则用"?"
static inline void desc_set_label(struct gpio_desc *d, const char *label)
#ifdef CONFIG DEBUG FS
               // 为什么不是d->chip.label = label; ?
d->label = label;
#endif
}
1198 \text{ status} = 0;
1199 } else {
                      // 如果flags的第FLAG REQUESTED位原来的值是1
1200 \text{ status} = -EBUSY:
1201 module put(chip->owner); // 该函数用于减少模块使用计数
1202
      goto done;
1203 }
1204
1205 if (chip->request) { // chip->request在linux初始化时是没有指向的,可以见后面
s3c gpiolib add
1206 /* chip->request may sleep */
1207
               spin unlock irgrestore(&gpio lock, flags);
                                                         // 如果chip->request不为0,
解锁,因为后面调用的chip->request有可能睡眠
              status = chip->request(chip, gpio - chip->base);
1208
                                                        // 执行完后,继续上锁
1209
              spin lock irgsave(&gpio lock, flags);
1210
                               // status返回负数,说明出错
1211
              if (status < 0) {
                   desc set label(desc, NULL);
1212
1213
                    module put(chip->owner);
```

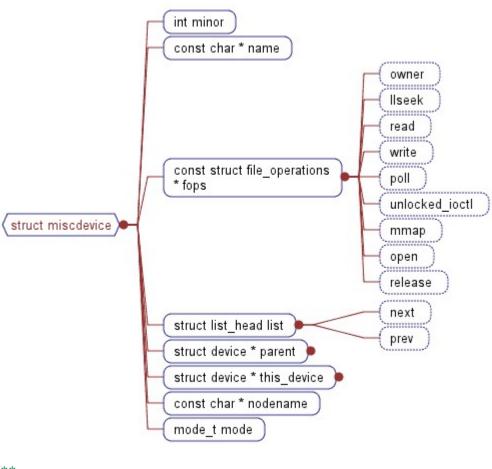
```
1214
                     clear bit(FLAG REQUESTED, &desc->flags);
1215
1216 }
1217
1218done:
1219 if (status)
      pr debug("gpio request: gpio-%d (%s) status %d/n", gpio, label ?: "?", status);
1221
     // 如果状态不为0, 打印gpio-pin"****"的状态
1222 spin unlock irgrestore(&gpio lock, flags); //解锁
1223 return status; // 返回状态
1224}
*************************
下面先分析gpio free函数
void gpio free(unsigned gpio)
                                // 待分析
unsigned long flags;
struct gpio desc *desc;
struct gpio chip *chip;
might sleep();
if (!gpio_is_valid(gpio)) {
    WARN ON(extra checks);
    return;
gpio unexport(gpio);
spin lock irqsave(&gpio lock, flags);
desc = &gpio_desc[gpio];
chip = desc->chip;
if (chip && test_bit(FLAG_REQUESTED, &desc->flags)) {
  if (chip->free) {
     spin unlock irqrestore(&gpio lock, flags);
     might sleep if(chip->can sleep);
     chip->free(chip, gpio - chip->base);
     spin lock irqsave(&gpio lock, flags);
desc set label(desc, NULL);
module put(desc->chip->owner);
clear bit(FLAG ACTIVE LOW, &desc->flags);
clear bit(FLAG REQUESTED, & desc->flags);
} else
WARN ON(extra_checks);
spin_unlock_irqrestore(&gpio lock, flags);
EXPORT SYMBOL GPL(gpio free);
```

```
arch/arm/mach-s3c2410/include/mach/gpio.h
#define gpio_set_value __gpio_set_value
void gpio set value(unsigned gpio, int value)
struct gpio_chip *chip;
                       //返回对应于pin的gpio desc[pin].chip指针
chip = gpio_to_chip(gpio);
WARN ON(chip->can sleep);
chip->set(chip, gpio - chip->base, value); // 这里调用的是s3c gpiolib set函数!!!
/* caller holds gpio_lock *OR* gpio is marked as requested */
static inline struct gpio_chip *gpio_to_chip(unsigned gpio)
 return gpio_desc[gpio].chip;
看到这里,一直有个问题让我百思不得其解,这里的chip按理说应该是s3c gpio chip中的
chip成员,但是之前都没有代码交代他们是如何联系到一起的,s3c gpio chip与gpio desc
结构体如何联系在一起,也没有函数交代,并且这里的chip->set函数指针也没有实现的
代码,但是,经实验确认没有问题后,我开始查找plat-s3c24xx/gpiolib.c中的函数希望能
有些线索,果然,找到了这么一个函数:
static init int s3c24xx gpiolib init(void)
struct s3c gpio chip *chip = s3c24xx gpios;
int gpn;
for (gpn = 0; gpn < ARRAY_SIZE(s3c24xx_gpios); gpn++, chip++) {
   if (!chip->config)
        chip->config = &s3c24xx gpiocfg default; // 原来chip->config默认函数也是
在这里!!!
                         // 之前的疑惑都在这里实现!!!
   s3c gpiolib add(chip);
return 0;
core initcall(s3c24xx gpiolib init);
但是,这个s3c24xx gpiolib init函数又是在什么时候执行的呢?可以看到,在该函数的下面,
有一句: core initcall(s3c24xx gpiolib init);查阅相关资料发现,在linux初始化的过程中,内
核采用了一种initcall的机制,它利用gcc的扩展功能以及ld的连接控制脚本实现了在内核初
始化的过程中通过简单的循环就实现了相关驱动的初始化
也就是说,在linux初始化期间,就已经执行了s3c24xx gpiolib init, 现在我们可以分析下
s3c gpiolib add(chip);这个函数了,
 init void s3c gpiolib add(struct s3c gpio chip *chip)
struct gpio chip *gc = &chip->chip;
```

```
int ret;
BUG ON(!chip->base);
BUG ON(!gc->label);
BUG ON(!gc->ngpio);
spin lock init(&chip->lock); // 初始化s3c gpio chip的自旋锁
if (!gc->direction input)
      gc->direction input = s3c gpiolib input;
                                                  // direction input 函数指针
if (!gc->direction output)
      gc->direction output = s3c gpiolib output; // direction output 函数指针
if (!gc->set)
      gc->set = s3c gpiolib set;
                                  // set函数指针
if (!gc->get)
      gc->get = s3c gpiolib get;
                                  // get函数指针
#ifdef CONFIG PM
if (chip->pm != NULL) {
     if (!chip->pm->save || !chip->pm->resume)
           printk(KERN ERR "gpio: %s has missing PM functions/n", gc->label);
     printk(KERN ERR "gpio: %s has no PM function/n", gc->label);
#endif
/* gpiochip add() prints own failure message on error. */
ret = gpiochip add(gc);
if (ret \ge 0)
     s3c_gpiolib_track(chip);
gpiochip add函数分析:
* gpiochip_add() - register a gpio_chip
* @chip: the chip to register, with chip->base initialized
* Context: potentially before irgs or kmalloc will work
* Returns a negative errno if the chip can't be registered, such as
* because the chip->base is invalid or already associated with a
* different chip. Otherwise it returns zero as a success code.
* When gpiochip add() is called very early during boot, so that GPIOs
* can be freely used, the chip->dev device must be registered before
* the gpio framework's arch initcall(). Otherwise sysfs initialization
* for GPIOs will fail rudely.
* If chip->base is negative, this requests dynamic assignment of
* a range of valid GPIOs.
int gpiochip add(struct gpio chip *chip) // 在gpio desc[]中分配空间,并链接chip结构
```

```
unsigned long flags;
int status = 0;
unsigned id;
int base = chip->base;
if ((!gpio is valid(base) || !gpio is valid(base + chip->ngpio - 1))
&& base \ge 0) {
    status = -EINVAL;
    goto fail;
}
                                       // 上锁
 spin lock irqsave(&gpio lock, flags);
if (base < 0) {
     base = gpiochip find base(chip->ngpio); // 这个函数在gpiolib.c中,在gpio desc[]中分
配chip->ngpio个空间(从最后往前分配),返回第一个index
                       // 分配不到
     if (base < 0) {
         status = base;
         goto unlock;
                       // 解锁退出
     chip->base = base; // gpio chip *chip->base = i (i是gpio desc[i]中的index)
}
/* these GPIO numbers must not be managed by another gpio chip */
for (id = base; id < base + chip->ngpio; id++) {
    if (gpio desc[id].chip != NULL) {
      status = -EBUSY;
      break;
}
if (status == 0) {
                   // 分配到空间,正常情况下
     for (id = base; id < base + chip->ngpio; id++) {
       gpio desc[id].chip = chip; // 这里将gpio desc与s3c gpio chip联系起来,他们的
chip成员指向的是同一个数据结构
/* REVISIT: most hardware initializes GPIOs as
* inputs (often with pullups enabled) so power
* usage is minimized. Linux code should set the
* gpio direction first thing; but until it does,
* we may expose the wrong direction in sysfs.
       gpio_desc[id].flags = !chip->direction_input ? (1 << FLAG_IS_OUT) : 0; // 设置flags
     }
} // end if
of gpiochip add(chip); // 没操作
unlock:
                                             // 解锁
 spin unlock irqrestore(&gpio lock, flags);
```

```
if (status)
   goto fail;
status = gpiochip export(chip);
                           if (status)
   goto fail;
return 0;
fail:
/* failures here can mean systems won't boot... */
pr err("gpiochip add: gpios %d..%d (%s) failed to register/n",
chip->base, chip->base + chip->ngpio - 1,
chip->label ? : "generic");
              //返回状态
return status;
下面是s3c gpiolib track函数
#ifdef CONFIG S3C GPIO TRACK
struct s3c gpio chip *s3c gpios[S3C GPIO END];
static init void s3c gpiolib track(struct s3c gpio chip *chip)
                                                      // 没完全理解,待分析
unsigned int gpn;
int i;
gpn = chip->chip.base;
for (i = 0; i < \text{chip->chip.ngpio}; i++, gpn++)
     BUG ON(gpn \ge ARRAY SIZE(s3c gpios));
     s3c gpios[gpn] = chip;
#endif/* CONFIG S3C GPIO TRACK */
 好,现在我们开始分析设备注册与卸载函数,在初始化程序中,有如下语句:
ret = misc register(&misc); //注册设备
其中的misc_register就是杂项设备的注册函数,首先关注下这里的参数misc数据结构
75 /*
76*把 LED 驱动注册为 MISC 设备
78 static struct miscdevice misc = {
79
       .minor = MISC DYNAMIC MINOR, //动态设备号
80
       .name = DEVICE NAME,
81
       .fops = \&dev fops,
82 };
miscdevice的数据结构如图所示:
```



```
* misc register - register a miscellaneous device
* @misc: device structure
* Register a miscellaneous device with the kernel. If the minor
* number is set to %MISC DYNAMIC MINOR a minor number is assigned
* and placed in the minor field of the structure. For other cases
* the minor number requested is used.
* The structure passed is linked into the kernel and may not be
* destroyed until it has been unregistered.
* A zero is returned on success and a negative errno code for
* failure.
*/
int
misc register(struct miscdevice * misc)
struct miscdevice *c;
dev t dev;
int err = 0;
 INIT LIST HEAD(&misc->list); // 初始化链表头,将misc->list的next和pre都指向自己
                              // 获取互斥锁, or睡眠
mutex lock(&misc mtx);
list for each entry(c, &misc list, list) { // 遍历整个misc list链表,所有的杂项驱动设备都
```

有一个miscdevice数据结构,这些杂项驱动设备通过一个全局的misc list链表连在一起,相

```
当一个记录
    if (c->minor == misc->minor) { // 如果misc list中已经有了这个设备(minor相同),
则解锁返回,这里c是遍历时的tmp miscdevice, 指向当前遍历节点
         mutex unlock(&misc mtx);
         return -EBUSY;
    }
}
if (misc->minor == MISC DYNAMIC MINOR) {
                                                // 如果misc list中没有该设备,判断
minor是否准备动态分配,实验中如此设置
    int i = find first zero bit(misc minors, DYNAMIC MINORS); // misc minors是杂项设
备位图,总共有64个位DYNAMIC MINORS=64,表示可以注册64个杂项设备,这句代码
找到位图中的空闲位置(表示还能加新设备)
    if (i >= DYNAMIC MINORS) { // 如果超过总设备数,则解锁返回
         mutex unlock(&misc mtx);
         return -EBUSY;
    misc->minor = DYNAMIC MINORS - i - 1; // 计算子设备号, 赋值到misc->minor
    set bit(i, misc minors);
                            // 对应的位图也置位
}
dev = MKDEV(MISC MAJOR, misc->minor);
                                           // 生成设备号
// 在sysfs中创建并注册一个设备,可以在/dev下面看到misc->name
misc->this device = device create(misc class, misc->parent, dev, misc, "%s", misc->name);
1480/**
1481 * device create - creates a device and registers it with sysfs
1482 * @class: pointer to the struct class that this device should be registered to
1483 * @parent: pointer to the parent struct device of this new device, if any
1484 * @devt: the dev t for the char device to be added
1485 * @drvdata: the data to be added to the device for callbacks
1486 * @fmt: string for the device's name
1487 *
1488 * This function can be used by char device classes. A struct device
1489 * will be created in sysfs, registered to the specified class.
1491 * A "dev" file will be created, showing the dev t for the device, if
1492 * the dev t is not 0,0.
1493 * If a pointer to a parent struct device is passed in, the newly created
1494 * struct device will be a child of that device in sysfs.
1495 * The pointer to the struct device will be returned from the call.
1496 * Any further sysfs files that might be required can be created using this
1497 * pointer.
1498 *
1499 * Returns & struct device pointer on success, or ERR PTR() on error.
1500 *
1501 * Note: the struct class passed to this function must have previously
1502 * been created with a call to class create().
1503 */
1504struct device *device create(struct class *class, struct device *parent,
                                                                     // 这个函数以后会
```

```
详细看
1505 dev t devt, void *drvdata, const char *fmt, ...)
1507 va list vargs;
1508 struct device *dev;
1509
1510 va start(vargs, fmt);
1511 dev = device create vargs(class, parent, devt, drvdata, fmt, vargs);
1512 va end(vargs);
1513 return dev;
1514}
// this device是在创建设备节点时指向函数device create()返回的设备结构
if (IS ERR(misc->this device)) {
                                   // 如果创建节点出错,并且
   int i = DYNAMIC MINORS - misc->minor - 1; // 计算子设备号之前misc->minor的值
   if (i < DYNAMIC MINORS && i \ge 0) // 计算位图位i, 如果在0-64之间,说明在
set_bit中置位了,则清楚位图,处理错误,准备返回
      clear bit(i, misc minors);
      err = PTR ERR(misc->this_device);
   goto out;
}
* Add it to the front, so that later devices can "override"
* earlier defaults
list add(&misc->list, &misc list);
                               // 以上操作都没有问题后,将新设备加入misc list
链表,解锁返回
mutex unlock(&misc mtx);
return err;
**********************
同样,对应misc register函数,在exit中会调用misc deregister函数
* misc deregister - unregister a miscellaneous device
* @misc: device to unregister
* Unregister a miscellaneous device that was previously
* successfully registered with misc register(). Success
* is indicated by a zero return, a negative errno code
* indicates an error.
int misc deregister(struct miscdevice *misc)
int i = DYNAMIC MINORS - misc->minor - 1;
if (WARN ON(list empty(&misc->list))) // 如果该misc->list的next指向自己,则出错返回
```

```
return -EINVAL;
                       // 上锁
mutex lock(&misc mtx);
list del(&misc->list);
                      // 将misc从misc list链表中删除
device destroy(misc class, MKDEV(MISC MAJOR, misc->minor));
                                                        // 对应device create!
1524/**
1525 * device destroy - removes a device that was created with device create()
1526 * @class: pointer to the struct class that this device was registered with
1527 * @devt: the dev t of the device that was previously registered
1529 * This call unregisters and cleans up a device that was created with a
1530 * call to device create().
1531 */
1532void device destroy(struct class *class, dev t devt)
1534 struct device *dev;
1535
1536 dev = class find device(class, NULL, &devt, match devt);
1537 if (dev) {
1538 put device(dev);
1539 device unregister(dev);
1540 }
1541}
1542EXPORT SYMBOL GPL(device destroy);
if (i < DYNAMIC MINORS && i >= 0)
  clear bit(i, misc minors); // 计算位图位i, 如果在0-64之间, 说明在set bit中置位了,
清楚位图
mutex unlock(&misc mtx);
                          // 解锁返回
return 0;
}
********************
总结杂项设备驱动的注册与卸载流程:
misc register: 找到空闲设备位图位置 -> 计算子设备号(如果动态的话),位图位置位 -> device creat() ->
miscdevice结构体加入misc list链表中
misc deregister: 将miscdevice结构体从misc list链表中删除 -> device destory() -> 位图位清零
********************
与s3c24xx gpiolib init函数一样,misc也有一个初始化函数会在linux初始化时运行,下面来
分析这个函数
static int init misc init(void)
int err;
#ifdef CONFIG PROC FS //在proc文件系统下创建一个"misc"目录。 misc proc fops是该
文件系统下文件的操作函数集
     proc create("misc", 0, NULL, &misc proc fops);
```

```
#endif
misc class = class create(THIS MODULE, "misc"); // 前面device create()中的misc class就
是在这里初始化的
err = PTR ERR(misc class);
if (IS ERR(misc class))
                      // 出错处理
  goto fail remove;
err = -EIO:
if (register chrdev(MISC MAJOR,"misc",&misc fops)) //注册一个主设备号为MISC MAJOR
(10) 的字符设备,设备操作函数集为misc fops
goto fail printk;
misc class->devnode = misc devnode;
return 0;
           // 错误处理
fail printk:
printk("unable to get major %d for misc devices/n", MISC MAJOR);
class destroy(misc class);
fail remove:
remove proc entry("misc", NULL);
return err;
subsys initcall(misc init);
************************
```

好,到这里基本把一些GPIO相关的基本函数和结构体都简单说明了,虽然还有不少不清楚的地方,但还是有些帮助,文中还有些不清楚的地方还有待以后能一一解决,我会不断补充!

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