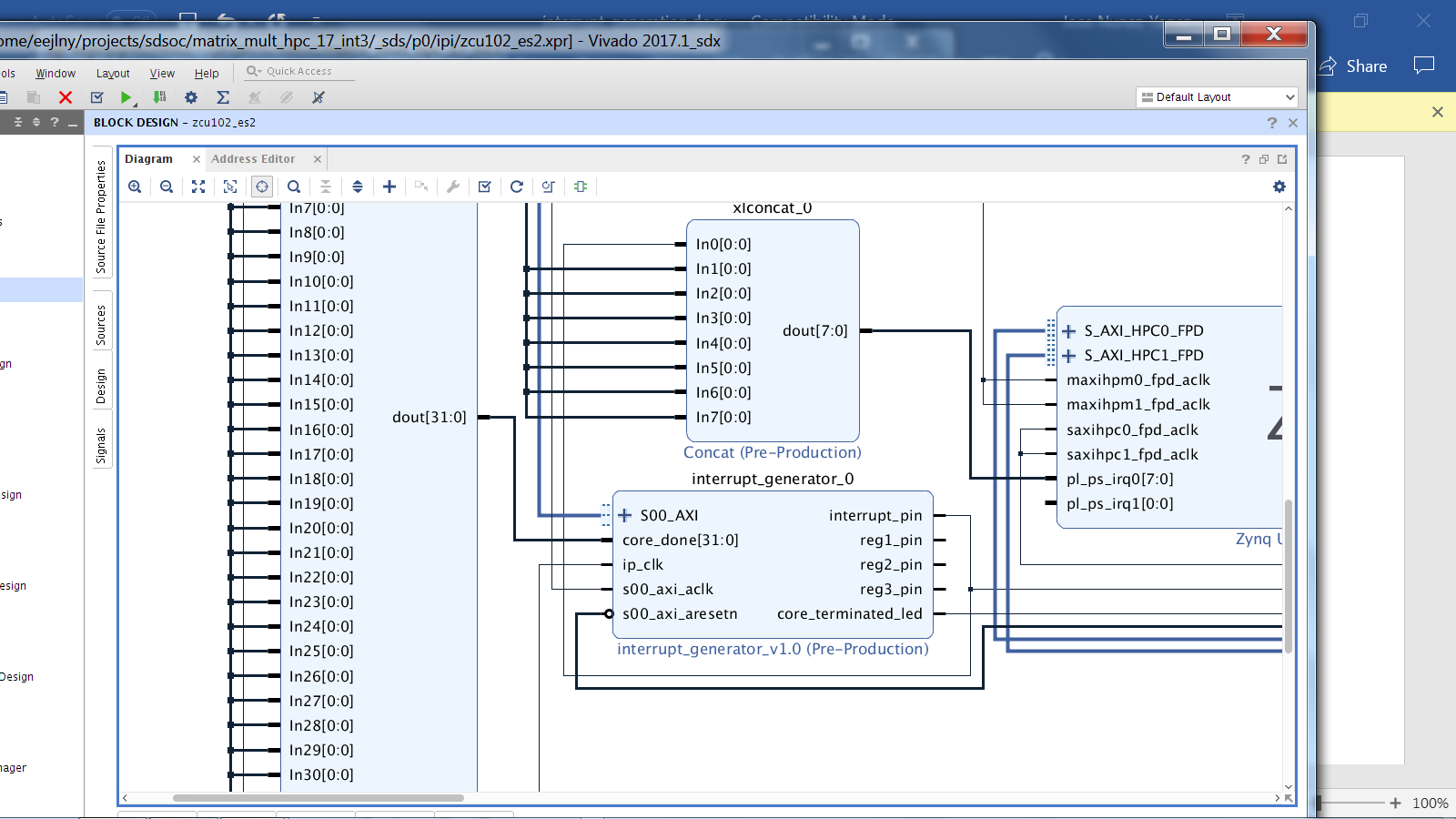
**The following needed files are located in github https://github.com/eejlny/**gphcu/zcu102:

1.mydriver.ko

2.example project matrix\_mult\_hpc\_17\_int3. Check the paths in the Makefile,boot\_bin.bif and vivado\_int.tcl scripts as indicated below so they point to your own paths and do a make. If everything goes well you should get a project with interrupt generation IP included as shown in this figure.



**Interrupt platform project generation:**

Makefile : the makefile will generate the sdsoc project using the interrupt platform. The makefile should point to use the interrupt platform with:

PLATFORM = /home/programs/Xilinx2/SDx/2017.1/platforms/zcu102\_es2\_ig/zcu102\_es2

The makefile also includes the following lines:

vivado -mode batch -source vivado\_int.tcl

bootgen -arch zynqmp -image boot\_bin.bif -w -process\_bitstream bin

The first line launches a script that modifies the project to correctly connect the interrupt generator IP and the accelerator. It also reimplements to take into account the modifications. The second line creates a bit.bin ready to moved to the FPGA device.

It is important to edit the vivado\_int.tcl to make sure that the paths match the project paths for a new user. Similarly it is important to edit boot\_bin.bif and make sure the paths match the user paths.

Once all these have been verified a simple make in the project directory will execute the Makefile and generate the sdsoc outputs zcu102\_es2\_wrapper.bit.bin (hardware description file in implementation directory impl1) and the library (for example libkernelmatrixmult.a in project directory) that needs to be copied to the host directory in the board. For example,

root@zcu102:~/parallel\_for\_xilinx/MM/LibMatrixmult# ls

libkernelMatrixmult.a

Then you can recompile the user application in the board with a make. You need to insert the driver with insmod mydriver.ko and then you are ready to run the user applicatoin with for example

./MM\_DSW 0 1 1024

After execution the user app reads a interrupt register to know which core terminated. if you type dmesg you can also see the interrupt generated and which core generated the interrupt.

This information can be used by the scheduler as follows:

**Interrupt scheduler integration:**

The new interrupt generation IP part of the platform has 2 registers reg0 at 0xa0000000 that generates interrupts and is reseted by the interrupt service routine and 0xa0000010 that contains information who generated the interrupt (at the moment just core 1)

The idea is that the cores will trigger interrupts as they terminate the work assigned to them. The scheduler will wake up when an interrupt is received and read interrupt register 1 that indicates wich core has terminated so the scheduler can assign more work to it. The draft steps are as follows:

1) scheduler sets reg1 to 0x1 (to indicate one core avaiable) or 0xF (to indicate 4 cores avaiable).

2) the scheduler sets reg0 to 0x1 to force interrupt and thread goes to sleep by calling mydriver\_ioctl(as done in Zynq) so the thread goes to sleep waiting for interrupt.

3) the driver resets interrupt and wakes up scheduler thread.

4)scheduler thread reads reg1 to learn how many cores available.Assigns work to cores in reg1 with value 1 and sets the value to 0

5) computation starts and scheduler thread goes to sleep by calling mydriver\_ioctl

6) As core finish they generate interrupts and wake up scheduler thread

7) scheduler goes back to 4) or 8) if no work left

8) all done