第九章习题解答

1. 根据表 9-13 显示的不同模式下的 VGA 时序要求, 计算各种模式下像素时钟频率, 各段要求的像素个数以及实际显示区域的像素范围。

解答:

图像格式	行时序(像素个数)				像素时钟频率	显示区域列	显示区域行
	а	b	С	d			
1024*768 (75Hz)	96	176	1024	16	78.750MHz	272~1295	31~798
1024*768 (60Hz)	136	160	1024	24	65MHz	296~1319	35~802
800*600 (75Hz)	80	160	800	16	49.5MHz	240~1039	24~623
800*600 (60Hz)	128	88	800	40	40MHz	216~1015	27~626

表 9-1 VGA 参考时序数据

图像格式	行时序(us	5)			帧时序 (行数)			
	а	b	С	d	а	b	С	d
1024*768 (75Hz)	1.2 2.2		13.0	0.2	3	28	768	1
	(1.219)	(2.235)	(13.003)	(0.203)				
1024*768 (60Hz)	2.1	2.5	15.8	0.4	6	29	768	3
	(2.092)	(2.462)	(15.754)	(0.369)				
800*600 (75Hz)	1.6	3.2	16.2	0.3	3	21	600	1
	(1.616)	(3.232)	(16.162)	(0.323)				
800*600 (60Hz)	3.2	2.2	20.0	1.0	4	23	600	1

2. 针对表 9- 13 所示不同图像显示分辨率, 计算分别具有 8 位 (3、3、2), 16 位 (5, 6, 5), 24 位 (8, 8, 8) 像素颜色 (红、绿、兰) 需要的显示缓冲区存储容量大小。 解答:

8位: 1024*768 时,显示缓冲区存储容量为 1024*768B=786432B

800*600 时,显示缓冲区存储容量为 800*600B=480000B

16位: 1024*768 时,显示缓冲区存储容量为 1024*768*2B=1572864B

800*600 时,显示缓冲区存储容量为 800*600*2B=960000B

24 位: 1024*768 时,显示缓冲区存储容量为 1024*768*3B=2359296B

800*600时,显示缓冲区存储容量为 800*600*3B=1440000B

3. 基于三基色原理(红色+绿色=黄色;绿色+蓝色=青色;红色+蓝色=品红;红色+绿色+蓝色=白色),试编程控制例 9.2 所示计算机系统显示器显示黄屏、青屏、品红屏的程序。解答:

像素在显示存储器中的表示

像素内存地址偏移	数据位	含义
(行*1024+列)*4	[0:7]	未定义
(每行1024个像素,每个像素4个字节)	[8:13]	红色
	[14:15]	未定义

[16:21]	绿色
[22:23]	未定义
[24:29]	蓝色
[30:31]	未定义

```
#include"xparameters.h"
#include"xstatus.h"
#include"xil io.h"
#include"xtft.h"
#define TFT_FRAME_ADDR0
                           XPAR_MPMC_0_MPMC_HIGHADDR - 0x001FFFFF
#define TFT_FRAME_ADDR1
                           TFT FRAME ADDR0 - 0x00200000
#define XTFT_AR_OFFSET
#define XTFT CR OFFSET
#define XTFT_IESR_OFFSET 8
#define XTFT_CR_TDE_MASK 0x01
#define XTFT_CR_DPS_MASK 0x02
#define XTFT_IESR_VADDRLATCH_STATUS_MASK 0x01
#define XTFT_IESR_IE_MASK
                              0x08
#define XTFT_DISPLAY_WIDTH 640
#define XTFT_DISPLAY_HEIGHT 480
intmain()
{
   int Status;
   inti;
   //关闭显示
   Status=Xil_In32(XPAR_TFT_0_BASEADDR+XTFT_CR_OFFSET);
   Status &= (~XTFT_CR_TDE_MASK);
   Xil_Out32(XPAR_TFT_0_BASEADDR+XTFT_CR_OFFSET,Status);
   //修改显示存储区0内的像素颜色为白色
   for(i=0;i<XTFT_DISPLAY_BUFFER_WIDTH*XTFT_DISPLAY_HEIGHT;i++)</pre>
      Xil_Out32(TFT_FRAME_ADDR0+(4 * i),0x00FFFFFF);
   //查询单屏扫描是否结束
   while ((Xil_In32(XPAR_TFT_0_BASEADDR+XTFT_IESR_OFFSET)&
   XTFT_IESR_VADDRLATCH_STATUS_MASK) !=
                    XTFT_IESR_VADDRLATCH_STATUS_MASK);
   //修改显示存储区首地址为显示存储区0的首地址
   Xil_Out32(XPAR_TFT_0_BASEADDR+XTFT_AR_OFFSET,TFT_FRAME_ADDR0);
   //打开显示
   Status=Xil_In32(XPAR_TFT_0_BASEADDR+XTFT_CR_OFFSET);
   Status |= XTFT_CR_TDE_MASK;
   Xil_Out32(XPAR_TFT_0_BASEADDR+XTFT_CR_OFFSET,Status);
   //修改显示存储区1内的像素颜色为红色+绿色
   for(i=0;i<XTFT_DISPLAY_BUFFER_WIDTH*XTFT_DISPLAY_HEIGHT;i++)</pre>
   Xil_Out32(TFT_FRAME_ADDR1+(4 * i),0x00FFFF00);
```

```
while ((Xil_In32(XPAR_TFT_0_BASEADDR+XTFT_IESR_OFFSET)&
                XTFT_IESR_VADDRLATCH_STATUS_MASK) !=
                       XTFT_IESR_VADDRLATCH_STATUS_MASK);
   //修改显示存储区首地址为显示存储区1的首地址
   Xil_Out32(XPAR_TFT_0_BASEADDR+ XTFT_AR_OFFSET,TFT_FRAME_ADDR1);
   //修改显示存储区0内的像素颜色为绿色+蓝色
   for(i=0;i<XTFT_DISPLAY_BUFFER_WIDTH*XTFT_DISPLAY_HEIGHT;i++)</pre>
   Xil_Out32(TFT_FRAME_ADDR0+(4 * i), 0x0000FFFF);
   //查询单屏扫描是否结束
   while ((Xil_In32(XPAR_TFT_0_BASEADDR+XTFT_IESR_OFFSET)&
                 XTFT_IESR_VADDRLATCH_STATUS_MASK) !=
                          XTFT_IESR_VADDRLATCH_STATUS_MASK);
   //修改显示存储区首地址为显示存储区0的首地址
   Xil_Out32(XPAR_TFT_0_BASEADDR+ XTFT_AR_OFFSET,TFT_FRAME_ADDR0);
   //修改显示存储区1内的像素颜色为蓝色+红色
   for(i=0;i<XTFT_DISPLAY_BUFFER_WIDTH*XTFT_DISPLAY_HEIGHT;i++)</pre>
   Xil_Out32(TFT_FRAME_ADDR1+(4 * i),0x00FF00FF);
   //查询单屏扫描是否结束
   while ((Xil_In32(XPAR_TFT_0_BASEADDR+XTFT_IESR_OFFSET)&
                   XTFT_IESR_VADDRLATCH_STATUS_MASK) !=
                             XTFT IESR VADDRLATCH STATUS MASK);
   //修改显示存储区首地址为显示存储区0的首地址
   Xil_Out32(XPAR_TFT_0_BASEADDR+ XTFT_AR_OFFSET,TFT_FRAME_ADDR1);
   return XST_SUCCESS;
4. 试编程控制例 9.2 所示计算机系统显示器分别从像素(40,60),(100,160)以及(200,
260) 开始显示长度为 200 个像素的红色、绿色、蓝色水平线的程序。要求背景色为黑色。
解答:由于 TFT 内存一行对应显示器 4 行像素,因此显示器第 60 行,160 行,260 行分别对
应显示内存的 15 行, 40 行以及 65 行
#include"xparameters.h"
#include"xstatus.h"
#include"xil_io.h"
#include"xtft.h"
#define TFT_FRAME_ADDR0
                          XPAR_EMC_MEMO_HIGHADDR - 0x001FFFFF
#define TFT FRAME ADDR1
                          TFT FRAME ADDR0 - 0x00200000
#define XTFT_AR_OFFSET
#define XTFT_CR_OFFSET
#define XTFT IESR OFFSET 8
#define XTFT_CR_TDE_MASK 0x01
#define XTFT CR DPS MASK 0x02
#define XTFT_IESR_VADDRLATCH_STATUS_MASK 0x01
#define XTFT_IESR_IE_MASK
                             0x08
```

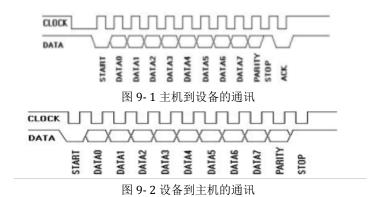
//查询单屏扫描是否结束

}

```
#define XTFT_DISPLAY_WIDTH 640
#define XTFT_DISPLAY_HEIGHT 480
intmain()
   inti,j;
   Xil_Out32(XPAR_TFT_0_BASEADDR + XTFT_AR_OFFSET, TFT_FRAME_ADDR0);
   for (i = 0; i <= 120; i++) {</pre>
              for (j = 0; j <= 640; j++) {</pre>
                 Xil Out32(TFT FRAME ADDR0+(4 * ((i) *
XTFT DISPLAY BUFFER WIDTH + j)),0x0);
          }
   for(i=39;i<240;i++)</pre>
       Xil_Out32(TFT_FRAME_ADDR0+4
*(15*XTFT_DISPLAY_BUFFER_WIDTH+i),0x003c0000);
   for(i=99;i<300;i++)</pre>
          Xil_Out32(TFT_FRAME_ADDR0+4
*(40*XTFT_DISPLAY_BUFFER_WIDTH+i),0x0000FF00);
   for(i=199;i<400;i++)</pre>
          Xil_Out32(TFT_FRAME_ADDR0+4
*(65*XTFT_DISPLAY_BUFFER_WIDTH+i),0x000000FF);
   return XST_SUCCESS;
}
5. 试编程控制例 9.2 所示计算机系统显示器显示左上角像素位置为(40,60),右下角像
素为(160,480)的黄色矩形程序。要求背景色为黑色。
解答:
#include"xparameters.h"
#include"xstatus.h"
#include"xil_io.h"
#include"xtft.h"
#define TFT FRAME ADDR0
                           XPAR EMC MEMO HIGHADDR - 0x001FFFFF
#define XTFT_AR_OFFSET
#define XTFT_CR_OFFSET
#define XTFT_IESR_OFFSET 8
#define XTFT_CR_TDE_MASK 0x01
#define XTFT_CR_DPS_MASK 0x02
#define XTFT_IESR_VADDRLATCH_STATUS_MASK 0x01
#define XTFT_IESR_IE_MASK
                               0x08
intmain()
   inti,j;
   Xil_Out32(XPAR_TFT_0_BASEADDR + XTFT_AR_OFFSET, TFT_FRAME_ADDR0);
   for (i = 0; i <= 120; i++) {</pre>
              for (j = 0; j <= 640; j++) {
```

6. PS2 通信协议的时钟信号由谁提供?分别描述主机到设备以及设备到主机的一帧数据格式。

解答: PS2 通信协议的时钟信号由 PS2 设备提供



7. 试描述 PS2 通信协议中主机到设备的通信过程和设备到主机的通信过程。解答:

从 PS2 设备向 PC 机发送一个字节按照下面的步骤进行:

- 1) 检测时钟线电平,如果时钟线为低,则延时 50 µ s;
- 2) 检测判断时钟信号是否为高,为高,则向下执行,为低,则转到(1);
- 3) 检测数据线是否为高,如果为高则继续执行;如果为低,则放弃发送(此时 PC 机在向 PS2 设备发送数据,所以 PS2 设备要转移到接收程序处接收数据);
 - 4) 延时 20 μ s (如果此时正在发送起始位,则应延时 40 μ s);
- 5) 输出起始位(0)到数据线上。需要注意的是:在送出每一位后都要检测时钟线,以确保 PC 机没有抑制 PS2 设备,如果有则中止发送;
 - 6) 输出 8 个数据位到数据线上;
 - 7) 输出校验位;
 - 8) 输出停止位(1);
 - 9) 延时 30 μ s (如果在发送停止位时释放时钟信号则应延时 50 μs);

主机必须按下面的步骤发送数据到 PS/2 设备。

- 1) 把时钟线拉低至少 100 微秒
- 2) 把数据线拉低
- 3) 释放时钟线
- 4) 等待设备把时钟线拉低
- 5) 设置/复位数据线发送第一个数据位
- 6) 等待设备把时钟拉高

- 7) 等待设备把时钟拉低
- 8) 重复 5)-7) 步发送剩下的 7 个数据位和校验位
- 9) 释放数据线
- 10) 等待设备把数据线拉低
- 11) 等待设备把时钟线拉低
- 12) 等待设备释放数据线和时钟线
- 8. 己知在某字符处理软件中,键盘给主机发送的数据序列为: 12h, 34h, F0h, 34h, F0h,

12h, 66h, F0h, 66h, 试说明字符处理软件在屏幕上的显示过程。

解答:数据序列代表的动作:

12h,按下 shift

34h, 按下 G

F0h, 34h, 释放 G

F0h, 12h, 释放 shift

66h,按下 backspace

F0h, 66h, 释放 backspace

由此可知字符处理软件在屏幕上首先显示大写的 G, 然后又删除了该字符。

9. 已知鼠标的缩放比例为 1:1,且发送给主机的三字节数据为: 0x38,0x56,0x78,试说明鼠标的移动方向和在水平以及垂直方向上的位移量。

解答:

表 9-2PS/2 鼠标发送的 3 字节数据包格式

字节	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	DO
字节1	Y 溢出	X 溢出	Y 符号位	X 符号位	1	中间键	右键	左键
字节2	X 位移							
字节3	Y 位移							

0X38 表示鼠标的位移无论 XY 都是负方向,即向左下方移动

x 方向的位移量为: 0X56, 左移 86 列, 缩放比例 1: 1 时, 4 个计数单位 1mm, 因此鼠标左移了 21.5mm

y方向的位移量为: 0x78,下移 120 行,鼠标下移了 30mm。

10. 基于例 9.7 所示计算机系统,利用 standalone 操作系统提供的 PS2 设备驱动,试编程控制 PS2 键盘通过 Caps Lock 键实现大小写字符输入。要求按下 Caps Lock 键时,Caps Lock 指示灯亮,再次按下 Caps Lock 键时,Caps Lock 灯灭,灯的亮、灭分别表示输入大、小写字符。解答:

shift 键可以实现大小写控制,键盘缓冲区的数据包括按键码和释放码,因此基于例 9.7 需要增加 caps lock 按键按下的识别,并且控制 LED 灯,因此需要发送数据给键盘,键盘的数据发送为一次一个字节。

#include<stdio.h>

#include"xparameters.h"

#include"xil_exception.h"

#include"xintc.h"

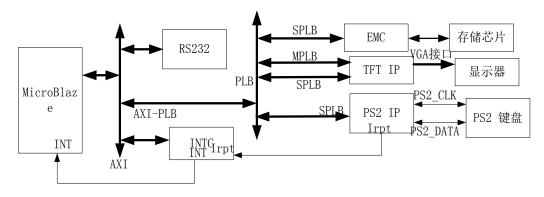
#include"xps2.h"

```
#include"xstatus.h"
#include"key.h"
#include"xil_io.h"
staticXPs2 ps2;
staticXIntcintc;
unsignedchar word[3]={0,0xa,0xd};
unsignedcharrecv;
staticintreceivefinish,release,shift,caps=0;
intreadchar(void);
u8sendbuffer[2]=\{0xed,0x0\};
voidhandle(void *CallBackRef, u32IntrMask, u32NumBytes);
intmain(){
// XIntcintc;
   XPs2_Config *ps2_config;
   int Status;
   ps2_config=XPs2_LookupConfig(XPAR_XPS_PS2_0_0_DEVICE_ID);
   Status=XPs2_CfgInitialize(&ps2, ps2_config,
          XPAR_XPS_PS2_0_0_BASEADDR);
   XPs2_IntrGlobalEnable(&ps2);
   XPs2_IntrEnable(&ps2, XPS2_IPIXR_ALL);
   XPs2_SetHandler(&ps2, (XPs2_Handler)handle, (void *)&ps2);
   Status = XIntc_Initialize(&intc, XPAR_INTC_0_DEVICE_ID);
//初始化中断控制器数据结构
   if (Status != XST_SUCCESS) {
          return XST_FAILURE;
Status =
XIntc_Connect(&intc, XPAR_AXI_INTC_0_XPS_PS2_0_IP2INTC_IRPT_1_INTR, (XI
nterruptHandler)XPs2_IntrHandler,(void *)&ps2);
   if (Status != XST_SUCCESS) {
          return XST_FAILURE;
       }
   XIntc_Enable(&intc,XPAR_AXI_INTC_0_XPS_PS2_0_IP2INTC_IRPT_1_INTR)
   //使能PS2接口对应Intr的中断请求
   Status = XIntc_Start(&intc, XIN_REAL_MODE);
   if (Status != XST_SUCCESS) {
          return XST_FAILURE;
       }
   microblaze_register_handler((XInterruptHandler)XIntc_InterruptHan
dler, &intc);
   microblaze_enable_interrupts();
   while(1){
```

```
release=0;
          shift=0;
          do{
              Status=readchar();
              }
          while(Status!=1);
          if (word[0]==0xd6){//判断是否为CAPS lock按键
       sendbuffer[1]=sendbuffer[1]^0x4;//caps lockLED按一次取一次反
              caps=caps<sup>1</sup>;//设置标志位,按一次取一次反
          XPs2_Send(&ps2, sendbuffer, 1);//发送caps lockLED灯亮灭的命令
              XPs2_Recv(&ps2, recv, 1);
              XPs2_Send(&ps2, sendbuffer+1, 1);
              XPs2_Recv(&ps2, recv, 1);
              }
          print("The character that you have typed is ");//显示字符
          print(word);
   return XST_SUCCESS;
voidhandle(void *CallBackRef, u32IntrMask, u32NumBytes)
   switch (IntrMask){
   case XPS2_IPIXR_RX_FULL:
       receivefinish=1;
      break;
   default: break;
intreadchar(void) {
   intrecvchar,i;
   recvchar=0;
   receivefinish=0;
   XPs2_Recv(&ps2, &recv, 1);
   while(receivefinish==0);
   if(recv==0xf0){
       release=1;
   elseif (release==1){
       release=0;
       if(recv==0x12)
          shift=0;
       }
```

```
elseif(recv==0x12){
      shift=1;
   elseif((shift==1)||(caps==1)){//判断是否按下shift键或者caps lock亮
      for(i = 0;(shifted[i][0] != recv) && shifted[i][0];i++);//查表找
到对应的字符大写码值
      if (shifted[i][0] == recv)
          {
             recvchar = 1; //解码成功标志
             word[0] = shifted[i][1];
   else {
      for(i = 0;(unshifted[i][0]!= recv) &&unshifted[i][0];i++);//查
表找到对应的字符小写码值
      if (unshifted[i][0] == recv)
             recvchar = 1;//解码成功标志
             word[0]=unshifted[i][1];
returnrecychar;
}
keyboard.c
keyboard.h 仍然为大小写编码数组,此处忽略。
```

11. 基于例 9.5 和例 9.7, 试编程控制 VGA 显示器在屏幕的正中间显示 PS2 键盘键入的字符。解答: 硬件电路连接框图如下:



由于屏幕的中间位置为(320,240);但是显示器缓存一点对应4行中同一列的4个点,因此显示缓存的中间坐标为(320,60);再加上字本身占据一定的行数,因此实际的中间位置还需要减掉字的一半的大小,此处采用(320,45)为屏幕的大致中间位置。

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include"xparameters.h"
#include"xil_exception.h"
```

```
#include"xintc.h"
#include"xps2.h"
#include"xstatus.h"
#include"key.h"
#include"xil_io.h"
#include"xtft.h"
#define TFT_DEVICE_ID
                        XPAR_TFT_0_DEVICE_ID
#define TFT_FRAME_ADDR0
                            XPAR_EMC_MEMO_HIGHADDR - 0x001FFFFF
#define FGCOLOR VALUE
                            0x00ff0000 /**< Foreground Color - red */</pre>
#define BGCOLOR_VALUE
                            0x0
                                /**< Background Color - Black */
staticXPs2 ps2;
staticXIntcintc;
staticXTftTftInstance;
XTft_Config *TftConfigPtr;
char word[3]={0,0xa,0xd};
u8recv;
staticintreceivefinish, release, shift;
intreadchar(void);
u8sendbuffer[2]=\{0xed,0x0\};
voidhandle(void *CallBackRef, u32IntrMask, u32NumBytes);
intmain(){
// XIntcintc;
   XPs2_Config *ps2_config;
   int Status;
   TftConfigPtr = XTft_LookupConfig(TFT_DEVICE_ID);
   Status = XTft_CfgInitialize(&TftInstance, TftConfigPtr,
                     TftConfigPtr->BaseAddress);
   XTft_SetFrameBaseAddr(&TftInstance, TFT_FRAME_ADDR0);
   XTft_ClearScreen(&TftInstance);
   XTft_SetColor(&TftInstance, FGCOLOR_VALUE, BGCOLOR_VALUE);
   XTft_SetPosChar(&TftInstance, 320, 45);
   XTft_Write(&TftInstance, 'A');
   ps2_config=XPs2_LookupConfig(XPAR_XPS_PS2_0_0_DEVICE_ID);
   Status=XPs2_CfgInitialize(&ps2, ps2_config,
          XPAR_XPS_PS2_0_0_BASEADDR);
   XPs2_IntrGlobalEnable(&ps2);
   XPs2_IntrEnable(&ps2, XPS2_IPIXR_ALL);
   XPs2_SetHandler(&ps2, (XPs2_Handler)handle, (void *)&ps2);
   Status = XIntc_Initialize(&intc, XPAR_INTC_0_DEVICE_ID);
//初始化中断控制器数据结构
   if (Status != XST_SUCCESS) {
          return XST FAILURE;
Status =
```

```
XIntc_Connect(&intc,XPAR_AXI_INTC_0_XPS_PS2_0_IP2INTC_IRPT_1_INTR,(XI
nterruptHandler)XPs2_IntrHandler,(void *)&ps2);
   if (Status != XST_SUCCESS) {
          return XST_FAILURE;
   XIntc_Enable(&intc,XPAR_AXI_INTC_0_XPS_PS2_0_IP2INTC_IRPT_1_INTR)
   //使能PS2接口对应Intr的中断请求
   Status = XIntc_Start(&intc, XIN_REAL_MODE);
   if (Status != XST_SUCCESS) {
          return XST_FAILURE;
       }
   microblaze_register_handler((XInterruptHandler)XIntc_InterruptHan
dler, &intc);
   microblaze_enable_interrupts();
   while(1){
          release=0;
          shift=0;
          do{
              Status=readchar();
          while(Status!=1);
          print("The character that you have typed is ");//显示字符
          print(word);
          XTft_SetPosChar(&TftInstance, 320, 45);
          XTft_Write(&TftInstance, word[0]);
   return XST_SUCCESS;
voidhandle(void *CallBackRef, u32IntrMask, u32NumBytes)
   switch (IntrMask){
   case XPS2_IPIXR_RX_FULL:
      receivefinish=1;
      break;
   default: break;
intreadchar(void){
   intrecvchar,i;
   recvchar=0;
   receivefinish=0;
```

```
XPs2_Recv(&ps2, &recv, 1);
   while(receivefinish==0);
   if(recv==0xf0){
      release=1;
   elseif (release==1){
      release=0;
      if(recv==0x12)
         shift=0;
   elseif(recv==0x12){
      shift=1;
   elseif(shift==1){//判断是否按下shift键
      for(i = 0;(shifted[i][0]!= recv) && shifted[i][0];i++);//查表找
到对应的字符大写码值
      if (shifted[i][0] == recv)
         {
            recvchar = 1; //解码成功标志
            word[0] = shifted[i][1];
         }
   else {
      for(i = 0;(unshifted[i][0] != recv) &&unshifted[i][0];i++);//查
表找到对应的字符小写码值
      if (unshifted[i][0] == recv)
            recvchar = 1;//解码成功标志
            word[0]=unshifted[i][1];
returnrecvchar;
}
12. 假定鼠标在显示器的初始位置为(320,240),且一个计数单位对应一个像素,显示器
大小为 640*480, 修改例 9.8 程序计算任何时刻鼠标在显示器上的相对位置信息。
解答:
/*
* mouse.c
* Created on: 2013-9-22
      Author: Administrator
* /
#include<stdio.h>
```

```
#include"xparameters.h"
#include"xil_exception.h"
#include"xps2.h"
#include"xstatus.h"
#include"xintc.h"
#include"xio.h"
staticXPs2 ps2;
staticXIntcintCtrl;
staticintreceivefinish;
#defineprintfxil printf
                        /* A smaller footprint printf */
shortintcposx=320;
shortintcposy=240;
shortintxchange,ychange;
voidhandle(void *CallBackRef, u32IntrMask, u32NumBytes);
unsignedcharmousesr(unsignedchar *command,unsignedchar
*buffer, intlbf);
intmain(){
   XPs2_Config *ps2_config;
   int Status;
   unsignedcharcommand,answer,pos[4];
//PS2接口实例化
   ps2_config=XPs2_LookupConfig(XPAR_XPS_PS2_0_0_DEVICE_ID);
   Status=XPs2_CfgInitialize(&ps2, ps2_config,
          XPAR_XPS_PS2_0_0_BASEADDR);
//设置中断处理回调函数
   XPs2_SetHandler(&ps2, (XPs2_Handler)handle,(void *)&ps2);
   XIntc_Initialize(&intCtrl,XPAR_AXI_INTC_0_DEVICE_ID );
   XIntc_Enable(&intCtrl,XPAR_AXI_INTC_0_XPS_PS2_0_IP2INTC_IRPT_1_IN
TR);
   XIntc_Connect(&intCtrl,XPAR_AXI_INTC_0_XPS_PS2_0_IP2INTC_IRPT_1_I
NTR,
                  (XInterruptHandler)XPs2_IntrHandler,(void *)&ps2);
//中断控制器实例化
   XPs2_IntrGlobalEnable(&ps2);
   XPs2_IntrEnable(&ps2, XPS2_IPIXR_RX_FULL);
   microblaze_register_handler((XInterruptHandler)XIntc_InterruptHan
dler, (void *)&intCtrl);
   microblaze_enable_interrupts();
   XIntc_Start(&intCtrl, XIN_REAL_MODE);//启动中断控制器
   command =0xff;
   answer=mousesr(&command,pos,0);
   for(Status=0;Status<5000000;Status++);</pre>
   XPs2_Recv(&ps2,pos,3);
   command = 0xff;
```

```
answer=mousesr(&command,pos,0);
for(Status=0;Status<5000000;Status++);</pre>
XPs2_Recv(&ps2,pos,3);
command =0xff;
answer=mousesr(&command,pos,0);
for(Status=0;Status<5000000;Status++);</pre>
XPs2_Recv(&ps2,pos,3);
command = 0xf2;
answer=mousesr(&command,pos,2);
command =0xf3;
answer=mousesr(&command,pos,1);
command = 0 \times 0a;
answer=mousesr(&command,pos,1);
command = 0xf2;
answer=mousesr(&command,pos,2);
command = 0xe8;
answer=mousesr(&command,pos,1);
command =0x03;
answer=mousesr(&command,pos,1);
command =0xe6;
answer=mousesr(&command,pos,1);
command = 0xf3;
answer=mousesr(&command,pos,1);
command = 0x28;
answer=mousesr(&command,pos,1);
command = 0xf4;
answer=mousesr(&command,pos,1);
       while(1)
          receivefinish=0;//循环接收streaming模式下鼠标数据报告
          XPs2_Recv(&ps2,pos,4);
          while(receivefinish==0);
          printf("%x,%x,%x,%x\r\n",pos[0],pos[1],pos[2],pos[3]);
          if((pos[0]&0x8)!=0x8){//判断鼠标数据的格式,第一个数据无效
          if ((pos[1]&0x10)==0x10)
              xchange=0xff00|pos[2];//x符号位扩展
          elsexchange=0x0000 | pos[2];
          if ((pos[1]&0x20)==0x20)
              ychange=0xff00|pos[3];//y符号位扩展
          elseychange=0x0000|pos[3];
          else {//第一个数据有效
              if ((pos[0]&0x10)==0x10)
                                xchange=0xff00|pos[1];
```

```
elsexchange=0x0000|pos[1];
                                if ((pos[0]&0x20)==0x20)
                                   ychange=0xff00|pos[2];
                                elseychange=0x0000|pos[2];
              }
              cposx=cposx+xchange;//x向右为正
              cposy=cposy-ychange;//y向上为正,因此减法计算坐标
              if(cposx<0)</pre>
                 cposx=0;
              if (cposx>639)
                 cposx=639;
              if(cposy<0)</pre>
                 cposy=0;
              if(cposy>479)
                 cposy=479;
              printf("cposx %d,cposy %d\r\n",cposx,cposy);
       return XST_SUCCESS;
voidhandle(void *CallBackRef, u32IntrMask, u32NumBytes)
   switch (IntrMask){
   case XPS2_IPIXR_RX_FULL:
       receivefinish=1;//若是接收缓冲区满产生的中断,则置receivefinish为1
       break;
   default: break;
   }
unsignedcharmousesr(unsignedchar *command,unsignedchar
*buffer, intlbf) {
   if(command[0]!=0)
       XPs2_Send(&ps2,command,1);
   if(lbf!=0){
       receivefinish=0;
       XPs2_Recv(&ps2,buffer,1);
       while(receivefinish==0);
       if(*buffer!=0xfa)
          return *buffer;
       elseif((lbf-1)>0)
          receivefinish=0;
          XPs2_Recv(&ps2,buffer+1,lbf-1);
          while(receivefinish==0);
       }
```

```
}
   return buffer[0];
}
13. 在题8以及例9.2的基础上,编程控制鼠标移动过程中点击了左键的显示器位置画白点。
解答:
#include<stdio.h>
#include"xparameters.h"
#include"xil_exception.h"
#include"xps2.h"
#include"xstatus.h"
#include"xintc.h"
#include"xio.h"
#include"xil_io.h"
#include"xtft.h"
#define TFT_FRAME_ADDR0
                          XPAR_EMC_MEMO_HIGHADDR - 0x001FFFFF
#define XTFT_AR_OFFSET
#define XTFT_CR_OFFSET
#define XTFT_IESR_OFFSET 8
#define XTFT_CR_TDE_MASK 0x01
#define XTFT_CR_DPS_MASK 0x02
#define XTFT_IESR_VADDRLATCH_STATUS_MASK 0x01
#define XTFT_IESR_IE_MASK
                             0x08
staticXPs2 ps2;
staticXIntcintCtrl;
staticintreceivefinish,leftclicked=0;
shortintcposx=320;
shortintcposy=240;
shortintxchange,ychange;
voidhandle(void *CallBackRef, u32IntrMask, u32NumBytes);
unsignedcharmousesr(unsignedchar *command,unsignedchar
*buffer, intlbf);
intmain(){
   XPs2_Config *ps2_config;
   int Status;
   intdispy;
   unsignedcharcommand,answer,pos[4];
      Xil_Out32(XPAR_TFT_0_BASEADDR + XTFT_AR_OFFSET,
TFT FRAME ADDR0);
//PS2接口实例化
   ps2_config=XPs2_LookupConfig(XPAR_XPS_PS2_0_0_DEVICE_ID);
```

```
Status=XPs2_CfgInitialize(&ps2, ps2_config,
           XPAR_XPS_PS2_0_0_BASEADDR);
//设置中断处理回调函数
   XPs2_SetHandler(&ps2, (XPs2_Handler)handle,(void *)&ps2);
   XIntc_Initialize(&intCtrl,XPAR_AXI_INTC_0_DEVICE_ID );
   XIntc_Enable(&intCtrl,XPAR_AXI_INTC_0_XPS_PS2_0_IP2INTC_IRPT_1_IN
TR);
   XIntc_Connect(&intCtrl,XPAR_AXI_INTC_0_XPS_PS2_0_IP2INTC_IRPT_1_I
NTR,
                  (XInterruptHandler)XPs2_IntrHandler,(void *)&ps2);
//中断控制器实例化
   XPs2_IntrGlobalEnable(&ps2);
   XPs2_IntrEnable(&ps2, XPS2_IPIXR_RX_FULL);
   microblaze_register_handler((XInterruptHandler)XIntc_InterruptHan
dler, (void *)&intCtrl);
   microblaze_enable_interrupts();
   XIntc_Start(&intCtrl, XIN_REAL_MODE);//启动中断控制器
   command =0xff;
   answer=mousesr(&command,pos,0);
   for(Status=0;Status<5000000;Status++);</pre>
   XPs2_Recv(&ps2,pos,3);
   command =0xff;
   answer=mousesr(&command,pos,0);
   for(Status=0;Status<5000000;Status++);</pre>
   XPs2_Recv(&ps2,pos,3);
   command = 0xff;
   answer=mousesr(&command,pos,0);
   for(Status=0;Status<5000000;Status++);</pre>
   XPs2_Recv(&ps2,pos,3);
   command = 0xf2;
   answer=mousesr(&command,pos,2);
   command =0xf3;
   answer=mousesr(&command,pos,1);
   command =0x0a;
   answer=mousesr(&command,pos,1);
   command = 0xf2;
   answer=mousesr(&command,pos,2);
   command = 0xe8;
   answer=mousesr(&command,pos,1);
   command = 0 \times 03;
   answer=mousesr(&command,pos,1);
   command = 0xe6;
   answer=mousesr(&command,pos,1);
   command = 0xf3;
```

```
answer=mousesr(&command,pos,1);
command = 0x28;
answer=mousesr(&command,pos,1);
command = 0xf4;
answer=mousesr(&command,pos,1);
       while(1)
          receivefinish=0;//循环接收streaming模式下鼠标数据报告
          XPs2_Recv(&ps2,pos,4);
          while(receivefinish==0);
          printf("%x,%x,%x,%x\r\n",pos[0],pos[1],pos[2],pos[3]);
          if((pos[0]&0x8)!=0x8){
          if ((pos[1]&0x10)==0x10)
              xchange=0xff00|pos[2];
          elsexchange=0x0000|pos[2];
          if ((pos[1]&0x20)==0x20)
              ychange=0xff00|pos[3];
          elseychange=0x0000|pos[3];
          if((pos[1]&0x1)==0x1)
                                leftclicked=1;
                             elseleftclicked=0;
           }
          else {
              if ((pos[0]&0x10)==0x10)
                                xchange=0xff00|pos[1];
                             elsexchange=0x0000|pos[1];
                             if ((pos[0]&0x20)==0x20)
                                ychange=0xff00|pos[2];
                             elseychange=0x0000|pos[2];
              if((pos[0]&0x1)==0x1)
                  leftclicked=1;
              elseleftclicked=0;
          cposx=cposx+xchange;
          cposy=cposy-ychange;
          if(cposx<0)</pre>
              cposx=0;
          if (cposx>639)
              cposx=639;
          if(cposy<0)</pre>
              cposy=0;
          if(cposy>479)
              cposy=479;
          printf("cposx %d,cposy %d\r\n",cposx,cposy);
```

```
if (leftclicked){
                 dispy=cposy/4;//控制鼠标位置在可显示范围之内
                 if (dispy>95)
                     dispy=95;
              for (i = 0; i<= 120; i++) {</pre>
                            for (j = 0; j <= 640; j++) {
   if((i==dispy)&&(j>cposx-2)&&(j<cposx+2))</pre>
                                   Xil_Out32(TFT_FRAME_ADDR0+(4 * ((i)
* XTFT_DISPLAY_BUFFER_WIDTH + j)),0x00ffffff);//画一个小白矩形
                                Xil_Out32(TFT_FRAME_ADDR0+(4 * ((i) *
XTFT_DISPLAY_BUFFER_WIDTH + j)),0x0);
       return XST_SUCCESS;
voidhandle(void *CallBackRef, u32IntrMask, u32NumBytes)
   switch (IntrMask){
   case XPS2_IPIXR_RX_FULL:
       receivefinish=1;//若是接收缓冲区满产生的中断,则置receivefinish为1
       break;
   default: break;
   }
unsignedcharmousesr(unsignedchar *command,unsignedchar
*buffer, intlbf) {
   if(command[0]!=0)
       XPs2_Send(&ps2,command,1);
   if(lbf!=0){
       receivefinish=0;
       XPs2 Recv(&ps2,buffer,1);
       while(receivefinish==0);
       if(*buffer!=0xfa)
          return *buffer;
       elseif((lbf-1)>0)
          receivefinish=0;
          XPs2_Recv(&ps2,buffer+1,lbf-1);
          while(receivefinish==0);
       }
```

```
}
   return buffer[0];
}
14. 编程设置 PS2 鼠标采样率为 40 采样点/秒, 并以 steam 模式读取鼠标数据, 基于例 9.2
所示计算机系统在 VGA 显示器上显示一个跟随鼠标移动的小白方块,要求该小白方块的大
小为 20*40 个像素, 小白方块的初始值为屏幕正中间, 当鼠标移动到屏幕边缘时, 不再往屏
幕外移动。
解答:
#include<stdio.h>
#include"xparameters.h"
#include"xil_exception.h"
#include"xps2.h"
#include"xstatus.h"
#include"xintc.h"
#include"xio.h"
#include"xil_io.h"
#include"xtft.h"
#define TFT_FRAME_ADDR0
                          XPAR_EMC_MEMO_HIGHADDR - 0x001FFFFF
#define XTFT_AR_OFFSET
                           0
#define XTFT_CR_OFFSET
#define XTFT_IESR_OFFSET 8
#define XTFT_CR_TDE_MASK 0x01
#define XTFT_CR_DPS_MASK 0x02
#define XTFT_IESR_VADDRLATCH_STATUS_MASK 0x01
#define XTFT_IESR_IE_MASK
                              0x08
staticXPs2 ps2;
staticXIntcintCtrl;
staticintreceivefinish;
#defineprintfxil printf
                         /* A smaller footprint printf */
shortintcposx=320;
shortintcposy=240;
shortintxchange,ychange;
voidhandle(void *CallBackRef, u32IntrMask, u32NumBytes);
unsignedcharmousesr (unsignedchar *command, unsignedchar
*buffer, intlbf);
intmain(){
   XPs2_Config *ps2_config;
   int Status;
   intdispy;
   unsignedcharcommand, answer, pos[4];
   inti,j;
```

Xil_Out32(XPAR_TFT_0_BASEADDR + XTFT_AR_OFFSET,

```
TFT_FRAME_ADDR0);
//PS2接口实例化
   ps2_config=XPs2_LookupConfig(XPAR_XPS_PS2_0_0_DEVICE_ID);
   Status=XPs2_CfgInitialize(&ps2, ps2_config,
          XPAR_XPS_PS2_0_0_BASEADDR);
//设置中断处理回调函数
   XPs2_SetHandler(&ps2, (XPs2_Handler)handle,(void *)&ps2);
   XIntc_Initialize(&intCtrl,XPAR_AXI_INTC_O_DEVICE_ID );
   XIntc_Enable(&intCtrl, XPAR_AXI_INTC_0_XPS_PS2_0_IP2INTC_IRPT_1_IN
TR);
   XIntc_Connect(&intCtrl,XPAR_AXI_INTC_0_XPS_PS2_0_IP2INTC_IRPT_1_I
NTR,
                  (XInterruptHandler)XPs2_IntrHandler,(void *)&ps2);
//中断控制器实例化
   XPs2_IntrGlobalEnable(&ps2);
   XPs2_IntrEnable(&ps2, XPS2_IPIXR_RX_FULL);
   microblaze_register_handler((XInterruptHandler)XIntc_InterruptHan
dler, (void *)&intCtrl);
   microblaze_enable_interrupts();
   XIntc_Start(&intCtrl, XIN_REAL_MODE);//启动中断控制器
   command =0xff;
   answer=mousesr(&command,pos,0);
   for(Status=0;Status<5000000;Status++);</pre>
   XPs2_Recv(&ps2,pos,3);
   command =0xff;
   answer=mousesr(&command,pos,0);
   for(Status=0;Status<5000000;Status++);</pre>
   XPs2_Recv(&ps2,pos,3);
   command =0xff;
   answer=mousesr(&command,pos,0);
   for(Status=0;Status<5000000;Status++);</pre>
   XPs2_Recv(&ps2,pos,3);
   command = 0xf2;
   answer=mousesr(&command,pos,2);
   command = 0xf3;
   answer=mousesr(&command,pos,1);
   command =0x28;//设置采样速率为40
   answer=mousesr(&command,pos,1);
   command = 0xf2;
   answer=mousesr(&command,pos,2);
   command = 0xe8;
   answer=mousesr(&command,pos,1);
   command = 0 \times 03;
   answer=mousesr(&command,pos,1);
```

```
command = 0xe6;
answer=mousesr(&command,pos,1);
command = 0xf3;
answer=mousesr(&command,pos,1);
command = 0x28;
answer=mousesr(&command,pos,1);
command = 0xf4;
answer=mousesr(&command,pos,1);
       while(1)
       {
          receivefinish=0;//循环接收streaming模式下鼠标数据报告
          XPs2_Recv(&ps2,pos,4);
          while(receivefinish==0);
          printf("%x,%x,%x,%x\r\n",pos[0],pos[1],pos[2],pos[3]);
          if((pos[0]&0x8)!=0x8){
          if ((pos[1]&0x10)==0x10)
              xchange=0xff00|pos[2];
          elsexchange=0x0000|pos[2];
          if ((pos[1]&0x20)==0x20)
              ychange=0xff00|pos[3];
          elseychange=0x0000|pos[3];
          else {
              if ((pos[0]&0x10)==0x10)
                                xchange=0xff00|pos[1];
                            elsexchange=0x0000|pos[1];
                            if ((pos[0]&0x20)==0x20)
                                ychange=0xff00|pos[2];
                            elseychange=0x0000|pos[2];
                         }
          cposx=cposx+xchange;
          cposy=cposy-ychange;
          if(cposx<0)</pre>
              cposx=0;
          if (cposx>639)
              cposx=639;
          if(cposy<0)</pre>
              cposy=0;
          if(cposy>479)
              cposy=479;
          printf("cposx %d,cposy %d\r\n",cposx,cposy);
          dispy=cposy/4;//控制显示区域
              if (dispy>90)
                  dispy=90;
```

```
for (i = 0; i<= 120; i++) {</pre>
                             for (j = 0; j <= 640; j++) {</pre>
   if((i>dispy)&&(i<dispy+5)&&(j>cposx)&&(j<cposx+20))</pre>
                                    Xil_Out32(TFT_FRAME_ADDR0+(4 * ((i)
* XTFT_DISPLAY_BUFFER_WIDTH + j)),0x00ffffff);
                                Xil_Out32(TFT_FRAME_ADDR0+(4 * ((i) *
XTFT_DISPLAY_BUFFER_WIDTH + j)),0x0);
                         }
       return XST_SUCCESS;
voidhandle(void *CallBackRef, u32IntrMask, u32NumBytes)
   switch (IntrMask){
   case XPS2_IPIXR_RX_FULL:
       receivefinish=1;//若是接收缓冲区满产生的中断,则置receivefinish为1
       break;
   default: break;
   }
unsignedcharmousesr(unsignedchar *command,unsignedchar
*buffer, intlbf) {
   if(command[0]!=0)
       XPs2_Send(&ps2,command,1);
   if(lbf!=0){
       receivefinish=0;
       XPs2_Recv(&ps2,buffer,1);
       while(receivefinish==0);
       if(*buffer!=0xfa)
          return *buffer;
       elseif((lbf-1)>0)
          receivefinish=0;
          XPs2_Recv(&ps2,buffer+1,lbf-1);
          while(receivefinish==0);
   return buffer[0];
}
```