

DUE: 2-13-2020

REQUIRED: Show to TA YOUR KBD driver of 1.
Turn in a hardcopy of your (text-edited) diagram of 2

1. Duplicate and run the KBD driver program C3.2.

If the keys are INCORRECT, your Ubuntu's QEMU is using scan code set #2.
You need to use keymap2 to convert scan code into ASCII
Google scan code set 2 to get/see the scan code of keys.

Download samples/keymap2 and use it in YOUR kbd driver

For QENU using keyset #2:

Key press : ONE interrupt : data = scan code of key
key release: TWO interrupts, data = 0xF0, followed by data = scan code of key

The KBD driver in C3.2 can only handle lowercase keys.

REQUIRED: Modify it to handle both lowercase and uppcase keys.
Also: catch Control-C key: print "Contro-C key"
catch Control-D key: set input char to 0x4 (for EOF)

HINT : you must detect Left-shift/Left-Ctrl pressed but NOT yet released.

2. In an ARM system supporting IRQ interrupts, e.g. KBD interrupts,
the following components are needed/provided:

(1). Vector tabble at memory address 0
0x18: LDR PC, irq_handler_addr
irq_handler_addr: .word irq_handler

(2). irq_handler:
sub lr, lr, #4
stmfd sp!, {r0-r12, lr}
bl IRQ_handler
ldmfd sp!, {r0-r12, pc}^

(3). IRQ_handler{
if (VIC.statusBit31 && SIC.statusBit3)
kbd_handler();
}

int hasData = 0;
char c;

(4). kbd_handler()
{
get_scancode;
c = ASCII char mapped by scancode;
hasData = 1;
}

(5). char kgetc()
{
while(hasData==0);
hasData = 0;
return c;
}

(6). main()
{
unlock(); // allow CPU to accept IRQ interrupts
kgetc(); // CPU executes this
}

Assume: the CPU executes kgetc() in main().

1. Draw a diagram to show the control flow of CPU when a KBD key is pressed

KCW's BAD Answer Example:

key
In (5) at while(hasData==0); =====> (1) Reason: GOD says so
(1) =====> (4) Reason: CPU has a mind of its own

----- YOU finish the diagram with valid reasons -----