Reprogramming the Keyboard Interrupt

Intro

First off, trying to quickly poll the keyboard in standard C++ is a joke. There is not way to get multiple keystrokes *easily* and quickly. When you finally support multiple keystrokes, you are limited to probably only 2, three tops. The point isn't that you need more than 3 at a time, but it says something about the speed the program is polling the keyboard. It just isn't fast enough. We want to focus our attention on OUTPUT, not waste cycles getting input! For each of the functions below, you must set it as the keyboard interrupt. This varies from compiler to compiler. I've tried to give you an idea how to do it, but the important part is the code that replaces the interrupt. Here's a couple of flavors:)

Here's a helpful listing of all the make and break codes for they keyboard: Make and Break Codes

DJGPP Inline Assembly

```
long keytable=(long)&key_table[0];
int Keyboard_ISR(_go32_dpmi_registers *r)
{ asm volatile ("
    sti
    xorl %%ebx,%%ebx
    movw $0x60,%%dx
    inb %%dx,%%al
    xor %%ah,%%ah
    movw %%ax,%%bx
    movw $0x61,%%dx
    inb %%dx,%%al
    or $0x82,%% al
    outb %%al,%%dx
    andb $0x7f,%%al
    outb %%al,%%dx
    cmpb $84,%%bx
    ib Make
    cmpb $211,%%bx
    ja End
                              // Write 0 in table
    movl _keytable,%%eax
    subw $128,%%bx
```

```
addl %%ebx,%%eax
   movw $0,(%%eax)
   jmp End
   Make:
                      //Write 1 in table
   movl_keytable,%%eax
   addl %%ebx,%%eax
   movl $1,(%%eax)
   End:
   movw $0x20,%%ax
   movw $0x20,%%dx
   outw %%ax,%%dx
   cli
   "
   :"%eax","%dx","%ebx");
}
```

NOTE: See the DJGPP and Protected Mode Section for setting the interrupt.

C++

```
void interrupt Keyboard_ISR(...)
{unsigned char key;
union REGS regs
asm{sti}
regs.h.al=inp(0x60);
regs.h.ah=0;
key = regs.x.ax;
regs.h.al=inp(0x61)
regs.h.al = 0x82
outp(0x61,regs.h.al);
regs.h.al &= 0x7f;
outp(0x61,regs.h.al);
outp(0x20,0x20);
asm{cli};
if(key < 84)
 {key_table[key]=1;
else if(key < 212)
 {key_table[key-128]=0;
 }
```

Other C++ Inline Assembly

```
void interrupt Keyboard_ISR(...)
{unsigned char key;
asm{sti
     in al,0x60
     xor ah, ah
    mov key,ax
     in al,0x61
     or al,0x82
     out 0x61,al
     and al.0x7f
     out 0x61,al
     mov al,0x20
     out 0x20,al
     cli
if(key < 84)
  {key_table[key]=1;
else if(key < 212)
  {key_table[key-128]=0;
  }
}
```

All you need to gain complete control over the keyboard interrupt is to have the address of the starting point in an array of unsigned characters of 83 elements (key_table). Each element in this array is a flag for wether a key is down or not. This way we can check as many combinations as possible, with the resolution of the keyboard timing interrupt being the limiting factor. And even that can be set faster to compensate. This normally isn't needed since the code is pretty darn fast! Each gets the key from the keyboard and tests wether it is a MAKE CODE (1-83) or a BREAK CODE(129-211). If a MAKE code is sent, then that element in the array is set to a one. If a BREAK code is sent, then the code-128 is set to 0, effectively turning it off. Just examine the array at any given time to see if a key is down!

NOTE: These functions do ALL the work, just hook them up with a valid array, and the interrupt, and away you go!

Hooking the Interrupt in Normal C++

```
#ifdef __cplusplus
    #define __CPPARGS ...
#else
    #define __CPPARGS
#endif
```

All we have to do is include the two prototypes, Keyboard_ISR (name of new isr) and OldInterrupt (pointer to a function). We save the old ISR function so that we can return it before program exit, so that we don't mess anything up. It's just this simple. If you are using DJGPP please take a look at the DJGPP Protected Mode Programming tutorial. Before I get into the usual copyright stuff and closing statements, here's the huge Make and Break listing!

Make and Break Codes

#define MAKE_ESC	1
#define MAKE_1	2
#define MAKE_2	3
#define MAKE_3	4
#define MAKE_4	5
#define MAKE_5	6
#define MAKE_6	7
#define MAKE_7	8
#define MAKE_8	9
#define MAKE_9	10
#define MAKE_0	11
#define MAKE_MINUS	12
#define MAKE_EQUALS	13
#define MAKE_BKSP	14
#define MAKE_TAB	15
#define MAKE_Q	16
#define MAKE_W	17
#define MAKE_E	18
#define MAKE_R	19
#define MAKE_T	20
#define MAKE_Y	21
#define MAKE_U	22
#define MAKE_I	23
#define MAKE_O	24
#define MAKE_P	25
#define MAKE_LFT_BRACKET	26

Reprogramming the Keyboard Interrupt

4

#define MAKE_RGT_BRACKET	27
#define MAKE ENTER	28
#define MAKE CNTRL	29
_	
#define MAKE_A	30
#define MAKE_S	31
#define MAKE_D	32
#define MAKE_F	33
#define MAKE_G	34
#define MAKE H	35
#define MAKE J	36
#define MAKE K	37
#define MAKE L	38
#define MAKE SEMI	39
#define MAKE APOS	40
#define MAKE_AT OS #define MAKE_TILDE	41
_	
#define MAKE_SHIFTL	42
#define MAKE_BACK_SLASH	43
#define MAKE_Z	44
#define MAKE_X	45
#define MAKE_C	46
#define MAKE_V	47
#define MAKE B	48
#define MAKE N	49
#define MAKE M	50
#define MAKE COMMA	51
#define MAKE_PERIOD	52
<u> </u>	
#define MAKE_FOWARD_SLASH	53
#define MAKE_SHIFTR	54
#define MAKE_PRT_SCRN	55
#define MAKE_ALT	56
#define MAKE_SPACE	57
#define MAKE_CAPS_LOCK	58
#define MAKE F1	59
#define MAKE F2	60
#define MAKE F3	61
#define MAKE F4	62
#define MAKE_F5	63
- -	
#define MAKE_F6	64
#define MAKE_F7	65
#define MAKE_F8	66
#define MAKE_F9	67
#define MAKE_F10	68
#define MAKE_NUM_LOCK	69
#define MAKE_SCROLL_LOCK	70
#define MAKE HOME	71
#define MAKE_UP	72
_	. –
#define MAKE PGUP	73

#define MAKE_NUM_MINUS	74
#define MAKE LT	75
#define MAKE CENTER	76
_	
#define MAKE_RT	77
#define MAKE_NUM_PLUS	78
#define MAKE END	79
#define MAKE_DN	80
#define MAKE PGDWN	81
_	
#define MAKE_INS	82
#define MAKE_DEL	83
#define BREAK ESC	129
<u>—</u>	
#define BREAK_1	130
#define BREAK_2	131
#define BREAK 3	132
#define BREAK 4	133
_	
#define BREAK_5	134
#define BREAK_6	135
#define BREAK 7	136
#define BREAK 8	137
#define BREAK 9	138
<u>—</u>	
#define BREAK_0	139
#define BREAK_MINUS	140
#define BREAK_EQUALS	141
#define BREAK BKSP	142
_	
#define BREAK_TAB	143
#define BREAK_Q	144
#define BREAK_W	145
#define BREAK E	146
#define BREAK R	147
_	
#define BREAK_T	148
#define BREAK_Y	149
#define BREAK_U	150
#define BREAK I	151
#define BREAK O	152
<u>—</u>	
#define BREAK_P	153
#define BREAK_LFT_BRACKET	154
#define BREAK_RGT_BRACKET	155
#define BREAK ENTER	156
#define BREAK_CNTRL	157
_	
#define BREAK_A	158
#define BREAK_S	159
#define BREAK_D	160
#define BREAK F	161
#define BREAK G	162
-	
#define BREAK_H	163
#define BREAK_J	164

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#define BREAK_K	165
#define BREAK_L	166
#define BREAK_SEMI	167
#define BREAK APOS	168
#define BREAK_TILDE	169
#define BREAK_SHIFTL	170
-	
#define BREAK_BACK_SLASH	171
#define BREAK_Z	172
#define BREAK_X	173
#define BREAK_C	174
#define BREAK_V	175
#define BREAK_B	176
#define BREAK N	177
#define BREAK_M	178
#define BREAK COMMA	179
#define BREAK_PERIOD	180
_	
#define BREAK_FOWARD_SLASH	
#define BREAK_SHIFTR	182
#define BREAK_PRT_SCRN	183
#define BREAK_ALT	184
#define BREAK_SPACE	185
#define BREAK_CAPS_LOCK	186
#define BREAK_F1	187
#define BREAK F2	188
#define BREAK F3	189
#define BREAK F4	190
#define BREAK_F5	191
_	
#define BREAK_F6	192
#define BREAK_F7	193
#define BREAK_F8	194
#define BREAK_F9	195
#define BREAK_F10	196
#define BREAK_NUM_LOCK	197
#define BREAK_SCROLL_LOCK	198
#define BREAK HOME	199
#define BREAK UP	200
#define BREAK PGUP	201
#define BREAK_NUM_MINUS	202
— — —	
#define BREAK_LT	203
#define BREAK_CENTER	204
#define BREAK_RT	205
#define BREAK_NUM_PLUS	206
#define BREAK_END	207
#define BREAK_DN	208
#define BREAK_PGDWN	209
#define BREAK_INS	210
#define BREAK DEL	211
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If you have any questions, comments, or some tips on how i can improve this page, please send me some Feedback!

Contact Information

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