

## ➤ **Kontron Technical Manual**

## ➤ **Kontron JIDA32 Library API**

Document Revision 1.9

Computer On Modules	Blades & Mezzanines	CPU Boards	Systems	Mobile Rugged	Custom Solutions
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## User Information

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In this document Kontron<sup>o</sup> Embedded Modules GmbH will also be referred to by the short form "Kontron<sup>o</sup>".

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## General

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For the circuits, descriptions and tables indicated no responsibility is assumed as far as patents or other rights of third parties are concerned.

The information in the Technical Descriptions describes the type of the boards and shall not be considered as assured characteristics.

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## Warranty

Each board is tested carefully and thoroughly before being shipped. If, however, problems should occur during the operation, please check your user specific settings of all boards included in your system. This is often the source of the fault. If a board is defective, it can be sent to your supplier for repair. Please take care of the following steps:

1. The board returned should have the factory default settings since a test is only possible with these settings.
2. In order to repair your board as fast as possible we require some additional information from you. Please fill out the attached Repair Form and include it with the defective board.
3. If possible the board will be upgraded to the latest version without additional cost.
4. Upon receipt of the board please be aware that your user specific settings were changed during the test.

Within the warranty period the repair is free of charge as long as the warranty conditions are observed. Because of the high test expenditure you will be charged with the test cost if no fault is found. Repair after the warranty period will be charged.

This **Kontron<sup>o</sup>** product is warranted against defects in material and workmanship for the warranty period from the date of shipment. During the warranty period **Kontron<sup>o</sup>** will at its option either repair or replace defective products.

For warranty service or repair the product must be returned to a service facility designated by **Kontron<sup>o</sup>**.

The foregoing warranty shall not apply to defects resulting from improper or inadequate maintenance or handling by buyer, unauthorized modification or misuse, operation outside of the product's environmental specifications or improper installation or maintenance.

**Kontron<sup>o</sup>** will not be responsible for any defects or damages to other products not supplied by **Kontron<sup>o</sup>** that are caused by a faulty **Kontron<sup>o</sup>** product.

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## Introduction

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Most **Kontron**<sup>®</sup> PC boards are equipped with unique hardware features that cannot be accessed with standard API. The JIDA interface allows you to access these features in a hardware independent manner under popular 32-bit operating systems.

The library interface works under any flavor of Win32, as well as Linux and VxWorks. The library communicates with a platform dependent driver. At the present time drivers are available for Windows 9x, Windows NT, Windows 2000, Windows XP, Windows CE, Linux, and VxWorks.

The API was renamed from "JIDA Win32 API" to "JIDA32 Library API" as it is now available for a variety of operating systems. There are no changes for using the API under Windows.

The Watchdog functionality has been integrated into the JIDA API. The use of the obsolete JWDOG.DLL is strongly discouraged.

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## Requirements

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- PC with any number of **Kontron**<sup>®</sup> boards that have BIOS support
- Any of these operating system:
  - Windows 9x
  - Windows NT 4.0
  - Windows 2000/XP/Vista
  - Windows CE 2.x/3.0/4.x/5.0/6.0
  - Linux 2.2/2.4/2.6
  - Wind River Tornado 2.0/2.2 (VxWorks 5.4/5.6) with Pentium or 486 BSP
  - QNX

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## Installation

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The drivers are dynamically installed upon running the sample application `JIDATST.EXE`. You can do that in your own application as well.

Under Windows NT/2000/XP you need Administrator rights to install the drivers, i.e. running `JIDATST.EXE` for the first time.

The JIDA API includes a function `JidaDllInstall` that allows you to perform the necessary steps to set up the required drivers in an operating system independent manner. Please note that it still your responsibility to copy the required files into the Windows directory before calling `JidaDllInstall`. The files are listed below for each operating system along with installation instructions if you do not want to use the JIDA install function.

Please note that the `JIDA.DLL` is binary compatible between Windows 9x and NT/2000/XP. A different version with the same name is supplied for Windows CE.

The `Jida.h` header file is the same on all operating system versions. For Linux and VxWorks you need to include the file `JWinDefs.h` before including `Jida.h` to pull in missing type declarations. You also need to include any OS specific header file before that like `windows.h` or `vxWorks.h`.

Note that for individual operating systems or boards **Kontron**<sup>®</sup> may occasionally release separate packages of the JIDA32 Library files or drivers that will eventually be incorporated into this complete package. So always check for individual updates first.



## Windows NT/2000/XP

The following files must be copied to the Windows NT System32 directory:

```
JIDA.DLL
DRIVERS\JIDAN.SYS
```

To set up the drivers manually the following entries must be made to the system registry:

```
[HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Services\JidaN]
"Type"=dword:00000001
"Start"=dword:00000002
"ErrorControl"=dword:00000001
"Group"="Extended Base"
```

Please note that the Restart option is not implemented under Windows NT/2000/XP. The Restart option of the watch dog API issues an NMI when the watch dog expires. If desired you can add your own NMI Handler. By default NT will produce a **blue screen**. This behavior is by design.

## Windows 98/ME

The following files must be copied to the Windows System32 directory:

```
JIDA.DLL
DRIVERS\JIDAN.SYS
JWDOGV.VXD
JWDOGR.EXE
```

For Win 98/ME copy the JIDAN.SYS to the Windows\system32\drivers directory.  
The driver **\*\*\*MUST\*\*\*** be in that directory.

If had an older version of the Jida Drivers installed then **DO NOT** load the JIDAV.VXD anymore.  
The "device=jidav.vxd" line must be **removed** from system.ini.

To set up the drivers manually the following entries must be made to the system registry:

```
[HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Services\JidaN]
"Type"=dword:00000001
"Start"=dword:00000002
"ErrorControl"=dword:00000001
"Group"="Extended Base"
```

To set up the watchdog driver manually the following line must be added to [386Enh] section of the SYSTEM.INI file located in the Windows directory:

```
device=JWDOGV.VXD
```

Note that if you do not intend to use the watchdog functionality then you do not need to load the JWDOG.VXD which sets up an NMI handler.

**Note** that the JWDOG.VXD is never installed automatically. You must add this line manually.

## Windows 95

The following files must be copied to the Windows 95 system directory:

```
JIDA.DLL
JIDAV.VXD
JWDOGV.VXD
JWDOGR.EXE
```

To set up the drivers manually the following line must be added to [386Enh] section of the SYSTEM.INI file located in the Windows directory:

```
device=JIDAV.VXD
device=JWDOGV.VXD
```

Note that if you do not intend to use the watchdog functionality then you do not need to load the JWDOG.VXD which sets up an NMI handler.

**Note** that the JWDOG.VXD is never installed automatically. You must add this line manually.

## Windows CE

The following files must be copied to the Windows directory:

```
JIDA.DLL
JIDAC.DLL
```

To do that add these line to the MODULES section of any \*.BIB file:

```
jida.dll          $(_FLATRELEASEDIR)\jida.dll          NK  SH
jidac.dll         $(_FLATRELEASEDIR)\jidac.dll        NK  SH
```

If you want to run the demo also add:

```
jidatst.exe      $(_FLATRELEASEDIR)\jidatst.exe      NK  S
```

Place the three files into any files directory.

To set up the drivers manually add these line in any \*.REG file:

```
[HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Drivers\BuiltIn\JidaC]
"Dll"="jidac.dll"
"Prefix"="JDA"
"Index"=dword:1
"Order"=dword:9
```

Build your new Windows CE operating system.

## Linux

A **separate** package is available includes pre-compiled JIDA modules for the following kernels:

- 2.2.x
- 2.4.x

The Linux JIDA package contains the following files/directories:

JidaDrv	Contains partially linked versions of the JIDA kernel driver for 2.2.x and 2.4.x kernels
JidaLib	Contains a partially linked version of the JIDA interface library
JidaTst	Contains the source code for the general JIDA test application
JWDogTst	Contains the source code for the JIDA watchdog test application
Makefile	Main makefile

### Prerequisites

In order to build and install the Linux JIDA driver and interface library you need to have ROOT privileges.

Please make sure, that `/usr/src/linux` contains or points to the sources (or at least the header files) of the kernel for which you want to build the JIDA package.

### Build and Installation

Type **'make all'** to build the JIDA kernel driver matching the kernel version located in `/usr/src/linux`, the JIDA interface library for your installed libc version, and the corresponding test utilities.

The make utility will automatically chose the appropriate partially linked driver library for the kernel located in `/usr/src/linux` and build the kernel driver module `jida.o`.

If the build is successful, the following JIDA files can be found in the respective directories:

Directory	Files(s)	Description
JidaDrv	<code>jida.o</code>	The JIDA kernel driver module for the respective kernel.
JidaLib	<code>Jida.h</code> and <code>JWinDefs.h</code> <b>or</b> <code>jidakiss.h</code>	Header files to be included by the user's application accessing the JIDA interface.
	<code>libjida.a</code> , <code>libjida.so</code>	Static and shared JIDA interface libraries to be linked to the user's application.
JidaTst	<code>jidatst</code>	General JIDA test application.
JWDogTst	<code>jwdogtst</code>	JIDA watchdog test application.

Running **'make install'** will copy the JIDA modules to the appropriate directories:

<code>jida.o</code>	<code>/lib/modules/'KERNEL_VERSION'/misc</code>
<code>libjida.so</code> , <code>libjida.a</code>	<code>/usr/lib</code>
<code>Jida.h</code> , <code>JWinDefs.h</code> , <code>jidakiss.h</code>	<code>/usr/include</code>
<code>jidatst</code> , <code>jwdogtst</code>	<code>/usr/bin</code>

Now you should run the sample application `jidatst`, which will display the following message:

```
JIDA system driver is incompatible or not installed.  
Would you like to install it? (yes or no)
```

If you answer this question with 'yes' or 'y', the device node `/dev/jida` is created and the driver module `jida.o` is loaded.

Afterwards some basic JIDA test calls will be performed which display their results on the screen. If you see these results, the JIDA interface is operational.

In order to be able to access the JIDA interface from your own (non-root) application, you have to make sure, that the JIDA driver module is loaded.

There are two recommended ways to do this:

1. Add an `insmod jida` instruction to one of the Linux initialization scripts.
2. Add the following entry to your `/etc/conf.modules` file:

```
alias char-major-99 jida
```

This way `jida.o` will be loaded dynamically on calling `JidaDllInitialize`. However, this method only works if either `KERNELD` or `KMOD` are active and you are using a `jida.o` compiled for your kernel version.

Please make sure to include the files `Jida.h` and `JWinDefs.h` in your JIDA application.

As an alternate method you can include the `jidakiss.h` **instead** of the previous two header files. This header file uses only simple ANSI C data types and does not rely on any other typedefs made in other header files. It is however untested and solely provided for the convenience of users who have had limited exposure to other operating systems or who find the use of too many abstract typedefs difficult to understand. There is no support for 16 bit characters.

## VxWorks

A **separate** package is available that contains the VxWorks version of JIDA.

You must install the following products first:

- Wind River Tornado 2.0 (VxWorks 5.4, UGL 1.2) or Tornado 2.2 (VxWorks 5.5)
- BSP Pentium or 486

### VxWork issues

- Because VxWorks uses 8 bit characters there is no support for UNICODE.
- The Restart option of the watch dog API issues an NMI when the watch dog expires. If desired you can add your own NMI Handler.
- You need to include the `JWinDefs.h` header file before including the `Jida.h`.

As an alternate method you can include the `jidakiss.h` **instead** of the previous two header files. This header file uses only simple ANSI C data types and does not rely on any other typedefs made in other header files. It is however untested and solely provided for the convenience of users who have had limited exposure to other operating systems or who find the use of too many abstract typedefs difficult to understand.

### Installation

Please make sure that Tornado has been installed properly.

All paths are relative to the Tornado root that is `C:\Tornado` by default.

### Board Support Package BSP

First of all it is recommended that you create a new BSP based on the PENTIUM or 486 BSP. The location of the new BSP will be referred to as `target\config<BSP>` in this documentation.

### Driver Files

Copy these files to your Tornado directory

```
target\lib\objPENTIUMgnuvx\JIDA.a
target\lib\objI80486gnuvx\JIDA.a
target\lib\objPENTIUMgnuvx\JIDA.o
target\lib\objI80486gnuvx\JIDA.o
target\h\jida.h
target\h\win2unix.h
```

### Using the Driver

After that you are ready to create a new Tornado project based on the new BSP.

There are a number of ways to include the `jida.a` library to your project. One way of doing that is to add the name `jida.a` to the `EXTRA_MODULES` or `LIB` macro in the projects settings.

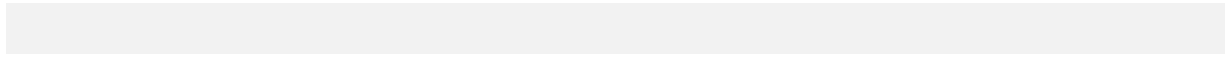
As an alternative the JIDA Interface is also provided as a single object file `jida.o`. Please note that can either use `jida.a` or `jida.o` but not both at the same time.

The library also contains two demo functions that correspond to the `JIDATST` and `JWDOGTST` in the documentation.

You can call them with `jidaTest()` and `jidaTestWD()` respectively. Please note that need to run `jidaTest()` before running `jidaTestWD()`. The functions will only be pulled in if they are referenced.

Answer the questions with y for yes, n for no, o for ok, and c for cancel. You need to press return after the letter.

The Restart option of the watch dog API issues an NMI when the watch dog expires. If desired you can add your own NMI Handler.



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## Additional Programs

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### LCD Hot Key Support

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This tool enables hot keys to change the contrast and back light voltage for LCD panels under Windows 9x/NT/2000/XP.

You need these files in addition to the JIDA binaries:

JLcdKeyX.exe

JLcdKeyD.dll

Run JLcdKeyX.exe from your StartUp group or registry Run key.

The hot key assignment is as follows:

Key	Action
Ctrl+Alt+1	Decrease contrast
Ctrl+Alt+2	Increase contrast
Ctrl+Alt+3	Set contrast to 50%
Ctrl+Alt+F1	Decrease backlight
Ctrl+Alt+F2	Increase backlight
Ctrl+Alt+F3	Set backlight to 66%

**IMPORTANT NOTE:** The JIDA.DLL MUST be located in the Windows or Windows System directory for this to work. It is NOT sufficient that the JIDA.DLL is in the same directory as JLcdKeyX.exe. There is no error message to indicate this faulty configuration. The hot keys simply have no effect.

## Sample Programs

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The sample programs `JIDATST` and `JWDOGTST` are just that: sample programs. They are not intended to serve any useful purpose. To learn how they work please look at the provided source code. Please note that `JIDATST` dynamically loads the driver while `JWDOGTST` does not.

**THESE PROGRAMS ARE INTENDED FOR SOFTWARE DEVELOPERS AND ARE OF NO INTEREST TO END USERS!**

**YOU SHOULD NEVER SHIP THESE PROGRAMS (AS THEY ARE) TO END USERS!**

**PLEASE NOTE THAT AFTER RUNNING JWDOGTST THE BOARD MIGHT BE \*\*\*RESET\*\*\* OR PRODUCE A \*\*\*BLUE SCREEN\*\*\* WITHOUT PRIOR NOTICE. DATA MIGHT BE LOST! THIS BEHAVIOR IS BY DESIGN. SEE THE SOURCE CODE FOR DETAILS!**



## Programming Overview

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All API functions are exported from the `JIDA.DLL` dynamic link library. UNICODE is supported. `JIDA.DLL` is binary compatible between Windows 9x and NT/2000/XP. A different version with the same name is supplied for Windows CE.

A header file `Jida.h` and import library `JIDA.LIB` for C/C++ are provided in the `INC` and `LIB` directories. The header file is the same on all Windows versions.

The file `JIDATST.CPP` contains an example that demonstrates the JIDA functionality under Microsoft Visual C++.

The file `JWDOGTST.CPP` contains an example that demonstrates the basic watchdog functionality under Microsoft Visual C++.

## Initializing the DLL

---

Before any other API is to be used you must initialize the DLL using `JidaDllInitialize`. Before your application terminates you must call `JidaDllUninitialize` to allow proper resource clean up.

- `JidaDllGetVersion`
- `JidaDllInitialize`
- `JidaDllUninitialize`
- `JidaDllIsAvailable`
- `JidaDllInstall`

## Establishing a connection to a board

The JIDA API is based on the board concept. A board is a physical hardware component. At the moment each board must have a BIOS or DOS TSR that either provides a 16 bit real mode or 32 bit protected mode entry point that contains support functions for the underlying hardware.

Each board has a unique seven letter name that corresponds directly with the physical type of board. Examples are "P388", "P488", "LEU1" or "SPRINT5". Boards are also divided into classes. The currently defined classes are "CPU", "VGA", and "IO". Each board has one primary class but it can also have any number of secondary classes.

This allows you to talk to a class of boards that has a particular functionality without knowing the exact name of the board.

The function `JidaBoardCount` can be used to query the number of available boards either in total or for a given class. Note that since one board can belong to any number of classes the total number of boards is not necessarily the sum of all of the number of boards for each class. For example "LEU1" is primarily a CPU class board but it also has an on board VGA, so it has that class as its secondary class.

The maximum possible configuration at the moment would be a CPU board with onboard VGA, a second VGA and an IO card plugged into a slot.

So you would have a total of three physical boards. One for CPU class, two boards for VGA, and one for IO.

Most JIDA API calls take a board handle as a first parameter. You can obtain such a handle thru one of two functions: `JidaBoardOpen` which takes a class name or board index as a parameter and `JidaBoardOpenByName` which takes a unique board name.

You can keep the handle open for as long as you like. The handle must be closed with `JidaBoardClose`.

- `JidaBoardCount`
- `JidaBoardOpen`
- `JidaBoardOpenByName`
- `JidaBoardClose`

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## Generic board functions

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A number of `JidaBoard*` functions allow you to retrieve general board class independent information about the board.

- `JidaBoardGetName`
- `JidaBoardGetInfo`
- `JidaBoardGetBootCounter`
- `JidaBoardGetRunningTimeMeter`
- `JidaBoardGetBootErrorLog`

---

## VGA functions

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`JidaVga*` functions are implemented by boards that belong to the VGA class. They primarily control LCD backlight brightness and contrast.

- `JidaVgaGetContrast`
- `JidaVgaSetContrast`
- `JidaVgaGetContrastEnable`
- `JidaVgaSetContrastEnable`
- `JidaVgaGetBacklight`
- `JidaVgaSetBacklight`
- `JidaVgaGetBacklightEnable`
- `JidaVgaSetBacklightEnable`
- `JidaVgaEndDarkBoot`

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## Storage areas

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Each board can have a number of storage areas. A storage area is piece of physical memory that usually provides persistent storage for the user's application. All of the `JidaStorageArea*` functions take a type as a second parameter. This type is a combination of one of the predefined type constants for EEPROM, FLASH, CMOS, or RAM and a zero-based index of the area if there are more areas of a particular type.

- `JidaStorageAreaCount`
- `JidaStorageAreaType`
- `JidaStorageAreaSize`
- `JidaStorageAreaRead`
- `JidaStorageAreaWrite`

## I2C buses

JidaI2C\* functions provide access to the onboard I2C bus. Note that since I2C addresses may change you should not use these functions to access any Kontron<sup>®</sup> onboard devices. You should use these functions only if you have your own devices connected to the onboard bus. PLEASE NOTE that bus numbers can change on board implementation. Use JidaI2CType to determine the bus type.

- JidaI2CCount
- JidaI2CIsAvailable
- JidaI2CType
- JidaI2CReadRegister
- JidaI2CWriteRegister
- JidaI2CRead
- JidaI2CWrite
- JidaI2CWriteReadCombined

## Watchdog

Some Kontron<sup>®</sup> PC boards are equipped with a watchdog component that allows the system to be reset when the running application has stopped responding.

This works by setting up a time interval either in the BIOS setup or thru API functions like JidaWDogSetConfig that are called directly by the application. After that the application must continuously call another API function named JidaWDogTrigger that triggers the watchdog. If it fails to call that function within the set up time period the PC is reset.

The Kontron<sup>®</sup> Watchdog Win32 API is obsolete and has been incorporated into the JIDA API.

- JidaWDogCount
- JidaWDogIsAvailable
- JidaWDogTrigger
- JidaWDogGetConfigStruct
- JidaWDogSetConfigStruct
- JidaWDogSetConfig
- JidaWDogDisable

### Porting from JWDOG API to JIDA:

All watchdog functions have been moved to JIDA. All functions have been renamed from JWDog\* to JidaWDog\* and now have a JIDA handle and a type as the first two parameters. See JWDogTst.cpp and Jida.h for details.

Easy steps to convert your application to the new JIDA watchdog API:

- Replace JWDogInitialize with JidaDllInitialize
- Replace JWDogUninitialize with JidaDllUninitialize
- Declare a variable HJIDA hJida;
- Call JidaBoardOpen(JIDA\_BOARD\_CLASS\_CPU, 0, 0, &hJida) to obtain a JIDA board handle
- Call JidaBoardClose(hJida) to free the JIDA handle at the end
- Replace all function prefixes from JWDog to JidaWDog
- Prefix these two arguments to all watchdog calls: hJida, 0,
- Replace the header include from jwdog.h to Jida.h
- Link with jida.lib instead of jwdog.lib

---

## CPU Performance

---

JidaPerformance\* functions provide access to the CPU Performance settings.

- JidaPerformanceGetCurrent
- JidaPerformanceSetCurrent
- JidaPerformanceGetPolicyCaps
- JidaPerformanceGetPolicy
- JidaPerformanceSetPolicy

---

## Input/Output Port

---

JidaIO\* functions provide access to Digital Input/Output Ports. Many boards do not have any user accessible IO ports, so these functions return errors. XScale boards usually do have support for GPIOs.

- JidaIOCount
- JidaIOIsAvailable
- JidaIORead
- JidaIOWrite
- JidaIOXorAndXor
- JidaIOGetDirection
- JidaIOSetDirection
- JidaIOGetDirectionCaps
- JidaIOGetName

---

## Board Sensor Functions

---

These functions provide access to the board temperature, fan, and voltage sensors.

- JidaTemperatureCount
  - JidaTemperatureGetInfo
  - JidaTemperatureGetCurrent
  
  - JidaFanCount
  - JidaFanGetInfo
  - JidaFanGetCurrent
  
  - JidaVoltageCount
  - JidaVoltageGetInfo
  - JidaVoltageGetCurrent
-

---

---

## JIDA32 Library API Programmer's Reference

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---

---

### JidaDllGetVersion

---

**Declaration**

```
DWORD WINAPI JidaDllGetVersion(void);  
Declare Function JidaDllGetVersion Lib "JIDA" () As Long
```

**Returns:**

The major version number of the API is located in the upper 16 bits and the minor version number of the API in the lower 16 bits of the return value.

**Description:**

This function returns the version number of the JIDA API. This is the only function that can be called before `JidaDllInitialize()`. To check for version compliance you can compare the major number to the constant `JidaDllVersionMajor` as defined in your version of the header file.

---

---

### JidaDllInitialize

---

**Declaration**

```
BOOL WINAPI JidaDllInitialize(void);  
Declare Function JidaDllInitialize Lib "JIDA" () As Integer
```

**Returns:**

TRUE (1) on success. FALSE (0) on failure.

**Description:**

This initializes the JIDA API for use by the application. A failure indicates that the driver is not properly installed or outdated. Calls to `JidaDllInitialize` and `JidaDllUninitialize` can be nested but must be balanced.

---

---

### JidaDllUninitialize

---

**Declaration**

```
BOOL WINAPI JidaDllUninitialize(void);  
Declare Function JidaDllUninitialize Lib "JIDA" () As Integer
```

**Returns:**

TRUE (1) on success. FALSE (0) on failure.

**Description:**

This function must be called before the application terminates after it has successfully called `JidaDllInitialize`. Calls to `JidaDllInitialize` and `JidaDllUninitialize` can be nested but must be balanced.

---

---

## JidaDllsAvailable

---

### Declaration

```
BOOL WINAPI JidaDllsAvailable(void);  
Declare Function JidaDllsAvailable Lib "JIDA" () As Integer
```

### Returns:

TRUE (1) if a previous call to `JidaDllInitialize` was successful and the JIDA functionality is available. FALSE (0) on failure.

### Description:

This function allows you to determine if the JIDA functionality is available.

---

---

---

## JidaDllInstall

---

### Declaration

```
BOOL WINAPI JidaDllInstall(BOOL install);
```

### Parameters:

`install`  
TRUE (1) on for install. FALSE (0) for uninstall.

### Returns:

TRUE (1) on success. FALSE (0) on failure.

### Description:

This function installs or uninstalls the underlying JIDA driver. You can call this function from your setup program or if `JidaDllInitialize` fails. Note that the system may need to be rebooted for the changes to become effective. Under NT you need administrative rights to use this function successfully. After this function succeeds you can call `JidaDllInitialize` a second time. If this function fails again then a reboot is required to load the drivers (under Windows 9x). If it succeeds then the drivers have been loaded dynamically and JIDA is ready to be used (under Windows NT and Windows CE). The driver will also load every time you start Windows in the future. Please note that under Windows CE the drivers will only be loaded again if the registry is retained on reboots.

Note that under Windows 9x the `JWDOG.VXD` which is required by the `JidaWDog*` functions is never installed automatically by this function. You must add this driver manually. See the Windows 9x installation section.

---



---

## JidaBoardCount

---

**Declaration**

```
DWORD WINAPI JidaBoardCount(LPCTSTR pszClass, DWORD dwFlags);
```

**Parameters:**

pszClass

The class name of the board. So far the following classes have been defined:

JIDA\_BOARD\_CLASS\_CPU

Basic CPU boards with BIOS

JIDA\_BOARD\_CLASS\_VGA

VGA (LCD) boards with video BIOS

JIDA\_BOARD\_CLASS\_IO

IO cards

This value can be NULL in wh ich case the total number of boards will be returned

dwFlags

Can be any combination of the following flags:

JIDA\_BOARD\_OPEN\_FLAGS\_PRIMARYONLY

Count only boards that do have the given class name as a primary class.

Otherwise any boards that fit the given class in any way will be returned.

**Returns:**

Number of available boards.

**Description:**

JIDA\_BOARD\_OPEN\_FLAGS\_PRIMARYONLY

---



---



---

## JidaBoardOpen

---

**Declaration**

```
BOOL WINAPI JidaBoardOpen(LPCTSTR pszClass, DWORD dwNum, DWORD dwFlags,
PHJIDA phJida);
```

**Parameters:**

pszClass

See JidaBoardCount.

dwNum

Zero based number of the board within the given class.

dwFlags

See JidaBoardCount.

phJida

Pointer to a location the will receive the handle to the board.

**Returns:**

TRUE (1) on success. FALSE (0) on failure.

**Description:**

Opens a board that fits the given class.



---

---

## JidaBoardOpenByName

---

**Declaration**

```
BOOL WINAPI JidaBoardOpenByName(LPCTSTR pszName, PHJIDA phJida);
```

**Parameters:**

pszName

Name of the board. Currently defined names are:

"D101", "D201", "D401", "D501", "P386", "P388", "P488", "P586", "P588", "P489",  
"PGX1", "ROI1", "PISB", "LEU1", "LEV1", "LEU2", "LEU3", "LEU6", "LEUE", "BQC3",  
"BQP3", "BQG1", "MOD1", "MOD2", "MOD5", "MOD6", "MOD7", "MOD8", "MOD9",  
"XBD1", "XBD2", "XBD3", "TAHOE", "A586", "SIEB", "SIM1", "MOD1", "WOB1",  
"MULTI4", "SPRINT5", "SPRINT6", "APG1", "MIO2".

phJida

Pointer to a location the will receive the handle to the board.

**Returns:**

TRUE (1) on success. FALSE (0) on failure.

**Description:**

---

---

---

## JidaBoardClose

---

**Declaration**

```
BOOL WINAPI JidaBoardClose(HJIDA hJida);
```

**Parameters:**

hJida

Board handle.

**Returns:**

TRUE (1) on success. FALSE (0) on failure.

**Description:**

Closes the connection to a board.

---



---

## JidaBoardGetName

---

**Declaration**

```
BOOL WINAPI JidaBoardGetName(HJIDA hJida, LPTSTR pszName, DWORD dwSize);
```

**Parameters:**

hJida

Board handle.

pszName

Location that will receive the name of the board.

dwSize

Size of the buffer location. Should be at least JIDA\_BOARD\_MAX\_SIZE\_ID\_STRING characters.

**Returns:**

TRUE (1) on success. FALSE (0) on failure.

**Description:**

Retrieves the unique name of the board.

---



---



---

## JidaBoardGetInfo

---

**Declaration**

```
BOOL WINAPI JidaBoardGetInfo(HJIDA hJida, PJIDABOARDINFO pBoardInfo);
```

**Parameters:**

hJida

Board handle.

pBoardInfo

Location of a JIDABOARDINFO structure that will receive the static information of the board. The structure contains the following information:

DWORD dwSize

Must be initialized by the caller with sizeof(JIDABOARDINFO).

DWORD dwFlags

Reserved. Always 0.

TCHAR szPrimaryClass[JIDA\_BOARD\_MAX\_SIZE\_ID\_STRING]

Primary class name. See JidaBoardCount for possible values.

TCHAR szBoard[JIDA\_BOARD\_MAX\_SIZE\_ID\_STRING]

Name of the board. See JidaBoardOpenByName for possible values.

TCHAR szBoardSub[JIDA\_BOARD\_MAX\_SIZE\_ID\_STRING]

Subname of the board or empty. Usually the same as the board name and of no particular use.

TCHAR szManufacturer[JIDA\_BOARD\_MAX\_SIZE\_ID\_STRING]

Manufacturer name. Usually "JUMP".

SYSTEMTIME stManufacturingDate

Manufacturing date.

SYSTEMTIME stLastRepairDate

Date that the system was last repaired or refurbished. Valid only if later than the manufacturing date.

TCHAR szSerialNumber[JIDA\_BOARD\_MAX\_SIZE\_SERIAL\_STRING]

10 character unique serial number of the board. Please note that this number is only unique for each board name. To obtain a Kontron wide unique serial number prefix szBoard string to the serial number.

WORD wHardwareRevision

Hardware revision number. Major number in upper byte. Minor number in lower byte.

WORD `wFirmwareRevision`  
Firmware revision number. Major number in upper byte. Minor number in lower byte.

WORD `wJidaRevision`  
BIOS Jida interface revision number. Major number in upper byte. Minor number in lower byte. Only valid if driver has the option of querying the BIOS.

WORD `wFeatureNumber`  
Feature Number of the BIOS or the driver. Usually 0 or 1.

TCHAR `szClasses[JIDA_BOARD_MAX_SIZE_CLASSES_STRING]`  
Comma separated list of all class names that are applicable for the board. See `JidaBoardCount` for possible values.

**Returns:**

TRUE (1) on success. FALSE (0) on failure.

**Description:**

Retrieves a structure that contains information about the board that does not change.

---

## JidaBoardGetBootCounter

---

**Declaration**

```
BOOL WINAPI JidaBoardGetBootCounter(HJIDA hJida, LPDWORD pdwCount);
```

**Parameters:**

`hJida`  
Board handle.

`pdwCount`  
Pointer to location that will receive the value.

**Returns:**

TRUE (1) on success. FALSE (0) on failure.

**Description:**

Retrieve the watchdog boot counter.

---

## JidaBoardGetRunningTimeMeter

---

### Declaration

```
BOOL WINAPI JidaBoardGetRunningTimeMeter(HJIDA hJida, LPDWORD pdwCount);
```

### Parameters:

hJida  
Board handle.

pdwCount  
Pointer to location that will receive the value.

### Returns:

TRUE (1) on success. FALSE (0) on failure.

### Description:

The time period in hours that the system has been running.

---

---

## JidaBoardGetOption

---

**Declaration**

```
BOOL WINAPI JidaBoardGetOption(HJIDA hJida, DWORD dwOption, LPDWORD  
pdwSetting);
```

**Parameters:**

```
hJida  
    Board handle.  
dwOption  
pdwSetting  
    Pointer to location that will receive the value.
```

**Returns:**

TRUE (1) on success. FALSE (0) on failure.

**Description:**

No functionality in the current version of JIDA.

---

---

## JidaBoardSetOption

---

**Declaration**

```
BOOL WINAPI JidaBoardSetOption(HJIDA hJida, DWORD dwOption, DWORD  
dwSetting);
```

**Parameters:**

```
hJida  
    Board handle.  
dwOption  
dwSetting  
    New value.
```

**Returns:**

TRUE (1) on success. FALSE (0) on failure.

**Description:**

No functionality in the current version of JIDA.

## JidaBoardGetBootErrorLog

### Declaration

```
BOOL WINAPI JidaBoardGetBootErrorLog(HJIDA hJida, DWORD dwType, PDWORD
pdwLogType, LPBYTE pBytes, PDWORD pdwLen);
```

### Parameters:

`hJida`

Board handle.

`dwType`

Reserved. Must be 0.

`pdwLogType`

Pointer to location that will receive the type of the boot error log

0

PhoenixBIOS release 6.0/6.1

1

AMIBIOS core 8.

`pBytes`

Pointer to location that will receive the error log structure. If this pointer is NULL then no data is returned but the `pdwLogType` and entries `pdwLen` will still be updated. This can be used to determine the size of the buffer needed for a subsequent call to this function.

`pdwLen`

Pointer to location that will receive the length of the boot error log.

### Returns:

TRUE (1) on success. FALSE (0) on failure.

### Description:

This function retrieves the boot or POST error log. The POST error log is a list of serialized entries. An entry consists of a length byte followed by POST error information. The length byte specifies the size of the entry not including the length byte. The error information is system core BIOS specific. The type code returned by the function can be used to identify the structure of the POST error information. The error log is terminated by a null entry, i.e. a length byte of 0.

PhoenixBIOS release 6.0/6.1 POST error log entry structure

Offset	Size	Name	Description
+00h	BYTE	length	length of this POST error log entry not including this field, i.e. 6
+01h	BYTE	errCode	error code (see table below)
+02h	BYTE	errSubCodeValid	0 if the errSubCode field is invalid / otherwise this field contains the number of valid hexadecimal digits (i.e. nibbles) in the errSubCode field
+03h	DWORD	errSubCode	optional numerical error data

## Phoenix BIOS release 6.0/6.1 POST error codes

Name	Value	Description
ERR_DISK_FAILED	000h	harddisk error / errSubCode contains the drive number
	001h-00Fh	reserved for other disk errors
ERR_KBD_STUCK	010h	stuck key detected / errSubCode may contain a scan code
ERR_KBD_FAILED	011h	keyboard test failed
ERR_KBD_KCFAIL	012h	keyboard controller test failed
ERR_KBD_LOCKED	013h	keyboard is locked
	014h-01Fh	reserved for other keyboard errors
ERR_VIDEO_SWITCH	020h	CGA/MDA video configuration error
ERR_LOCAL_MEMORY	021h	UMA video memory initialization failure
	022h-02Fh	reserved for other video errors
ERR_SYS_MEM_FAIL	030h	system memory error
ERR_SHAD_MEM_FAIL	031h	shadow memory error
ERR_EXT_MEM_FAIL	032h	extended memory error
ERR_MEM_TYPE_MIX	033h	invalid combination of memory module types
ERR_MEM_ECC_SINGLE	034h	single bit ECC memory error
ERR_MEM_ECC_MULTIPLE	035h	multiple bit ECC memory error
ERR_MEM_DECREASED	036h	size of available memory decreased
ERR_DMI_MEM_FAIL	037h	not enough memory for DMI info structure
	038h-03Fh	reserved for other memory errors
	040h-04Fh	reserved for other errors
ERR_CMOS_BATTERY	050h	CMOS battery down
ERR_CMOS_CHECKSUM	051h	CMOS checksum invalid
ERR_PW_CHECKSUM	052h	CMOS checksum invalid
	053h-05Fh	reserved for other CMOS errors
ERR_TIMER_FAILED	060h	system timer error
	061h-06Fh	reserved for other timer errors
ERR_RTC_FAILED	070h	realtime clock error
ERR_RTC_INV_DATE_TIME	071h	invalid realtime clock date/time
	072h-07Fh	reserved for other realtime clock errors
ERR_CONFIG_FAILED	080h	system configuration error
ERR_CONFIG_MEMORY	081h	memory configuration error
	082h-08Fh	reserved for other configuration errors
ERR_NVRAM	090h	NVRAM error
	091h-09Fh	reserved for other NVRAM errors
ERR_COP	0A0h	coprocessor error
	0A1h-0AFh	reserved for other coprocessor errors
ERR_FLOPPYA_FAILED	0B0h	diskette drive A error
ERR_FLOPPYB_FAILED	0B1h	diskette drive B error
ERR_FLOPPYA_INCORRECT	0B2h	incorrect diskette drive type A
ERR_FLOPPYB_INCORRECT	0B3h	incorrect diskette drive type B
	0B4h-0BFh	reserved for other diskette drive errors
	0C0h-0CFh	reserved for other errors
ERR_CACHE_FAILED	0D0h	cache error
ERR_L2_CACHE_RANGE	0D1h	main memory size exceeds cache range
	0D2h-0DFh	reserved for other cache errors
ERR_IO_ADDRESS	0E0h	IO address error
ERR_IO_COM	0E1h	COM port error
ERR_IO_LPT	0E2h	LPT port error
ERR_IO_CONFLICT	0E3h	I/O resource conflict
	0E4h-0EFh	reserved for other I/O errors
	0F0h-0FFh	reserved for other errors

---

## JidaVgaGetContrast

---

**Declaration**

```
BOOL WINAPI JidaVgaGetContrast(HJIDA hJida, LPDWORD pdwSetting);
```

**Parameters:**

hJida  
Board handle.

pdwSetting  
Pointer to location that will receive the value.

**Returns:**

TRUE (1) on success. FALSE (0) on failure.

**Description:**

Retrieves the contrast setting for the LCD of any VGA class board. The value ranges from 0 to JIDA\_VGA\_CONTRAST\_MAX (255).

---

---

## JidaVgaSetContrast

---

**Declaration**

```
BOOL WINAPI JidaVgaSetContrast(HJIDA hJida, DWORD dwSetting);
```

**Parameters:**

hJida  
Board handle.

dwSetting  
New value.

**Returns:**

TRUE (1) on success. FALSE (0) on failure.

**Description:**

Sets the contrast setting for the LCD of any VGA class board. The value ranges from 0 to JIDA\_VGA\_CONTRAST\_MAX (255).



---

## JidaVgaGetContrastEnable

---

**Declaration**

```
BOOL WINAPI JidaVgaGetContrastEnable(HJIDA hJida, LPDWORD pdwSetting);
```

**Parameters:**

hJida  
Board handle.

pdwSetting  
Pointer to location that will receive the value.

**Returns:**

TRUE (1) on success. FALSE (0) on failure.

**Description:**

Retrieves the contrast voltage setting for the LCD of any VGA class board. TRUE (1) indicates on, FALSE (0) indicates off.

---

---

## JidaVgaSetContrastEnable

---

**Declaration**

```
BOOL WINAPI JidaVgaSetContrastEnable(HJIDA hJida, DWORD dwSetting);
```

**Parameters:**

hJida  
Board handle.

dwSetting  
New value.

**Returns:**

TRUE (1) on success. FALSE (0) on failure.

**Description:**

Sets the contrast voltage for the LCD of any VGA class board. TRUE (1) indicates on, FALSE (0) indicates off.

---

## JidaVgaGetBacklight

---

**Declaration**

```
BOOL WINAPI JidaVgaGetBacklight(HJIDA hJida, LPDWORD pdwSetting);
```

**Parameters:**

hJida  
Board handle.

pdwSetting  
Pointer to location that will receive the value.

**Returns:**

TRUE (1) on success. FALSE (0) on failure.

**Description:**

Retrieves the backlight brightness setting for the LCD of any VGA class board. The value ranges from 0 to JIDA\_VGA\_BACKLIGHT\_MAX (255).

---

---

## JidaVgaSetBacklight

---

**Declaration**

```
BOOL WINAPI JidaVgaSetBacklight(HJIDA hJida, DWORD dwSetting);
```

**Parameters:**

hJida  
Board handle.

dwSetting  
New value.

**Returns:**

TRUE (1) on success. FALSE (0) on failure.

**Description:**

Sets the backlight brightness setting for the LCD of any VGA class board. The value ranges from 0 to JIDA\_VGA\_BACKLIGHT\_MAX (255).

---

---

## JidaVgaGetBacklightEnable

---

**Declaration**

```
BOOL WINAPI JidaVgaGetBacklightEnable(HJIDA hJida, LPDWORD pdwSetting);
```

**Parameters:**

hJida  
Board handle.

pdwSetting  
Pointer to location that will receive the value.

**Returns:**

TRUE (1) on success. FALSE (0) on failure.

**Description:**

Retrieves the backlight voltage setting for the LCD of any VGA class board. TRUE (1) indicates on, FALSE (0) indicates off.

---

---

---

## JidaVgaSetBacklightEnable

---

**Declaration**

```
BOOL WINAPI JidaVgaSetBacklightEnable(HJIDA hJida, DWORD dwSetting);
```

**Parameters:**

hJida  
Board handle.

dwSetting  
New value.

**Returns:**

TRUE (1) on success. FALSE (0) on failure.

**Description:**

Sets the backlight voltage for the LCD of any VGA class board. TRUE (1) indicates on, FALSE (0) indicates off.

---

---

---

## JidaVgaEndDarkBoot

---

**Declaration**

```
BOOL WINAPI JidaVgaEndDarkBoot(DWORD dwReserved);
```

**Parameters:**

dwReserved  
Must be 0.

**Returns:**

TRUE (1) on success. FALSE (0) on failure.

**Description:**

This ends the dark boot if that option has been enabled in the BIOS. The screen will be no longer be black and the current Windows screen will be visible.

---

---

## JidaStorageAreaCount

---

**Declaration**

```
DWORD WINAPI JidaStorageAreaCount(HJIDA hJida, DWORD dwType);
```

**Parameters:**

hJida

Board handle.

dwType

Possible values are:

JIDA\_STORAGE\_AREA\_UNKNOWN

JIDA\_STORAGE\_AREA\_EEPROM

JIDA\_STORAGE\_AREA\_FLASH

JIDA\_STORAGE\_AREA\_CMOS

JIDA\_STORAGE\_AREA\_RAM

The only type currently supported is JIDA\_STORAGE\_AREA\_EEPROM and 0. Use 0 to get the total number of storage areas.

**Returns:**

Number of available storage areas.

**Description:**

Retrieves the number of persistent user storage areas of the specified type that are on the given board.

---

---

## JidaStorageAreaType

---

**Declaration**

```
DWORD WINAPI JidaStorageAreaType(HJIDA hJida, DWORD dwType);
```

**Parameters:**

hJida

Board handle.

dwType

Zero based storage area index.

**Returns:**

Type of storage area.

**Description:**

Retrieves the type of storage area.

---

---

## JidaStorageAreaSize

---

**Declaration**

```
DWORD WINAPI JidaStorageAreaSize(HJIDA hJida, DWORD dwType);
```

**Parameters:**

hJida

Board handle.

dwType

Possible values are a zero based index ORed with one of the following flags:

JIDA\_STORAGE\_AREA\_UNKNOWN

JIDA\_STORAGE\_AREA\_EEPROM

JIDA\_STORAGE\_AREA\_FLASH

JIDA\_STORAGE\_AREA\_CMOS

JIDA\_STORAGE\_AREA\_RAM

The only type currently supported is JIDA\_STORAGE\_AREA\_EEPROM and a index of 0.

**Returns:**

Size of storage area in bytes.

**Description:**

Retrives the size of the given storage area.

---

---

---

## JidaStorageAreaBlockSize

---

**Declaration**

```
DWORD WINAPI JidaStorageAreaBlockSize(HJIDA hJida, DWORD dwType);
```

**Parameters:**

hJida

Board handle.

dwType

See JidaStorageAreaSize for possible values.

**Returns:**

Block size of storage area or 0 in not split into blocks.

**Description:**

No functionality in the current version of JIDA.

---

---

## JidaStorageAreaRead

---

**Declaration**

```
BOOL WINAPI JidaStorageAreaRead(HJIDA hJida, DWORD dwType, DWORD dwOffset, LPBYTE pBytes, DWORD dwLen);
```

**Parameters:**

hJida Board handle.

dwType See JidaStorageAreaSize for possible values.

dwOffset Zero based offset into the storage area.

pBytes Pointer to location that will receive the bytes.

dwLen Number of bytes to read.

**Returns:**

TRUE (1) on success. FALSE (0) on failure.

**Description:**

Read bytes from a storage area.

---

---

---

## JidaStorageAreaWrite

---

**Declaration**

```
BOOL WINAPI JidaStorageAreaWrite(HJIDA hJida, DWORD dwType, DWORD dwOffset, LPBYTE pBytes, DWORD dwLen);
```

**Parameters:**

hJida Board handle.

dwType See JidaStorageAreaSize for possible values.

dwOffset Zero based offset into the storage area.

pBytes Pointer to location that contains the bytes.

dwLen Number of bytes to write.

**Returns:**

TRUE (1) on success. FALSE (0) on failure.

**Description:**

Write bytes to the storage area.

---

---

## JidaStorageAreaErase

---

**Declaration**

```
BOOL WINAPI JidaStorageAreaErase(HJIDA hJida, DWORD dwType, DWORD dwOffset, DWORD dwLen);
```

**Parameters:**

hJida  
Board handle.

dwType  
See JidaStorageAreaSize for possible values.

dwOffset  
Zero based offset into the storage area.

dwLen  
Number of bytes to erase.

**Returns:**

TRUE (1) on success. FALSE (0) on failure.

**Description:**

No functionality in the current version of JIDA.

---

---

---

## JidaStorageAreaEraseStatus

---

**Declaration**

```
BOOL WINAPI JidaStorageAreaEraseStatus(HJIDA hJida, DWORD dwType, DWORD dwOffset, DWORD dwLen, LPDWORD lpStatus);
```

**Parameters:**

hJida  
Board handle.

dwType  
See JidaStorageAreaSize for possible values.

dwOffset  
Zero based offset into the storage area.

dwLen

lpStatus

**Returns:**

TRUE (1) on success. FALSE (0) on failure.

**Description:**

No functionality in the current version of JIDA.

---

---

## JidaI2CCount

---

**Declaration**

```
DWORD WINAPI JidaI2CCount(HJIDA hJida);
```

**Parameters:**

hJida  
Board handle.

**Returns:**

Number of available I2C buses.

**Description:**

Retrieves the number of I2C buses on the board. (In the current implementation the last bus is always the JILI bus if present. This may however change in a future version.)

---

---

## JidaI2CIsAvailable

---

**Declaration**

```
BOOL WINAPI JidaI2CIsAvailable(HJIDA hJida, DWORD dwType);
```

**Parameters:**

hJida  
Board handle.  
dwType  
Zero-based number of the I2C bus.

**Returns:**

TRUE (1) if the give type of I2C bus is present. FALSE (0) otherwise.

**Description:**

Queries whether the I2C bus of the given type is available.

---

---

## JidaI2CType

---

**Declaration**

```
DWORD WINAPI JidaI2CType(HJIDA hJida, DWORD dwType);
```

**Parameters:**

hJida  
Board handle.  
dwType  
Zero-based number of the I2C bus.

**Returns:**

JIDA_I2C_TYPE_UNKNOWN	unknown or special purposes
JIDA_I2C_TYPE_PRIMARY	primary I2C bus
JIDA_I2C_TYPE_SMB	system management bus
JIDA_I2C_TYPE_JILI	JILI interface

**Description:**

Queries the bus type of the given I2C bus.



---

---

## JidaI2CRead

---

### Declaration

```
BOOL WINAPI JidaI2CRead(HJIDA hJida, DWORD dwType, BYTE bAddr, LPBYTE pBytes, DWORD dwLen);
```

### Parameters:

`hJida` Board handle.

`dwType` Zero-based number of the I2C bus.

`bAddr` Address of the device on the I2C bus, the full 8 bits as it is written to the bus. Bit 0 should be always 1 to read from regular I2C devices.

`pBytes` Pointer to location that will receive the bytes.

`dwLen` Number of bytes to read.

### Returns:

TRUE (1) on success. FALSE (0) on failure.

### Description:

Reads bytes from a device on the I2C bus.

---

---

---

## JidaI2CWrite

---

### Declaration

```
BOOL WINAPI JidaI2CWrite(HJIDA hJida, DWORD dwType, BYTE bAddr, LPBYTE pBytes, DWORD dwLen);
```

### Parameters:

`hJida` Board handle.

`dwType` Zero-based number of the I2C bus.

`bAddr` Address of the device on the I2C bus, the full 8 bits as it is written to the bus. Bit 0 should be always 0 for regular I2C devices.

`pBytes` Pointer to location that contains the bytes.

`dwLen` Number of bytes to write.

### Returns:

TRUE (1) on success. FALSE (0) on failure.

### Description:

Writes bytes to a device on the I2C bus.

**WARNING: Improperly using this function with certain buses and devices may cause PERMANENT DAMAGE to your system and may prevent your board from booting.** The most likely scenario is to accidentally overwrite the configuration data in the EEPROM that is attached to the SMBus and located on the RAM module. This may make the RAM module permanently inaccessible to the system and will therefore stop the boot process.

---



---

## JidaI2CWriteReadCombined

---

**Declaration**

```
BOOL WINAPI JidaI2CWriteReadCombined(HJIDA hJida, DWORD dwType, BYTE
bAddr, LPBYTE pBytesWrite, DWORD dwLenWrite, LPBYTE pBytesRead, DWORD
dwLenRead);
```

**Parameters:**

hJida  
Board handle.

dwType  
Zero-based number of the I2C bus.

bAddr  
Address of the device on the I2C bus, the full 8 bits as it is written to the bus.  
Bit 0 should be always 0 for regular I2C devices. During the read cycle this functions sets Bit 0 automatically.

pBytesWrite  
Pointer to location that contains the bytes.

dwLenWrite  
Number of bytes to write.

pBytesRead  
Pointer to location that will receive the bytes.

dwLenRead  
Number of bytes to read.

**Returns:**

TRUE (1) on success. FALSE (0) on failure.

**Description:**

Writes bytes to a device on the I2C bus, then reads the specified number of bytes in combined mode. The difference between using this function instead of the separate write and read functions is that at the end of the write this function does not include a STOP condition. The second START condition for the read is present.

**WARNING: Improperly using this function with certain buses and devices may cause PERMANENT DAMAGE to your system and may prevent your board from booting.** The most likely scenario is to accidentally overwrite the configuration data in the EEPROM that is attached to the SMBus and located on the RAM module. This may make the RAM module permanently inaccessible to the system and will therefore stop the boot process.

---



---

## JidaI2CReadRegister

---

**Declaration**

```
BOOL WINAPI JidaI2CReadRegister(HJIDA hJida, DWORD dwType, BYTE
bAddr, WORD wReg, LPBYTE pDataByte);
```

**Parameters:**

hJida  
Board handle.

dwType  
Zero-based number of the I2C bus.

bAddr

Address of the device on the I2C bus, the full 8 bits as it is written to the bus.  
Bit 0 should be always 0 for regular I2C devices. During the read cycle this functions sets Bit 0 automatically.

wReg

Register index of the device.

pDataByte

Pointer to location that will receive the byte.

**Returns:**

TRUE (1) on success. FALSE (0) on failure.

**Description:**

Reads a register from a device on the I2C bus.

## JidaI2CWriteRegister

**Declaration**

```
BOOL WINAPI JidaI2CWriteRegister(HJIDA hJida, DWORD dwType, BYTE
bAddr, WORD wReg, BYTE bData);
```

**Parameters:**

hJida

Board handle.

dwType

Zero-based number of the I2C bus.

bAddr

Address of the device on the I2C bus, the full 8 bits as it is written to the bus.  
 Bit 0 should be always 0 for regular I2C devices.

wReg

Register index of the device.

bData

Data byte.

**Returns:**

TRUE (1) on success. FALSE (0) on failure.

**Description:**

Writes a register of a device on the I2C bus.

Please note that some devices need some time after the write before the next write or read can be issued. For example most EEPROMs require a 10 ms delay before they can be accessed again.

**WARNING: Improperly using this function with certain buses and devices may cause PERMANENT DAMAGE to your system and may prevent your board from booting.** The most likely scenario is to accidentally overwrite the configuration data in the EEPROM that is attached to the SMBus and located on the RAM module. This may make the RAM module permanently inaccessible to the system and will therefore stop the boot process.

---

---

## JidaIOCount

---

**Declaration**

```
DWORD WINAPI JidaIOCount(HJIDA hJida);
```

**Parameters:**

hJida  
Board handle.

**Returns:**

Number of available IO Ports.

**Description:**

On many boards this returns 0.

---

---

---

## JidaIOIsAvailable

---

**Declaration**

```
BOOL WINAPI JidaIOIsAvailable(HJIDA hJida, DWORD dwType);
```

**Parameters:**

hJida  
Board handle.  
dwType  
Zero-based number of IO Ports.

**Returns:**

TRUE (1) if the give type of IO is present. FALSE (0) otherwise.

**Description:**

On many boards this returns FALSE.

---

---

---

## JidaIORead

---

**Declaration**

```
BOOL WINAPI JidaIORead(HJIDA hJida, DWORD dwType, LPDWORD pdwData);
```

**Parameters:**

hJida  
Board handle.  
dwType  
Zero-based number of IO Ports.  
pdwData  
Pointer to read value.

**Returns:**

TRUE (1) on success. FALSE (0) on failure.

**Description:**

Reads the current state of the IO Port. This includes the input and output values.

---

---

## JidaIOWrite

---

**Declaration**

```
BOOL WINAPI JidaIOWrite(HJIDA hJida, DWORD dwType, DWORD dwData);
```

**Parameters:**

hJida  
Board handle.

dwType  
Zero-based number of IO Ports.

dwData  
Value to write to the port.

**Returns:**

TRUE (1) on success. FALSE (0) on failure.

**Description:**

Writes to the output pins of the IO Port.

---

---

---

## JidaIOXorAndXor

---

**Declaration**

```
BOOL WINAPI JidaIOXorAndXor(HJIDA hJida, DWORD dwType, DWORD dwXorMask1, DWORD dwAndMask, DWORD dwXorMask2);
```

**Parameters:**

hJida  
Board handle.

dwType  
Zero-based number of IO Ports.

dwXorMask1

dwAndMask

dwXorMask2

**Returns:**

TRUE (1) on success. FALSE (0) on failure.

**Description:**

This function reads the performs the function:

$$\text{newPortValue} = (((\text{currentPortValue} \text{ xor } \text{dwXorMask1}) \text{ and } \text{dwAndMask}) \text{ xor } \text{dwXorMask2})$$

If both xor-masks have the same value then this function inserts the bits of the xor-mask into the ports bit locations where the and-mask is 1. The other bits remain unchanged.

---

## JidaIOGetDirection

---

**Declaration**

```
BOOL WINAPI JidaIOGetDirection(HJIDA hJida, DWORD dwType, LPDWORD pdwData);
```

**Parameters:**

hJida

Board handle.

dwType

Zero-based number of IO Ports.

pdwData

Pointer to the location that will receive the current direction of the port pins. A 0 bit indicates an OUTPUT, a 1 bit indicates an INPUT pin in the corresponding bit position.

**Returns:**

TRUE (1) on success. FALSE (0) on failure.

**Description:**

Reads the current direction of the IO Port pins.

---

---

## JidaIOSetDirection

---

**Declaration**

```
BOOL WINAPI JidaIOSetDirection(HJIDA hJida, DWORD dwType, DWORD dwData);
```

**Parameters:**

hJida

Board handle.

dwType

Zero-based number of IO Ports.

dwData

Direction of the port pins. A 0 bit indicates an OUTPUT, a 1 bit indicates an INPUT pin in the corresponding bit position.

**Returns:**

TRUE (1) on success. FALSE (0) on failure.

**Description:**

Changes the direction of the pins of the IO Port. Fixed inputs and fixed outputs cannot be changed.

---

---

## JidaIOGetDirectionCaps

---

**Declaration**

```
BOOL WINAPI JidaIOGetDirectionCaps(HJIDA hJida, DWORD dwType, LPDWORD  
pdwInputs, LPDWORD pdwOutputs);
```

**Parameters:**

hJida

Board handle.

dwType

Zero-based number of IO Ports.

pdwInputs

Pointer to the location that will receive the pins that are inputs. A 1 indicates a pin in the corresponding bit position is capable of being an input.

pdwOutputs

Pointer to the location that will receive the pins that are outputs. A 1 indicates a pin in the corresponding bit position is capable of being an output.

**Returns:**

TRUE (1) on success. FALSE (0) on failure.

**Description:**

Reads the direction capabilities of the IO Port. For pins that are both input and output the direction can be changed with the `JidaIOSetDirection` function.

---

---

---

## JidaIOGetName

---

**Declaration**

```
BOOL WINAPI JidaIOGetName(HJIDA hJida, DWORD dwType, LPSTR pszName, DWORD  
dwSize);
```

**Parameters:**

hJida

Board handle.

dwType

Zero-based number of IO Ports.

pszName

Buffer that will be used to return the name of the IO Port.

dwSize

Size of buffer

**Returns:**

TRUE (1) on success. FALSE (0) on failure.

**Description:**

This function is not implemented yet and will always return FALSE.

---

## JidaWDogCount

---

**Declaration**

```
DWORD WINAPI JidaWDogCount(HJIDA hJida);
```

**Parameters:**

hJida  
Board handle.

**Returns:**

Number of available watchdogs on this board.

**Description:**

Always returns 0 or 1 in the current version of JIDA.

---

---

## JidaWDogsAvailable

---

**Declaration**

```
BOOL WINAPI JidaWDogIsAvailable(HJIDA hJida, DWORD dwType);
```

**Parameters:**

hJida  
Board handle.  
dwType  
Must be 0.

**Returns:**

TRUE (1) if the give type of I2C bus is present. FALSE (0) otherwise.

**Description:**

Queries whether the watchdog of the given type is available. Currently only type 0 is implemented.

---

---

## JidaWDogTrigger

---

**Declaration**

```
BOOL WINAPI JidaWDogTrigger(HJIDA hJida, DWORD dwType);
```

**Parameters:**

hJida  
Board handle.  
dwType  
Must be 0.

**Returns:**

TRUE (1) on success. FALSE (0) on failure.

**Description:**

This function indicates that the application is still working properly and must be called on a continues basis by the application to ensure that the system will not be restarted. This applies only after that watchdog has been activated.



---



---

## JidaWDogDisable

---

**Declaration**

```
BOOL WINAPI JidaWDogDisable(HJIDA hJida, DWORD dwType);
```

**Parameters:**

hJida  
Board handle.

dwType  
Must be 0.

**Returns:**

TRUE (1) on success. FALSE (0) on failure.

**Description:**

This disables the watchdog. The application is not longer required to call `JidaWDogTrigger`.

**This function is not implemented in any of the current watchdog versions.** Once a watchdog is turned on it can never be turned off again until the next hard reset. This behavior may change in future versions.

---



---



---

## JidaWDogSetConfig

---

**Declaration**

```
BOOL WINAPI JidaWDogSetConfig(HJIDA hJida, DWORD dwType, DWORD timeout,
    DWORD delay, DWORD mode);
```

**Parameters:**

hJida  
Board handle.

dwType  
Must be 0.

timeout  
This is the watchdog timeout in milliseconds. The application must continuously call `JidaWDogTrigger` within that interval to prevent a reboot. Note that the min/max values and the resolution depends on the underlying hardware. In many cases the resolution is 200 ms.

delay  
This is an initial delay in milliseconds that will be added to the first timeout period. This allows the application to have a longer initialization phase without calling `JidaWDogTrigger` and still be protected by the watchdog.

mode  
This value can either be:  
`JWDMoDeRebootPC (0)`  
 This will cause a hard reset without shutting down Windows when the watchdog engages.  
`JWDMoDeRestartWindows (1)`  
 This will shut down Windows in a proper manner when the watchdog engages.  
**This behavior is only implemented under Windows 9x.** Other OS call the NMI handler which should be implemented by the Embedded System Designer.

**Returns:**

TRUE (1) on success. FALSE (0) on failure.

**Description:**

This function activates the watchdog with the given parameters. After that the application must continuously call `JidaWDogTrigger` within the specified interval. The timeout value can be changed at any time. The transition from `JWDMoDeRebootPC` to `JWDMoDeRestartWindows` can only be made once. After that you cannot revert to `JWDMoDeRebootPC`. This behavior may change in future versions.

---

## JidaWDogSetConfigStruct

---

### Declaration

```
BOOL WINAPI JidaWDogSetConfigStruct(HJIDA hJida, DWORD dwType, PJWDCONFIG pConfig);
```

### Parameters:

`hJida`  
Board handle.

`dwType`  
Must be 0.

`pConfig`  
Pointer to a `PJWDCONFIG` structure.

### Returns:

TRUE (1) on success. FALSE (0) on failure.

### Description:

This function activates the watchdog with the given parameters. After that the application must continuously call `JidaWDogTrigger` within the specified interval.

---

## JidaWDogGetConfigStruct

---

### Declaration

```
BOOL WINAPI JidaWDogGetConfigStruct(HJIDA hJida, DWORD dwType, PJWDCONFIG pConfig);
```

### Parameters:

`hJida`  
Board handle.

`dwType`  
Must be 0.

`pConfig`  
Pointer to a `PJWDCONFIG` structure.

### Returns:

TRUE (1) on success. FALSE (0) on failure.

### Description:

This function retrieves the watchdog parameters that were set by the application. The function fails if the values have never been set. In the current implementation it will never return the values set in the BIOS setup pages.

## JWDCONFIG Data Structure

---

### Declaration

```
typedef struct {  
    DWORD dwSize;  
    DWORD dwTimeout;  
    DWORD dwDelay;  
    DWORD dwMode;  
} JWDCONFIG, * PJWDCONFIG;
```

### Parameters:

dwSize

This must be initialized to `sizeof(JWDCONFIG)` before calling any of that functions that deal with this structure.

dwTimeout

This is the watchdog timeout in milliseconds. The application must continuously call `JidaWDogTrigger` within that interval to prevent a reboot.

dwDelay

This is an initial delay in milliseconds that will be added to the first timeout period. This allows the application to have a longer initialization phase without calling `JidaWDogTrigger` and still be protected by the watchdog.

dwMode

This value can either be:

`JWDModeRebootPC (0)`

This will cause a hard reset without shutting down Windows when the watchdog engages.

`JWDModeRestartWindows (1)`

This will shut down Windows in a proper manner when the watchdog engages.

### Description:

This structure is used with `JidaWDogSetConfigStruct` and `JidaWDogGetConfigStruct`.

---

---

---

## JidaPerformanceGetCurrent

---

**Declaration**

```
BOOL WINAPI JidaPerformanceGetCurrent(HJIDA hJida, DWORD dwType, LPDWORD  
pdwSetting);
```

**Parameters:**

hJida  
Board handle.

dwType  
Must be 0.

pdwSetting  
Pointer to location that will receive the value.

**Returns:**

TRUE (1) on success. FALSE (0) on failure.

**Description:**

Retrieves the current CPU performance percentage. The value ranges from 0 to 100.

---

---

---

## JidaPerformanceSetCurrent

---

**Declaration**

```
BOOL WINAPI JidaPerformanceSetCurrent(HJIDA hJida, DWORD dwType, DWORD  
dwSetting);
```

**Parameters:**

hJida  
Board handle.

dwType  
Must be 0.

dwSetting  
New value.

**Returns:**

TRUE (1) on success. FALSE (0) on failure.

**Description:**

Sets the current CPU performance percentage. The value ranges from 0 to 100.

---

---

## JidaPerformanceGetPolicyCaps

---

**Declaration**

```
BOOL WINAPI JidaPerformanceGetPolicyCaps(HJIDA hJida, DWORD dwType, LPDWORD  
pdwSetting);
```

**Parameters:**

hJida

Board handle.

dwType

Must be 0.

pdwSetting

Pointer to location that will receive the value.

JIDA\_CPU\_PERF\_THROTTLING

system supports/utilizes CPU throttling

JIDA\_CPU\_PERF\_FREQUENCY

system supports/utilizes CPU frequency switching

**Returns:**

TRUE (1) on success. FALSE (0) on failure.

**Description:**

Retrieves the current CPU performance policy capabilities. The current values can be set and retrieved with the `JidaPerformanceSetPolicy` and `JidaPerformanceGetPolicy` functions.

---

---

---

## JidaPerformanceGetPolicy

---

**Declaration**

```
BOOL WINAPI JidaPerformanceGetPolicy(HJIDA hJida, DWORD dwType, LPDWORD  
pdwSetting);
```

**Parameters:**

hJida

Board handle.

dwType

Must be 0.

pdwSetting

Pointer to location that will receive the value.

JIDA\_CPU\_PERF\_THROTTLING

system supports/utilizes CPU throttling

JIDA\_CPU\_PERF\_FREQUENCY

system supports/utilizes CPU frequency switching

**Returns:**

TRUE (1) on success. FALSE (0) on failure.

**Description:**

Retrieves the current CPU performance policy.

---

## JidaPerformanceSetPolicy

---

**Declaration**

```
BOOL WINAPI JidaPerformanceSetPolicy(HJIDA hJida, DWORD dwType, DWORD dwSetting);
```

**Parameters:**

hJida  
Board handle.

dwType  
Must be 0.

dwSetting  
New value. See above.

**Returns:**

TRUE (1) on success. FALSE (0) on failure.

**Description:**

Sets the current CPU performance policy.

---

---

## JidaTemperatureCount

---

**Declaration**

```
DWORD WINAPI JidaTemperatureCount(HJIDA hJida);
```

**Parameters:**

hJida  
Board handle.

**Returns:**

Number of available sensors.

**Description:**

This function returns the number of available temperature sensors.

---

---

---

## JidaTemperatureGetCurrent

---

**Declaration**

```
BOOL WINAPI JidaTemperatureGetCurrent(HJIDA hJida, DWORD dwType,  
LPDWORD pdwSetting, LPDWORD pdwStatus);
```

**Parameters:**

hJida  
Board handle.

dwType  
Zero-based number of sensor.

pdwSetting  
Pointer to location that will receive the current value.

pdwStatus  
Pointer to location that will receive the current sensor status.

JIDA\_SENSOR\_ACTIVE  
Sensor is operating

JIDA\_SENSOR\_ALARM  
Sensor reports alarm condition

JIDA\_SENSOR\_BROKEN  
Sensor circuit is broken

JIDA\_SENSOR\_SHORTCIRCUIT  
Sensor has a short circuit

**Returns:**

TRUE (1) on success. FALSE (0) on failure.

**Description:**

Reads the current value of the temperature sensor. The values are measured in units of 1/1000th degrees Celsius.

## JidaTemperatureGetInfo

### Declaration

```
BOOL WINAPI JidaTemperatureGetInfo(HJIDA hJida, DWORD dwType, PJIDATEMPERATUREINFO pInfo);
```

### Parameters:

`hJida`  
Board handle.

`dwType`  
Zero-based number of sensor.

`pdwSetting`  
Pointer to location that will receive the sensor information.

`pInfo`  
Pointer to location that will receive the sensor information.

`DWORD dwSize`  
Must be initialized by the caller with `sizeof(JIDATEMPERATUREINFO)`.

`DWORD dwType`  
temperature sensor type  
JIDA\_TEMP\_CPU, JIDA\_TEMP\_BOX, JIDA\_TEMP\_ENV,  
JIDA\_TEMP\_BOARD, JIDA\_TEMP\_BACKPLANE, JIDA\_TEMP\_CHIPSETS,  
JIDA\_TEMP\_VIDEO, JIDA\_TEMP\_OTHER

`DWORD dwFlags`  
temperature sensor capabilities flags

`DWORD dwAlarm`  
temperature alarm mode

`DWORD dwRes`  
temperature resolution, i.e. how exact the sensor can measure

`DWORD dwMin`  
minimum temperature the sensor can measure

`DWORD dwMax`  
maximum temperature the sensor can measure

`DWORD dwAlarmHi`  
upper alarm threshold, i.e. the value up to which the temperature must rise to generate an alarm

`DWORD dwHystHi`  
upper alarm hysteresis, i.e. how many degrees the temperature must fall to reset an alarm

`DWORD dwAlarmLo`  
lower alarm threshold, i.e. the value down to which the temperature must fall to generate an alarm

`DWORD dwHystLo`  
lower alarm hysteresis, i.e. how many degrees the temperature must rise to reset an alarm

### Returns:

TRUE (1) on success. FALSE (0) on failure.

### Description:

Returns the temperature information. The values are measured in units of 1/1000th degrees Celsius.



---

---

## JidaFanCount

---

**Declaration**

```
DWORD WINAPI JidaFanCount(HJIDA hJida);
```

**Parameters:**

hJida  
Board handle.

**Returns:**

Number of available sensors.

**Description:**

This function returns the number of available fan sensors.

---

---

---

## JidaFanGetCurrent

---

**Declaration**

```
BOOL WINAPI JidaFanGetCurrent(HJIDA hJida, DWORD dwType,  
LPDWORD pdwSetting, LPDWORD pdwStatus);
```

**Parameters:**

hJida  
Board handle.

dwType  
Zero-based number of sensor.

pdwSetting  
Pointer to location that will receive the current value.

pdwStatus  
Pointer to location that will receive the current sensor status.

JIDA\_SENSOR\_ACTIVE  
Sensor is operating

JIDA\_SENSOR\_ALARM  
Sensor reports alarm condition

JIDA\_SENSOR\_BROKEN  
Sensor circuit is broken

JIDA\_SENSOR\_SHORTCIRCUIT  
Sensor has a short circuit

**Returns:**

TRUE (1) on success. FALSE (0) on failure.

**Description:**

Reads the current value of the fan speed sensor. The values are measured in RPM (revolutions per minute).

## JidaFanGetInfo

### Declaration

```
BOOL WINAPI JidaFanGetInfo(HJIDA hJida, DWORD dwType, PJIDAFANINFO pInfo);
```

### Parameters:

`hJida`  
Board handle.

`dwType`  
Zero-based number of sensor.

`pdwSetting`  
Pointer to location that will receive the sensor information.

`pInfo`  
Pointer to location that will receive the sensor information.

`DWORD dwSize`  
Must be initialized by the caller with `sizeof(JIDAFANINFO)`.

`DWORD dwType`  
sensor type  
JIDA\_FAN\_CPU, JIDA\_FAN\_BOX, JIDA\_FAN\_ENV,  
JIDA\_FAN\_CHIPSET, JIDA\_FAN\_VIDEO, JIDA\_FAN\_OTHER

`DWORD dwFlags`  
sensor capabilities flags

`DWORD dwAlarm`  
fan alarm mode

`DWORD dwAlarmHi`  
upper alarm threshold, i.e. the value up to which the fan speed must rise to generate an alarm

`DWORD dwHystHi`  
upper alarm hysteresis, i.e. how many RPMs the fan speed must fall to reset the alarm

`DWORD dwAlarmLo`  
lower alarm threshold, i.e. the value down to which the fan speed must fall to generate an alarm

`DWORD dwHystLo`  
lower alarm hysteresis, i.e. how many RPMs the fan speed must rise to reset the alarm

`DWORD dwOutVal`  
new fan speed control output value

### Returns:

TRUE (1) on success. FALSE (0) on failure.

### Description:

Returns the fan speed sensor information. The values are measured in RPM (revolutions per minute).

---



---

## JidaVoltageCount

---

**Declaration**

```
DWORD WINAPI JidaVoltageCount(HJIDA hJida);
```

**Parameters:**

hJida  
Board handle.

**Returns:**

Number of available sensors.

**Description:**

This function returns the number of available voltage sensors.

---



---



---

## JidaVoltageGetCurrent

---

**Declaration**

```
BOOL WINAPI JidaVoltageGetCurrent(HJIDA hJida, DWORD dwType,
LPDWORD pdwSetting, LPDWORD pdwStatus);
```

**Parameters:**

hJida  
Board handle.

dwType  
Zero-based number of sensor.

pdwSetting  
Pointer to location that will receive the current value.

pdwStatus  
Pointer to location that will receive the current sensor status.

JIDA\_SENSOR\_ACTIVE  
Sensor is operating

JIDA\_SENSOR\_ALARM  
Sensor reports alarm condition

JIDA\_SENSOR\_BROKEN  
Sensor circuit is broken

JIDA\_SENSOR\_SHORTCIRCUIT  
Sensor has a short circuit

**Returns:**

TRUE (1) on success. FALSE (0) on failure.

**Description:**

Reads the current value of the voltage sensor. The values are measured in units of 1/1000th volts.

## JidaVoltageGetInfo

### Declaration

```
BOOL WINAPI JidaVoltageGetInfo(HJIDA hJida, DWORD dwType, PJIDAVOLTAGEINFO
pInfo);
```

### Parameters:

```
hJida          Board handle.
dwType         Zero-based number of sensor.
pdwSetting     Pointer to location that will receive the sensor information.
pInfo         Pointer to location that will receive the sensor information.
DWORD dwSize   Must be initialized by the caller with sizeof(JIDAVOLTAGEINFO).
DWORD dwType   voltage type
                JIDA_VOLTAGE_CPU, JIDA_VOLTAGE_DC,
                JIDA_VOLTAGE_DC_STANDBY, JIDA_VOLTAGE_BAT_CMOS,
                JIDA_VOLTAGE_BAT_POWER, JIDA_VOLTAGE_AC,
                JIDA_VOLTAGE_OTHER
DWORD dwNom    nominal voltage / 0 if unknown
DWORD dwFlags  voltage monitor capabilities flags
DWORD dwAlarm  voltage monitor alarm mode
DWORD dwRes    voltage monitor resolution, i.e. how exact the voltage can be measured
DWORD dwMin    minimum voltage that can be measured
DWORD dwMax    maximum voltage that can be measured
DWORD dwAlarmHi upper alarm threshold, i.e. the value up to which the voltage must rise to
                generate an alarm
DWORD dwHystHi upper alarm hysteresis, i.e. how much the voltage must decrease to reset an
                alarm
DWORD dwAlarmLo lower alarm threshold, i.e. the value down to which the voltage must fall to
                generate an alarm
DWORD dwHystLo lower alarm hysteresis, i.e. how much the voltage must rise to reset an alarm
```

### Returns:

TRUE (1) on success. FALSE (0) on failure.

### Description:

Returns the voltage information. The values are measured in units of 1/1000th volts.

## Document Revision History

Filename	Date	Edited by	Rev	Alteration to preceding revision
JIDA32.DOC	01.11.98	DP		Initial version!
JIDA32.DOC	11.11.98	C.Riesinger	1.0	Reformatted
JIDA32.DOC	07.06.99	DP	1.1	Updated for JIDA Win32 1.1 Moved Watchdog API to JIDA Driver available for Win NT and Win CE
JIDA32.DOC	21.06.99	DP	1.1	CHAR to TCHAR
JIDA32.DOC	04.04.00	DP	1.2	Windows 2000
JIDA32.DOC	07.03.01	DP	1.3	Changed "JIDA Win32 API" to "JIDA32 Library API" Added Linux and VxWorks platform Added new boards Added hot key LCD support
JIDA32.DOC	04.12.01	DP	1.4	Added new boards Added Windows XP Added VxWorks jida.o Added jidakiss.h Updated Linux section
JIDA32.DOC	05.12.02	DP	1.5	Changed to Kontron JidaI2CRead/Write is implemented Multiple I2C buses per board are implemented
JIDA32.DOC	13.06.03	DP	1.6	Added JidaVga(G/S)etBacklightEnable Added JidaVga(G/S)etContrastEnable Added JidaPerformance(G/S)etCurrent Added JidaI2CType Implemented JidaWDogGetConfigStruct Implemented JidaIO* functions Windows 98/ME now use WDM JIDA driver Full support of all currently implemented JIDA32 BIOS features Linux and VxWorks are separate packages
JIDA32.DOC	09.11.03	DP	1.7	Added JidaI2CWriteReadCombined Added JidaIOGetDirection Added JidaIOSetDirection Added JidaIOGetDirectionCaps Added JidaIOGetName (not yet implemented)
JIDA32.DOC	06.04.04	DP	1.8	Added JidaBoardGetBootErrorLog Added JidaPerformance(G/S)etPolicy(Caps) Added JidaTemperature* Added JidaFan* Added JidaVoltage* QNX 6 version available on request
JIDA32.DOC	25.02.09	DP	1.9	Updated OS versions Clarified I2CWriteRegister Clarified szSerialNumber