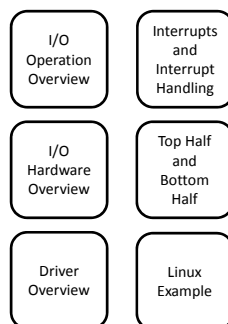
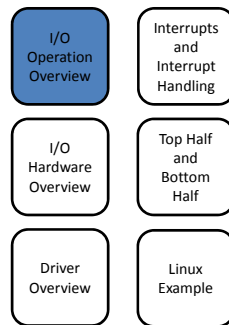


Operating System Design and Implementation

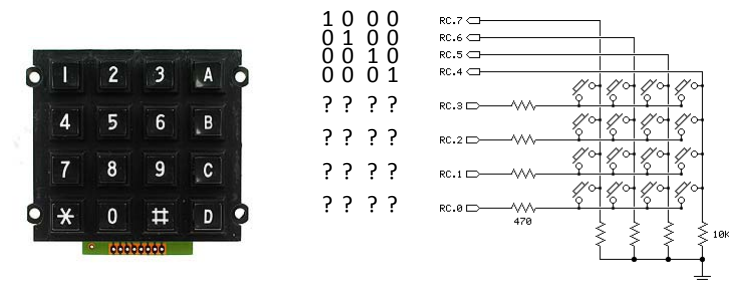
Interrupt and Interrupt Handling

Shiao-Li Tsao

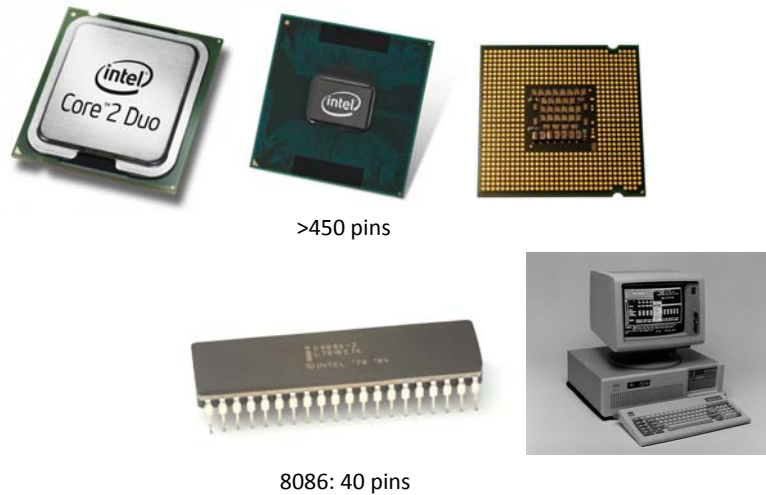




Step 1: A keypad



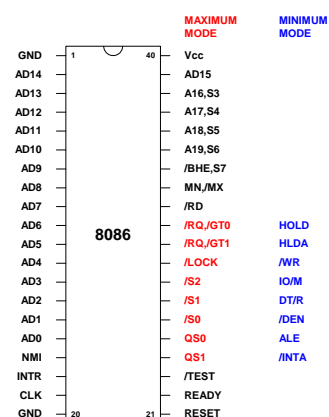
Step 2: Connect your keypad to your X86



Step 2: Connect your keypad to your X86 (Cont.)

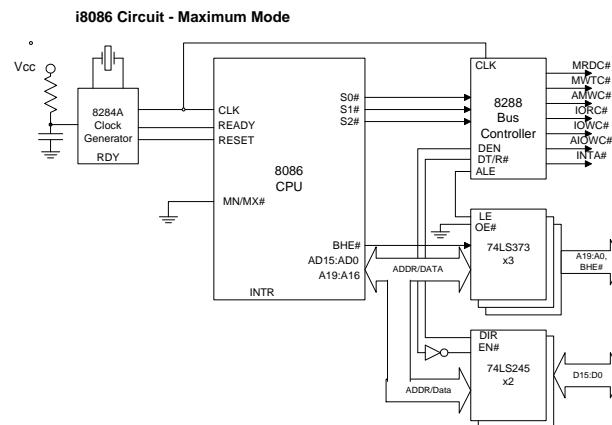


```
MOV [0x1234], 0001b
MOV ax, [0x5678]
```

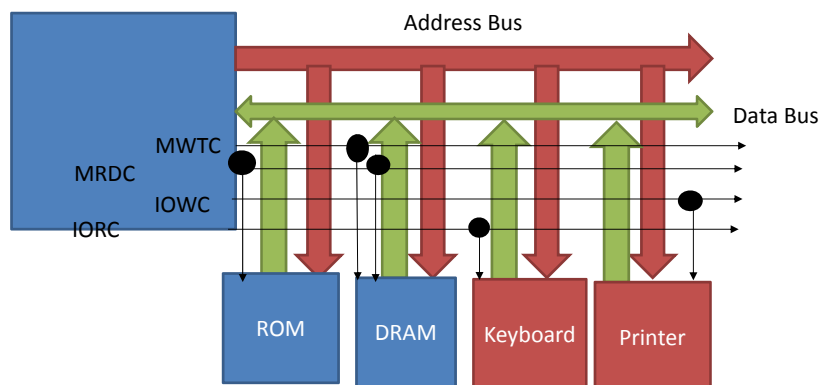


Step 2: Connect your keypad to your X86 (Cont.)

- 8086 and related chipsets

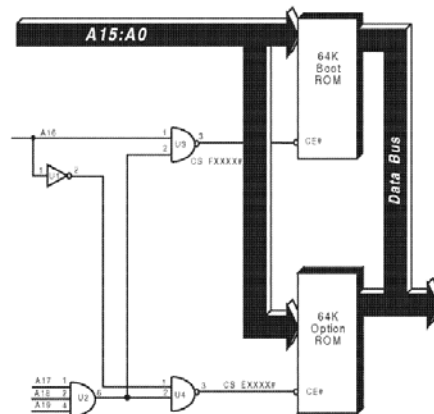


Step 2: Connect your keypad to your X86 (Cont.)



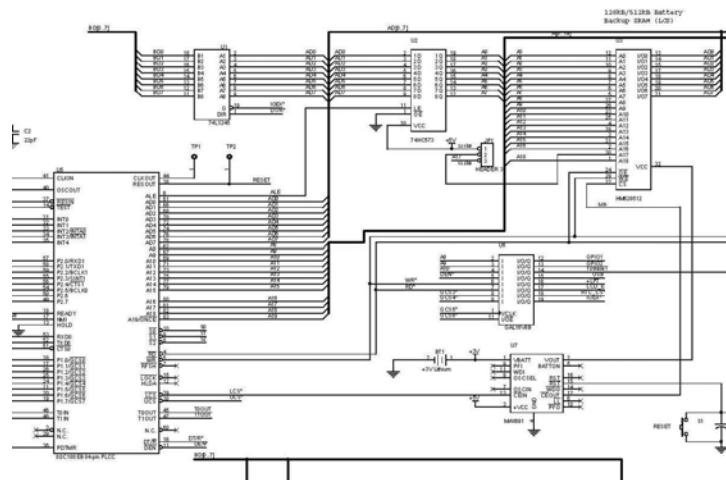
Ref: <http://www.csee.umbc.edu/~cpatel2/links/310/>

Step 2: Connect your keypad to your X86 (Cont.)

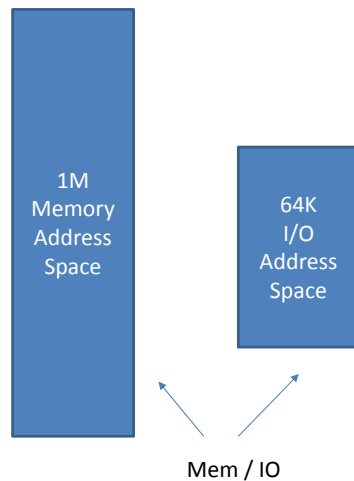


Source: ISA System Architecture 3rd edition

Step 2: Connect your keypad to your X86 (Cont.)



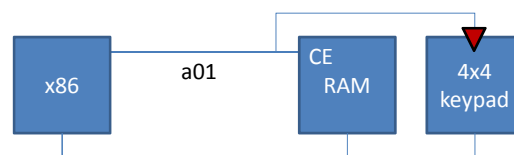
Step 2: Connect your keypad to your X86 (Cont.)



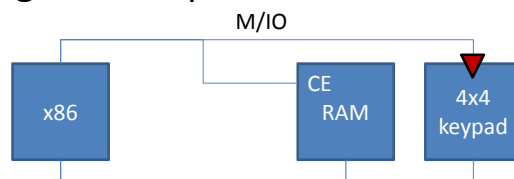
Ref: ISA System Architecture 3rd edition

Step 2: Connect your keypad to your X86 (Cont.)

- Mapping to an address



- Mapping to a I/O port



Step 3: Write an x86 program/read the inputs

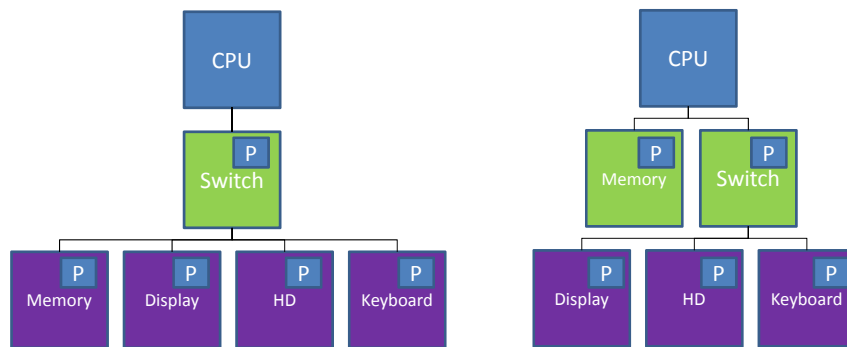
- Assembly codes
 - Mapping to an address
 - MOV
 - Mapping to a I/O port
 - IN/OUT

How about?



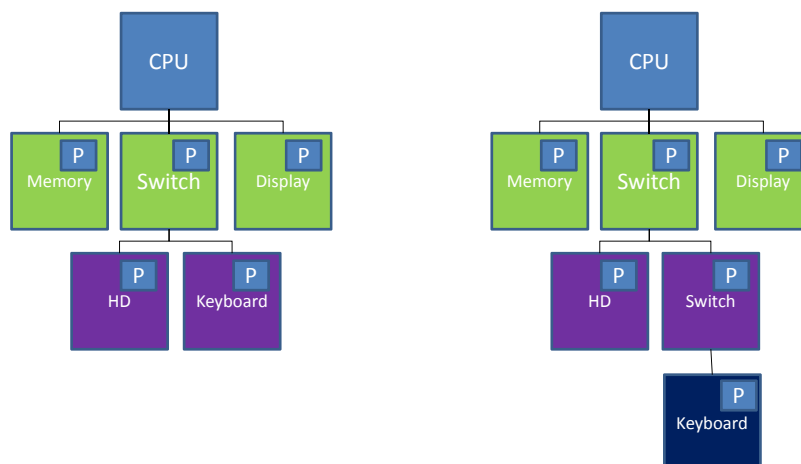
14

How can we solve the problems?



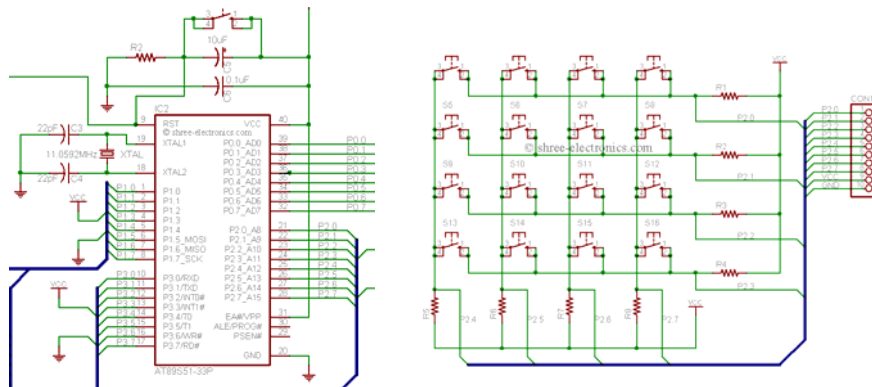
15

How can we solve the problems?



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Step 4: Connect your keypad to 8051



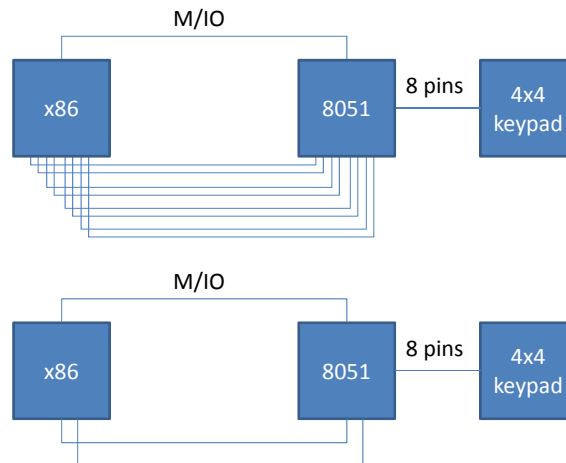
17

Step 5: Write an 8051 program

```
scan_key:mov P2,#0ffh
clr P2.4
mov a, P2
anl a,#00001111b
cjne a,#00001111b,Row0
setb P2.4
clr P2.5
mov a, P2
anl a,#00001111b
cjne a,#00001111b,Row1
setb P2.5
clr P2.6
mov a, P2
anl a,#00001111b
cjne a,#00001111b,Row2
setb P2.6
clr P2.7
mov a, P2
anl a,#00001111b
cjne a,#00001111b,Row3
setb P2.7
ret
```

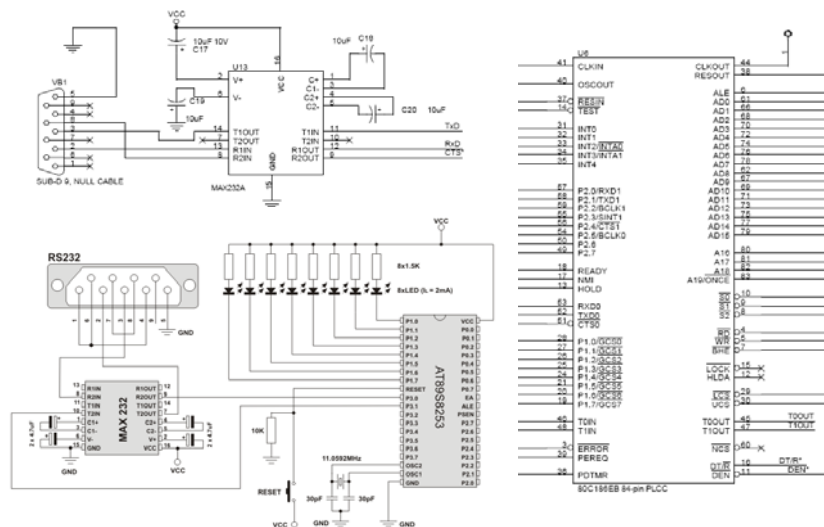
18

Step 6: Connect your keypad+8051 to your PC



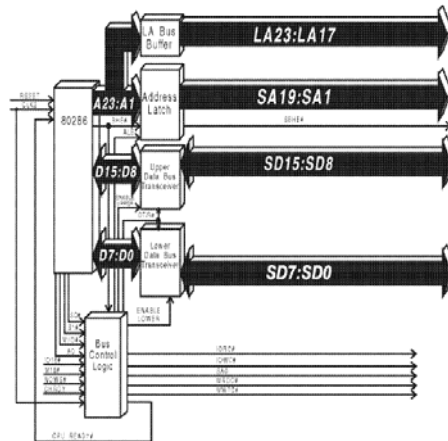
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Step 6: Connect your keypad+8051 to your PC (Cont.)



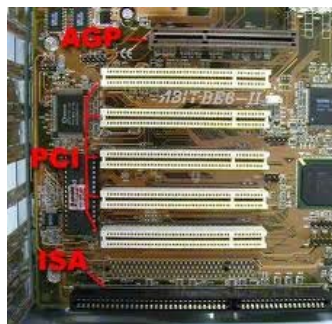
20

Step 6: Connect your keypad+8051 to your PC (Cont.)



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Step 6: Connect your keypad+8051 to your PC (Cont.)



ISA UART card

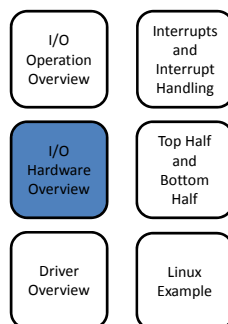
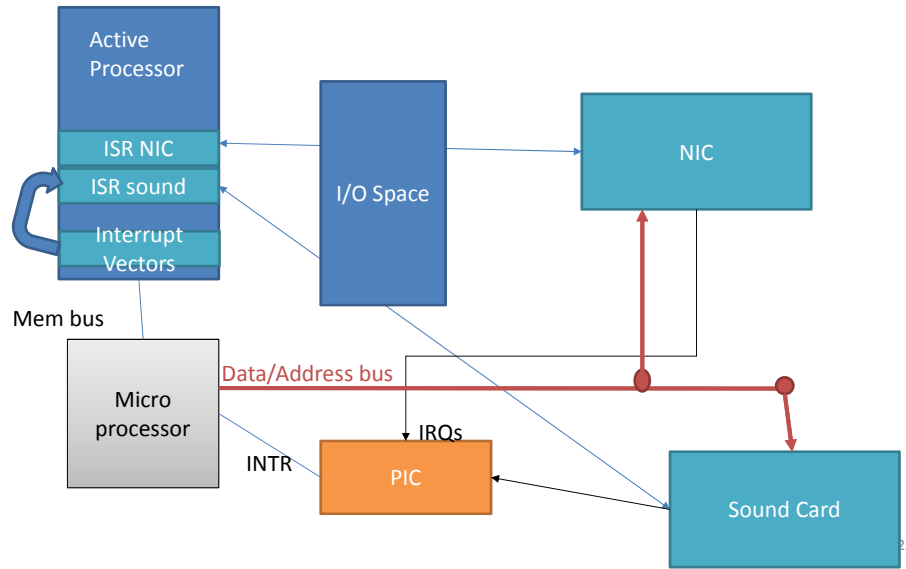


PCI UART card

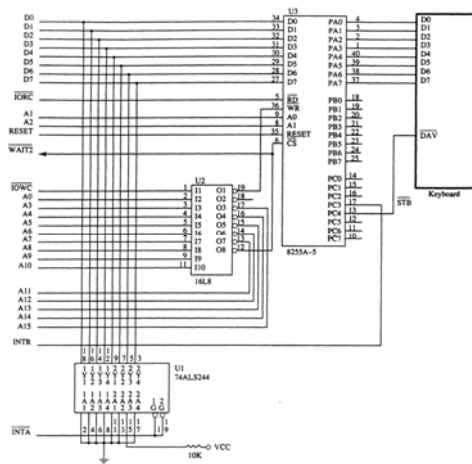


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Review

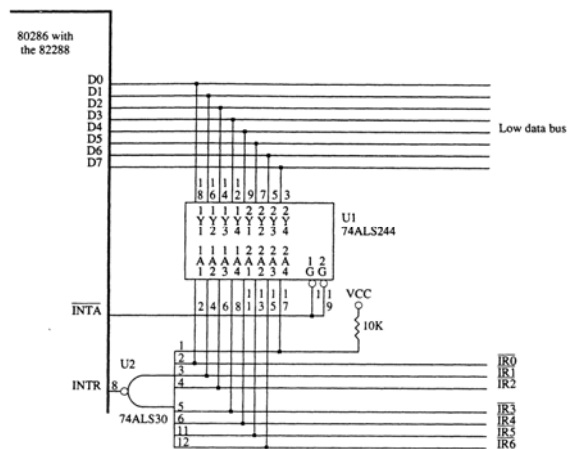


Interrupt and keyboard



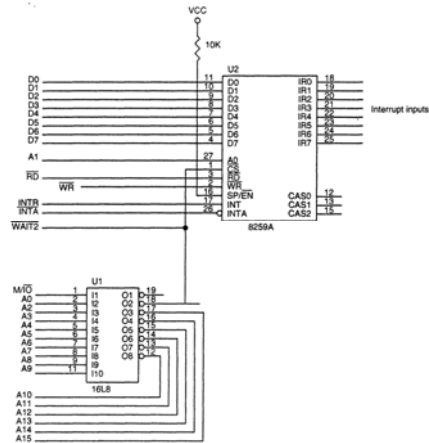
25

Expanding interrupts



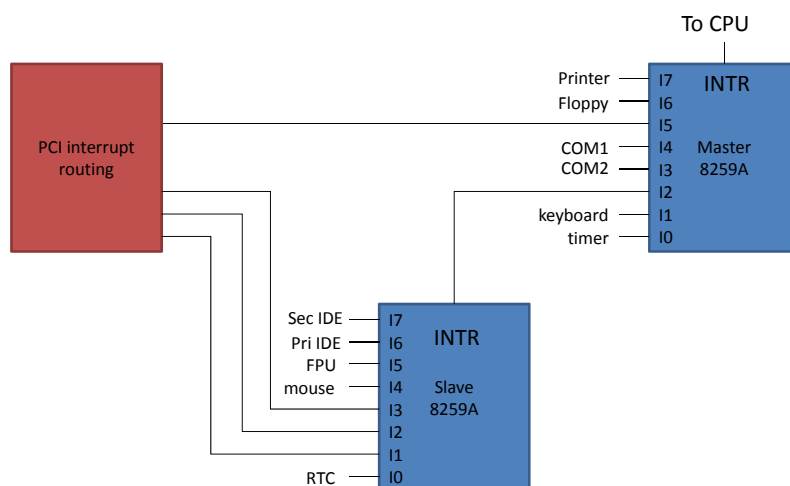
26

8259 programmable interrupt controller

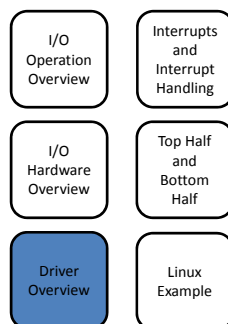
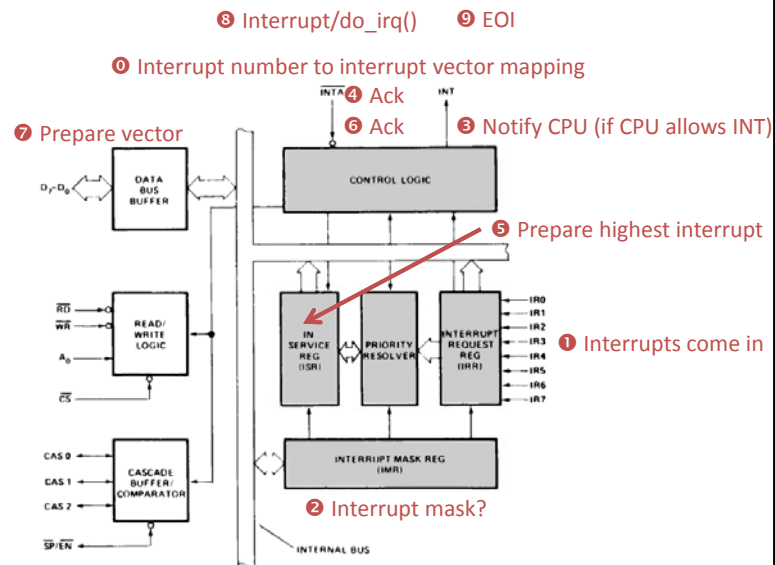


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PIC



PIC Interrupt Procedure



Driver Basics

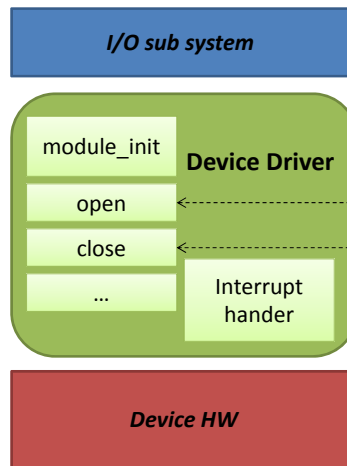
⑦ I/O operations through device driver

① Kernel loads the driver/inmod

System call interface

② Driver init code

③ `device_register()`
`driver_register()`
`request_irq()`



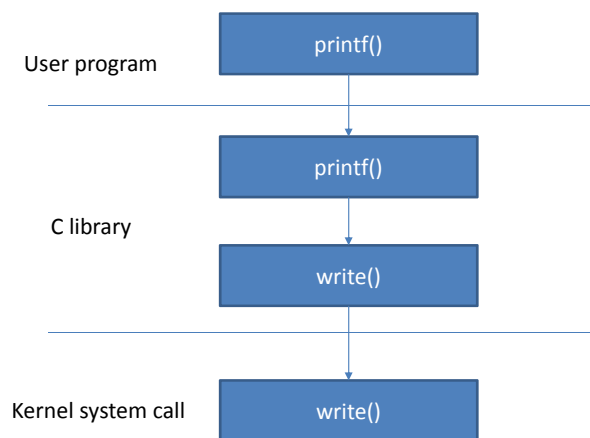
device	open	close
tty0		
usb0		

④ Mapping the device ops

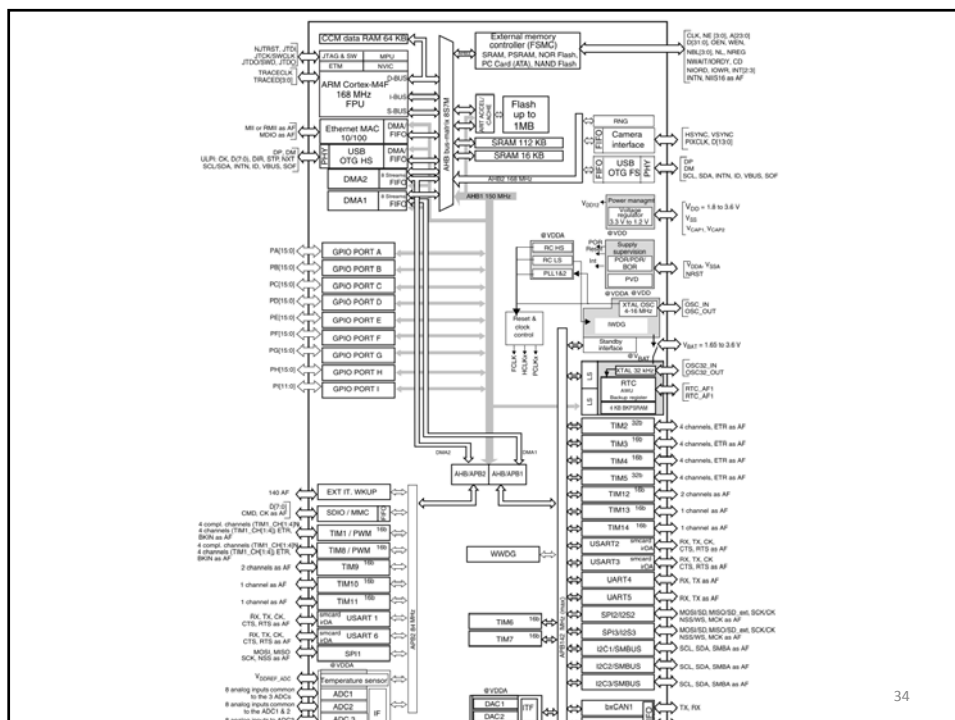
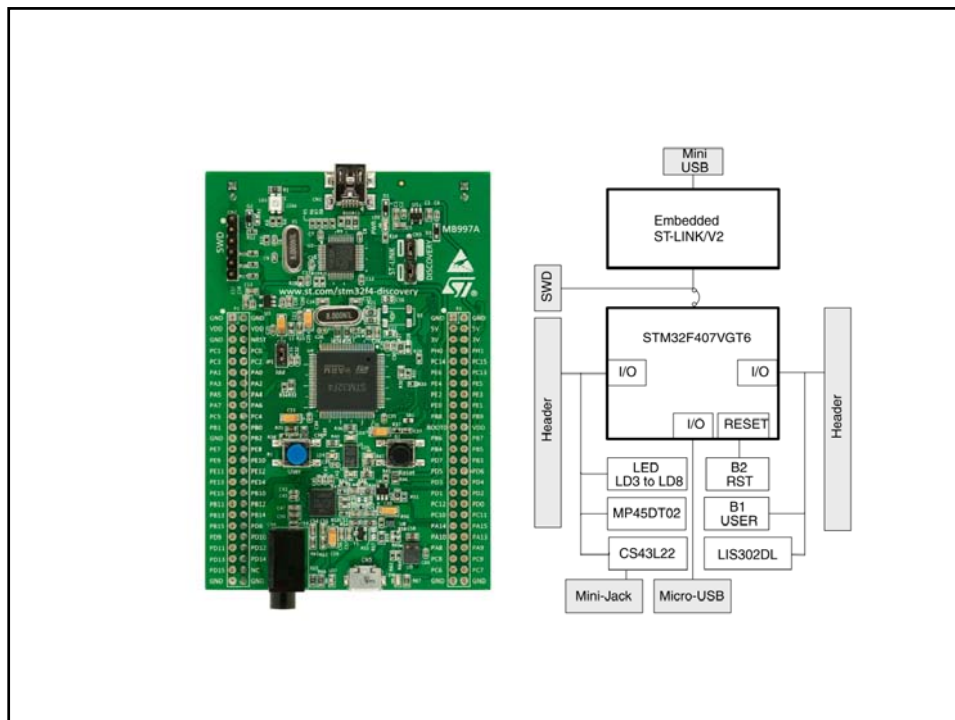
⑤ Hook interrupt

⑥ Interrupt comes in/handled by interrupt handler

Exception Handling (System Call)



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Bus	Boundary address	Peripheral
AHB1	0x4004 0000 - 0x4007 FFFF	USB OTG HS
	0x4002 9400 - 0x4003 FFFF	Reserved
	0x4002 9000 - 0x4002 93FF	ETHERNET MAC
	0x4002 8C00 - 0x4002 8FFF	
	0x4002 8800 - 0x4002 8BFF	
	0x4002 8400 - 0x4002 87FF	
	0x4002 8000 - 0x4002 83FF	
	0x4002 6800 - 0x4002 7FFF	Reserved
	0x4002 6400 - 0x4002 67FF	DMA2
	0x4002 6000 - 0x4002 63FF	DMA1
	0x4002 5000 - 0x4002 5FFF	Reserved
	0x4002 4000 - 0x4002 4FFF	BKPSRAM
	0x4002 3C00 - 0x4002 3FFF	Flash interface register
	0x4002 3800 - 0x4002 3BFF	RCC
	0x4002 3400 - 0x4002 37FF	Reserved
	0x4002 3000 - 0x4002 33FF	CRC
	0x4002 2400 - 0x4002 2FFF	Reserved
	0x4002 2000 - 0x4002 23FF	GPIOI
	0x4002 1C00 - 0x4002 1FFF	GPIOH
	0x4002 1800 - 0x4002 1BFF	GPIOG
	0x4002 1400 - 0x4002 17FF	GPIOF
	0x4002 1000 - 0x4002 13FF	GPIOE
	0x4002 0C00 - 0x4002 0FFF	GPIOD
	0x4002 0800 - 0x4002 0BFF	GPIOC
	0x4002 0400 - 0x4002 07FF	GPIOB
	0x4002 0000 - 0x4002 03FF	GPIOA
	0x4001 5800 - 0x4001 FFFF	Reserved

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GPIO resources

- Each general-purpose I/O port has
 - four 32-bit configuration registers (GPIOx_MODER, GPIOx_OTYPER, GPIOx_OSPEEDR and GPIOx_PUPDR)
 - two 32-bit data registers (GPIOx_IDR and GPIOx_ODR)
 - a 32-bit set/reset register (GPIOx_BSRR)
 - a 32-bit locking register (GPIOx_LCKR)
 - two 32-bit alternate function selection register (GPIOx_AFRH and GPIOx_AFRL)

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MODER(I) [1:0]	OTYPER(I)	OSPEEDR(I) [B:A]	PUPDR(I) [1:0]	I/O configuration	
01	0	SPEED [B:A]	0 0	GP output	PP
	0		0 1	GP output	PP + PU
	0		1 0	GP output	PP + PD
	0		1 1	Reserved	
	1		0 0	GP output	OD
	1		0 1	GP output	OD + PU
	1		1 0	GP output	OD + PD
	1		1 1	Reserved (GP output OD)	
MODER(I) [1:0]	OTYPER(I)	OSPEEDR(I) [B:A]	PUPDR(I) [1:0]	I/O configuration	
10	0	SPEED [B:A]	0 0	AF	PP
	0		0 1	AF	PP + PU
	0		1 0	AF	PP + PD
	0		1 1	Reserved	
	1		0 0	AF	OD
	1		0 1	AF	OD + PU
	1		1 0	AF	OD + PD
	1		1 1	Reserved	
00	x	x x	0 0	Input	Floating
	x	x x	0 1	Input	PU
	x	x x	1 0	Input	PD
	x	x x	1 1	Reserved (input floating)	
11	x	x x	0 0	Input/output	Analog
	x	x x	0 1	Reserved	
	x	x x	1 0		
	x	x x	1 1		

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- #define GPIOD_BASE (AHB1PERIPH_BASE + 0x0C00)
- #define AHB1PERIPH_BASE (PERIPH_BASE + 0x00020000)
- #define PERIPH_BASE ((uint32_t)0x40000000)

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```

typedef struct
{
    __IO uint32_t MODER; /*!< GPIO port mode register, Address
offset: 0x00 */
    __IO uint32_t OTYPER; /*!< GPIO port output type register, Address
offset: 0x04 */
    __IO uint32_t OSPEEDR; /*!< GPIO port output speed register, Address
offset: 0x08 */
    __IO uint32_t PUPDR; /*!< GPIO port pull-up/pull-down register, Address
offset: 0x0C */
    __IO uint32_t IDR; /*!< GPIO port input data register, Address
offset: 0x10 */
    __IO uint32_t ODR; /*!< GPIO port output data register, Address
offset: 0x14 */
    __IO uint16_t BSRRL; /*!< GPIO port bit set/reset low register, Address
offset: 0x18 */
    __IO uint16_t BSRRH; /*!< GPIO port bit set/reset high register, Address
offset: 0x1A */
    __IO uint32_t LCKR; /*!< GPIO port configuration lock register, Address
offset: 0x1C */
    __IO uint32_t AFR[2]; /*!< GPIO alternate function registers, Address
offset: 0x20-0x24 */
} GPIO_TypeDef;

```

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- GPIOx->MODER: GPIOx bus pin mode
– 0x55000000

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
MODER15[1:0]	MODER14[1:0]	MODER13[1:0]	MODER12[1:0]	MODER11[1:0]	MODER10[1:0]	MODER9[1:0]	MODER8[1:0]	MODER7[1:0]	MODER6[1:0]	MODER5[1:0]	MODER4[1:0]	MODER3[1:0]	MODER2[1:0]	MODER1[1:0]	MODER0[1:0]
rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw
15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
MODER7[1:0]	MODER6[1:0]	MODER5[1:0]	MODER4[1:0]	MODER3[1:0]	MODER2[1:0]	MODER1[1:0]	MODER0[1:0]								
rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw

Bits 2y:2y+1 **MODERy[1:0]**: Port x configuration bits (y = 0..15)

These bits are written by software to configure the I/O direction mode.

00: Input (reset state)

01: General purpose output mode

10: Alternate function mode

11: Analog mode

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- GPIOx->OSPEEDR: GPIOx bus speed
 - High speed (100MHz)
 - 0xFF000000

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
OSPEEDR15 [1:0]	OSPEEDR14 [1:0]		OSPEEDR13 [1:0]		OSPEEDR12 [1:0]		OSPEEDR11 [1:0]		OSPEEDR10 [1:0]		OSPEEDR9 [1:0]		OSPEEDR8 [1:0]		
rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw
15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
OSPEEDR7[1:0]		OSPEEDR6[1:0]		OSPEEDR5[1:0]		OSPEEDR4[1:0]		OSPEEDR3[1:0]		OSPEEDR2[1:0]		OSPEEDR1 [1:0]		OSPEEDR0 [1:0]	
rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw

Bits 2y:2y+1 **OSPEEDRy[1:0]**: Port x configuration bits (y = 0..15)

These bits are written by software to configure the I/O output speed.

00: Low speed

01: Medium speed

10: Fast speed

11: High speed

Note: Refer to the product datasheets for the values of OSPEEDRy bits versus V_{DD} range and external load.