# The PS/2 Keyboard and Mouse Interface CSEE W4840

Prof. Stephen A. Edwards

Columbia University

Spring 2012

### The IBM PC/XT and PC/AT Keyboards



c. 1983



c. 1984

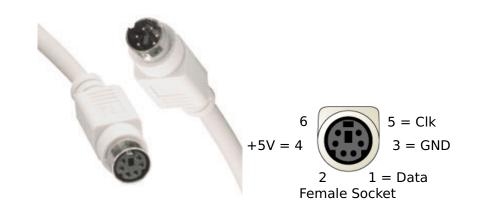
# IBM PC Enhanced (101-key) Keyboard



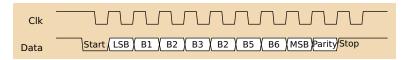
Original keyboard connector: DIN-5



# The PS/2 Mini-DIN 6 Connector



# Synchronous Serial Interface

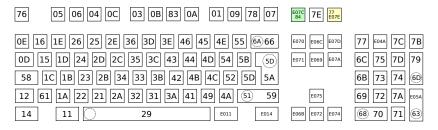


Like RS-232, but with a clock.

Odd parity, one start, one stop.

Keyboard-to-host shown: keyboard initiates everything.

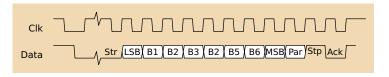
#### Codes (Keyboard to Host)



- 00/FF Error or buffer overflow
  - F0 Key-up
  - FA Acknowledge
  - **EE** Echo response
  - FE Resend
  - **EO** Extended code coming

http://www.seasip.info/VintagePC/ibm\_1391406.htlm

# Communicating to the Keyboard



Host brings Clock low, then Data low to indicate transfer to keyboard, then releases Clock (rises).

Keyboard starts generating clock signals. Host supplies serial data, changing after each falling edge. After stop bit, host releases Data. Keyboard pulls Data low for one more clock signal to indicate it received the byte.

# Commands (Host to Keyboard)

ED LED control

Caps lock Num lock Scroll lock

EE Echo

Keyboard will respond with EE

F0 Set scan code set Keyboard will respond with FA and wait for another byte 01–03. 00 leaves scan code unchanged.

- F3 Set key repeat rate Keyboard responds with FA and waits for second byte, indicating repeat rate.
- F4 Enable keyboard Responds with FA, clears buffer, enables scanning.
- F5 Disable keyboard Responds with FA, disables keyboard.
- FE Resend Retransmit the last byte.
- FF Reset Keyboard

#### PS/2 Mouse Protocol

Host must send 0xF4 (enable data reporting) to make sure three bytes sent every time mouse moves or button clicked:

MSB							LSB
Υ	Χ	Υ	Х	1	Middle	Right	Left
Overflow		Sign			Buttons		
X movement							
Y movement							

Movement values are since last transmission: 9-bit two's-complement (signed) numbers.

Many more variants, modes, and other junk.