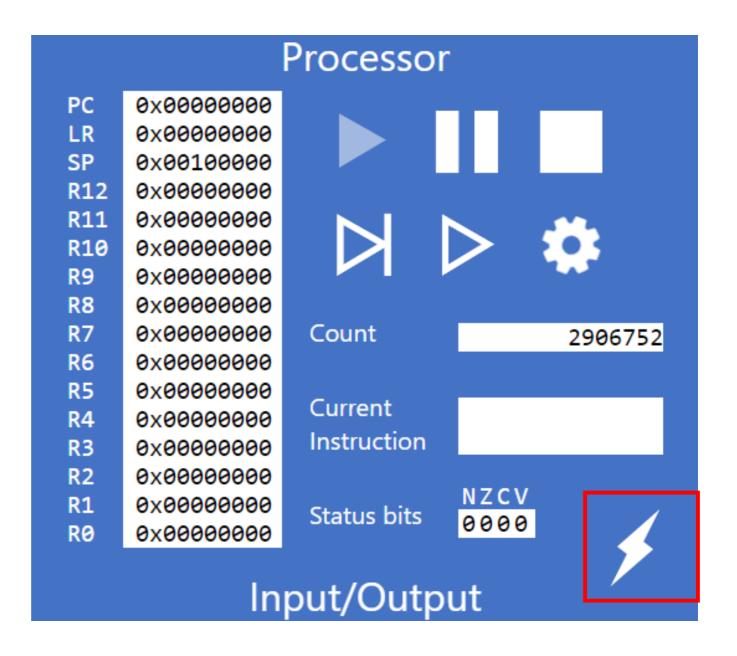
## Interrupts in ARMlite

COS10004 Lecture 11.2

# Interrupts in ARMlite

- ARMlite offers its own interrupt types
- Pin Interrupts:
  - Simulates an Interrupt Request (IRQ) pin
  - Visible on GUI when in "PinISR" mode



#### Interrupts in ARMlite

#### Keyboard Interrupts:

- High priority interrupts generated when pressing any key
- This is equivalent to FIQs (Fast Interrupts) in ARM processors.

#### Clock Interrupts:

- Many applications need accurate knowledge of time to pace things
- A hardware timing device can be used to generate interrupts after specified periods, on a regular basis
- ARMlite simulates this!

 Lets first set up a program that runs continuously generating random pixels in mid-res display mode

```
//Main program
MOV R1, #.PixelScreen
MOV R2, #0 //Pixel index

loop: LDR R0, .Random //Colour
STR R0, [R1+R2]
ADD R2, R2, #4
CMP R2, #12288
BLT loop
MOV R2, #0
B loop
```



- Lets now modify the program so that everytime the ISR pin is pulled high (ie., clicked), the letter "A" is written to the display.
- To do this, we first need to write an interrupt handler for the event:

```
//Interrupt Routine
writeA:
    PUSH {R0}
    MOV R0, #65
    STR R0, .WriteChar
    POP {R0}
    RFE
```

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    MOV R0, #65
    STR R0, .WriteChar
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    RFE
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RFE (Return From Exception) is a special version of RET for interrupt handling function

 Lastly, we need to add code to the start of our main program to enable Pin ISR interrupt handling:

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We write the address of the interrupt handle to the memory mapped register for handling Pin ISR INTs

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We set the lowest bit to on in both the memory mapped registers .PinMask and .InterruptRegister

• Lets take a look in ARMlite

- Lets now modify our previous program so that instead of handling PinISR interrupts, we handle Keyboard Interrupts.
- While the random pixel display is being continuously upated, we will allow Keyboard inputs to be read and displayed as they occur.
  - That is, we will process them when a keyboard event/interrupt is received.

Lets first write the code for the interrupt handler:

This will simply read the last character entered and display it:

```
//Interrupt routine
writeA:
    PUSH {R0}
    LDR R0, .LastKey
    STR R0, .WriteChar
    POP {R0}
    RFE
```

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This will simply read the last character entered and display it:

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//Interrupt routine
writeA:

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LDR R0, .LastKey
STR R0, .WriteChar
POP {R0}
RFE
```

 We also need to enable Keyboard Interrupts at the start of the program:

```
// Set up interrupts
MOV RO, #writeA
STR RO, .KeyboardISR
MOV RO, #1
STR RO, .KeyboardMask
STR RO, .InterruptRegister
```

• Full Program:

```
// Set up interrupts
   MOV RO, #writeA
   STR RO, .KeyboardISR
   MOV R0, #1
   STR RO, .KeyboardMask
   STR RO, .InterruptRegister
//Main task - random dots
   MOV R1, #.PixelScreen
   MOV R2, #0 //Pixel index
loop: LDR RO, .Random //Colour
   STR RO, [R1+R2]
   ADD R2, R2, #4
   CMP R2, #12288
   BLT loop
   MOV R2, #0
   B loop
//Interrupt routine
writeA: PUSH {R0}
   LDR RO, .LastKey
   STR RO, .WriteChar
   POP {R0}
   RFE
```

• Full Program:

Exactly the same main program as last example

```
// Set up interrupts
   MOV RO, #writeA
   STR RO, .KeyboardISR
   MOV R0, #1
   STR RO, .KeyboardMask
   STR RO. .InterruptRegister
//Main task - random dots
   MOV R1, #.PixelScreen
   MOV R2, #0 //Pixel index
loop: LDR R0, .Random //Colour
   STR RO, [R1+R2]
   ADD R2, R2, #4
   CMP R2, #12288
   BLT loop
   MOV R2, #0
   B loop
//Interrupt routine
writeA: PUSH {R0}
   LDR RO, .LastKey
   STR RO, .WriteChar
   POP {R0}
   RFE
```

Lets look in ARMLite