Microprocessor & Computer Architecture (µpCA)

UE19CS252

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INTERRUPTS

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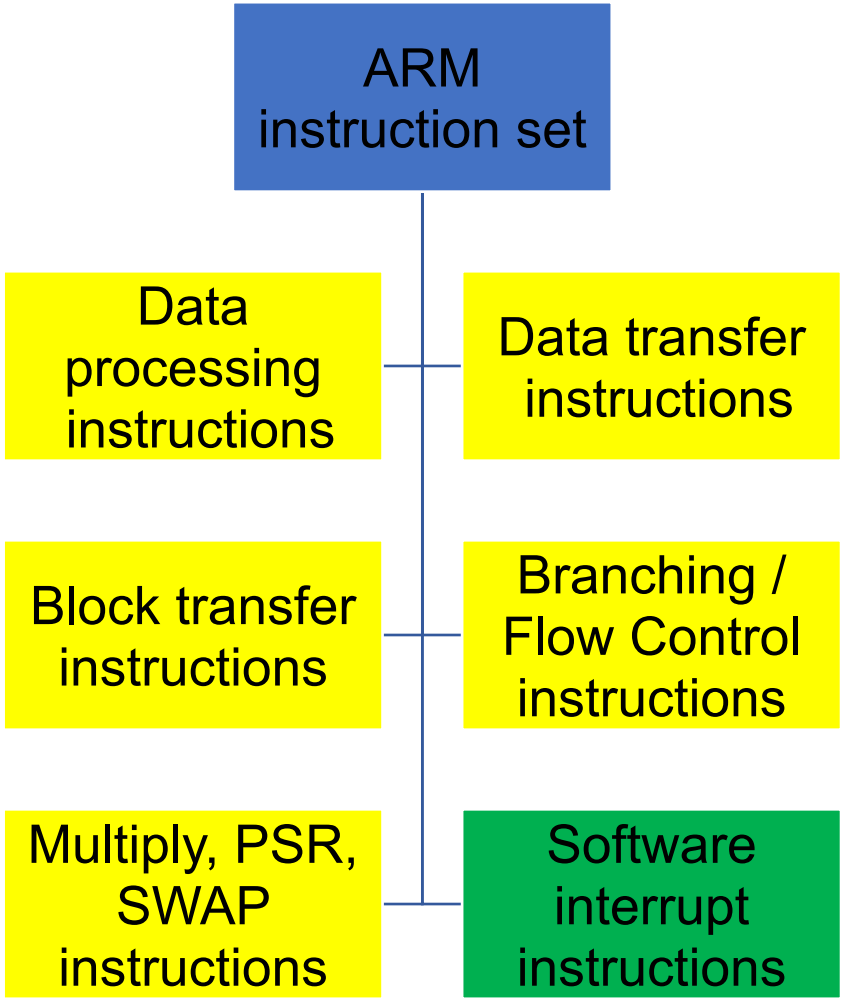
Syllabus

Unit 1: Basic Processor Architecture and Design

- ~~Microprocessor Overview~~
- ~~CISC VS RISC~~
- ~~Introduction to ARM Processor & Applications~~
- ~~ARM Architecture Overview~~
- ~~Different ARM processor Modes~~
- ~~Register Bank~~
- ~~ARM Program structure~~
- ~~ARM Instruction Format~~
- **ARM INSTRUCTION SET**
  - ~~Data Processing Instructions~~
  - ~~Flow Control Instructions~~
  - ~~Data Transfer Instructions~~
  - ~~Block Transfer Instructions (Stack & Procedure Call)~~
  - ~~Multiplication~~
  - ~~MSR & MRS Instructions~~
  - ~~Swap~~
  - **Interrupts**


ARM instruction set
Data processing instructions
Data transfer instructions
Block transfer instructions
Branching / Flow Control instructions
Multiply, PSR, SWAP instructions
Software interrupt instructions

What is Interrupt/Exception?

- Main ()
- {
- :
- Doing something
- (e.g.browsing)
- :
- } ring

Can happen anytime
Depends on types of interrupts

Phone rings

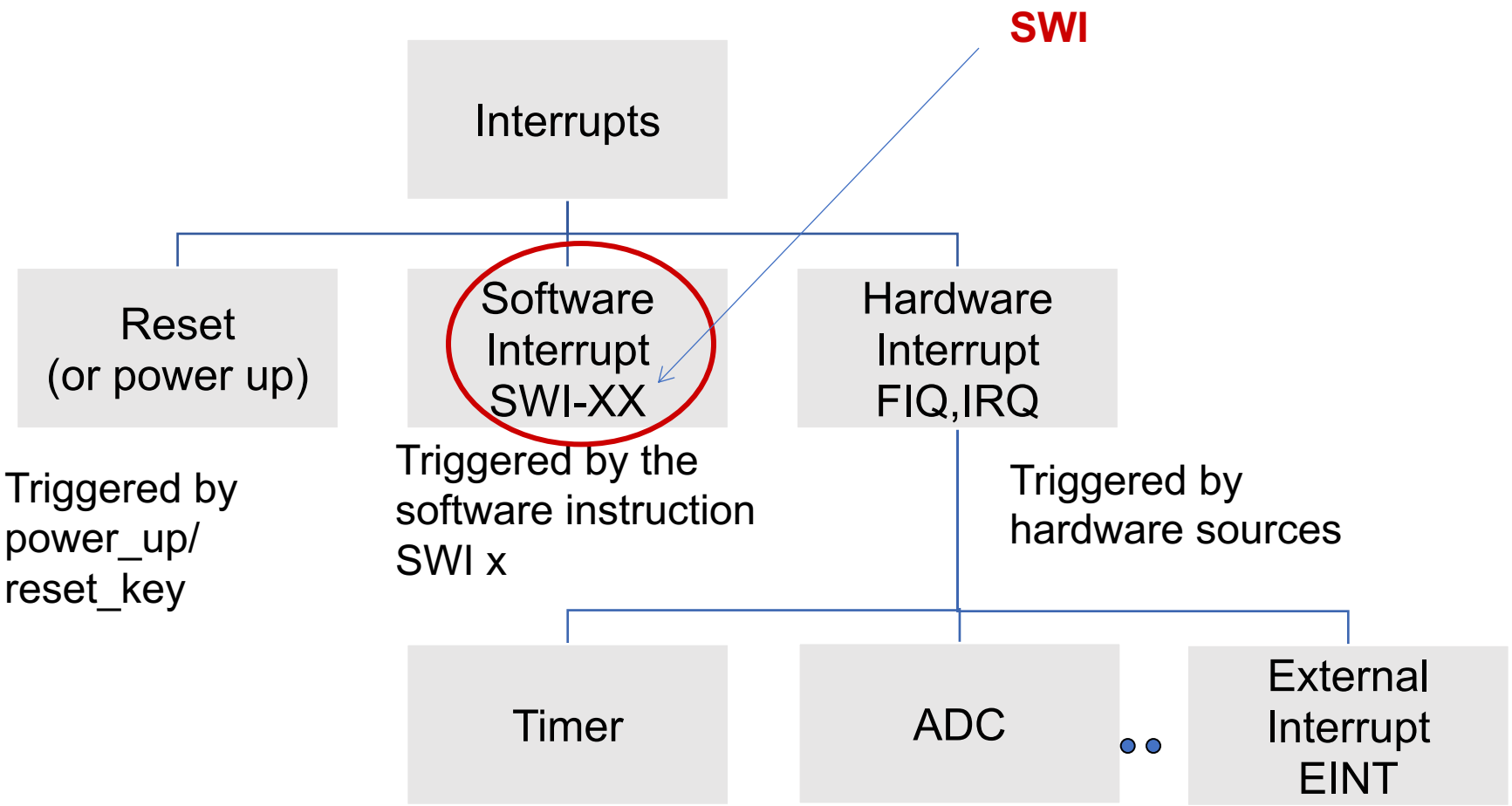
Phone rings

```
_isr() // Interrupt service routine
{
```

```
  some tasks (e.g. answer
                  telephone)

}  //when finished,
   //goes back to main
```

Interrupts


SWI
Interrupts
Reset
(or power up)
Software
Interrupt
SWI-XX
Hardware
Interrupt
FIQ,IRQ
Triggered by
power_up/
reset_key
Triggered by the
software instruction
SWI x
Triggered by
hardware sources
Timer
ADC
External
Interrupt
EINT

- Many sources of “events” during program execution
  - Application makes a system call
  - Software executes instruction illegally (e.g. divides by zero)
  - Peripheral needs attention or has completed a requested action
- How do we know that an event has occurred?
- Broadly, two options to “detect” events
  - Polling
    - We can repeatedly poll the app/processor/peripherals
    - When an event occurs, detect this via a poll and take action
  - Interrupts
    - Let the app/processors/peripheral notify us instead
    - Take action when such a notification occurs (or shortly later)

Reference

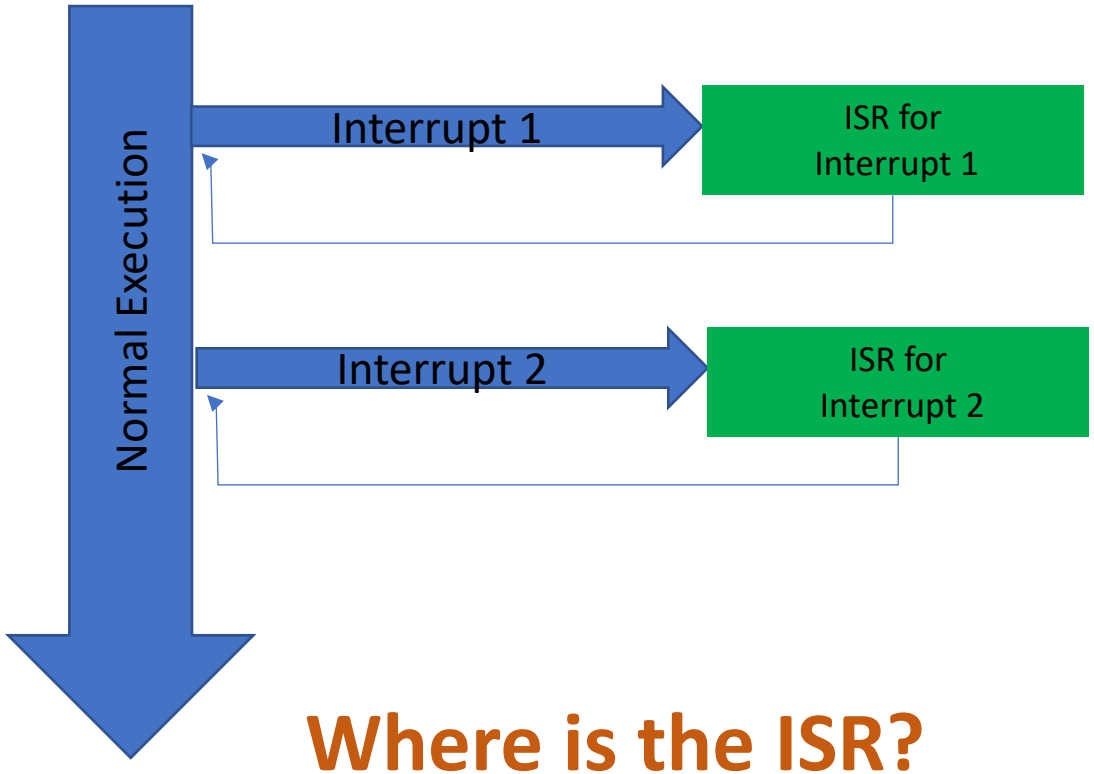
SOFTWARE METHOD – POLLING

- To serve multiple interrupts generated by devices simultaneously
- It's a way to decide to which interrupt will be served first on priority.
- A service program will decide which interrupt to serve based on priority
- All the devices will be checked to see who has generated the interrupt.
- If Flag bit of a device is set, itz interrupt service is served.
- This process is slow

```
if (device[0].flag)
    device[0].service();
else if (device[1].flag)
    device[1].service();
.
.
.
.
.
.
else
    //raise error
```

Event Driven Tasks Execution

Each Event (Interrupt / Exception) has ISR
This is similar to the Sub-Routine call



Where is the ISR?

Somewhere in Code part of Main Memory

Interrupt Service Routine (ISR)

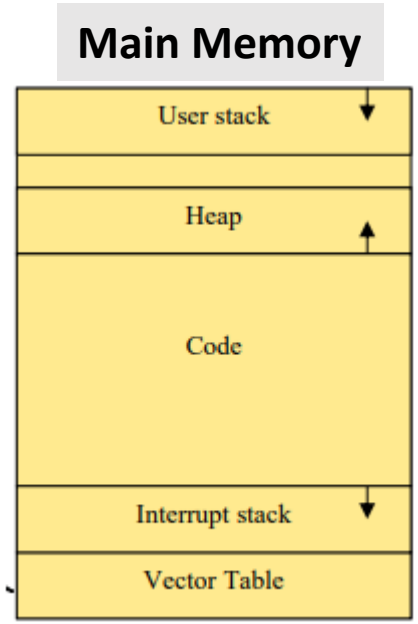
The ISR is a piece of code that's responsible for clearing the source of the interrupt.

ISR is also called device driver in case of the devices and called exception or signal or trap handler in case of software interrupts

Event Driven Tasks Execution

How the processor determines where the ISR is located in code memory for the specific interrupt?

Microprocessor make use of Interrupt Vector Tables to find the starting address of ISR routines.



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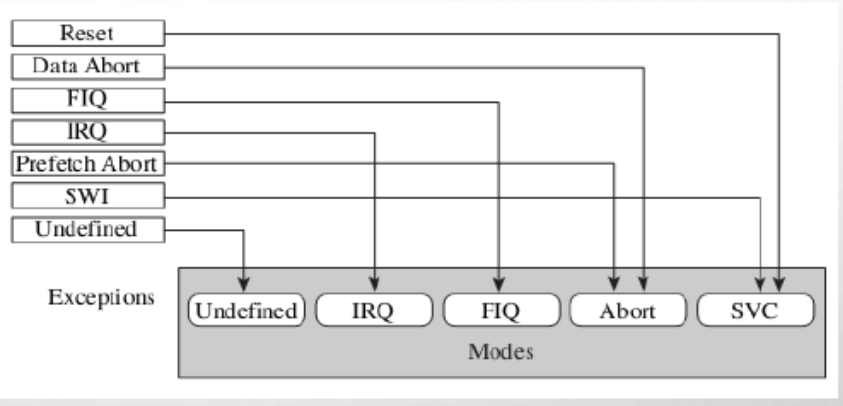
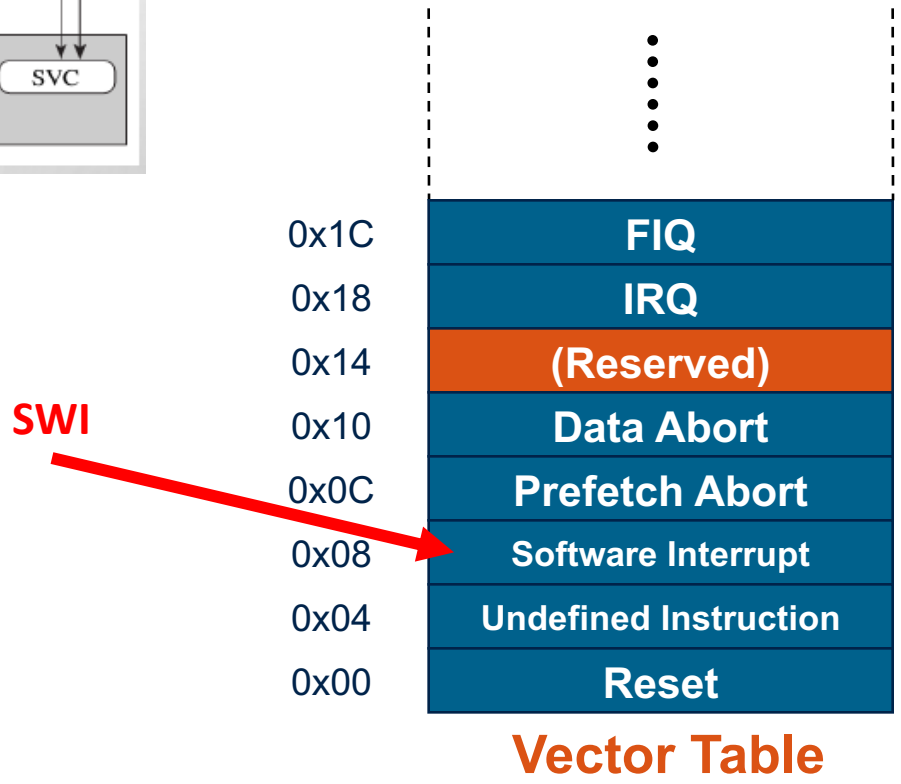
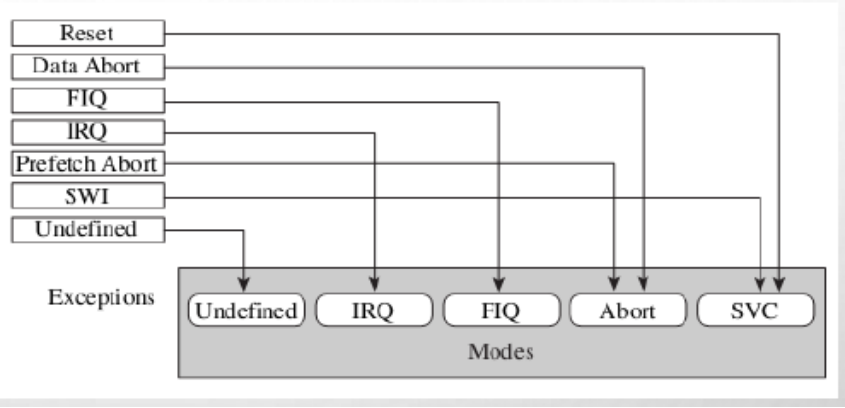




Reference 1

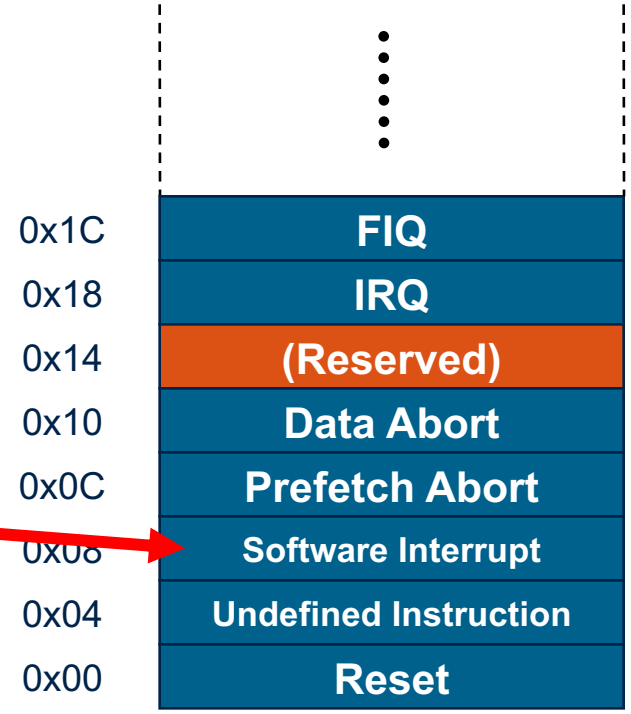
Reference 2



SWI

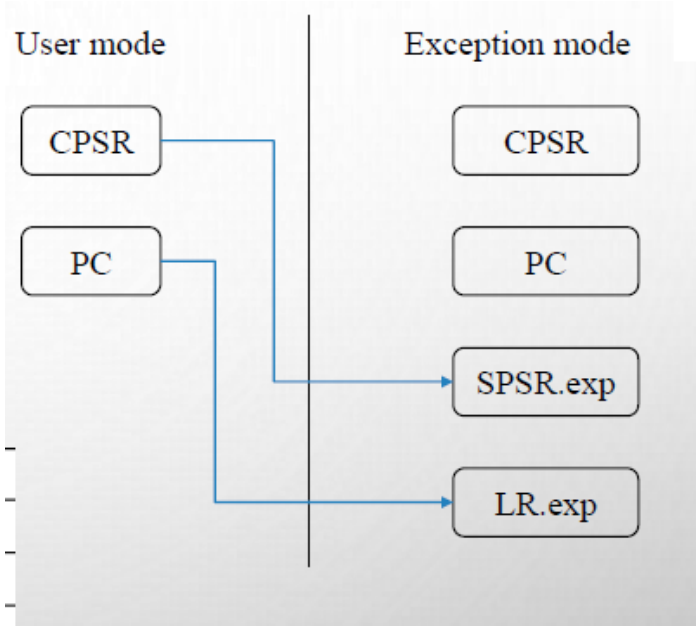
At this place in Memory, the Branch Instruction to the ISR can be found.

ldr pc, [pc, #_SWI_handler_offset]

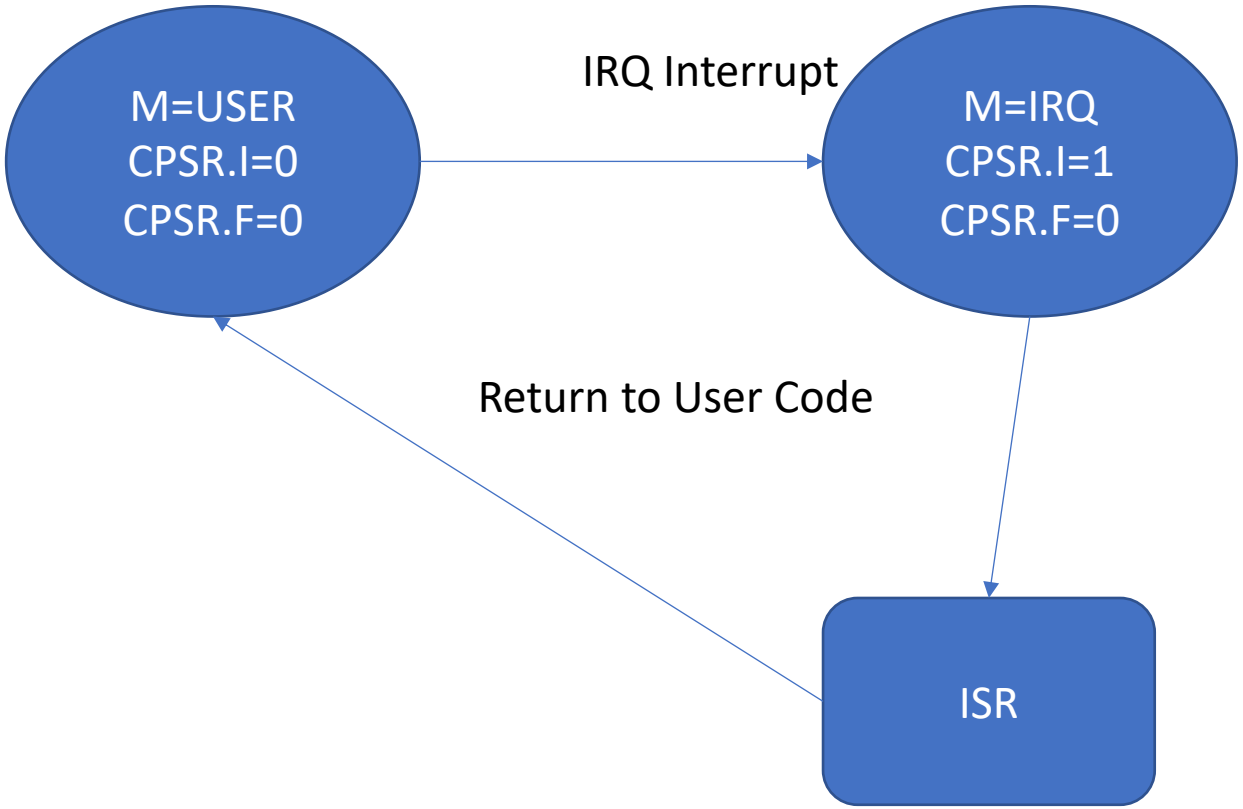


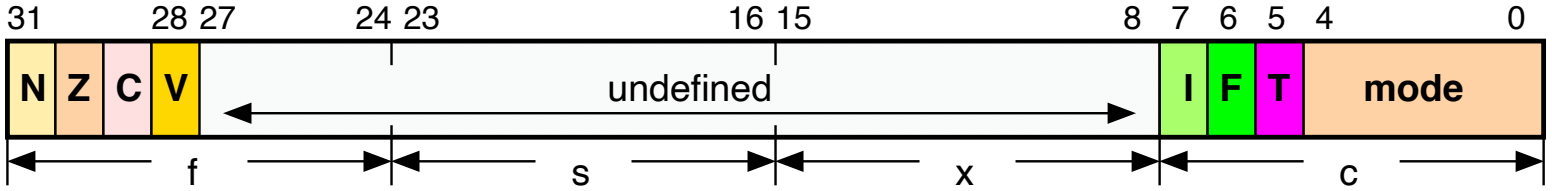
ARM Exception Handling

- Saves the CPSR to the SPSR of the Exception Mode
- Saves the PC to the LR of the Exception mode
- Sets the CPSR to the Exception Mode
- Sets PC to the address of the Exception Handler

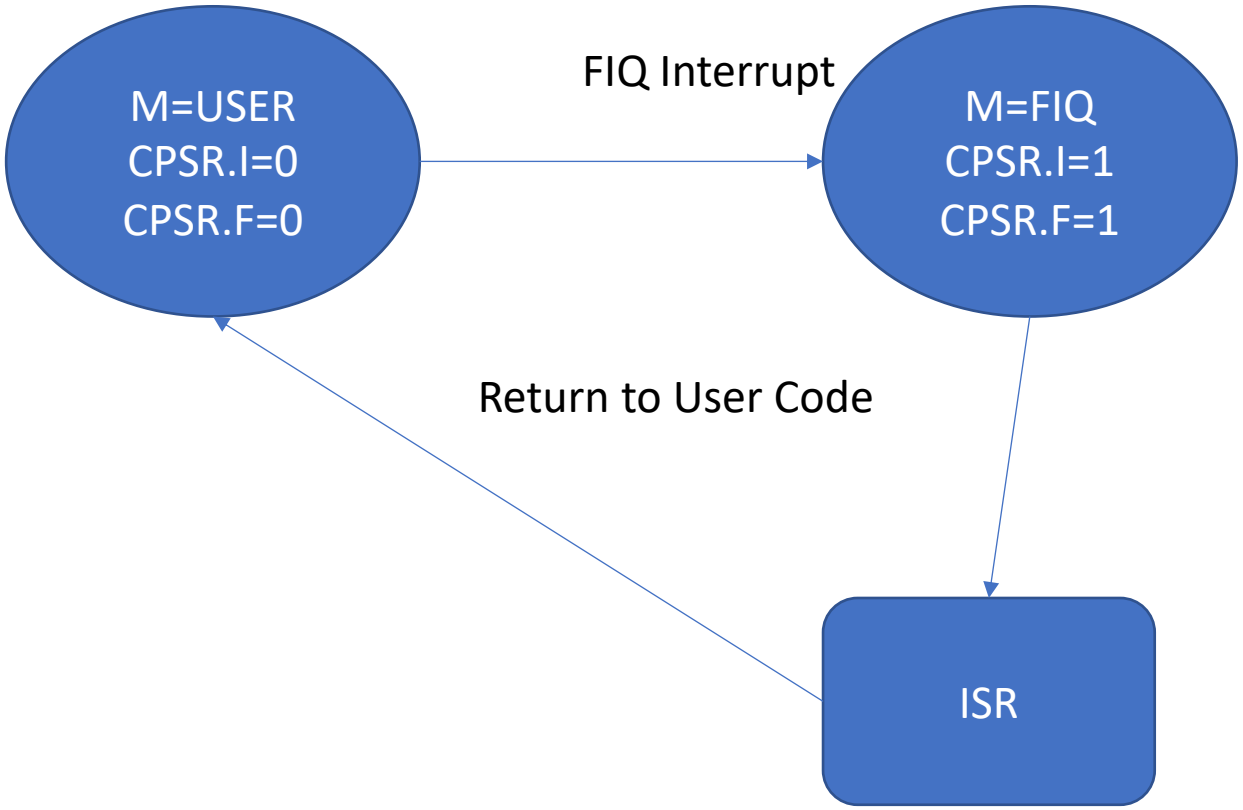


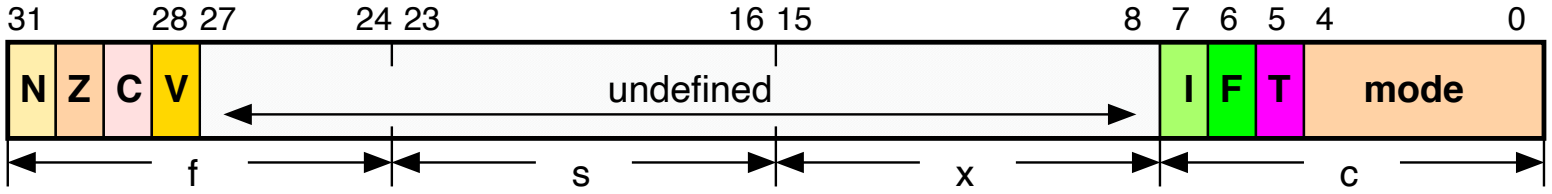
Handling IRQ and FIQ Interrupts





Handling IRQ and FIQ Interrupts





Note the following

This is done by modifying the ***CPSR***, this is done using only 3 ARM instruction:

MRS	To read *CPSR*
MSR	To store in *CPSR*
BIC	Bit clear instruction
ORR	OR instruction

Enabling an IRQ/FIQ Interrupt:

```
MRS   r1, cpsr
BIC   r1, r1, #0x80/0x40
MSR   cpsr_c, r1
```

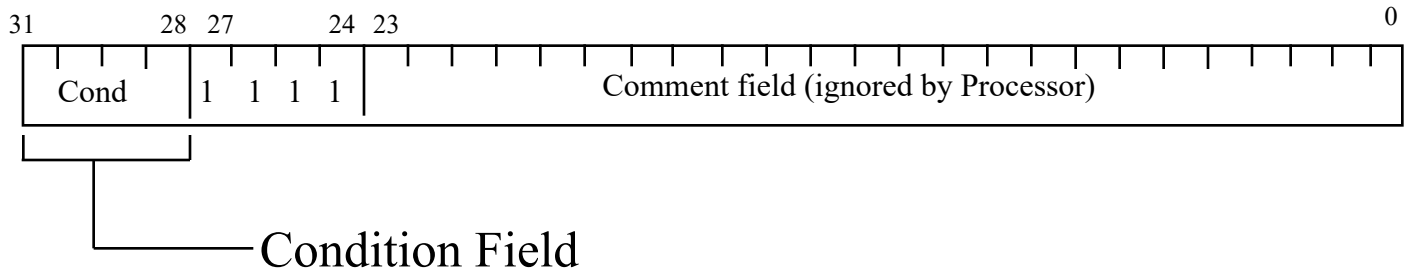
Disabling an IRQ/FIQ Interrupt:

```
MRS   r1, cpsr
ORR   r1, r1, #0x80/0x40
MSR   cpsr_c, r1
```

I is 7^{th} Bit in CPSR
F is 6^{th} Bit in CPSR

0x80= 128 in binary 2^7
0x40 = 64 in binary 2^6

SWI



- In effect, a SWI is a user-defined instruction.
- It causes an exception trap to the SWI hardware vector (thus causing a change to supervisor mode, plus the associated state saving), thus causing the SWI exception handler to be called.
- The handler can then examine the comment field of the instruction to decide what operation has been requested.
- By making use of the SWI mechansim, an operating system can implement a set of privileged operations which applications running in user mode can request.

SWI

Opcode	Description and Action	Inputs	Outputs	EQU
`swi 0x00`	Display Character on Stdout	r0: the character		`SWI_PrChr`
`swi 0x02`	Display String on Stdout	r0: address of a null terminated ASCII string	(see also 0x69 below)	
`swi 0x11`	Halt Execution			`SWI_Exit`
`swi 0x12`	Allocate Block of Memory on Heap	r0: block size in bytes	r0:address of block	`SWI_MeAlloc`
`swi 0x13`	Deallocate All Heap Blocks			`SWI_DAlloc`
`swi 0x66`	Open File (mode values in r1 are: 0 for input, 1 for output, 2 for appending)	r0: file name, i.e. address of a null terminated ASCII string containing the name r1: mode	r0:file handle If the file does not open, a result of -1 is returned	`SWI_Open`
`swi 0x68`	Close File	r0: file handle		`SWI_Close`
`swi 0x69`	Write String to a File or to Stdout	r0: file handleor Stdout r1: address of a null terminated ASCII string		`SWI_PrStr`

SWI

Opcode	Description and Action	Inputs	Outputs	EQU
`swi 0x6a`	Read String from a File	r0: file handle r1: destination address r2: max bytes to store	r0: number of bytes stored	`SWI_RdStr`
`swi 0x6b`	Write Integer to a File	r0: file handle r1: integer		`SWI_PrInt`
`swi 0x6c`	Read Integer from a File	r0: file handle	r0: the integer	`SWI_RdInt`
`swi 0x6d`	Get the current time (ticks)		r0: the number of ticks (milliseconds)	`SWI_Timer`

A procedure to compute the statement in high level language using ARM ALP.

if (R0==R1) R2++;

```
MOV R0, #10
MOV R1, #10
BL GREAT
SWI 0x11        ; terminate the program / logical end.

GREAT:  CMP   R0, R1
        ADDEQ R2, R2, #1
        MOV PC, LR
```

A program to display a string on the screen using ARM ALP.

printf(" Hello World");

```
        LDR    R1, =A
LOOP:   LDRB  R0, [R1], #1
        CMP R0, #0
        SWINE 0x00          ; display a character on the screen.
        BNE LOOP
        SWI  0x11           ; terminate the program.
.DATA
A:  .ASCIZ  "HELLO WORLD"
```

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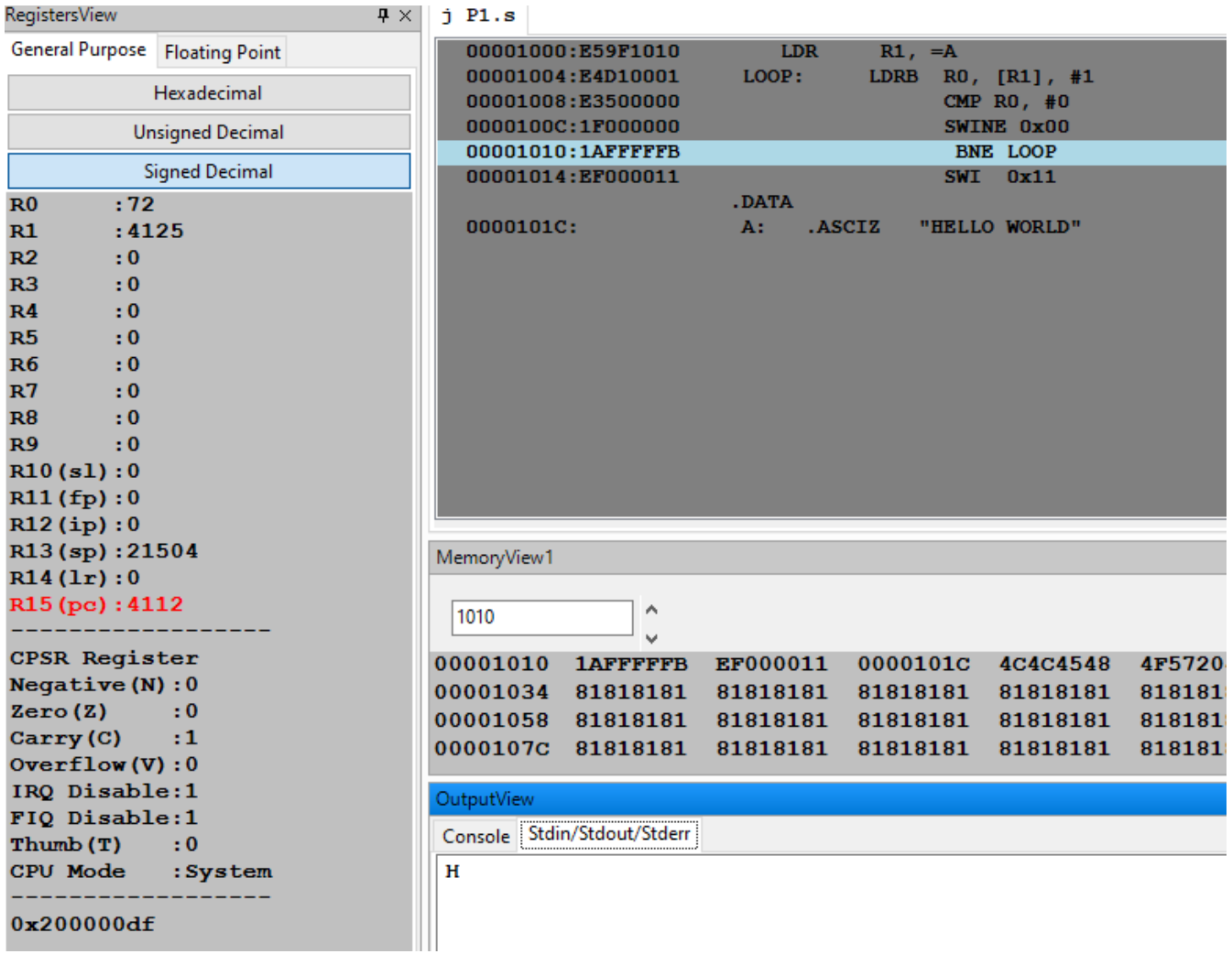

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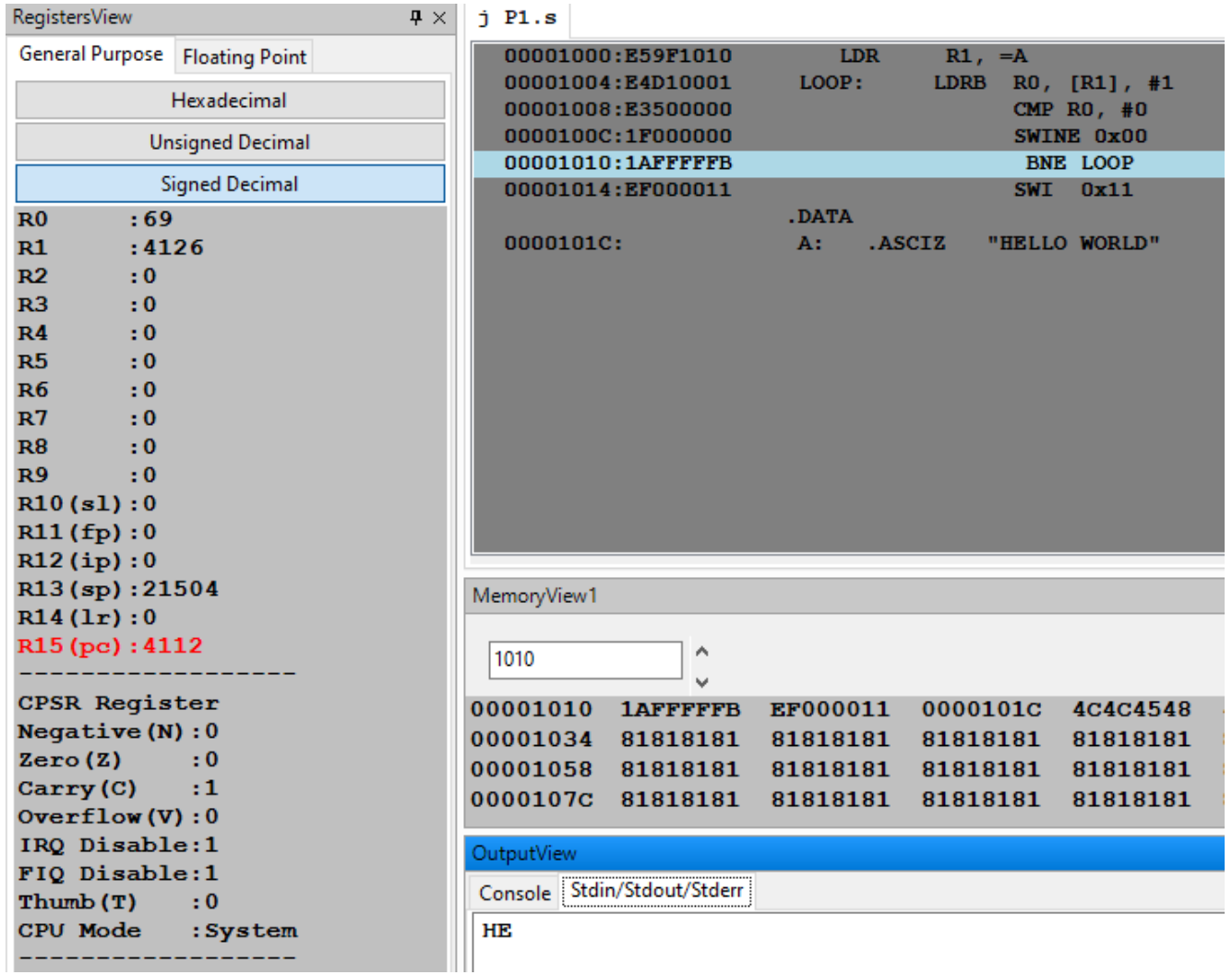

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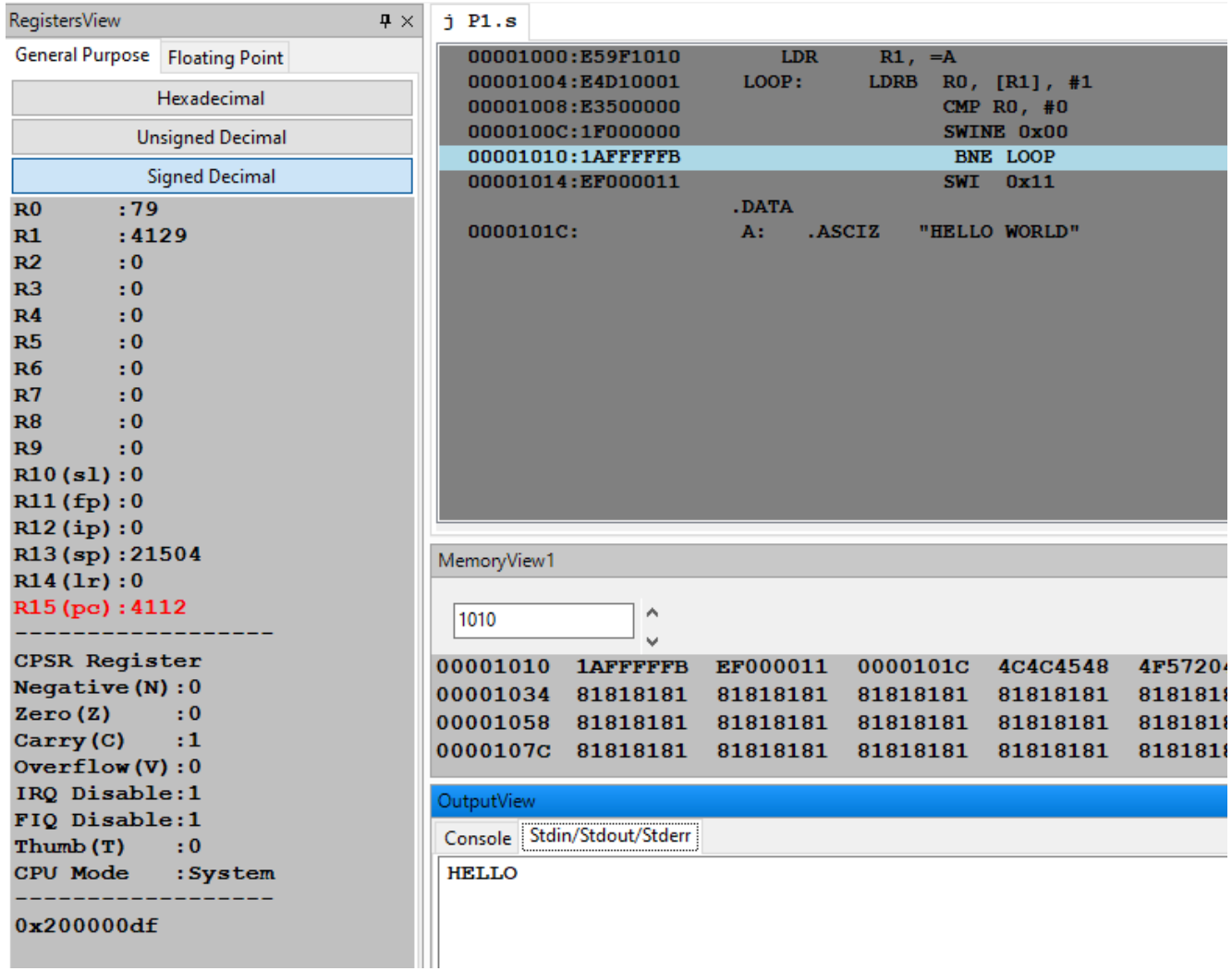

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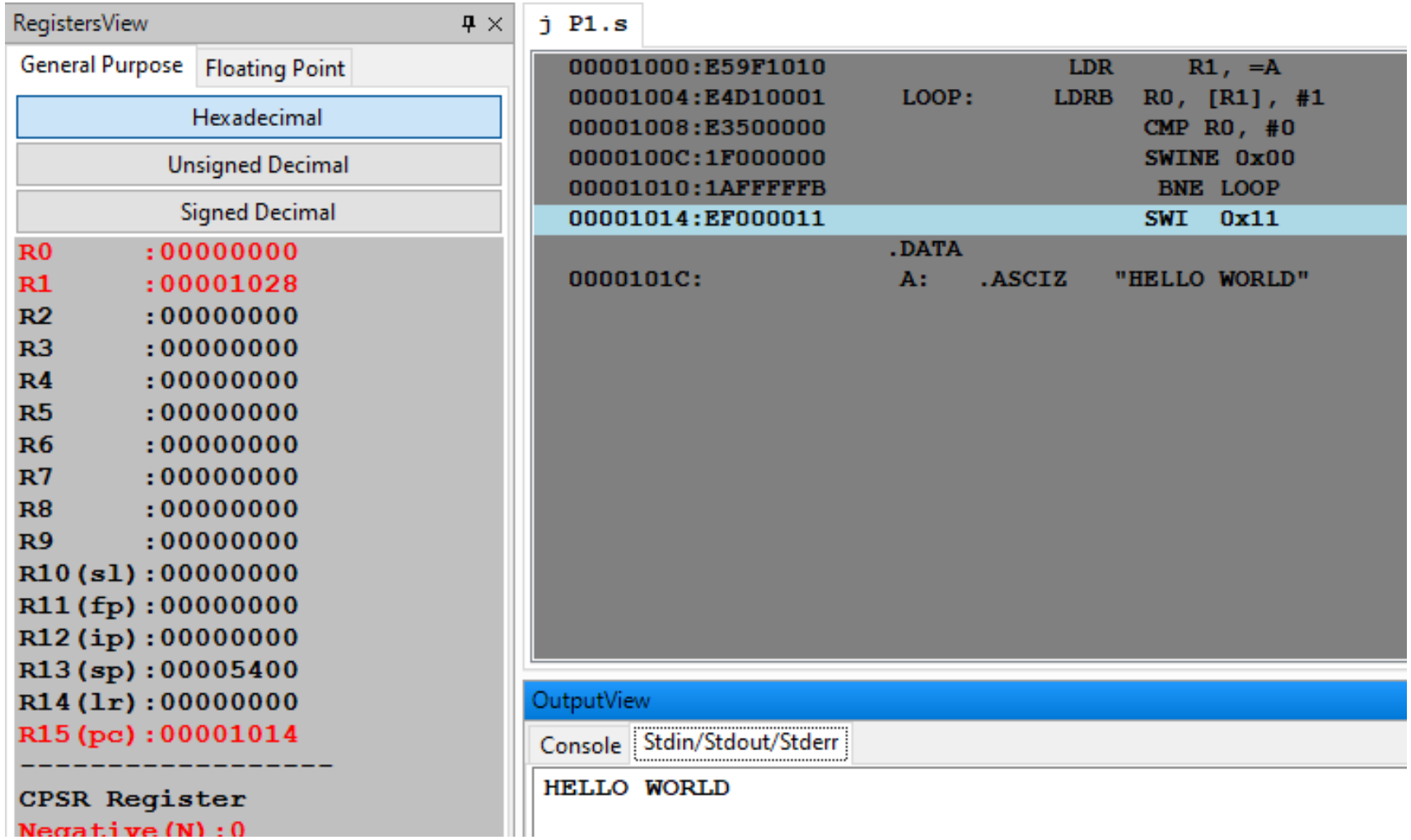

A procedure to display a string on the screen using ARM ALP.

// printf (" Hello World");

```
        LDR    R0, =A
    SWI    0x02        ; display a string on the screen
    SWI    0x11
.DATA

A:  .ASCIZ  "HELLO WORLD"
```

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Program to Read an Integer from file and Display

```
.equ SWI_Open_File, 0x66
.equ SWI_Read_Int, 0x6C
.equ SWI_Print_Int, 0x6B
.equ SWI_Close_File, 0x68
.equ SWI_Exit, 0x11
```

```
        .data
filename:.asciz "input.txt"

        .text
        .global _start
_start:
        ldr r0, =filename
        mov r1, #0
        swi SWI_Open_File
        mov r5, r0
        swi SWI_Read_Int
        mov r1, r0
        mov r0, #1
        swi SWI_Print_Int
        mov r0, r5
        swi SWI_Close_File
        swi SWI_Exit
        .end
```

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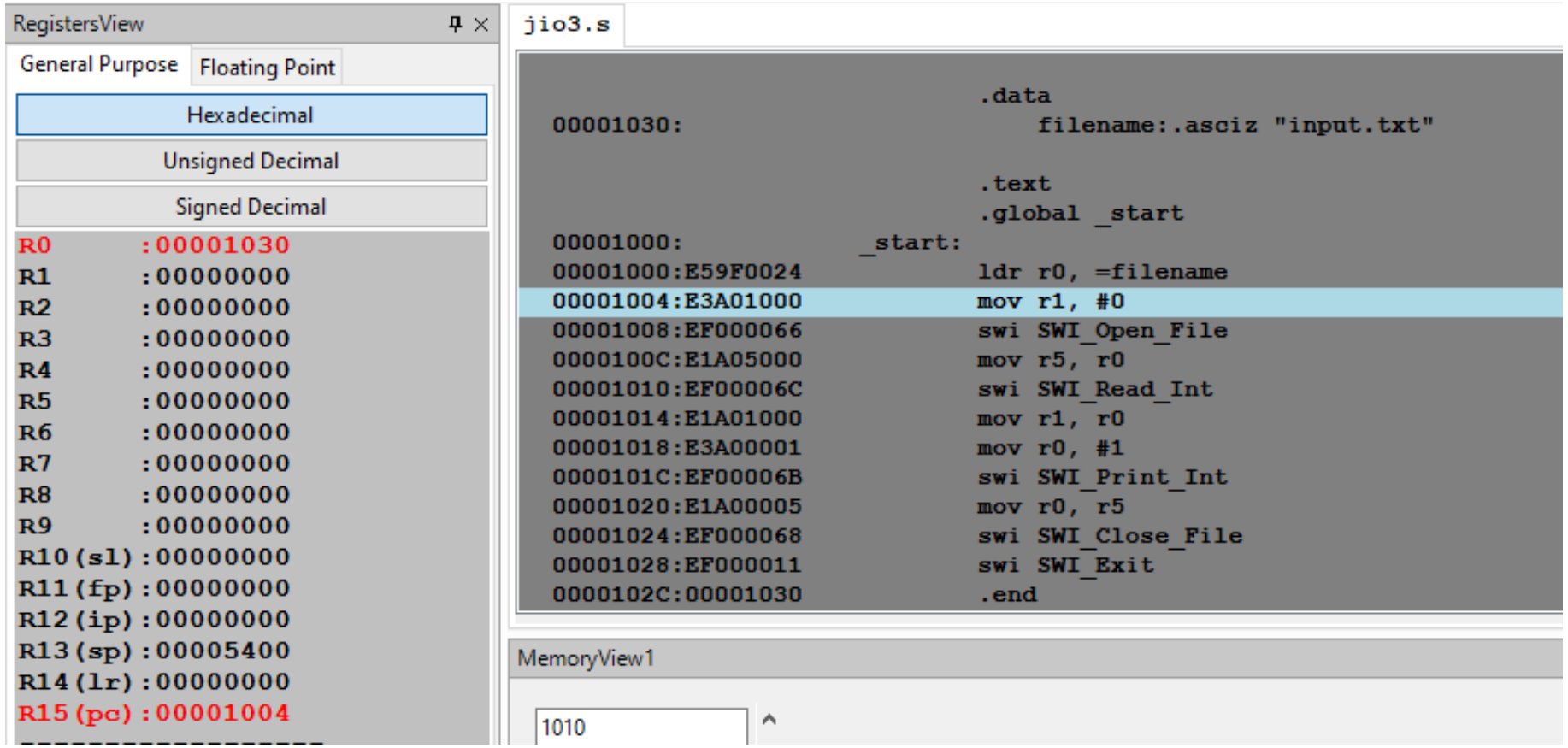
Program to Read an Integer from file and Display



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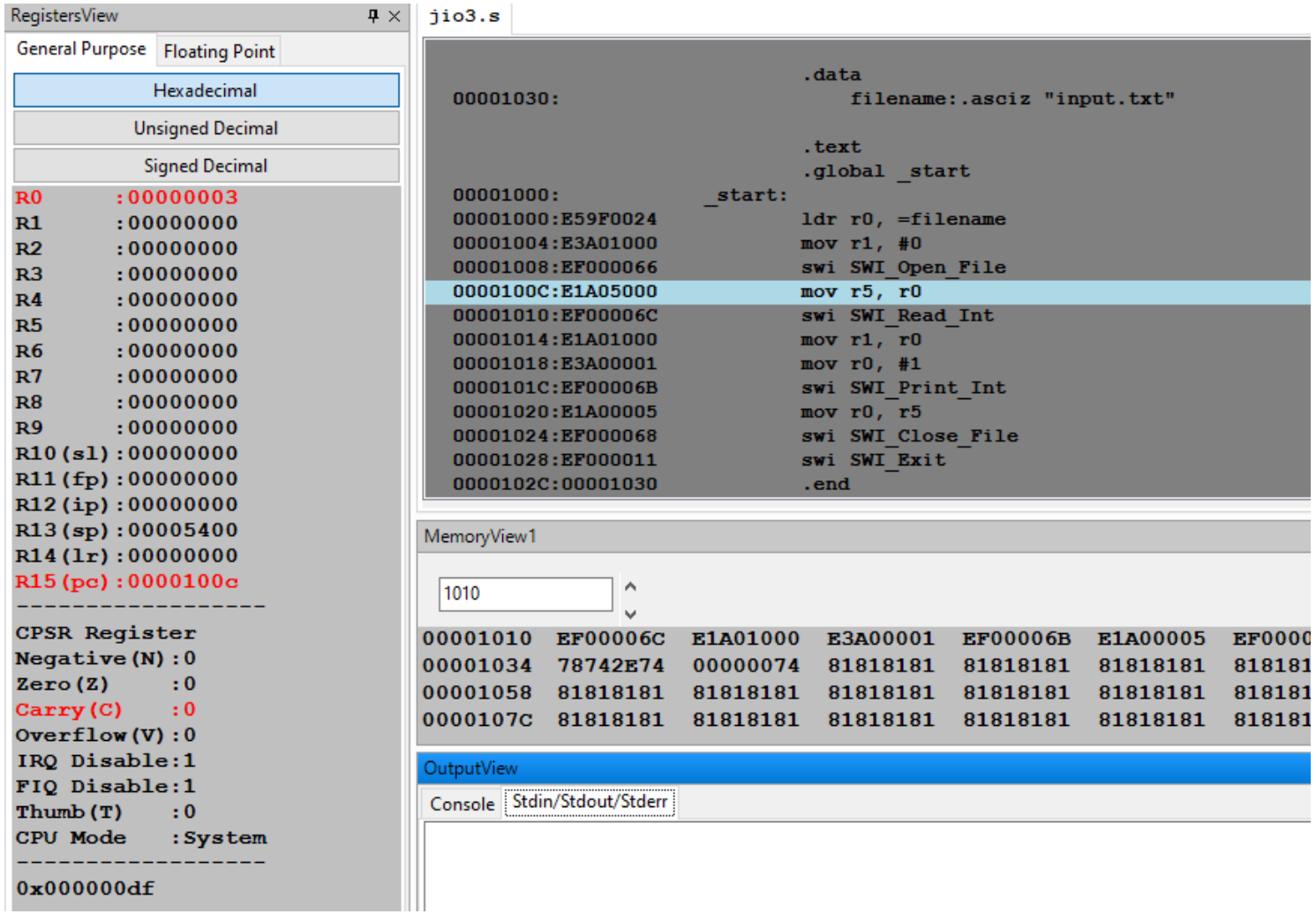
Program to Read an Integer from file and Display



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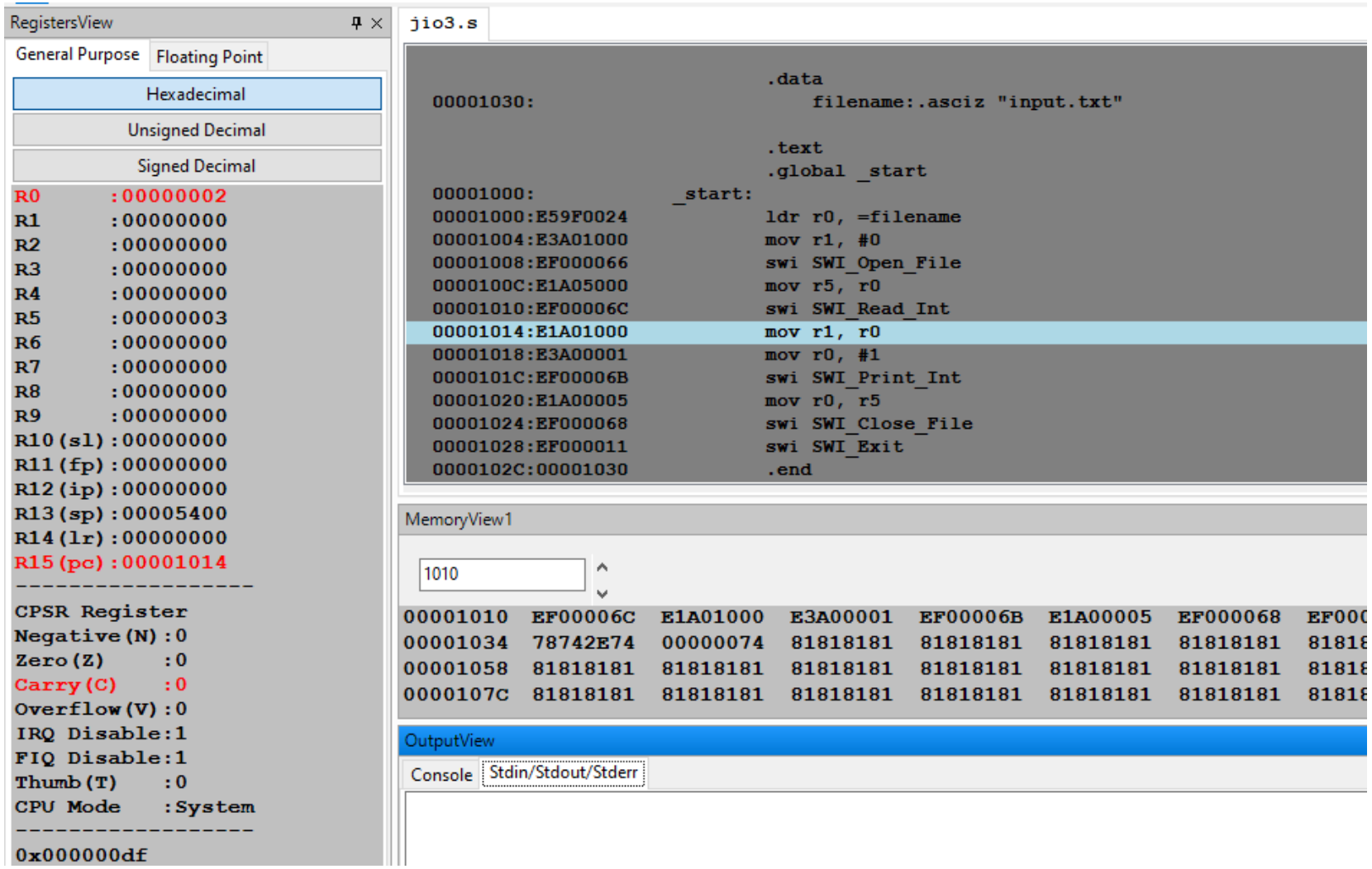

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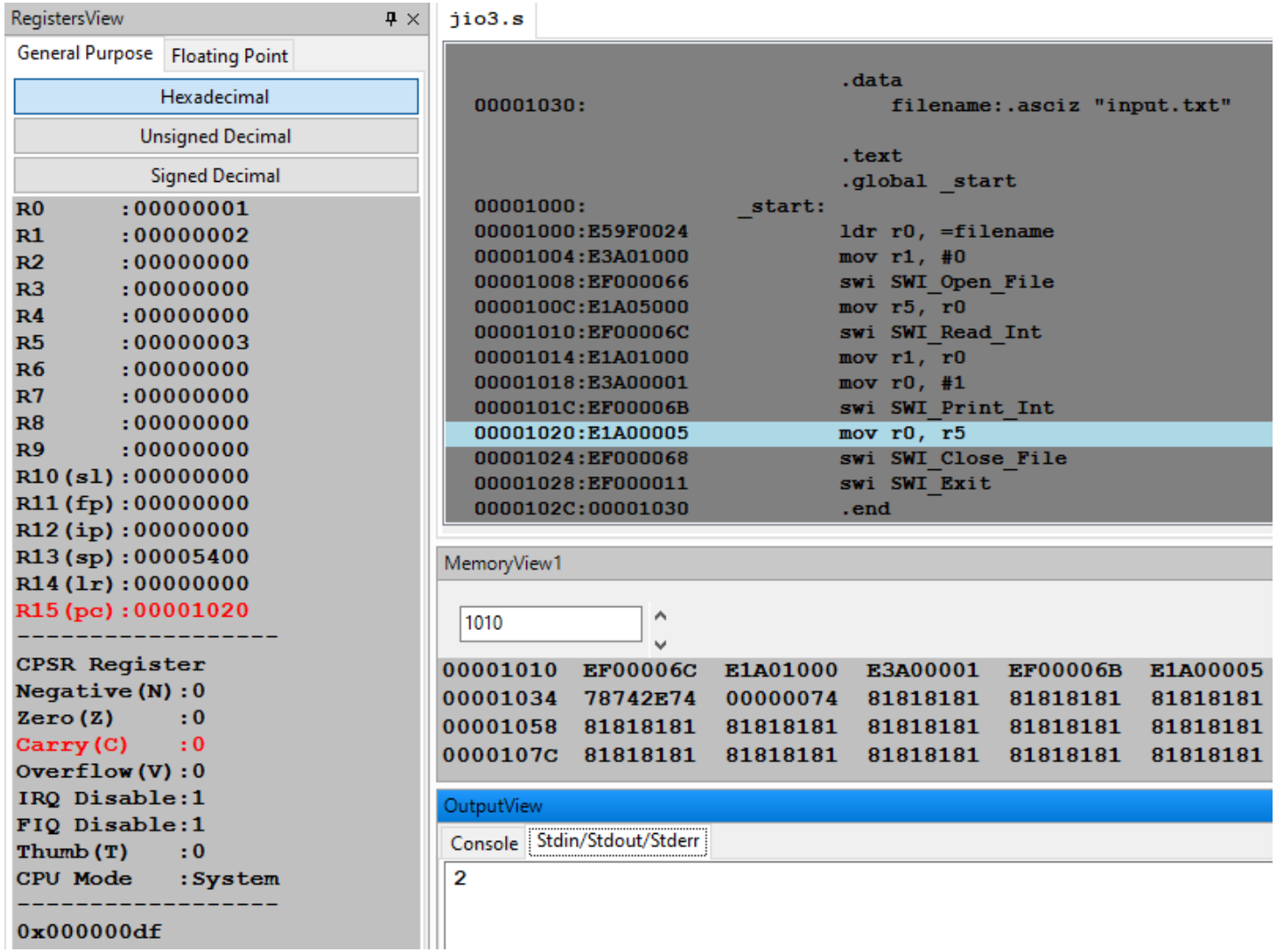

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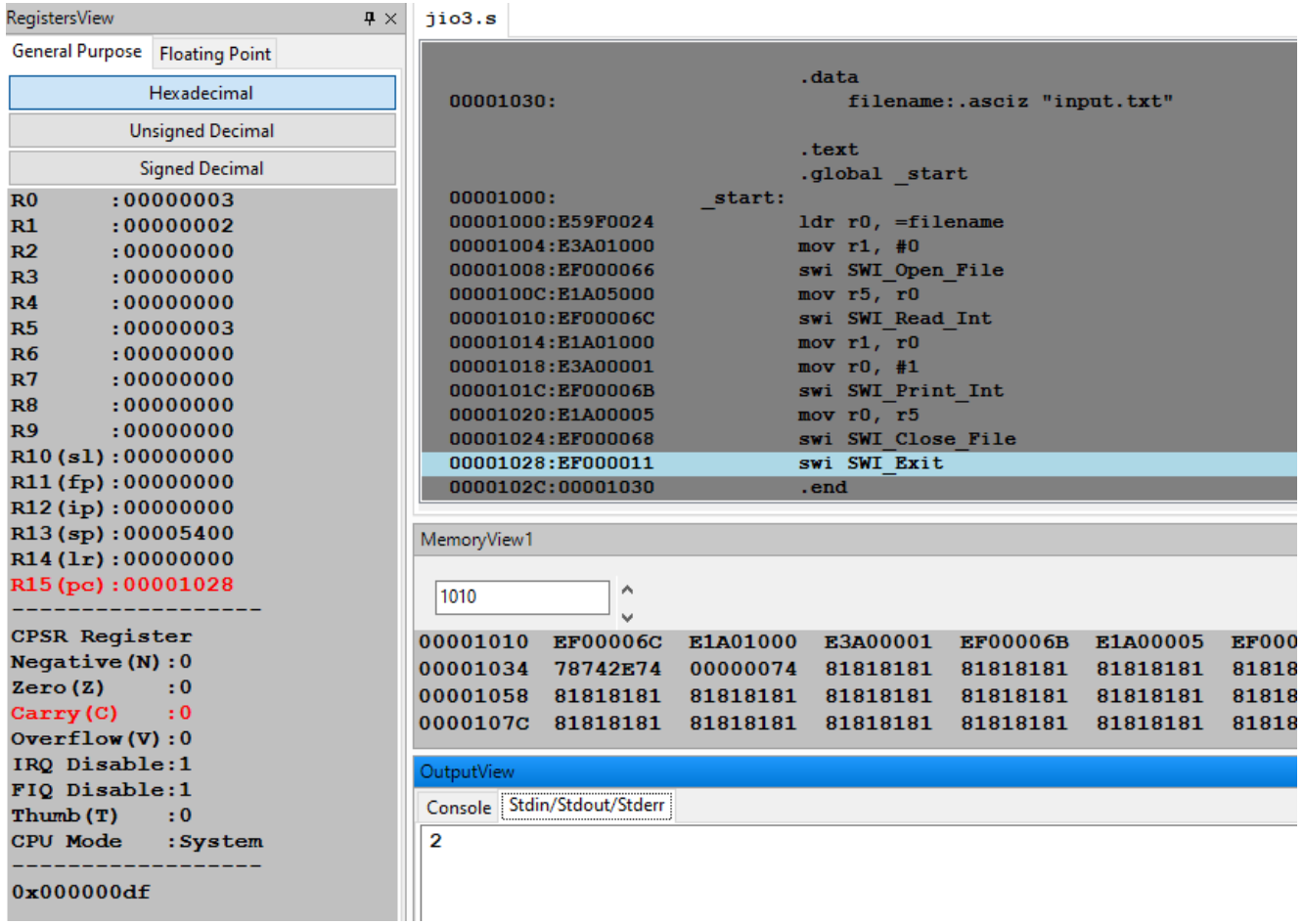
Program to Read an Integer from file and Display



Next Session

Instruction Encoding

THANK YOU

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