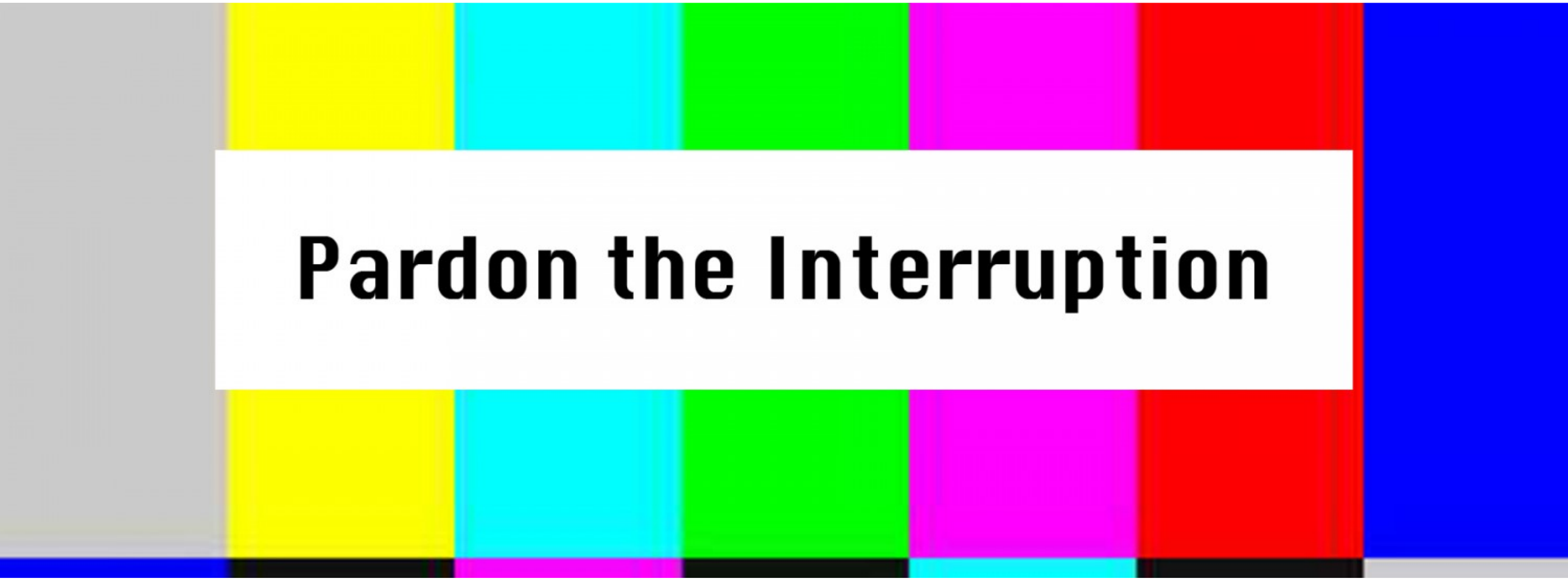
Interrupts



Admin

Your system nearing completion -- exciting!

Interrupts

Today

Exceptional control flow

Suspend, jump to different code, then resume

How to do this safely and correctly

Focus on low-level mechanisms today

Friday

Using interrupts

Sharing data safely with interrupt code

Blocking I/O

```
while (1) {
   char ch = keyboard_read_next();
   update_screen();
}
```

How long does it take to send a scan code?

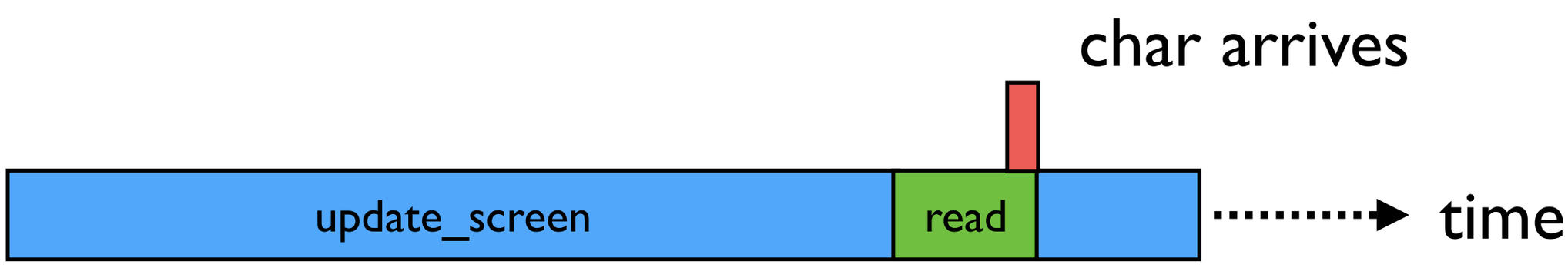
11 bits, clock rate 15kHz

How long does it take to update the screen?

What could go wrong?

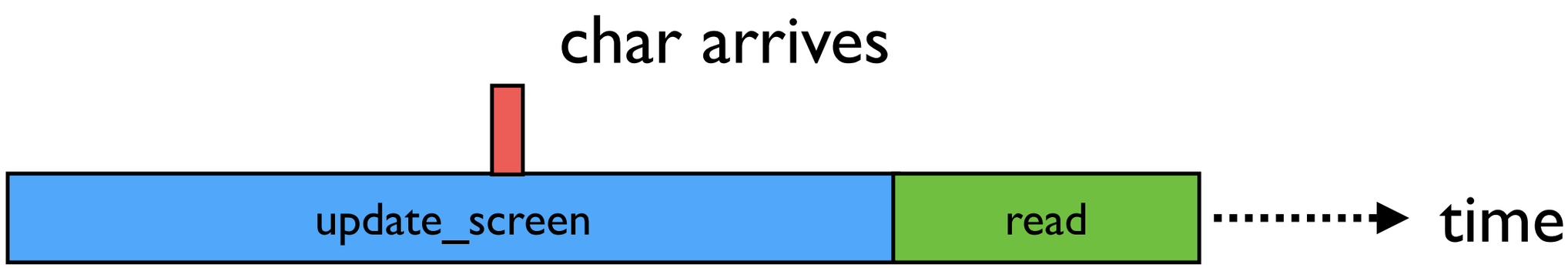
Blocking I/O

```
while (1) {
  read_char_to_screen();
  update_screen();
}
```



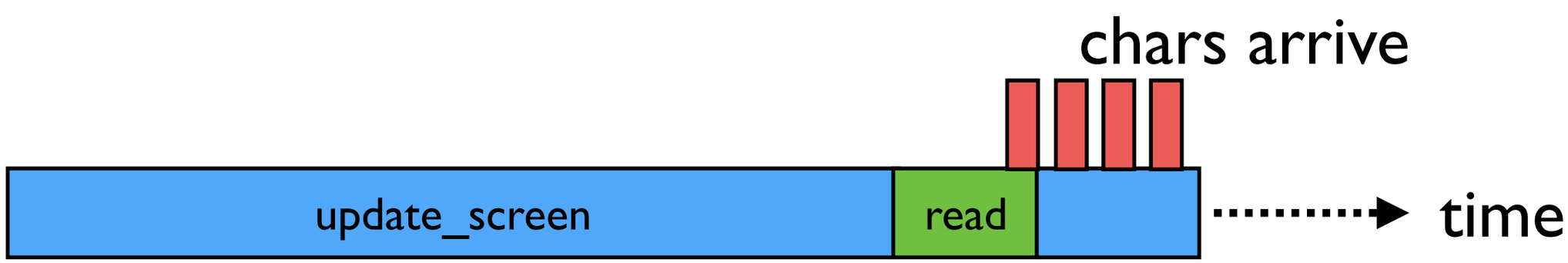
Blocking I/O

```
while (1) {
  read_char_to_screen();
  update_screen();
}
```



Blocking I/O

```
while (1) {
  read_char_to_screen();
  update_screen();
}
```



code/button-blocking

The Problem

Need long-running computations (graphics, computations, applications, etc.).

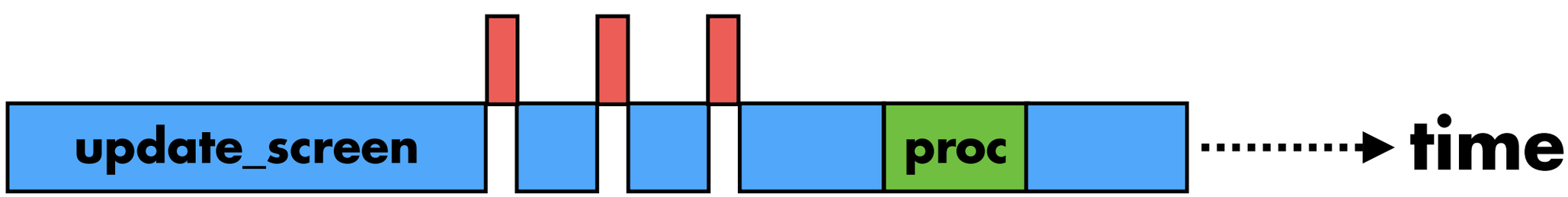
Need to respond to external events quickly.

How could we change this code?

```
while (1) {
  read_char_to_screen();
  update_screen();
}
```

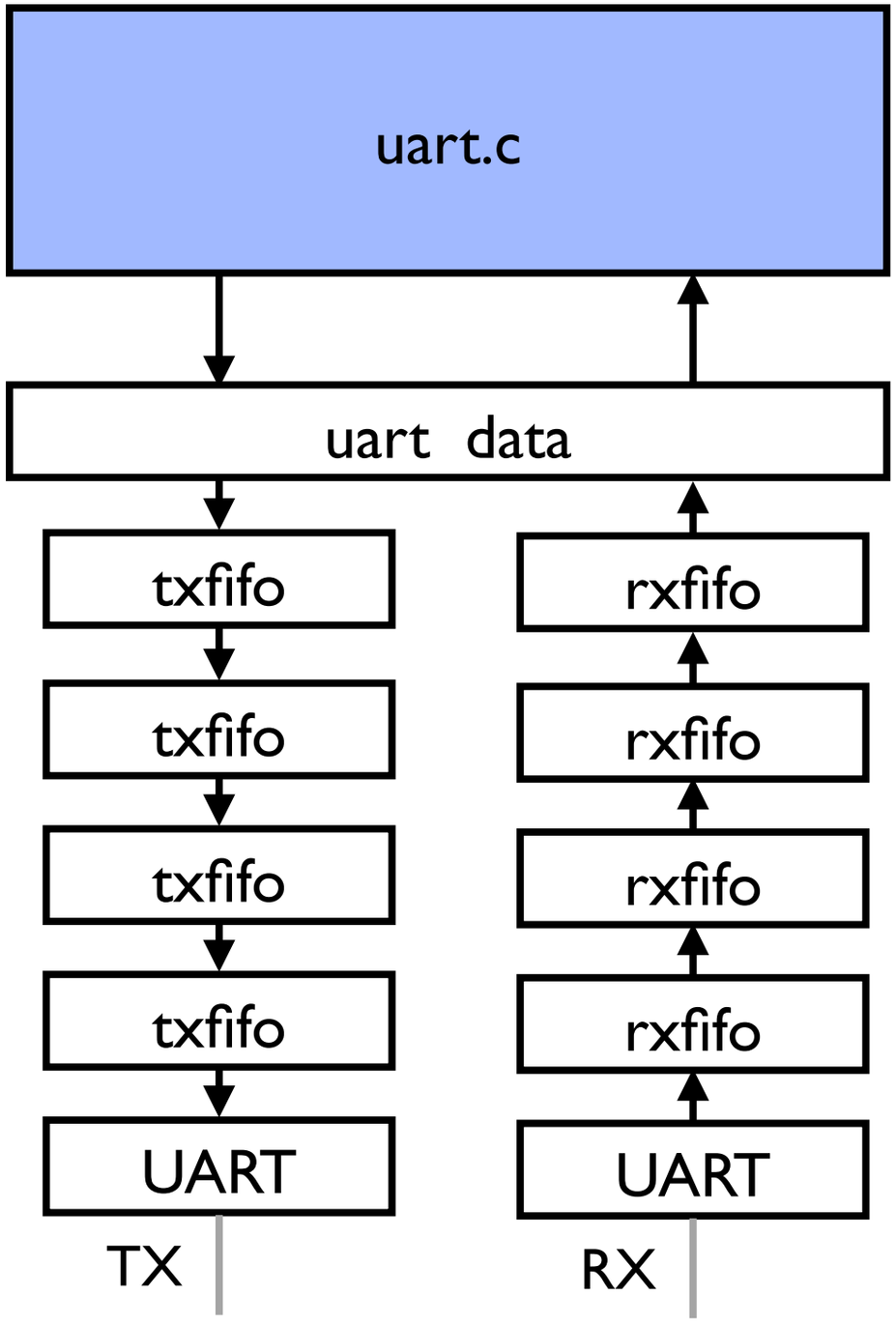
Concurrency

```
when a scan code arrives {
  add_scan_code_to_buffer();
}

while (1) {
  // Doesn't block
  while (read_chars_to_screen()) {}
  update_screen();
}
```



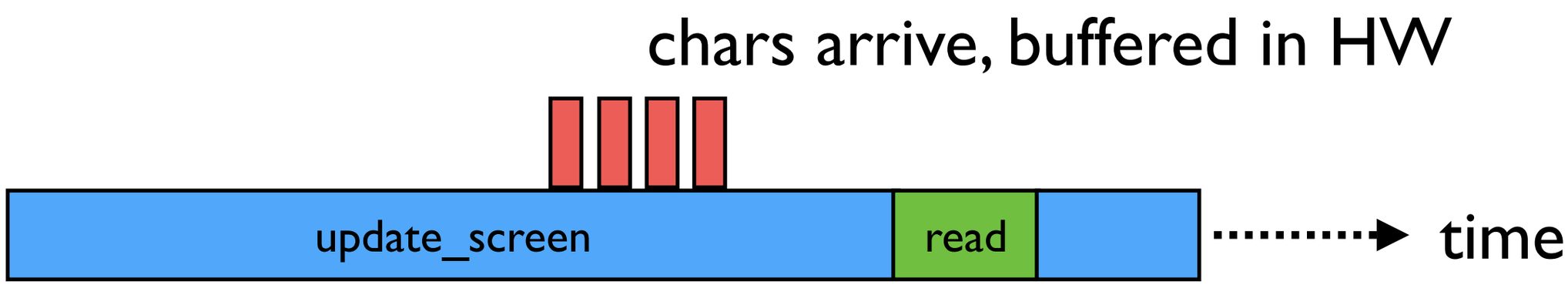
Hardware can help

```
bool uart_haschar(void)
{
    return (uart->lsr & MINI_UART_LSR_RX_READY);
}

unsigned char uart_recv(void)
{
    while (!uart_haschar()) ;
    return uart->data & 0xFF;
}

void uart_send(unsigned char byte)
{
    while (!(uart->lsr & MINI_UART_LSR_TX_EMPTY)) ;
    uart->data = byte & 0xFF;
}
```



Blocking I/O (HW help)

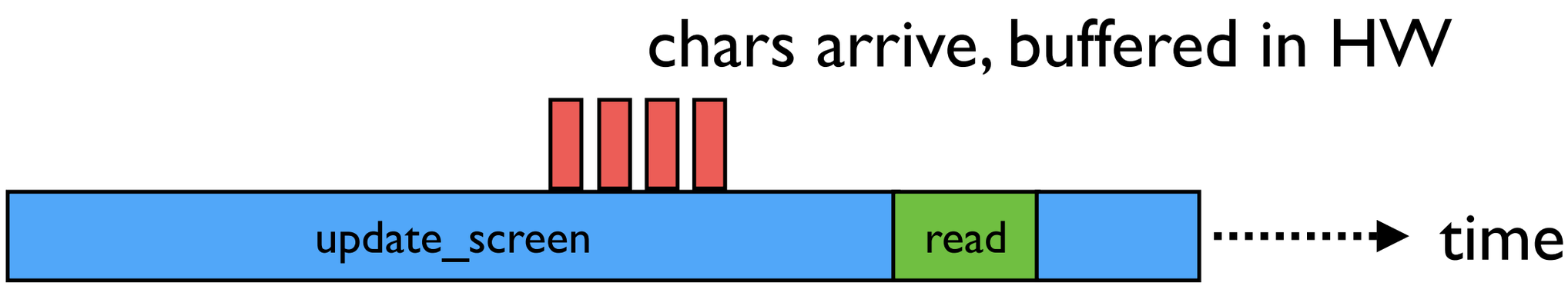
```
while (1) {
  while (read_chars_to_screen()) {}
  update_screen();
}
```



Blocking I/O (HW help)

```
while (1) {
  while (read_chars_to_screen()) {}
  update_screen();
}
```

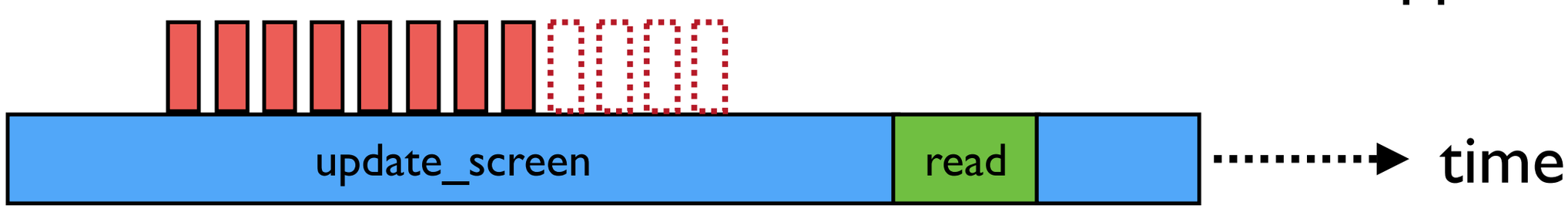
Can we still lose characters?



Blocking I/O (HW help)

```
while (1) {
  while (read_chars_to_screen()) {}
  update_screen();
}
```

Yes! Chars overflow FIFO, dropped.



Interrupts to the rescue!

Cause processor to pause what it's doing and immediately execute interrupt code

- External events (peripherals, timer)
- Internal events (bad memory access, software trigger)

Critical for responsive systems, hosted OS

Interrupts are essential and powerful, but getting them right requires using everything you've learned: architecture, assembly, linking, memory, C, peripherals, …

code/button-interrupt

interrupts_asm.s

```
interrupt_asm:
    mov   sp, #0x8000
    sub   lr, lr, #4
    push  {r0-r12, lr}
          mov   r0, lr
          bl    interrupt_dispatch
          ldm   sp!, {r0-r12, pc}^
```

What is happening in `interrupt_asm`?
What happens to the stack pointer?
Why do we save all of the registers?

Problem #1

```
Disassembly of section .text:

00008000 <_start>:
    8000:       e3a0d902        mov     sp, #32768      ; 0x8000
    8004:       eb000001        bl      8010 <_cstart>

00008008 <hang>:
    8008:       eb000039        bl      80f4 <led_on>
    800c:       eafffffe        b       800c <hang+0x4>

00008010 <_cstart>:
    8010:       e92d4800        push    {fp, lr}
```

Interrupt!

Need to know what instruction to return to after interrupt.

Where can we store that information?

We Need To

1. Set up the interrupt stack.

2. Install interrupt handler code.

3. Tell CPU when to trigger interrupts.
   - When PS/2 clock line has a falling edge

4. Enable interrupts!

5. Writing safe interrupt handlers.
   - How do you share state that can be modified at any time?

Processor Modes

Register	supervisor	interrupt
R0	R0	R0
R1	R1	R1
R2	R2	R2
R3	R3	R3
R4	R4	R4
R5	R5	R5
R6	R6	R6
R7	R7	R7
R8	R8	R8
R9	R9	R9
R10	R10	R10
fp	R11	R11
ip	R12	R12
sp	R13_svc	R13_irq
lr	R14_svc	R14_irq
pc	R15	R15
CPSR	CPSR	CPSR
SPSR	SPSR	SPSR

Modes

Privileged modes

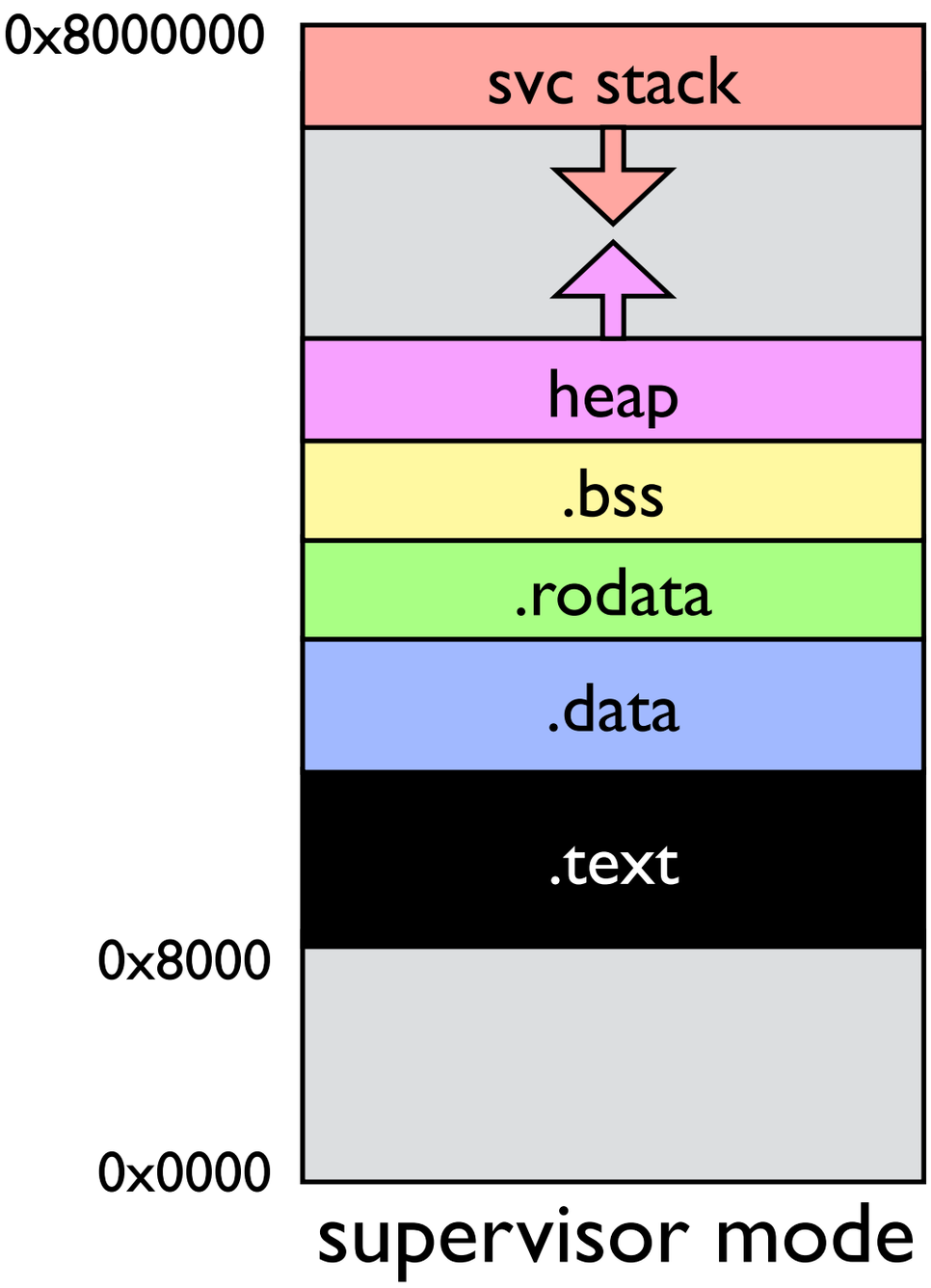
Exception modes

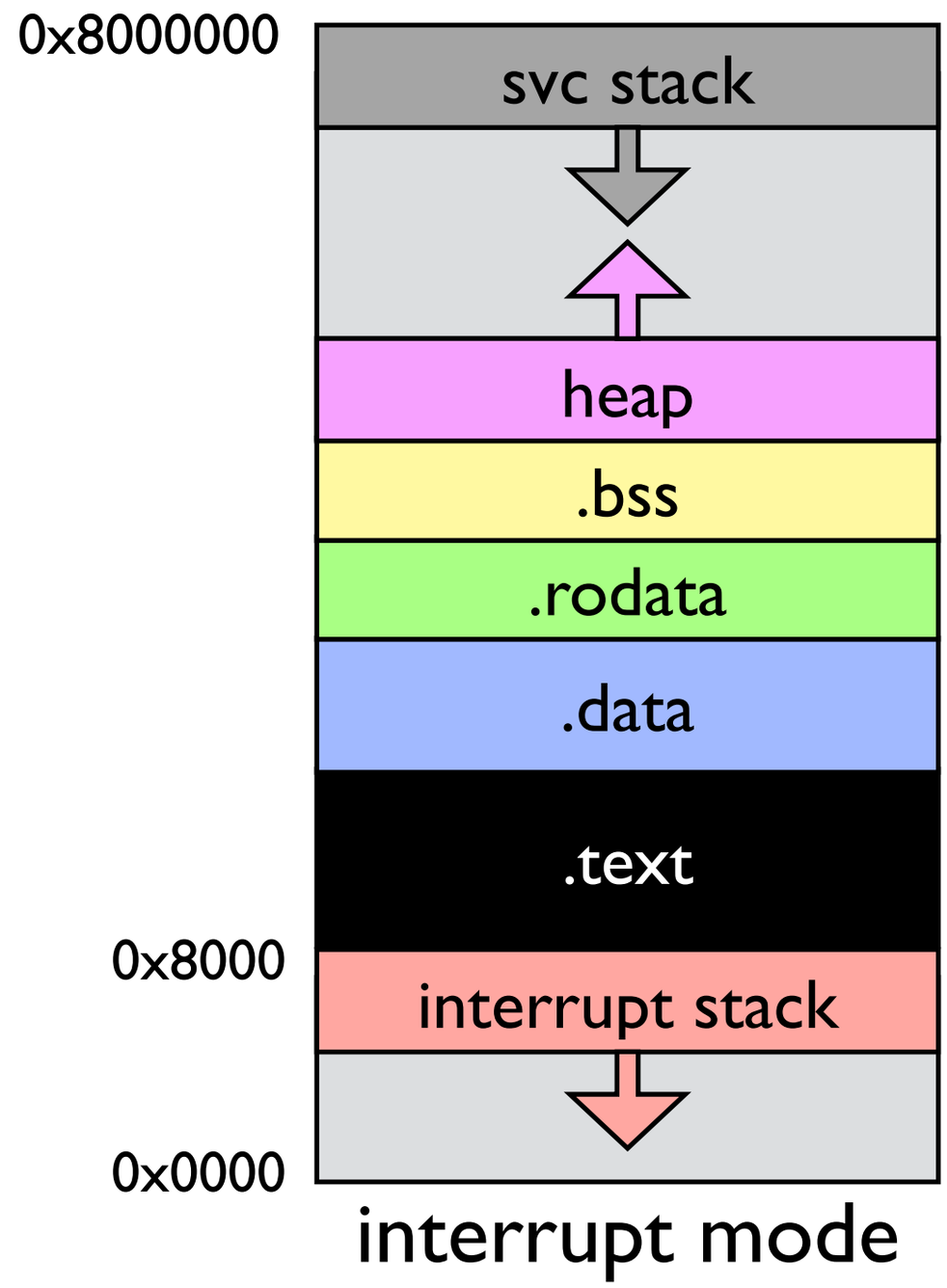
User	System	Supervisor	Abort	Undefined	Interrupt	Fast interrupt
R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0
R1	R1	R1	R1	R1	R1	R1
R2	R2	R2	R2	R2	R2	R2
R3	R3	R3	R3	R3	R3	R3
R4	R4	R4	R4	R4	R4	R4
R5	R5	R5	R5	R5	R5	R5
R6	R6	R6	R6	R6	R6	R6
R7	R7	R7	R7	R7	R7	R7
R8	R8	R8	R8	R8	R8	R8_fiq
R9	R9	R9	R9	R9	R9	R9_fiq
R10	R10	R10	R10	R10	R10	R10_fiq
R11	R11	R11	R11	R11	R11	R11_fiq
R12	R12	R12	R12	R12	R12	R12_fiq
R13	R13	R13_svc	R13_abt	R13_und	R13_irq	R13_fiq
R14	R14	R14_svc	R14_abt	R14_und	R14_irq	R14_fiq
PC	PC	PC	PC	PC	PC	PC
CPSR	CPSR	CPSR	CPSR	CPSR	CPSR	CPSR
		SPSR_svc	SPSR_abt	SPSR_und	SPSR_irq	SPSR_fiq

indicates that the normal register used by User or System mode has been replaced by an alternative register specific to the exception mode

Figure A2-1 Register organization

Processor Modes, Cont'd





interrupts_asm.s

```
interrupt_asm:
    mov   sp, #0x8000
    sub   lr, lr, #4
    push  {r0-r12, lr}
    mov   r0, lr
    bl    interrupt_dispatch
    ldm   sp!, {r0-r12, pc}^
```

How does the processor know to call `interrupt_asm`?

We Need To

1. Set up the interrupt stack.

2. Install interrupt handler code.

3. Tell CPU when to trigger interrupts.
   - When PS/2 clock line has a falling edge

4. Enable interrupts!

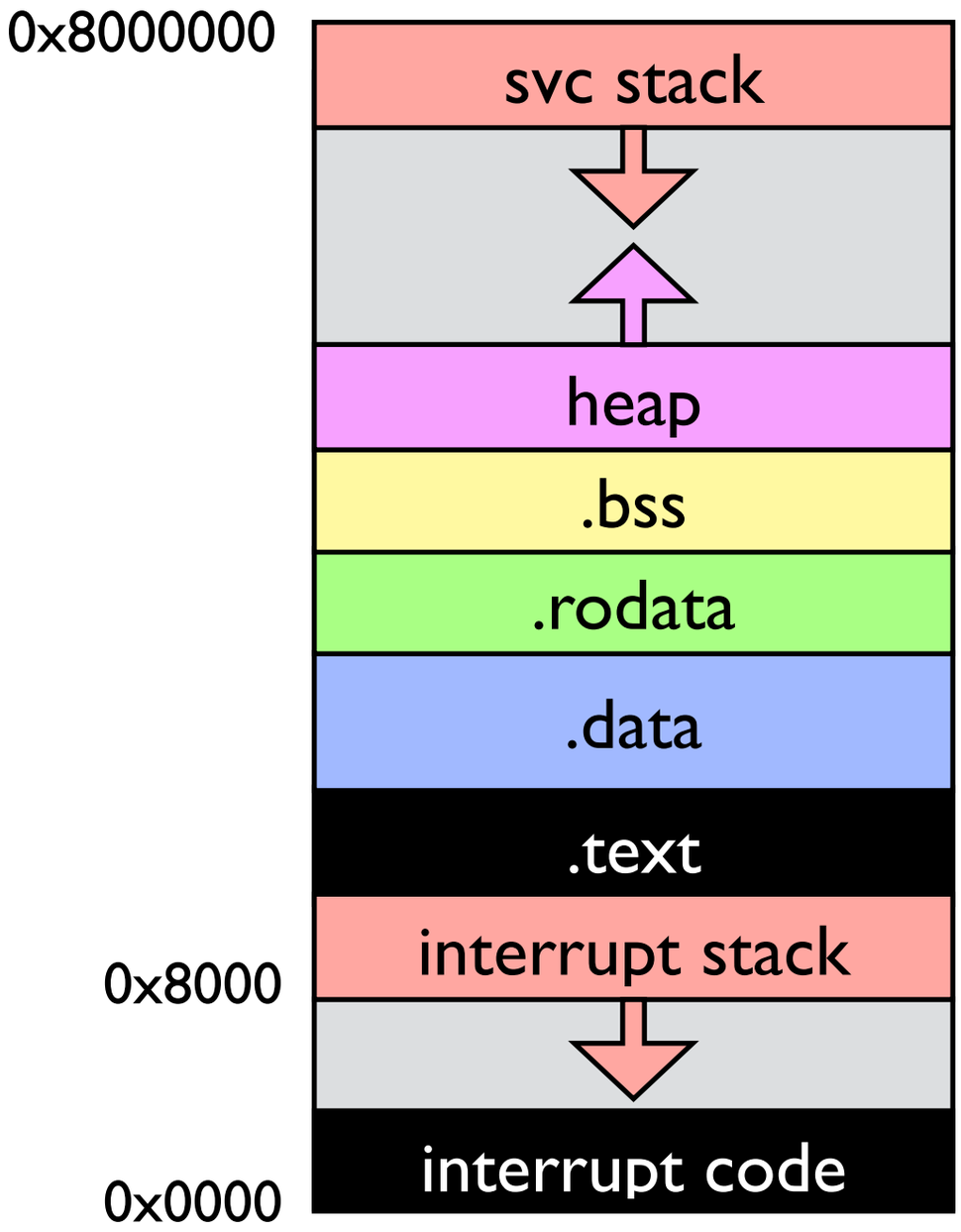
5. Writing safe interrupt handlers.
   - How do you share state that can be modified at any time?

cstart.c

```
#define RPI_VECTOR_START 0x0

…

  int* vectorsdst = (int*)RPI_VECTOR_START;
  int* vectors = &_vectors;
  int* vectors_end = &_vectors_end;
  while (vectors < vectors_end)
    *vectorsdst++ = *vectors++;
```

<u>Where are vectors and vectors end defined?</u>

CPU Address Space, Revisited



code/vectors

Desired Assembly

Generate this assembly code and copy it to exception table location (0x00000000).

```
00000000:
  0: b abort_asm
  4: b abort_asm
  8: b abort_asm
  c: b abort_asm
 10: b abort_asm
 14: b abort_asm
 18: b interrupt_asm
 1c: b abort_asm
```

Use Branch Instructions

```
.globl _vectors
_vectors:
    b abort_asm
    b abort_asm
    b abort_asm
    b abort_asm
    b abort_asm
    b abort_asm
    b interrupt_asm
    b abort_asm
```

```
0000807c <_vectors>:
    807c:       ea000006        b       809c <_vectors_end>
    8080:       ea000005        b       809c <_vectors_end>
    8084:       ea000004        b       809c <_vectors_end>
    8088:       ea000003        b       809c <_vectors_end>
    808c:       ea000002        b       809c <_vectors_end>
    8090:       ea000001        b       809c <_vectors_end>
    8094:       ea000001        b       80a0 <interrupt_asm>
    8098:       eafffff         b       809c <_vectors_end>

0000809c <_vectors_end>:
    809c:       eaffffe         b       809c <_vectors_end>

000080a0 <interrupt_asm>:
    80a0:       e3a0d902        mov     sp, #32768      ; 0x8000
```

Use Branch Instructions

```
.globl _vectors
_vectors:
    b abort_asm
    b abort_asm
    b abort_asm
    b abort_asm
    b abort_asm
    b abort_asm
    b interrupt_asm
    b abort_asm
```

These are relative jumps. If we move the code, they won't jump to the right address.

```
0000807c <_vectors>:
    807c:       ea000006        b       809c <_vectors_end>
    8080:       ea000005        b       809c <_vectors_end>
    8084:       ea000004        b       809c <_vectors_end>
    8088:       ea000003        b       809c <_vectors_end>
    808c:       ea000002        b       809c <_vectors_end>
    8090:       ea000001        b       809c <_vectors_end>
    8094:       ea000001        b       80a0 <interrupt_asm>
    8098:       eaffffff        b       809c <_vectors_end>

0000809c <_vectors_end>:
    809c:       eaffffe         b       809c <_vectors_end>

000080a0 <interrupt_asm>:
    80a0:       e3a0d902        mov     sp, #32768      ; 0x8000
```

Load Address Explicitly

```
.globl _vectors
_vectors:
    ldr pc, =abort_asm
    ldr pc, =abort_asm
    ldr pc, =abort_asm
    ldr pc, =abort_asm
    ldr pc, =abort_asm
    ldr pc, =abort_asm
    ldr pc, =interrupt_asm
    ldr pc, =abort_asm
_vectors_end:
```

Load Address Explicitly

```
.globl _vectors
_vectors:
    ldr pc, =abort_asm
    ldr pc, =abort_asm
    ldr pc, =abort_asm
    ldr pc, =abort_asm
    ldr pc, =abort_asm
    ldr pc, =abort_asm
    ldr pc, =interrupt_asm
    ldr pc, =abort_asm
_vectors_end:
```

```
0000807c <_vectors>:
    807c:       e59ff034        ldr     pc, [pc, #52]   ; 80b8 <interrupt_asm+0x18>
    8080:       e59ff030        ldr     pc, [pc, #48]   ; 80b8 <interrupt_asm+0x18>
    8084:       e59ff02c        ldr     pc, [pc, #44]   ; 80b8 <interrupt_asm+0x18>
    8088:       e59ff028        ldr     pc, [pc, #40]   ; 80b8 <interrupt_asm+0x18>
    808c:       e59ff024        ldr     pc, [pc, #36]   ; 80b8 <interrupt_asm+0x18>
    8090:       e59ff020        ldr     pc, [pc, #32]   ; 80b8 <interrupt_asm+0x18>
    8094:       e59ff020        ldr     pc, [pc, #32]   ; 80bc <interrupt_asm+0x1c>
    8098:       e59ff018        ldr     pc, [pc, #24]   ; 80b8 <interrupt_asm+0x18>

0000809c <_vectors_end>:
    809c:       eafffffe        b       809c <_vectors_end>

000080a0 <interrupt_asm>:
    80a0:       e3a0d902        mov     sp, #32768      ; 0x8000
```

Load Address Explicitly

```
.globl _vectors
_vectors:
    ldr pc, =abort_asm
    ldr pc, =abort_asm
    ldr pc, =abort_asm
    ldr pc, =abort_asm
    ldr pc, =abort_asm
    ldr pc, =abort_asm
    ldr pc, =interrupt_asm
    ldr pc, =abort_asm
_vectors_end:
```

Also gets turned into a relative load. If we move this code it won't work.

```
0000807c <_vectors>:
    807c:       e59ff034        ldr     pc, [pc, #52]   ; 80b8 <interrupt_asm+0x18>
    8080:       e59ff030        ldr     pc, [pc, #48]   ; 80b8 <interrupt_asm+0x18>
    8084:       e59ff02c        ldr     pc, [pc, #44]   ; 80b8 <interrupt_asm+0x18>
    8088:       e59ff028        ldr     pc, [pc, #40]   ; 80b8 <interrupt_asm+0x18>
    808c:       e59ff024        ldr     pc, [pc, #36]   ; 80b8 <interrupt_asm+0x18>
    8090:       e59ff020        ldr     pc, [pc, #32]   ; 80b8 <interrupt_asm+0x18>
    8094:       e59ff020        ldr     pc, [pc, #32]   ; 80bc <interrupt_asm+0x1c>
    8098:       e59ff018        ldr     pc, [pc, #24]   ; 80b8 <interrupt_asm+0x18>

0000809c <_vectors_end>:
    809c:       eafffffe        b       809c <_vectors_end>

000080a0 <interrupt_asm>:
    80a0:       e3a0d902        mov     sp, #32768      ; 0x8000
```

Explicit Address v2

(if functions defined in different file so compiler can't use a relative load since their location is not known)

```
.globl _vectors

_vectors:
ldr pc, =abort_asm
ldr pc, =abort_asm
ldr pc, =abort_asm
ldr pc, =abort_asm
ldr pc, =abort_asm
ldr pc, =abort_asm
ldr pc, =interrupt_asm
ldr pc, =abort_asm
```

```
0000807c <_vectors>:
    807c:       e59ff018        ldr     pc, [pc, #24]   ; 809c <_vectors_end>
    8080:       e59ff014        ldr     pc, [pc, #20]   ; 809c <_vectors_end>
    8084:       e59ff010        ldr     pc, [pc, #16]   ; 809c <_vectors_end>
    8088:       e59ff00c        ldr     pc, [pc, #12]   ; 809c <_vectors_end>
    808c:       e59ff008        ldr     pc, [pc, #8]    ; 809c <_vectors_end>
    8090:       e59ff004        ldr     pc, [pc, #4]    ; 809c <_vectors_end>
    8094:       e59ff004        ldr     pc, [pc, #4]    ; 80a0 <_vectors_end+0x4>
    8098:       e51ff004        ldr     pc, [pc, #-4]   ; 809c <_vectors_end>

0000809c <_vectors_end>:
    809c:       000080a4        .word   0x000080a4
    80a0:       000080a8        .word   0x000080a8
```

Explicit Address v2

(if functions defined in different file so compiler can't use a relative load since their location is not known)

```
.globl _vectors

_vectors:
ldr pc, =abort_asm
ldr pc, =abort_asm
ldr pc, =abort_asm
ldr pc, =abort_asm
ldr pc, =abort_asm
ldr pc, =abort_asm
ldr pc, =interrupt_asm
ldr pc, =abort_asm
```

These constants could end up anywhere.

```
0000807c <_vectors>:
    807c:       e59ff018        ldr     pc, [pc, #24]   ; 809c <_vectors_end>
    8080:       e59ff014        ldr     pc, [pc, #20]   ; 809c <_vectors_end>
    8084:       e59ff010        ldr     pc, [pc, #16]   ; 809c <_vectors_end>
    8088:       e59ff00c        ldr     pc, [pc, #12]   ; 809c <_vectors_end>
    808c:       e59ff008        ldr     pc, [pc, #8]    ; 809c <_vectors_end>
    8090:       e59ff004        ldr     pc, [pc, #4]    ; 809c <_vectors_end>
    8094:       e59ff004        ldr     pc, [pc, #4]    ; 80a0 <_vectors_end+0x4>
    8098:       e51ff004        ldr     pc, [pc, #-4]   ; 809c <_vectors_end>

0000809c <_vectors_end>:
    809c:       000080a4        .word   0x000080a4
    80a0:       000080a8        .word   0x000080a8
```

Explicitly Embedded Absolute Addresses

```
.globl _vectors

_vectors:
ldr pc, =abort_asm
ldr pc, =abort_asm
ldr pc, =abort_asm
ldr pc, =abort_asm
ldr pc, =abort_asm
ldr pc, =abort_asm
ldr pc, =interrupt_asm
ldr pc, =abort_asm
```

```
.globl _vectors

_vectors:
ldr pc, =_abort_asm
ldr pc, =_abort_asm
ldr pc, =_abort_asm
ldr pc, =_abort_asm
ldr pc, =_abort_asm
ldr pc, =_abort_asm
ldr pc, =_interrupt_asm
ldr pc, =_abort_asm

_abort_asm:          .word abort_asm
_interrupt_asm:      .word interrupt_asm
```

Now we know the constants will follow the code.
This works!!!

C Code

```
#define RPI_VECTOR_START 0x0

  int* vectorsdst = (int*)RPI_VECTOR_START;
  int* vectors = &_vectors;
  int* vectors_end = &_vectors_end;
  while (vectors < vectors_end)
    *vectorsdst++ = *vectors++;
```

```
0000807c <_vectors>:
   807c:       e59ff018        ldr     pc, [pc, #24]   ; 809c <abort_addr>
   8080:       e59ff014        ldr     pc, [pc, #20]   ; 809c <abort_addr>
   8084:       e59ff010        ldr     pc, [pc, #16]   ; 809c <abort_addr>
   8088:       e59ff00c        ldr     pc, [pc, #12]   ; 809c <abort_addr>
   808c:       e59ff008        ldr     pc, [pc, #8]    ; 809c <abort_addr>
   8090:       e59ff004        ldr     pc, [pc, #4]    ; 809c <abort_addr>
   8094:       e59ff004        ldr     pc, [pc, #4]    ; 80a0 <interrupt_addr>
   8098:       e51ff004        ldr     pc, [pc, #-4]   ; 809c <abort_addr>
   809c:       000080a4        .word   0x000080a4
   80a0:       000080a8        .word   0x000080a8
```

```
00000000 <_vectors>:
    0000:       e59ff018        ldr     pc, [pc, #24]   ; 809c <abort_addr>
    0004:       e59ff014        ldr     pc, [pc, #20]   ; 809c <abort_addr>
    0008:       e59ff010        ldr     pc, [pc, #16]   ; 809c <abort_addr>
    000c:       e59ff00c        ldr     pc, [pc, #12]   ; 809c <abort_addr>
    0010:       e59ff008        ldr     pc, [pc, #8]    ; 809c <abort_addr>
    0014:       e59ff004        ldr     pc, [pc, #4]    ; 809c <abort_addr>
    0018:       e59ff004        ldr     pc, [pc, #4]    ; 80a0 <interrupt_addr>
    001c:       e51ff004        ldr     pc, [pc, #-4]   ; 809c <abort_addr>
    0020:       000080a4        .word   0x000080a4
    0024:       000080a8        .word   0x000080a8
```

Interrupts Overview

Problem: responsive PS2 driver.

Answer: run interrupt code in response to events or inputs, CPU preempts execution, no blocking needed.

Requires setting up CPU to execute code, CPU provides some extra mechanisms and has different execution modes.

Hardware support for interrupts

Processor always executes in a particular "mode"

- Supervisor, interrupt, user, abort, ..
- Reset starts in supervisor mode (that's us!)
- Hardware monitors interrupt sources, when event occurs:

  Pause current mode, switch to interrupt mode

CPSR register tracks current mode, processor state

- Special instructions copy val to regular register to read/write

Banked registers

- unique sp and lr per-mode (sometimes others, too)

Interrupt vector

- fixed location in memory has instruction(s) to execute on interrupt

Installing Interrupt Code

The CPU will jump to specific addresses when an interrupt occurs.

We need to copy the code we want to run to these addresses.

Writing code that can be safely copied there requires a great deal of care, understanding assembly and linking.

Next Lecture

1. Set up the interrupt stack.

2. Install interrupt handler code.

3. Tell CPU when to trigger interrupts.
   - When PS/2 clock line has a falling edge

4. Enable interrupts!

5. Writing safe interrupt handlers.
   - How do you share state that can be modified at any time?