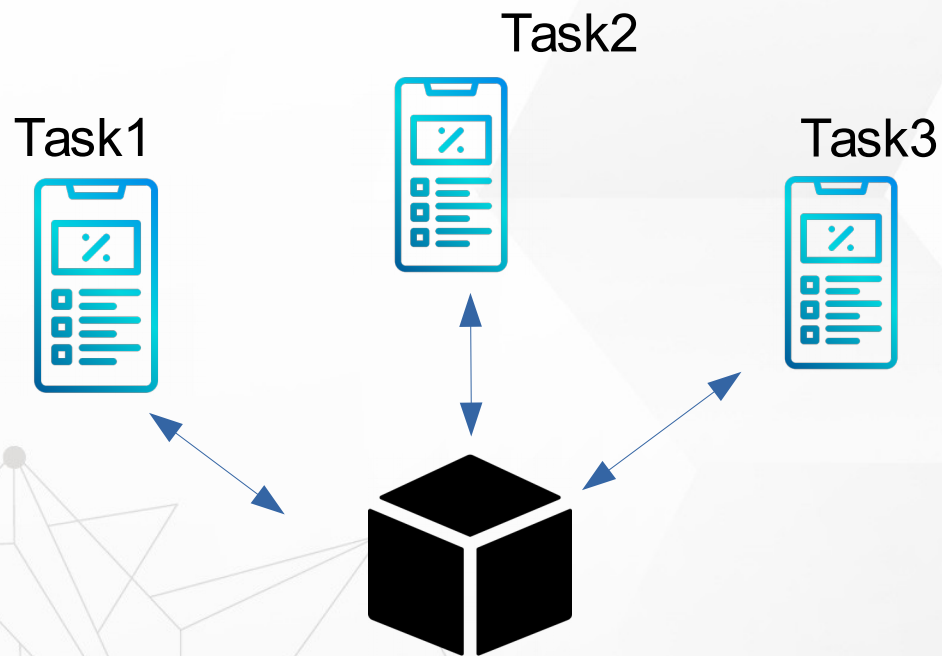


CH9 Linux Device Driver Module

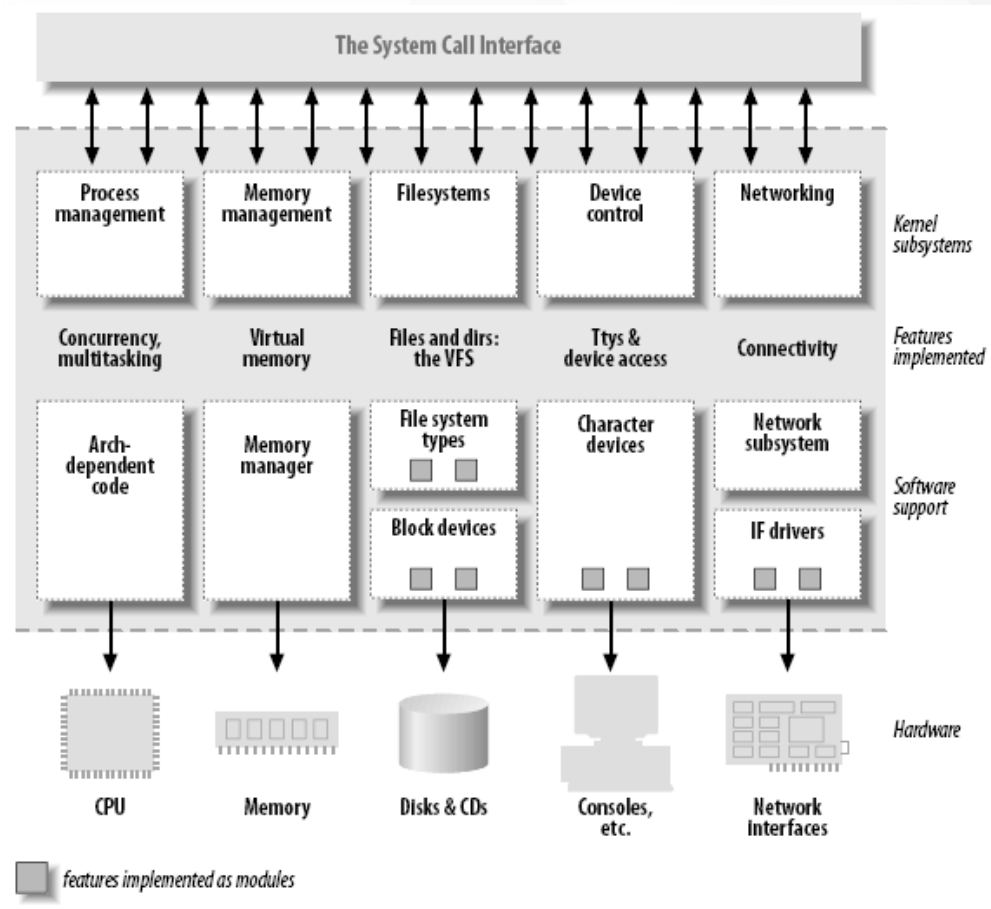
Introduction

» Device drivers

- » Black boxes to hide details of hardware devices
- » Use standardized calls



Kernel Modularization



Example

- `$ make`
- `$ sudo insmod simple.ko`
- `$ dmesg | tail`
- `$ lsmod | grep simple`
- `$ sudo rmmod simple`



Classes of Devices Driver

➤ Char module

- simple

- access stream of bytes

➤ Block module

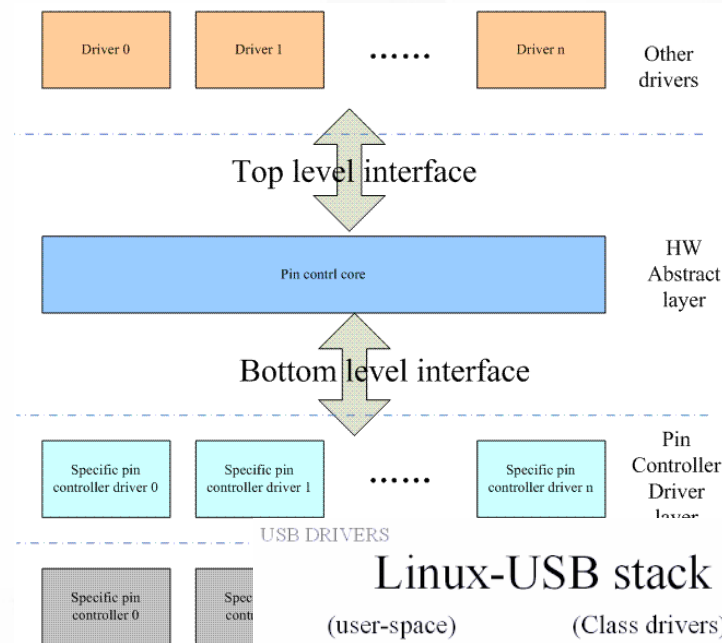
- block and char devices differ only in the way data is managed internally by the kernel

➤ Network module

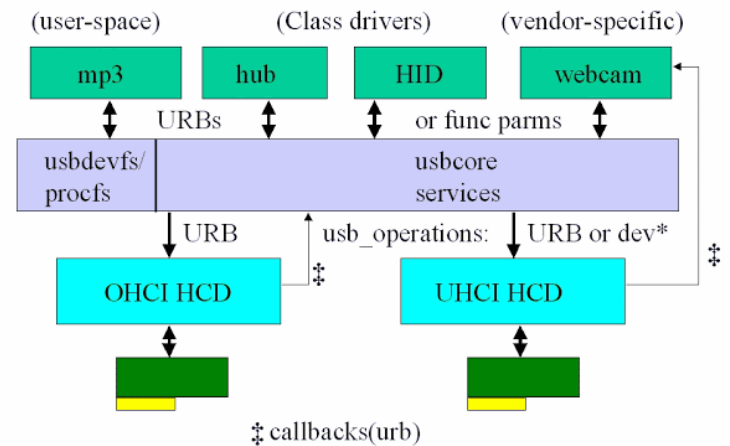
- Manage network data packets

Subsystem

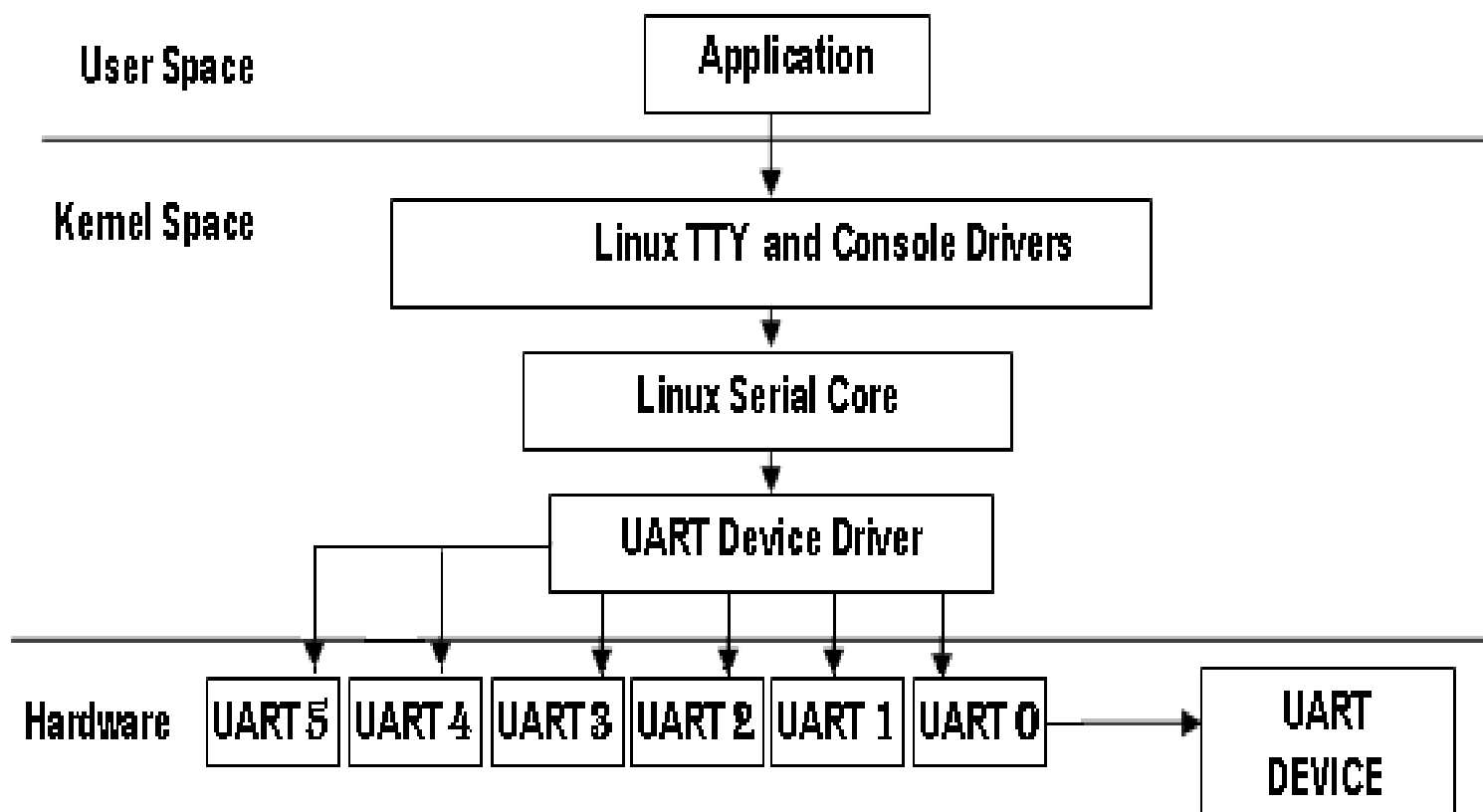
- DRM Subsystem
- GPIO Subsystem
- I2C Subsystem
- SPI Subsystem
- MTD Subsystem



Linux-USB stack architecture



Sub-system



Where are Modules in Kernel

➤ `${KERNEL}/drivers`

→ `${KERNEL}/drivers/chars`

→ `${KERNEL}/drivers/i2c`

→ `${KERNEL}/drivers/gpio`

→ Module aliases for module loading utilities.

➤ **Kernel build configure**

→ `${KERNEL}/.config`

➤ **Kconfig**

→ `${KERNEL}/drivers/chars/Kconfig`

➤ `$make menuconfig`

Build Modules

➤ Build modules

→ \$ make modules

➤ Add install patch

→ \$ export **INSTALL_MOD_PATH**=../modules

➤ Install module to INSTALL_MOD_PATH

→ \$ make modules_install

→ Installs all modules in /lib/modules/<version>

Module Deploy

modules_install

- modules.alias : Module aliases for module loading utilities.
- modules.dep : Module dependencies
- modules.symbols : Tells which module a given symbol

Install Module

▶ Install module

→ `$ modprob ${module_name}`

→ `$ insmode ${module_name}`

▶ Remove module

→ `$ modprob -r ${module_name}`

→ `$ rmmod`



modprobe depmod

modprobe

→ /lib/modules/'uname -r'

Depmod

→ creates a list of module dependencies
/lib/modules/version



Exercise

- Deploy Linux modules to target board from nanopi-m4 Linux kernel
- Use depmod
- Use modprobe, insmod, rmmod