Homework 3 Linux I/O

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1. What is Linux IIO subsystem?

A: The Industrial I/O subsystem is intended to provide support for devices that in some sense are analog to digital or digital to analog converters (ADCs, DACs). Ex. ADCs, Gyros, Pressure sensors.

- 2. How is the efficiency compared between interrupt I/O and polling I/O? A:Interrupt is inefficient when devices constantly interrupt the CPU. Polling is inefficient when CPU does not find a device for pairing.
- 3. pi_2_mmio.h

The pointer operation was to set array offset by seven and ten respectively

```
1. #ifndef PI 2 MMIO H
2. #define PI 2 MMIO H
3.
4. #include <stdint.h>
5.
6. #define MMIO SUCCESS 0
7. #define MMIO ERROR DEVMEM -1
8. #define MMIO ERROR MMAP -2
9. #define MMIO ERROR OFFSET -3
10.
11. extern volatile uint32_t* pi_2_mmio_gpio;
12.
13. int pi_2_mmio_init(void);
15. static inline void pi_2_mmio_set_input(const int gpio_number) {
16. // Set GPIO register to 000 for specified GPIO number.
      *(pi 2 mmio gpio+((gpio number)/10)) &= ~(7<<(((gpio number)%10)*3));
18. }
19.
20. static inline void pi_2_mmio_set_output(const int gpio_number) {
21. // First set to 000 using input function.
22. pi_2_mmio_set_input(gpio_number);
     // Next set bit 0 to 1 to set output.
24. *(pi_2_mmio_gpio+((gpio_number)/10)) |= (1<<(((gpio_number)%10)*3));
25.}
26.
27. static inline void pi 2 mmio set high(const int gpio number) {
28. *(pi 2 mmio gpio+7) = 1 << gpio number;
29. }
30.
31. static inline void pi 2 mmio set low(const int gpio number) {
32.
      *(pi 2 mmio gpio+10) = 1 << gpio number;
33.}
34.
35. static inline uint32_t pi_2_mmio_input(const int gpio_number) {
36. return *(pi_2_mmio_gpio+13) & (1 << gpio_number);</pre>
37. }
38.
39. #endif
```