

K-OS I/O

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Overview

- **Low Level I/O (Text Mode)**
 - Writing to video memory 0x6B000
 - Manipulating Cursor
- **High Level I/O**
 - `printk(*fmt, ...)`

Text Mode Basics

- **Video Memory**

- Video screen is memory mapped to 0x6B000
- Screen divided into 25 rows and 80 columns
- Each char is represented by 2 bytes:
 - ASCII value
 - Attributes (fg/bg color)

- **Cursor Manipulation**

- Send command to CRT_CTRL register (0x03D4)
- Read/write high/low address of cursor from/to CRT_DATA register (0x03D5)
- Translating address to position on screen:
 - $\text{addr} = \text{row} * 80 + \text{col}$

High Level I/O

- **printf(char *fmt, ...)**
 - figure out the pointer to the first argument after *fmt. (*args)
 - Call vprintf(fmt, args)
- **vprintf(char *fmt, void *args)**
 - %d : signed decimal integer
 - %x : unsigned hexadecimal integer
 - %s : string
 - %c : char

Printk(char *fmt, ...)

- Linux version:
 - va_start, va_end, va_list macros

- K-OS version:

printk:

```
PUSH    EBP
MOV     EBP, ESP
MOV     EAX, EBP      ; EBP points to EBP
ADD     EAX, 12       ; EBP+4 points to return addr
PUSH    EAX           ; EBP+8 points to the first arg *fmt
PUSH    dword [EBP+8] ; EBP+12 points to the second arg
CALL    vprintk
MOV     ESP, EBP
POP     EBP
RET
```

Programming the Keyboard

- **Communicating with the KBD Controller**
 - KBD_CTRL_REG: 0x64
 - KBD_STAT_REG: 0x64
 - KBD_DATA_REG: 0x60
 - A LOT of commands, boring details omitted
- **Keyboard ISR**
 - Read in scancode from keyboard controller
 - Translate scancode to ASCII (or extended ASCII)
 - 2 keymap tables, one normal, one with SHIFT pressed
 - Write to keyboard buffer (not yet implemented)
 - Wake up a process awaiting keystroke (no process yet)
 - Other actions for special keys (e.g. Ctrl+Alt+Del)