Android 5.0 Camera系统源码分析(3): Camera预览流程控制流

标签: mtk Android Camera 源码分析 调用流程

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1. 前言

本文分析的是**Android**系统源码,从frameworks层到hal层,记录了Camera进入预览模式的重点代码,主要为控制流程的代码,有关图像buffer的传递暂不涉及,硬件平台基于mt6735。由于某些函数比较复杂,在贴出代码时会适当对其进行简化。

2. APP层

这里将分析app层令Camera进入预览模式的两个重点api:setPreviewDisplay和startPreview

```
mCamera.setPreviewDisplay(mSurfaceHolder);
mCamera.startPreview();
```

3. setPreviewDisplay函数分析

预览图像最终是要在Icd上显示的,想要在Icd上显示图像就需要用到Surface。填充Surface有两种方法,一种是注册callback函数,预览数据将在callback函数中返回,得到数据后再把它送到Surface里面;另一种是在开始预览之前就为底层设置好Surface,底层获取数据后直接把数据送到Surface里面,为底层设置好Surface就是setPreviewDisplay的作用,

3.1 frameworks层

先来看frameworks层的实现

```
public final void setPreviewDisplay(SurfaceHolder holder) throws IOException {
   if (holder != null) {
      setPreviewSurface(holder.getSurface());
   } else {
      setPreviewSurface((Surface)null);
   }
}
```

setPreviewSurface是一个jni函数,它的实现在android_hardware_Camera.cpp中

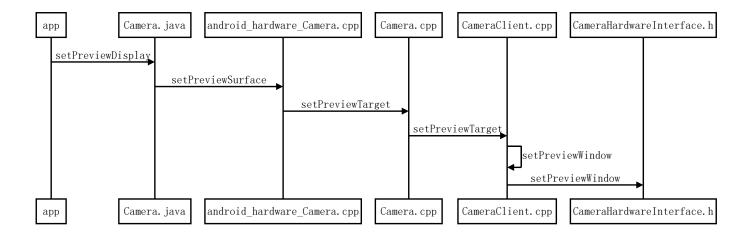
```
static\ void\ and roid\_hardware\_Camera\_setPreviewSurface(JNIEnv\ *env,\ jobject\ thiz,\ jobject\ jSurface)
2
3
        sp<Camera> camera = get_native_camera(env, thiz, NULL);
 4
        if (camera == 0) return;
 5
6
        sp<IGraphicBufferProducer> gbp;
 7
        sp<Surface> surface;
 8
        if (iSurface) {
9
            surface = android_view_Surface_getSurface(env, jSurface);
10
            if (surface != NULL) {
11
                gbp = surface->getIGraphicBufferProducer();
12
13
        }
14
15
        if (camera->setPreviewTarget(gbp) != NO_ERROR) {
16
            jniThrowException(env, "java/io/IOException", "setPreviewTexture failed");
17
18
```

```
// pass the buffered IGraphicBufferProducer to the camera service
   status_t Camera::setPreviewTarget(const sp<IGraphicBufferProducer)& bufferProducer)
3
   {
4
       sp <ICamera> c = mCamera;
5
        return c->setPreviewTarget(bufferProducer);
6
   /\!/ set the buffer consumer that the preview will use
   status_t CameraClient::setPreviewTarget(
          const sp<IGraphicBufferProducer>& bufferProducer) {
4
       sp<IBinder> binder;
5
       sp<ANativeWindow> window;
6
       if (bufferProducer != 0) {
7
        binder = bufferProducer->asBinder();
8
           window = new Surface(bufferProducer, /*controlledByApp*/ true);
9
10
       return setPreviewWindow(binder, window);
11
```

ANativeWindow顾名思义"本地窗口",Surface类继承了ANativeWindow类。按照网上的说法,ANativeWindow类是连接OpenGL和Android窗口系统的桥梁,即OpenGL需要通过ANativeWindow类来间接地操作Android窗口系统。但我们接下来要操作ANativeWindow的不是OpenGL,而是CameraClient

```
status_t CameraClient::setPreviewWindow(const sp<IBinder>& binder,
2
           const sp<ANativeWindow>& window) {
3
       if (window != 0) {
4
           result = native_window_api_connect(window.get(), NATIVE_WINDOW_API_CAMERA);
5
           if (result != NO_ERROR) {
6
               ALOGE ("native_window_api_connect failed: %s (%d)", strerror (-result),
7
                       result);
8
               return result;
9
           }
10
       }
11
12
       // If preview has been already started, register preview buffers now.
13
       if (mHardware->previewEnabled()) {
14
           if (window != 0) {
15
               native_window_set_scaling_mode(window.get(),
16
                       NATIVE WINDOW SCALING MODE SCALE TO WINDOW);
17
               native_window_set_buffers_transform(window.get(), mOrientation);
18
               result = mHardware->setPreviewWindow(window);
19
20
21
        return result;
22
```

ANativeWindow最终保存在mPreviewWindow变量中,而传到Hal层的则是mHalPreviewWindow.nw 操作集,Hal层将通过它来间接的操作mPreviewWindow。



mDevice就是上篇博文Camera打开流程中最后讲到的从Hal返回的mDevice对象,而它的ops指针指向的是gCameraDevOps结构体,从这里开始进入Hal层

3.2 Hal层

gCameraDevOps就在Cam1Device.cpp中定义

```
static\ {\tt mtk\_camera\_device\_ops}\ const
 2
    gCameraDevOps =
 3
 4
        #define OPS(name) name: camera_##name
 5
 6
 7
            OPS(set_preview_window),
 8
            OPS(set_callbacks),
 9
            OPS(enable_msg_type),
10
            OPS(disable_msg_type),
11
            OPS(msg_type_enabled),
12
            OPS(start_preview),
13
            OPS(stop_preview),
14
            OPS (preview_enabled),
15
            OPS(store_meta_data_in_buffers),
16
            OPS(start_recording),
17
            OPS (stop_recording),
18
            OPS (recording enabled),
19
            OPS(release_recording_frame),
20
            OPS (auto_focus),
21
            OPS(cancel_auto_focus),
22
            OPS (take picture),
23
            OPS(cancel_picture),
24
            OPS(set_parameters),
25
            OPS(get_parameters),
26
            OPS(put_parameters),
27
            OPS (send_command),
28
            OPS (release),
29
            OPS (dump)
30
31
        OPS(mtk_set_callbacks),
32
33
        #undef OPS
34
    };
```

可以看到有关Camera的所有操作都这这里,接着看函数set_preview_window的实现

```
// Implementation of camera_device_ops
static int camera_set_preview_window(
    struct camera_device * device,
    struct preview_stream_ops *window
)
{
    int err = -EINVAL;
}
CamlDevice*const pDev = CamlDevice::getDevice(device);
```

Cam1Device::getDevice函数获取到的将是DefaultCam1Device对象,而setPreviewWindow函数则在它的父类Cam1DeviceBase中实现

```
2
  * Set the preview_stream_ops to which preview frames are sent.
3
   \  \  \, \rangle
4 status_t
5
  CamlDeviceBase::
6
  setPreviewWindow(preview_stream_ops* window)
7
8
     status_t status = initDisplayClient(window);
9
     if (OK == status && previewEnabled() && mpDisplayClient != 0 )
10
11
        status = enableDisplayClient();
12
13
14
     return status;
15
```

第9行,初始化DisplayClient

第11行,通知DisplayClient开始工作

重点关注下函数initDisplayClient 的实现

```
status_t
   CamlDeviceBase::
3
   initDisplayClient(preview_stream_ops* window)
4
5
       status_t status = OK;
6
      Size previewSize;
7
8
       // [1] Check to see whether the passed window is NULL or not.
9
      if (! window)
10
11
           if (mpDisplayClient != 0)
12
13
               mpDisplayClient->uninit();
14
               mpDisplayClient.clear();
15
16
          status = OK;
17
           goto lbExit;
18
       }
19
20
       // [2] Get preview size.
21
       if (! queryPreviewSize(previewSize.width, previewSize.height))
22
23
           status = DEAD OBJECT;
24
           goto lbExit;
25
       }
26
       // [3] Initialize Display Client.
27
       if (mpDisplayClient != 0)
28
29
30
31
       // [3.1] create a Display Client.
32
       mpDisplayClient = IDisplayClient::createInstance();
33
       if ( mpDisplayClient == 0 )
34
35
           MY_LOGE("Cannot create mpDisplayClient");
36
           status = NO_MEMORY;
37
           goto lbExit;
38
39
       // [3.2] initialize the newly-created Display Client.
40
```

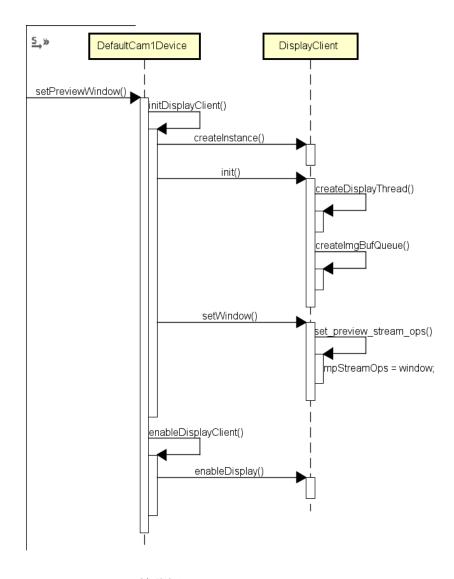
```
41
    if ( ! mpDisplayClient->init() )
42
43
           MY_LOGE("mpDisplayClient init() failed");
44
           mpDisplayClient->uninit();
           mpDisplayClient.clear();
45
          status = NO_MEMORY;
46
47
          goto lbExit;
48
49
       // [3.3] set preview_stream_ops & related window info.
       if (!mpDisplayClient->setWindow(window, previewSize.width, previewSize.height, queryDisplayBufCount()))
50
51
           status = INVALID_OPERATION;
52
53
           goto lbExit;
54
55
      // [3.4] set Image Buffer Provider Client if it exist.
      if (mpCamAdapter != 0 && !mpDisplayClient->setImgBufProviderClient(mpCamAdapter) )
56
57
      {
58
           status = INVALID_OPERATION;
59
           goto lbExit;
      }
60
61
62
       status = OK;
63
64 lbExit:
    if (OK != status)
65
66
67
           MY_LOGD("Cleanup...");
68
69
70
71
       return status;
```

initDisplayClient函数都做了些什么事情注释已经写得很清楚

第31-47行,创建并初始化DisplayClient,其中DisplayClient是图像消费者,由它负责将图像数据送往Surface

第48-53行,DisplayClient想要操作Surface只能通过preview_stream_ops,也就是从上层传下来mHalPreviewWindow.nw操作集,setWindow函数会通过preview_stream_ops对Surface设置一些参数,并把preview_stream_ops保存在DisplayClient的mpStreamOps变量中,以后用到的时候才找得到。

第54-59行,DisplayClient作为消费者,那么就会有生产者,也就是CamAdapter。由CamAdapter提供图像数据,再由DisplayClient将数据送往Surface。但由于这个时候的mpCamAdapter为空,所以这里的setImgBufProviderClient函数暂时不会被调用。



4. startPreview函数分析

app层通过调用startPreview函数来进入预览模式,与setPreviewWindow的流程一样,最终会调到Cam1DeviceBase的startPreview函数

4.1 Cam1DeviceBase::startPreview函数分析

```
2
   * Start preview mode.
3
  4 status_t
5 CamlDeviceBase::
6 startPreview()
7
8
     status_t status = OK;
9
10
     if (! onStartPreview() )
11
12
        MY_LOGE("onStartPreviewLocked() fail");
13
        status = INVALID_OPERATION;
14
        goto lbExit;
15
16
17
     if ( mpDisplayClient == 0 )
18
19
        MY_LOGD("DisplayClient is not ready.");
20
21
     else if ( OK != (status = enableDisplayClient()) )
22
     {
23
        goto lbExit;
24
     }
25
26
27
```

```
28
       // startPreview in Camera Adapter.
29
30
             status = mpCamAdapter->startPreview();
31
             if (OK != status)
32
33
                  \begin{tabular}{ll} MY\_LOGE("startPreview() in CameraAdapter returns: [\%s(\%d)]", ::strerror(-status), -status); \\ \end{tabular} 
34
                 goto lbExit;
35
36
37
38
        . . . . . .
39
40
        status = OK;
41 lbExit:
42
      if (OK != status)
43
44
45
       }
46
        MY_LOGI("- status(%d)", status);
47
48
        return status;
49
```

第10行, onStartPreview函数主要就是创建并初始化 CameraAdapter

第21行,通知DisplayClient开始工作

第30行,mpCamAdapter->startPreview函数工作量巨大,包含了初始化buffer、3A,设置ISP和sensor驱动进入预览模式等工作。

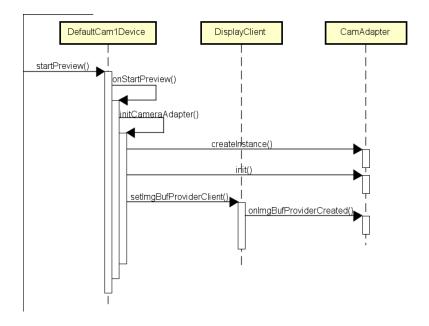
先看CameraAdapter的初始化

```
{\tt DefaultCamlDevice::}
   onStartPreview()
3
    {
4
       bool ret = false;
5
6
7
8
       // (2) Initialize Camera Adapter.
9
      if (! initCameraAdapter() )
10
11
           MY LOGE ("NULL Camera Adapter");
12
           goto lbExit;
13
14
       //
15
       ret = true;
16
    lbExit:
17
       return ret;
18
```

```
bool
 2
    CamlDeviceBase::
 3
    initCameraAdapter()
4
 5
       bool ret = false;
 6
 7
        // Create & init a new CamAdapter.
 8
        mpCamAdapter = ICamAdapter::createInstance(mDevName, mi40penId, mpParamsMgr);
 9
        if (mpCamAdapter != 0 && mpCamAdapter->init() )
10
11
            // (.1) init.
12
            mpCamAdapter->setCallbacks(mpCamMsgCbInfo);
13
            \verb|mpCamAdapter-> enable MsgType (\verb|mpCamMsgCbInfo-> mMsgEnabled)|;
14
15
            // (.2) Invoke its setParameters
16
            if (OK != mpCamAdapter->setParameters())
17
18
                // If fail, it should destroy instance before return.
19
                MY_LOGE("mpCamAdapter->setParameters() fail");
20
                goto lbExit;
21
22
```

```
23
24
                (.3) Send to-do commands.
25
26
                Mutex::Autolock _lock(mTodoCmdMapLock);
                for (size_t i = 0; i < mTodoCmdMap.size(); i++)
27
28
29
                    CommandInfo const& rCmdInfo = mTodoCmdMap.valueAt(i);
                    \texttt{MY\_LOGD("send queued cmd(\%\#x), args(\%d,\%d)", rCmdInfo.cmd, rCmdInfo.arg1, rCmdInfo.arg2);}
30
31
                    mpCamAdapter->sendCommand(rCmdInfo.cmd, rCmdInfo.arg1, rCmdInfo.arg2);
32
33
                mTodoCmdMap.clear();
34
35
            // (.4) [DisplayClient] set Image Buffer Provider Client if needed.
36
37
            if (mpDisplayClient!= 0 && !mpDisplayClient->setImgBufProviderClient(mpCamAdapter))
38
39
                MY_LOGE("mpDisplayClient->setImgBufProviderClient() fail");
40
                goto lbExit;
41
42
43
44
        ret = true;
45
    lbExit:
46
        return ret;
```

创建CamAdapter实例并对它进行初始化。其中第35-40行,之前在setPreviewWindow里没机会调用的mpDisplayClient->setImgBufProviderClient函数将在这里调用。DisplayClient和CamAdapter将会通过setImgBufProviderClient函数关联起来,也就是告诉DisplayClient图像数据将由CamAdapter提供。至于CamAdpter如何获取图像数据和DisplayClient如何将数据送往Surface将在以后解析。



4.2 mpCamAdapter->startPreview函数分析

既然数据由CamAdapter提供,那么怎么告诉它开始向DisplayClient提供数据呢,还的继续分析mpCamAdapter->startPreview函数

```
status_t
CamAdapter::
startPreview()
{
    return mpStateManager->getCurrentState()->onStartPreview(this);
}
```

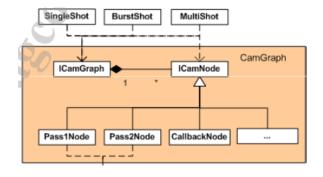
```
status_t
StateIdle::
onStartPreview(IStateHandler* pHandler)
{
.....
```

```
6    status = pHandler->onHandleStartPreview();
7    .....
8    return status;
9 }
```

mpStateManager->getCurrentState函数获取到的是idle状态,在上文提到 mpCamAdapter->init函数中设置。而 StateIdle::onStartPreview函数将会回调 CamAdapter的onHandleStartPreview函数,这个函数很长,非常长,相当长。

```
/solo | olo | ol
  2
         * CamAdapter::startPreview() \rightarrow IState::onStartPreview() \rightarrow
  3
          * IStateHandler::onHandleStartPreview() -> CamAdapter::onHandleStartPreview()
  4
         status t
 6
         CamAdapter::
 7
         onHandleStartPreview()
 8
 9
10
11
                   mpPass2Node = Pass2Node::createInstance(PASS2_FEATURE);
12
                   mpCamGraph = ICamGraph::createInstance(
13
                                                                                                          getOpenId(),
14
                                                                                                           mUserName.string());
15
                   mpPass1Node
                                                                  = Pass1Node::createInstance(p1NodeInitCfg);
16
                   mpCamGraph->setBufferHandler( PASS1_RESIZEDRAW, mpAllocBufHdl);
17
                   mpCamGraph->setBufferHandler( PASS1_FULLRAW,
                                                                                                                                                mpAllocBufHdl):
18
                   mpCamGraph->connectData( PASS1_RESIZEDRAW, CONTROL_RESIZEDRAW, mpPass1Node,
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     mpDefaultCtrlNode);
19
                   \label{eq:mpcamGraph-connectData} \verb| mpCamGraph-connectData| CONTROL_PRV_SRC, & PASS2\_PRV\_SRC, & mpDefaultCtrlNode, & mpPass2Node| ; \\
20
                   mpCamGraph->connectNotify( PASS1_START_ISP, mpPass1Node,
                                                                                                                                                                                      mpDefaultCtrlNode);
21
                  mpCamGraph=>connectNotify( PASS1_STOP_ISP, mpPass1Node,
                                                                                                                                                                                     mpDefaultCtrlNode);
22
                  mpCamGraph->connectNotify( PASS1_EOF,
                                                                                                                                       mpPass1Node,
                                                                                                                                                                                        mpDefaultCtrlNode);
23
24
                 if (!mpCamGraph->init() ) {
25
26
27
                   if (!mpCamGraph->start() ) {
28
29
30
         lbExit:
31
32
                    return ret;
33
```

暂时先把那些乱七八糟的参数设置的代码忽略掉,重点关注下 Pass1Node、 Pass2Node和DefaultCtlNode, 以及作为各个Node通讯的桥梁的CamGraph。



CamGraph代表了整个系统,而使用不同的Node来描述不同的buffer处理 ,所有的Node都需要连接到CamGraph。各个Node之间的通讯就需要用到connectData和 connectNotify函数 ,connectData为两个node之间buffer传输的连接,而 connectNotify为两个node之间消息传输的连接。

例如第18行调用了connectData(PASS1_RESIZEDRAW, CONTROL_RESIZEDRAW, mpPass1Node,mpDefaultCtrlNode)之后Pass1Node和DefaultCtrlNode 就连接在一起,事件是 PASS1_RESIZEDRAW,也就是说当Pass1Node调用handlePostBuffer(PASS1_RESIZEDRAW, buffer)的时候,DefaultCtrlNode里面的 onPostBuffer函数将会接受到Pass1Node的buffer。

同理第20行调用了connectNotify(PASS1_START_ISP, mpPass1Node, mpDefaultCtrlNode),事件是 PASS1_START_ISP,当Pass1Node调用 handleNotify(PASS1_START_ISP)的时候,DefaultCtrlNode里面的onNotify函数将会接收到 PASS1_START_ISP消息。

connectData和connectNotify的不同之处在于,一个可以传输整个buffer,但只能一对一连接,一个只能传输消息,但可以一对多连接,这两个函数的实现这里就不解析了,里面各种子类、父类的关系比较复杂,整理起来比较麻烦。需要关注的是 mpCamGraph->init和 mpCamGraph->start这两个函数,先来看看init

这里的 mplmpl指的是ICamGraphImpl

```
MBOOL
    ICamGraphImpl::
3
    init()
4
5
       Mutex::Autolock _1(mLock);
6
       MY LOGD("init +");
7
      MY_ASSERT_STATE( mState == State_Connected, mState );
8
9
       MBOOL ret = MTRUE:
10
       vector< ICamNodeImpl* >::const iterator iter;
11
       for( iter = mvNodeImpls.begin(); iter != mvNodeImpls.end(); iter++ )
12
13
            MY_ASSERT_NODE_OP( ret, (*iter), init );
14
15
16
   lbExit:
17
      if(!ret)
18
19
            . . . . . .
20
       }
21
       else
22
       {
23
           mState = State_Initiated;
24
25
       MY_LOGD("init -");
26
       return ret;
```

mvNodeImpls里保存的是ICamThreadImpl对象,每一个ICamThreadImpl代表一个CamNode,例如Pass1Node。这个函数所做的事情就是循环遍历所有的 ICamThreadImpl,并且调用它们的init函数

```
1
    MBOOL.
2
   ICamThreadImpl::
3
   init()
4
   {
5
       Mutex::Autolock _1(mLock);
6
       MY_ASSERT_STATE( mState == State_Connected, mState );
8
       MY_LOGV("init");
9
       MY_ASSERT( mpSelf->onInit() );
10
       MY_ASSERT( mpThread->createThread()
11
             && mpThread->sendThreadCmd(TCmd_Sync)
12
              && mpThread->sendThreadCmd(TCmd_Init)
13
              && mpThread->sendThreadCmd(TCmd_Sync));
14
15
       mState = State Initiated;
16
       return MTRUE;
17 | }
```

ICamThreadImpl里的mySelf成员就指向了它所代表的CamNode,例如Pass1Node。也就是说接下来所有保存在 mvNodeImpls里面的CamNode的onInit函数都会被调用。保存在mvNodeImpls里面的CamNode有很多,例如Pass1Node、Pass2Node、DefaultCtrlNode等。Pass1Node负责和Sensor Driver、ISP Driver打交道,进入预览模式的重点工作都由它来完成,所以这里只分析Pass1Node,来看看Pass1Node的onInit函数

```
MBOOL
   Pass1NodeImpl::
   onInit()
4
5
6
       mpIspSyncCtrlHw = IspSyncControlHw::createInstance(getSensorIdx());
7
      mpIspSyncCtrlHw->setIspEnquePeriod(mIspEnquePeriod);
8
      mpIspSyncCtrlHw->setSensorInfo(
9
               mInitCfg.muScenario,
10
               sensorSize.w,
11
               sensorSize.h,
12
               mSensorInfo.sensorType);
13
14
       mpCamIO = (IHalCamIO*)INormalPipe::createInstance(getSensorIdx(), getName(), mIspEnquePeriod);
15
       if( !mpCamIO )
16
17
            MY_LOGE("create NormalPipe failed");
18
            goto lbExit;
19
20
       if( !mpCamIO->init() )
21
22
           MY_LOGE("camio init failed");
23
           goto lbExit;
24
25
      ret = MTRUE;
26 lbExit:
27
       return ret;
28
```

主要就是对IspSyncCtrl和CamIO进行初始化,一个用来和ISP打交道,另一个用来和驱动打交道

回到onHandleStartPreview函数,在执行完mpCamGraph->init函数之后就到 mpCamGraph->start函数了。和mpCamGraph->init的流程一样,mpCamGraph->start所做的事情就是循环遍历所有的CamNode,并且回调它们的onStart函数,直接看Pass1Node的onStart函数

```
MBOOL
2
    {\tt Pass1NodeImpl::}
3
   onStart()
4
5
       list<HwPortConfig t> lHwPortCfg;
6
       if( !getHwPortConfig(&1HwPortCfg) )
7
8
            MY_LOGE("getHwPortConfig failed");
9
            goto lbExit;
10
11
12
       if(!startHw(lHwPortCfg))
13
14
           MY_LOGE("startHw failed");
15
            goto lbExit;
16
17
       ret = MTRUE;
18
   lbExit:
19
       FUNC_END;
20
        return ret;
21
```

接着看startHw函数的实现

```
MBOOL
2
    Pass1NodeImpl::
3
    startHw(list<HwPortConfig_t> & plPortCfg)
4
5
       // 1. Allocated ring buffers.
6
       if( pthread_create(&mThreadHandle, NULL, doThreadAllocBuf, &th_data) != 0 )
7
8
            MY_LOGE("pthread create failed");
9
            goto lbExit;
10
11
```

```
12
     // 2. Lock Pass1 HW
        if( !mpIspSyncCtrlHw->lockHw(IspSyncControlHw::HW_PASS1) )
13
14
15
            MY_LOGE("isp sync lock pass1 failed");
16
            goto lbExit;
17
18
19
20
       // 3. Configure RRZO and IMGO
        if( !mpCamIO->configPipe(halCamIOinitParam) ) {
21
22
            MY_LOGE("configPipe failed");
23
            goto lbExit;
24
25
        newMagicNum = mpIspSyncCtr1Hw->getMagicNum(MTRUE);
26
27
        if(!configFrame(newMagicNum)) {
           MY_LOGE("configFrame failed");
28
29
            goto lbExit;
30
31
32
        // 4. Send PASS1_START_ISP event
        handleNotify(PASS1_START_ISP, newMagicNum, 0);
33
34
35
36
        // 5. Enque buffer
37
        if( !mpCamIO->enque(halCamIOQBuf) ) {
            MY_LOGE("enque failed");
38
39
            goto lbExit;
40
41
       // 6. Start ISP
42
43
       if( !mpCamIO->start() ) {
           MY_LOGE("start failed");
44
            goto lbExit;
45
46
47
       ret = MTRUE;
48
49 lbExit:
       if(!ret) {
50
51
52
53
        return ret;
54
```

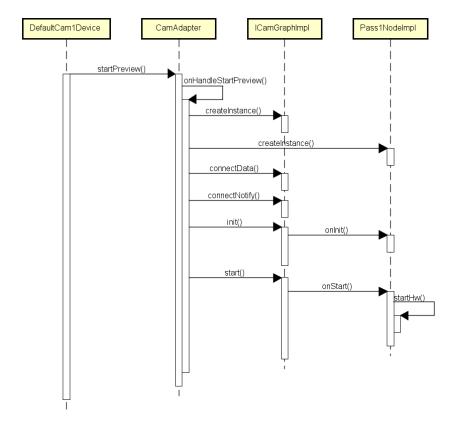
这个函数做的事情比较多,上面标记的每个步骤都很复杂

第5-10行:创建一个线程来分配ring buffers,用于存放从驱动获取到的图像数据

第20-24行:配置ISP和Sensor驱动预览相关的参数,记得sensor驱动中(例如imx214mipiraw_Sensor.c)的preview_setting函数吗,就是在这个时候被调用的

```
static void preview_setting(void)
{
  // Preview 2104*1560 30fps 24M MCLK 4lane 608Mbps/lane
  //preview 30.01fps
  write_cmos_sensor(0x0100,0x00);
  write_cmos_sensor(0x0114,0x03);
  write_cmos_sensor(0x0220,0x00);
  write_cmos_sensor(0x0221,0x11);
  write_cmos_sensor(0x0222,0x01);
  write_cmos_sensor(0x0340,0x08);
  write_cmos_sensor(0x0341,0x3E);
  write cmos sensor(0x0342,0x13);
  write_cmos_sensor(0x0343,0x90);
  write_cmos_sensor(0x0344,0x00);
  write_cmos_sensor(0x0345,0x00);
  write_cmos_sensor(0x0346,0x00);
  write_cmos_sensor(0x0347,0x00);
```

第33行:发送PASS1_START_ISP事件,其它的CamNode接收到该事件后会做相应的处理,例如DefaultCtlNode,会通知Hal3A进入CameraPreview状态 第42-46行:让ISP开始工作,到这里准备工作都已经完成,Camera已经进入了预览模式,接下来就是不断获取图像数据,并将它送到显示器了。



5. 总结

setPreviewWindow函数就是为hal层准备好Surface,hal层只能通过上层传下来的mHalPreviewWindow.nw来间接的操作Surface,而mHalPreviewWindow.nw保存在DisplayClient里面,也就是说DisplayClient是Icd显示图像的关键

startPreview函数的工作重点在CamAdapter,它代表Camera硬件,由它提供图像数据给DisplayClient。CamAdapter包含了多个CamNode,不同的CamNode用来描述不同的buffer处理,例如Pass1Node,它负责和驱动打交道,进入预览模式的重点工作都在它的startHw函数里面完成。