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CPU INTERRUPTION

A. Nasional

Interupsi sering juga disebut interrupt adalah suatu permintaan khusus pada mikroprocessor untuk melakukan sesuatu. Interupsi pada dasarnya kalau dalam dunia computer sering kita kenal dengan penghentian sementara proses program yang sedang berjalan.

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Penyebab terjadinya Interupsi yaitu pada Program, terjadi akibat eksekusi suatu instruksi. Kemudian Timmer, disebabkan oleh timmer prosessor penyebab yang lain adalah disebabkan oleh I/O controller baik sebagai tanda bahwa operasi telah selesai maupun memberi tanda eror.

B. International

An interrupt is a signal emitted by a device attached to a computer or from a program within the computer. It requires the operating system (OS) to stop and figure out what to do next. An interrupt temporarily stops or terminates a service or a current process.

When the device processor handles interrupts, it informs the device sending the signal that the interrupt request (IRQ) has been recognized. Then the device stops sending the IRQ signal.

An OS usually includes code called an interrupt handler to prioritize interrupts and save them in a queue if more than one is waiting to be handled. It also has a scheduler program that determines the next program that gets control.

- **Types of interrupts**

1. Hardware interrupt

A hardware interrupt is an electronic signal from an external hardware device that indicates it needs attention from the OS. One example of this is moving a mouse or pressing a keyboard key. In these examples of interrupts, the processor must stop to read the mouse position or keystroke at that instant.

2. **Maskable interrupts**

In a processor, an internal interrupt mask register selectively enables and disables hardware requests. When the mask bit is set, the interrupt is enabled. When it is clear, the interrupt is disabled. Signals that are affected by the mask are maskable interrupts.

3. **Non-maskable interrupts**

In some cases, the interrupt mask cannot be disabled so it does not affect some interrupt signals. These are non-maskable interrupts and are usually high-priority events that cannot be ignored.

4. **Spurious interrupts**

Also known as a phantom interrupt or ghost interrupt, a spurious interrupt is a type of hardware interrupt for which no source can be found.

Source:

https://www.kompasiana.com/iqbaldalimunthe/566999fc729773540bb70241/interupsi-pada-komputer

https://www.techtarget.com/whatis/definition/interrupt