

ckb-next
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Chapter 1

README

ckb-next: RGB Driver for Linux and macOS

ckb-next is an open-source driver for Corsair keyboards and mice. It aims to bring the features of their proprietary CUE software to the Linux and Mac operating systems. This project is currently a work in progress, but it already supports much of the same functionality, including full RGB animations. More features are coming soon. Testing and bug reports are appreciated!

Disclaimer: ckb-next is not an official Corsair product. It is licensed under the GNU General Public License (version 2) in the hope that it will be useful, but with NO WARRANTY of any kind.

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See also:

- <https://github.com/mattanger/ckb-next/blob/master/DAEMON.md> "Manual for the driver daemon"

Device Support

Keyboards

- K63
- K65:
 - RGB
 - non-RGB
 - LUX RGB
 - RGB RAPIDFIRE
- K68
- K70:
 - RGB
 - non-RGB
 - LUX RGB
 - LUX non-RGB
 - RGB RAPIDFIRE
 - non-RGB RAPIDFIRE
- K95:
 - RGB
 - non-RGB*
 - Platinum**
- Strafe:
 - RGB
 - non-RGB
- = hardware playback not supported. Settings will be saved to software only.

** = partial support, static hardware playback only.

Mice

- M65:
 - non-RGB
 - PRO RGB
- Sabre:
 - Optical RGB
 - Laser RGB
- Scimitar:
 - RGB
 - PRO RGB
- Harpoon
- Glaive

Linux Installation

Pre-made packages

- Fedora 24/25, CentOS/RHEL 7 (maintained by):
 - ``johanh/ckb`` - based on master branch
- Arch Linux (maintained by ,):
 - ``aur/ckb-next`` - based on GitHub releases
 - ``aur/ckb-next-git`` - based on master branch
 - ``aur/ckb-next-latest-git`` - based on newdev branch
 - ``aur/ckb-next-newfw-git`` - based on newfw branch

If you are a package maintainer or want to discuss something with package maintainers let us know in #5, so we can have an accountable and centralized communication about this. *If you would like to maintain a package for your favorite distro/OS, please let us know as well.*

Preparation

ckb-next requires Qt5 (Qt 5.9 is recommended), libudev, zlib, gcc, g++, and glibc.

- **Ubuntu:** `sudo apt-get install build-essential libudev-dev qt5-default zlib1g-dev libappindicator-dev`
- **Fedora:** `sudo dnf install zlib-devel qt5-qtbase-devel libgudev-devel libappindicator-devel systemd-devel gcc-c++`
- **Arch:** `sudo pacman -S base-devel qt5-base zlib`
- **Other distros:** Look for `qt5` or `libqt5*-devel`

Note: If you build your own kernels, ckb-next requires the `CONFIG_INPUT_UIINPUT` flag to be enabled. It is located in Device Drivers -> Input Device Support -> Miscellaneous devices -> User level driver support. If you don't know what this means, you can ignore this.

Installing

You can download ckb-next using the "Download zip" option on the right or clone it using `git clone`. Extract it and open the ckb-master directory in a terminal. Run `./quickinstall`. It will attempt to build ckb and then ask if you'd like to install/run the application. If the build doesn't succeed, or if you'd like to hand-tune the compilation of ckb, see <https://github.com/mattanger/ckb-next/blob/master/BUILD.md> "BUILD.md" for instructions.

Upgrading

To install a new version of ckb, or to reinstall the same version, first delete the ckb-master directory and the zip file from your previous download. Then download the source code again and re-run `./quickinstall`. The script will automatically replace the previous installation. You may need to reboot afterward.

Uninstalling

First, stop the ckb-daemon service and remove the service file.

- If you have systemd (Ubuntu versions starting with 15.04): `sudo systemctl stop ckb-daemon sudo rm -f /usr/lib/systemd/system/ckb-daemon.service`
- If you have Upstart (Ubuntu versions earlier than 15.04): `sudo service ckb-daemon stop sudo rm -f /etc/init/ckb-daemon.conf`
- If you have OpenRC: `sudo rc-service ckb-daemon stop sudo rc-update del ckb-daemon default sudo rm -f /etc/init.d/ckb-daemon`
- If you're not sure, re-run the `quickinstall` script and proceed to the service installation. The script will say `System service: Upstart detected` or `System service: systemd detected`. Please be aware that OpenRC is currently not detected automatically.

Afterward, remove the applications and related files: `sudo rm -f /usr/bin/ckb /usr/bin/ckb-daemon /usr/share/applications/ckb.desktop /usr/share/icons/hicolor/512x512/apps/ckb.png sudo rm -rf /usr/lib/ckb-animations`

Before <https://github.com/mattanger/ckb-next/commit/f347e60df211c60452f95084b6c46dc4ec5f42> animations were located elsewhere, try removing them as well: `sudo rm -rf /usr/bin/ckb-animations`

OS X/macOS Installation

Binary download

macOS pkg can be downloaded from [GitHub Releases](#). It is always built with the last available stable Qt version and targets 10.10 SDK. If you run 10.9.x, you'll need to build the project from source and comment out `src/ckb-heat` (and the backslash above it) inside `ckb.pro`.

Building from source

Install the latest version of Xcode from the App Store. While it's downloading, open the Terminal and execute `xcode-select --install` to install Command Line Tools. Then open Xcode, accept the license agreement and wait for it to install any additional components (if necessary). When you see the "Welcome to Xcode" screen, from the top bar choose Xcode -> Preferences -> Locations -> Command Line Tools and select an SDK version. Afterwards install [Homebrew](#) and execute `brew install qt5` in the Terminal.

Note: If you decide to use the official Qt5 package from Qt website instead, you will have to edit the installation script and provide installation paths manually due to a qmake bug.

The easiest way to build the driver is with the `quickinstall` script, which is present in the `ckb-master` folder. Double-click on `quickinstall` and it will compile the app for you, then ask if you'd like to install it system-wide. If the build fails for any reason, or if you'd like to compile and install manually, see <https://github.com/ccMS-C/ckb/blob/master/BUILD.md> "BUILD.md".

Upgrading (binary)

Download the latest `ckb.pkg`, run the installer, and reboot. The newly-installed driver will replace the old one.

Upgrading (source)

Remove the existing `ckb-master` directory and zip file. Re-download the source code and run the `quickinstall` script again. The script will automatically replace the previous installation. You may need to reboot afterward.

Uninstalling

Drag `ckb.app` into the trash. Then stop and remove the agent:

```
“sh sudo unload /Library/LaunchDaemons/com.ckb.daemon.plist sudo rm /Library/LaunchDaemons/com.ckb-daemon.plist “
```

Usage

The user interface is still a work in progress.

Major features

- Control multiple devices independently
- United States and European keyboard layouts
- Customizable key bindings
- Per-key lighting and animation
- Reactive lighting
- Multiple profiles/modes with hardware save function
- Adjustable mouse DPI with ability to change DPI on button press

Closing `ckb` will actually minimize it to the system tray. Use the Quit option from the tray icon or the settings screen to exit the application.

Roadmap

- **v0.3 release:**
 - Ability to store profiles separately from devices, import/export them
 - More functions for the Win Lock key
 - Key macros
- **v0.4 release:**
 - Ability to import CUE profiles

- Ability to tie profiles to which application has focus
- **v0.5 release:**
- Key combos
- Timers?
- **v1.0 release:**
- OSD? (Not sure if this can actually be done)
- Extra settings?
- ????

Troubleshooting

Linux

If you have problems connecting the device to your system (device doesn't respond, ckb-daemon doesn't recognize or can't connect it) and/or you experience long boot times when using the keyboard, try adding the following to your kernel's `cmdline`:

- K65 RGB: `usbhid.quirks=0x1B1C:0x1B17:0x20000408`
- K65 LUX: `usbhid.quirks=0x1B1C:0x1B37:0x20000408`
- K68: `usbhid.quirks=0x1B1C:0x1B3F:0x20000408`
- K70: `usbhid.quirks=0x1B1C:0x1B09:0x20000408`
- K70 LUX: `usbhid.quirks=0x1B1C:0x1B36:0x20000408`
- K70 RGB: `usbhid.quirks=0x1B1C:0x1B13:0x20000408`
- K95: `usbhid.quirks=0x1B1C:0x1B08:0x20000408`
- K95 RGB: `usbhid.quirks=0x1B1C:0x1B11:0x20000408`
- Strafe: `usbhid.quirks=0x1B1C:0x1B15:0x20000408`
- Strafe RGB: `usbhid.quirks=0x1B1C:0x1B20:0x20000408`
- M65 RGB: `usbhid.quirks=0x1B1C:0x1B12:0x20000408`
- Sabre RGB Optical: `usbhid.quirks=0x1B1C:0x1B14:0x20000408`
- Sabre RGB Laser: `usbhid.quirks=0x1B1C:0x1B19:0x20000408`
- Scimitar RGB: `usbhid.quirks=0x1B1C:0x1B1E:0x20000408`

For instructions on adding `cmdline` parameters in Ubuntu, see <https://wiki.ubuntu.com/Kernel/-KernelBootParameters>

If you have multiple devices, combine them with commas, starting after the `=`. For instance, for K70 RGB + M65 RGB: `usbhid.quirks=0x1B1C:0x1B13:0x20000408,0x1B1C:0x1B12:0x20000408`

If it still doesn't work, try replacing `0x20000408` with `0x4`. Note that this will cause the kernel driver to ignore the device(s) completely, so you need to ensure `ckb-daemon` is running at boot or else you'll have no input. This will not work if you are using full-disk encryption.

If you see **GLib** critical errors like `"GLib-GObject-CRITICAL **: g_type_add_interface_static: assertion 'G_TYPE_IS_INSTANTIATABLE (instance_type)' failed"` read [this Arch Linux thread](#) and try different combinations from it. If it doesn't help, you might want get support from your distribution community and tell them you cannot solve the problem in this thread.

If you're using **Unity** and the tray icon doesn't appear correctly, run `sudo apt-get install libappindicator-dev`. Then reinstall `ckb`.

Fedora 26 Color Changer Freeze Fix

If you're running Fedora 26, a working solution for the color changer freezing issue is to install `qt5ct` `dnf install qt5ct` then modify your `/etc/environment` file to contain the line `QT_QPA_PLATFORMTHEME=qt5ct`

OS X/macOS

- ****“ckb.pkg” can’t be opened because it is from an unidentified developer**** Right-click (control-click) on `ckb.pkg` and select Open. This new dialog box will give you the option to open anyway, without changing your system preferences.
- **Modifier keys (Shift, Ctrl, etc.) are not rebound correctly** `ckb` does not recognize modifier keys rebound from System Preferences. You can rebound them again within the application.
- ****~ key prints \$±**** Check your keyboard layout on `ckb`'s Settings screen. Choose the layout that matches your physical keyboard.
- **Compile problems** Can usually be resolved by rebooting your computer and/or reinstalling Qt. Make sure that Xcode works on its own. If a compile fails, delete the `ckb-master` directory as well as any automatically generated `build-ckb` folders and try again from a new download.
- **Scroll wheel does not scroll** As of #c3474d2 it's now possible to **disable scroll acceleration** from the GUI. You can access it under "OSX tweaks" in the "More settings" screen. Once disabled, the scroll wheel should behave consistently.

General

Please ensure your keyboard firmware is up to date. If you've just bought the keyboard, connect it to a Windows computer first and update the firmware from Corsair's official utility.

Before reporting an issue, connect your keyboard to a Windows computer and see if the problem still occurs. If it does, contact Corsair. Additionally, please check the Corsair user forums to see if your issue has been reported by other users. If so, try their solutions first.

Common issues:

- **Problem:** `ckb` says "No devices connected" or "Driver inactive"
- **Solution:** Try rebooting the computer and/or reinstalling `ckb`. Try removing the keyboard and plugging it back in. If the error doesn't go away, try the following:
- **Problem:** Keyboard doesn't work in BIOS, doesn't work at boot
- **Solution:** Some BIOSes have trouble communicating with the keyboard. They may prevent the keyboard from working correctly in the operating system as well. First, try booting the OS *without* the keyboard attached, and plug the keyboard in after logging in. If the keyboard works after the computer is running but does not work at boot, you may need to use the keyboard's BIOS mode option.
- BIOS mode can be activated using the poll rate switch at the back of the keyboard. Slide it all the way to the position marked "BIOS". You should see the scroll lock light blinking to indicate that it is on. (Note: Unfortunately, this has its own problems - see Known Issues. You may need to activate BIOS mode when booting the computer and deactivate it after logging in).
- **Problem:** Keyboard isn't detected when plugged in, even if driver is already running
- **Solution:** Try moving to a different USB port. Be sure to follow [Corsair's USB connection requirements](#). Note that the keyboard does not work with some USB3 controllers - if you have problems with USB3 ports, try USB2 instead. If you have any USB hubs on hand, try those as well. You may also have success sliding the poll switch back and forth a few times.

Reporting issues

If you have a problem that you can't solve (and it isn't mentioned in the Known Issues section below), you can report it on [the GitHub issue tracker](#). Before opening a new issue, please check to see if someone else has reported your problem already - if so, feel free to leave a comment there.

Known issues

- Using the keyboard in BIOS mode prevents the media keys (including mute and volume wheel), as well as the K95's G-keys from working. This is a hardware limitation.
- The tray icon doesn't appear in some desktop environments. This is a known Qt bug. If you can't see the icon, reopen ckb to bring the window back.
- When starting the driver manually, the Terminal window sometimes gets spammed with enter keys. You can stop it by unplugging and replugging the keyboard or by moving the poll rate switch.
- When stopping the driver manually, the keyboard sometimes stops working completely. You can reconnect it by moving the poll rate switch.
- On newer versions of macOS (i.e. 10.12 and up) CMD/Shift+select does not work, yet. Stopping the daemon and GUI for ckb will fix this issue temporarily.

Contributing

You can contribute to the project by [opening a pull request](#). It's best if you base your changes off of the `testing` branch as opposed to the `master`, because the pull request will be merged there first. If you'd like to contribute but don't know what you can do, take a look at [the issue tracker](#) and see if any features/problems are still unresolved. Feel free to ask if you'd like some ideas.

Contact us

There are multiple ways you can get in touch with us:

- [join](#) ckb-next mailing list
- [open](#) a GitHub Issue
- hop on #ckb-next on Freenode to chat

What happened to the original ckb

Due to time restrictions, the original author of **ckb ccMSC** hasn't been able to further develop the software. So the community around it decided to take the project over and continue its development. That's how **ckb-next** was created. Currently it's not rock solid and not very easy to set up on newer systems but we are actively working on this. Nevertheless the project already incorporates a notable amount of fixes and patches in comparison to the original ckb.

Chapter 2

Building ckb

Linux

You can build the project by running `./qmake-auto && make` in a Terminal inside the `ckb-master` directory. The binaries will be placed in a new `bin` directory assuming they compile successfully. If you get a `No suitable qmake found` error, make sure Qt5 is installed and up to date. You may have to invoke `qmake` manually, then run `make` on its own. If you have Qt Creator installed, you can open `ckb.pro` (when asked to configure the project, make sure "Desktop" is checked) and use `Build > Build Project "ckb"` (Ctrl+B) to build the application instead.

Running as a service:

First copy the binary and the service files to their system directories:

- **Upstart (Ubuntu, prior to 15.04):** `sudo cp -R bin/* /usr/bin && sudo cp service/upstart/ckb-daemon.conf /etc/init`
- **Systemd (Ubuntu 15.04 and later):** `sudo cp -R bin/* /usr/bin && sudo cp service/systemd/ckb-daemon.service /usr/lib/systemd/system`
- **OpenRC:** `sudo cp -R bin/* /usr/bin && sudo cp service/openrc/ckb-daemon /etc/init.d/`

To launch the driver and enable it at start-up:

- **Upstart:** `sudo service ckb-daemon start`
- **Systemd:** `sudo systemctl start ckb-daemon && sudo systemctl enable ckb-daemon`
- **OpenRC:** `sudo rc-service ckb-daemon start && sudo rc-update add ckb-daemon default`

Open the `bin` directory and double-click on `ckb` to launch the user interface. If you want to run it at login, add `ckb --background` to your Startup Applications.

Running manually:

Open the `bin` directory in a Terminal and run `sudo ./ckb-daemon` to start the driver. To start the user interface, run `./ckb`. Running the driver manually may be useful for testing/debugging purposes, but you must leave the terminal window open and you'll have to re-run it at every reboot, so installing it as a service is the best long-term solution.

OSX

Open `ckb.pro` in Qt Creator. You should be prompted to configure the project (make sure the "Desktop" configuration is selected and not iOS). Once it's finished loading, press `Cmd+B` or select `Build > Build Project "ckb"` from the menu bar. When it's done, you should see a newly-created `ckb.app` in the project directory. Exit Qt Creator.

Alternatively, open a Terminal in the `ckb-master` directory and run `./qmake-auto && make`. It will detect Qt automatically if you installed it to one of the standard locations. You should see a newly created `ckb.app` if the build is successful.

Running as a service:

Copy `ckb.app` to your Applications folder. Copy the file `'service/launchd/com.ckb.daemon.plist'` to your computer's `/Library/LaunchDaemons` folder (you can get to it by pressing `Cmd+Shift+G` in Finder and typing the location). Then open a Terminal and run the following commands to launch the driver:

```
"" sudo chown root:wheel /Library/LaunchDaemons/com.ckb.daemon.plist sudo chmod 0700 /Library/LaunchDaemons/com.ckb.daemon.plist sudo launchctl load /Library/LaunchDaemons/com.ckb.daemon.plist ""
```

After you're done, open `ckb.app` to launch the user interface.

Running manually:

Open a Terminal in the `ckb` directory and run `sudo ckb.app/Contents/Resources/ckb-daemon` to start the driver. Open `ckb.app` to start the user interface. Note that you must leave the terminal window open and must re-launch the driver at every boot if you choose this; installing as a service is the better long term solution.

Chapter 3

cbk Improvements Roadmap

Short term plan

- merge existing PR submitted to original ckb repo
- Contact other developers interested in collaboration on a new and improved version of ckb
- Figure out the issues relating to MacOS Sierra and other version
- Device support:
 - Determine which will need support other than just USB id additions
- Address existing bugs. Not help requests.

Chapter 4

DAEMON

The daemon provides devices at `/dev/input/ckb*`, where `*` is the device number, starting at 1. Up to 9 devices may be connected at once and controlled independently. The daemon additionally provides `/dev/input/ckb0`, which stores driver information.

Mac note: The devices on OSX are located at `/var/run/ckb*` and not `/dev/input/ckb*`. So wherever you see `/dev/input` in this document, replace it with `/var/run`.

`/dev/input/ckb0` contains the following files:

- `connected`: A list of all connected devices, one per line. Each line contains a device path followed by the device's serial number and its description.
- `pid`: The process identifier of the daemon.
- `version`: The daemon version.

Other `ckb*` devices contain the following:

- `cmd`: Keyboard controller.
- `notify0`: Keyboard- or mouse notifications.
- `notify1`: Keyboard- or mouse notifications, used for macro recording.
- `features`: Device features.
- `fwversion`: Device firmware version (not present on all devices).
- `model`: Device description/model.
- `pollrate`: Poll rate in milliseconds (not present on all devices).
- `productid`: Contains the USB productID of the hardware
- `serial`: Device serial number. `model` and `serial` will match the info found in `ckb0/connected`

Commands

The `/dev/input/ckb*/cmd` nodes accept input in the form of text commands. They are normally accessible to all users on the system (see Security section). Commands should be given in the following format: `[mode <n>] command1 [parameter1] [command2] [parameter2] [command3] [parameter3] ...`

In a terminal shell, you can do this like `echo mycommand > /dev/input/ckb1/cmd`. Programmatically, you can open and write them as regular files. When programming, you must append a newline character and flush the output before your command(s) will actually be read.

The `mode` parameter is used to group settings. Most (but not all) settings are mode-specific; that is, changing mode 1 will not affect mode 2. By default, all commands affect the current mode. Use `mode <n> switch` to change the current mode.

When plugged in, all devices start in hardware-controlled mode (also known as idle mode) and will not respond to commands. Before issuing any other commands, write `active` to the command node, like `echo active > /dev/input/ckbl/cmd`. To put the device back into hardware mode, issue the `idle` command.

Features

The `features` node describes features supported by the device, which may not be present on all devices. The first two words in the `features` node are always `<vendor> <model>`, like `corsair k70`. After that, any of the following features may appear:

- `adjrate`: Device supports adjustable poll rate.
- `bind`: Device supports key rebinding.
- `fwupdate`: Device supports firmware updates.
- `fwversion`: Device has a detectable firmware version (stored in the `fwversion` node).
- `notify`: Device supports key notifications.
- `pollrate`: Device has a detectable poll rate (stored in the `pollrate` node).
- `rgb`: Device supports RGB lighting.

Keyboard layout

The driver has no concept of keyboard layouts; all keys are referred to by their English names regardless of the underlying hardware. This means that, for instance, in an AZERTY layout the `q` key in `ckb-daemon` corresponds to `A` on the physical keyboard. Note that on UK/european (ISO) layouts, the backslash key (beside left shift) is called `bslash_iso`, while `bslash` refers to the backslash on the US keyboard. The key next to Enter on the ISO keyboard is known as `hash`. See <src/ckb-daemon/keymap.c> for the full table of supported keys.

For technical reasons, the OSX driver may swap the `bslash_iso` and `grave` keys if the keyboard layout is not set correctly. To compensate for this, write `layout iso` or `layout ansi` to the command node.

Poll rate

A device's current poll rate can be read from its `pollrate` node, assuming it has one. Keyboards have a hardware switch to control poll rate and cannot be adjusted via software. However, mice have a software-controlled poll rate. You can change it by issuing `pollrate <interval>` to the command node, where `interval` is the time in milliseconds. Valid poll rates are 1, 2, 4, and 8.

Profiles and modes

Each mode has its own independent binding and lighting setup. When the daemon starts or a keyboard is plugged in, the profile will be loaded from the hardware. By default, all commands will update the currently selected mode. The `mode <n>` command may be used to change the settings for a different mode. Up to 6 modes are available. Each keyboard has one profile, which may be given a name. Mode 1 may be saved to the device hardware, or modes 1-3 in the case of the K95. Modes 4 through 6 are software-only. Profile management commands are as follows:

- `profilename <name>` sets the profile's name. The name must be written without spaces; to add a space, use `%20`.

- `name <name>` sets the current mode's name. Use `mode <n> name <name>` to set a different mode's name.
- `profileid <guid> [<modification>]` sets a profile's ID. The GUID must be written in registry format, like {12345678-ABCD-EF01-2345-6789ABCDEF01}. The optional modification number must be written with 8 hex digits, like ABCDEF01.
- `id <guid> [<modification>]` sets a mode's ID.
- `mode <n> switch` switches the keyboard to mode N. If the mode does not exist, it will be created with a blank ID, black lighting, and default bindings.
- `hwload` loads the RGB profile from the hardware. Key bindings and non-hardware RGB modes are unaffected.
- `hwsave` saves the RGB profile to the hardware.
- `erase` erases the current mode, resetting its lighting and bindings. Use `mode <n> erase` to erase a different mode.
- `eraseprofile` erases the entire profile, deleting its name, ID, and all of its modes.

Examples:

- `profilename My%20Profile mode 1 name Mode%201 mode 2 name Mode%202 mode 3 name Mode%203` will name the profile "My Profile" and name modes 1-3 "Mode 1", "Mode 2", and "Mode 3".
- `eraseprofile hwload` resets the entire profile to its hardware settings.

LED commands

The backlighting is controlled by the `rgb` commands.

- `rgb <RRGGBB>` sets the entire keyboard to the color specified by the hex constant RRGGBB.
- `rgb <key>:<RRGGBB>` sets the specified key to the specified hex color.

Examples:

- `rgb ffffffff` makes the whole keyboard white.
- `rgb 000000` makes the whole keyboard black.
- `rgb esc:ff0000` sets the Esc key red but leaves the rest of the keyboard unchanged.

Multiple keys may be changed to one color when separated with commas, for instance:

- `rgb w,a,s,d:0000ff` sets the WASD keys to blue.

Additionally, multiple commands may be combined into one, for instance:

- `rgb ffffffff esc:ff0000 w,a,s,d:0000ff` sets the Esc key red, the WASD keys blue, and the rest of the keyboard white (note the lack of a key name before `fffffff`, implying the whole keyboard is to be set).

By default, the controller runs at 30 FPS, meaning that attempts to animate the LEDs faster than that will be ignored. If you wish to change it, send the command `fps <n>`. The maximum frame rate is 60.

For devices running in 512-color mode, color dithering can be enabled by sending the command `dither 1`. The command `dither 0` disables dithering.

Indicators

The indicator LEDs (Num Lock, Caps Lock, Scroll Lock) are controlled with the `i` commands.

- `ioff <led>` turns an indicator off permanently. Valid LED names are `num`, `caps`, and `scroll`.
- `ion <led>` turns an indicator on permanently.
- `iauto <led>` turns an indicator off or on automatically (default behavior).

Binding keys

Keys may be rebound through use of the `bind` commands. Binding is a 1-to-1 operation that translates one keypress to a different keypress regardless of circumstance.

- `bind <key1>:<key2>` remaps `key1` to `key2`.
- `unbind <key>` unbinds a key, causing it to lose all function.
- `rebind <key>` resets a key, returning it to its default binding.

Examples:

- `bind g1:esc` makes G1 become an alternate Esc key (the actual Esc key is not changed).
- `bind caps:tab tab:caps` switches the functions of the Tab and Caps Lock keys.
- `unbind lwin rwin` disables both Windows keys, even without using the keyboard's Windows Lock function.
- `rebind all` resets the whole keyboard to its default bindings.

Key macros

Macros are a more advanced form of key binding, controlled with the `macro` command.

- `macro <keys>:<command>` binds a key combination to a command, where the command is a series of key presses. To combine keys, separate them with `+`; for instance, `lctrl+a` binds a macro to (left) Ctrl+A. In the command field, enter `+``<key>` to trigger a key down or `-``<key>` to trigger a key up. To simulate a key press, use `+``<key>`, `-``<key>`.
- `macro <keys>:clear` clears commands associated with a key combination. Only one macro may be assigned per combination; assigning a second one will overwrite the first.
- `macro clear` clears all macros.

Examples:

- `macro g1:+lctrl,+a,-a,-lctrl` triggers a Ctrl+A when G1 is pressed.
- `macro g2+g3:+lalt,+f4,-f4,-lalt` triggers an Alt+F4 when G2 and G3 are pressed simultaneously.

Assigning a macro to a key will cause its binding to be ignored; for instance, `macro a:+b,-b` will cause A to generate a B character regardless of its binding. However, `macro lctrl+a:+b,-b` will cause A to generate a B only when Ctrl is also held down.

Macro playback delay

There are two types of playback delay that can be set with macros; global and local. Setting a *global delay* value introduces a time delay between events during macro execution or playback. *Local delay* allows setting the delay after an individual event, overriding the global delay value for that event. Thus global delay can be used to set the overall playback speed of macros and local delays can be used to tune individual events within a macro.

All delay values are specified in microseconds (us) and are positive values from 0 to `UINT_MAX - 1`. This means delays range from 0 to just over 1 hour (4,294,967,294us, 4,294 seconds, 71 minutes, or 1.19 hours). A value of zero (0) represents no delay between actions.

Global macro delay (default delay)

Global delay allows macro playback speed to be changed. It sets the time between (actually after) each recorded macro event. If global delay is set to 1 microsecond then a 1 ms delay will follow each individual macro event when the macro is triggered.

The *global delay* is set with the `ckb-daemon`'s existing (in testing branch) `delay` command followed by an unsigned integer representing the number of microseconds to wait after each macro action and before the next.

Global delay can also be set to `on` which maintains backwards compatibility with the current development of `ckb-daemon` for long macro playback. That is, setting the global delay to `on` introduces a 30us and a 100us delay based on the macro's length during playback.

NOTE: This setting also introduces a delay after the last macro action. This functionality exists in the current testing branch and was left as-is. It is still to be determined if this is a bug or a feature.

Examples:

- `delay 1000` sets a 1,000us delay between action playback.
- `delay on` sets long macro delay; 30us for actions between 20 and 200, 100us for actions > 200.
- `delay off` sets no delay (same as 0).
- `delay 0` sets no delay (same as off).
- `delay spearmint-potato` is invalid input, sets no delay (same as off).

Local macro delay (keystroke delay)

Local Delay allows each macro action to have a post-action delay associated with it. This allows a macro to vary it's playback speed for each event. If no local delay is specified for a macro action, then the `global delay` (above) is used. All delay values are in microsecons (us) as with the global delay setting.

Examples:

- `macro g5:+d,-d,+e=5000,-e,+l,-l=10000,+a,-a,+y,-y=1000000,+enter,-enter` define a macro for `g5` with a 5,000us delay between the `e` down and `e` up actions. A 1,000us delay between `l` up and `a` down, a delay of one second (1,000,000us) after `y` up and before `enter`, and the global delay for all other actions.
- `macro g5:+d,-d=0` use default delay between `d` down and `d` up and no delay (0us) after `d` up. This removes the noted feature/bug (above) where the last action has a trailing delay associated with it.

DPI and mouse settings

DPI settings are stored in a bank. They are controlled with the `dpi` command.

- `dpi <stage>:<x>,<y>` sets the DPI for a given `stage` to `x` by `y`. Valid stages are 0 through 5. In hardware, 1 is the first (lowest) stage and 5 is the highest. Stage 0 is used for Sniper mode.
- `dpi <stage>:<xy>` sets both X and Y.

- `dpi <stage>:off` disables a DPI stage.
- `dpisel <stage>` sets the current stage selection.

In order to change the mouse's current DPI, first update one of the stages with the value you want, then select that stage. For instance:

- `dpi 1:1000 dpisel 1` sets the current DPI to 1000x1000.

Additional mouse settings:

- `lift <height>` sets the lift height, from 1 (lowest) to 5 (highest)
- `snap <on|off>` enables or disables Angle Snap.

Notifications

The keyboard can be configured to generate user-readable notifications on keypress events. These are controlled with the `notify` commands. In order to see events, read from `/dev/input/ckb*/notify0`. In a terminal, you can do this like `cat /dev/input/ckb1/notify0`. Programmatically, you can open it for reading like a regular file.

Note that the file can only reliably be read by one application: if you try to open it in two different programs, they may both fail to get data. Data will be buffered as long as no programs are reading, so you will receive all unread notifications as soon as you open the file. If you'd like to read notifications from two separate applications, send the command `notifyon <n>` to the keyboard you wish to receive notifications from, where N is a number between 1 and 9. If `/dev/input/ckb*/notify<n>` does not already exist, it will be created, and you can read notifications from there without disrupting any other program. To close a notification node, send `notifyoff <n>`.

`notify0` is always open and will not be affected by `notifyon/notifyoff` commands. By default, all notifications are printed to `notify0`. To print output to a different node, prefix your command with `@<node>`.

Notifications are printed with one notification per line. Commands are as follows:

- `notify <key>:on` or simply `notify <key>` enables notifications for a key. Each key will generate two notifications: `key +<key>` when the key is pressed, and `key -<key>` when it is released.
- `notify <key>:off` turns notifications off for a key.

Examples:

- `notify w a s d` sends notifications whenever W, A, S, or D is pressed.
- `notify g1 g2 g3 g4 g5 g6 g7 g8 g9 g10 g11 g12 g13 g14 g15 g16 g17 g18 mr m1 m2 m3 light lock` prints a notification whenever a non-standard key is pressed.
- `notify all:off` turns all key notifications off.
- `@5 notify esc` prints Esc key notifications to `notify5`.

Note: Key notifications are *not* affected by bindings. For instance, if you run `echo bind a:b notify a > /dev/input/ckb1/cmd` and then press the A key, the notifications will read `key +a key -a`, despite the fact that the character printed on screen will be `b`. Likewise, unbinding a key or assigning a macro to a key does not affect the notifications.

Indicator notifications

You can also choose to receive notifications for the indicator LEDs by using the `inotify` command. For instance, `inotify caps:on` or simply `inotify caps` will print notifications whenever the Caps Lock LED is toggled. The notifications will read `i +caps` when the light is turned on and `i -caps` when it is turned off. It is also possible to toggle all indicators at once using `inotify all` or `inotify all:off`.

Like key notifications, indicator notifications are not affected by bindings, nor by the `ion`, `ioff`, or `iauto` commands. The notifications will reflect the state of the LEDs as seen by the event device.

Getting parameters

Parameters can be retrieved using the `get` command. The data will be sent out as a notification. Generally, the syntax to get the data associated with a command is `get :<command>` (note the colon), and the associated data will be returned in the form of `<command> <data>`. The following data may be gotten:

- `get :mode` returns the current mode in the form of a `switch` command. (Note: Do not use this in a line containing a `mode` command or it will return the mode that you selected, rather than the keyboard's current mode.)
- `get :name` returns the current mode's name in the form of `mode <n> name <name>`. To see the name of another mode, use `mode <n> get :name`. The name is URL-encoded; spaces are written as `%20`. The name may be truncated, so `name <some long string> get :name` may return something shorter than what was entered.
- `get :profilename` returns the profile's name, in the form of `profilename <name>`. As above, it is URL-encoded and may be truncated.
- `get :hwname` and `get :hwprofilename` return the same thing except taken from the current hardware profile instead of the in-memory profile. The output is identical but will read `hwname` instead of `name` and `hwprofilename` instead of `profilename`.
- `get :id` returns the current mode's ID and modification number in the form of `mode <n> id <guid> <modification>`.
- `get :profileid` returns the current profile's ID and modification number in the form of `profileid <guid> <modification>`.
- `get :hwid` and `get :hwprofileid` return the same thing except from the current hardware profile/mode. As before, the output will be the same but with `hwid` and `hwprofileid` instead of `id` and `profileid`.
- `get :rgb` returns an `rgb` command equivalent to the current RGB state.
- `get :hwrngb` does the same thing, but retrieves the colors currently stored in the hardware profile. The output will say `hwrngb` instead of `rgb`.
- `get :dpi` returns a `dpi` command equivalent to the current DPI bank.
- `get :dpisel` returns a `dpisel` command for the currently-selected DPI stage.
- `get :lift` returns a `lift` command for the current lift height.
- `get :snap` returns the current angle snap status.
- `get :hwdpi`, `get :hwdpisel`, `get :hwlift`, and `get :hwsnap` return the same properties, but for the current hardware profile.
- `get :keys` and `get :i` return the current keypress status and indicator status, respectively. They will indicate all currently pressed keys and all currently active indicators, like `key +enter` and `i +num`.

Like `notify`, you must prefix your command with `@<node>` to get data printed to a node other than `notify0`.

Firmware updates

WARNING: Improper use of `fwupdate` may brick your device; use this command *at your own risk*. I accept no responsibility for broken keyboards.

The latest firmware versions and their URLs can be found in the `FIRMWARE` document. To update your keyboard's firmware, first extract the contents of the zip file and then issue the command `fwupdate /path/to/fw/file.bin` to the keyboard you wish to update. The path name must be absolute and must not include spaces. If it succeeded, you should see `fwupdate <path> ok` logged to the keyboard's notification node and then the device will disconnect and reconnect. If you see `fwupdate <path> invalid` it means that the firmware file was not valid for the device; more info may be available in the daemon's `stdout`. If you see `fwupdate <path> fail` it means that the file was valid but the update failed at a hardware level. The keyboard may disconnect/reconnect anyway or it may remain in operation.

When the device reconnects you should see the new firmware version in its `fwversion` node; if you see `0000` instead it means that the keyboard did not update successfully and will need another `fwupdate` command in order to function again. If the update fails repeatedly, try connecting the keyboard to a Windows PC and using the official firmware update in CUE.

Restart

Because sometimes the communication between the daemon and the keyboard is corrupted after resuming from standby or suspend, a restart function is implemented. It first calls the `quit()` function, then it calls `main()` again with the original parameter list.

There are two ways to restart the daemon:

- send the string "restart some-description-as-one-word" to the `cmd-pipe` (normally `/dev/input/ckb1/cmd` or `/dev/input/ckb2/cmd`, depending on what device gets which ID).
- send `SIGUSR1` to the daemon process (as root).

Later on, there may be a user interface in the client for the first method.

Security

By default, all of the `ckb*` nodes may be accessed by any user. For most single-user systems this should not present any security issues, since only one person will have access to the computer anyway. However, if you'd like to restrict the users that can write to the `cmd` nodes or read from the `notify` nodes, you can specify the `--gid=<group>` option at start up. For instance, on most systems you could run `ckb-daemon --gid=1000` to make them accessible only by the system's primary user. `ckb-daemon` must still be run as root, regardless of which `gid` you specify. The `gid` option may be set only at startup and cannot be changed while the daemon is running.

The daemon additionally supports a `--nonotify` option to disable key notifications, to prevent unauthorized programs from logging key input. Note that this will interfere with some of `ckb`'s abilities. It is also highly unlikely to increase security unless you are using the program in a stripped down terminal environment without Xorg. For most use cases there are many other (more likely) ways that a keylogger program could compromise your system. Nevertheless, the option is provided for the sake of paranoia. If you'd like to disable key rebinding as well, launch the daemon with `--nobind`. `--nobind` implies `--nonotify`, so notifications will also be disabled. As with `--gid`, these options must be set at startup and cannot be changed while the daemon is running.

Chapter 5

Todo List

Global `_usbsend` (usbdevice *kb, const uchar *messages, int count, const char *file, int line)

A lot of different conditions are combined in this code. Don't think, it is good in every combination...

Check whether this is the same in the macOS variant. It is not dramatic, but if errors occur, it can certainly irritate the devices completely if they receive incomplete data streams. Do we have errors with the messages "Wrote YY bytes (expected 64)" in the system logs? If not, we do not need to look any further.

Global `closeusb` (usbdevice *kb)

What is not yet comprehensible is the call to `updateconnected()` BEFORE `os_closeusb()`. Should that be in the other sequence? Or is `updateconnected()` not displaying the connected usb devices, but the representation which uinput devices are loaded? Questions about questions ...

Global `devmain` (usbdevice *kb)

Hope to find the need for dmutex usage later.

Should this function be declared as `pthread_t*` function, because of the definition of `pthread-create`? But `void*` works also...

`readcmd()` gets a **line**, not **lines**. Have a look on that later.

Is the condition `IS_CONNECTED` valid? What functions change the condition for the macro?

Global `get_vtable` (short vendor, short product)

Is the last point really a good decision and always correct?

Global `inputupdate_keys` (usbdevice *kb)

If we want to get all keys typed while a macro is played, add the code for it here.

Global `macro_pt_enqueue` ()

find a better exit strategy if no more mem available.

Global `os_inputmain` (void *context)

This function is a collection of many tasks. It should be divided into several sub-functions for the sake of greater convenience:

Global `os_resetusb` (usbdevice *kb, const char *file, int line)

it seems that no one wants to try the reset again. But I've seen it somewhere...

Global `os_setupusb` (usbdevice *kb)

in these modules a pullrequest is outstanding

Global `os_usbsend` (usbdevice *kb, const uchar *out_msg, int is_rcv, const char *file, int line)

Since the handling of endpoints has already led to problems elsewhere, this implementation is extremely hardware-dependent and critical!

Eg. the new keyboard K95PLATINUMRGB has a version number significantly less than 2.0 - will it run with this implementation?

Global `product_str` (short product)

There are macros defined in `usb.h` to detect all the combinations below. the only difference is the parameter: The macros need the `kb*`, `product_str()` needs the *product ID*

Global `revertusb` (usbdevice *kb)

Why is this useful? Are there problems seen with deactivating a device with older fw-version??? Why isn't this an error indicating reason and we return success (0)?

The return value of `nk95cmd()` is ignored (but sending the ioctl may produce an error and `_nk95_cmd` will indicate this), instead `revertusb()` returns success in any case.

Global `udevthread`

These two thread variables seem to be unused: `usbthread`, `udevthread`

Global `udevthread`

These two thread variables seem to be unused: `usbthread`, `udevthread`

Global `usb_add_device` (struct udev_device *dev)

So why the hell not a transformation between the string and the short presentation? Lets check if the string representation is used elsewhere.

Global `usb_tryreset` (usbdevice *kb)

Why does `usb_tryreset()` hide the information returned from `resetusb()`? Isn't it needed by the callers?

Global `usbmain` ()

Why isn't missing of uinput a fatal error?

lae. here the work has to go on...

Global `usbmutex`

We should have a look why this mutex is never used.

Chapter 6

Data Structure Index

6.1 Data Structures

Here are the data structures with brief descriptions:

<code>devcmd.__unnamed__</code>	27
---------------------------------	-------	----

Chapter 7

File Index

7.1 File List

Here is a list of all files with brief descriptions:

src/ckb-daemon/command.c	31
src/ckb-daemon/command.h	36
src/ckb-daemon/device.c	45
src/ckb-daemon/device.h	49
src/ckb-daemon/device_keyboard.c	59
src/ckb-daemon/device_mouse.c	64
src/ckb-daemon/device_vtable.c	67
src/ckb-daemon/devnode.c	69
src/ckb-daemon/devnode.h	83
src/ckb-daemon/dpi.c	91
src/ckb-daemon/dpi.h	96
src/ckb-daemon/extra_mac.c	102
src/ckb-daemon/firmware.c	103
src/ckb-daemon/firmware.h	108
src/ckb-daemon/includes.h	110
src/ckb-daemon/input.c	114
src/ckb-daemon/input.h	128
src/ckb-daemon/input_linux.c	140
src/ckb-daemon/input_mac.c	146
src/ckb-daemon/input_mac_mouse.c	147
src/ckb-daemon/keymap.c	147
src/ckb-daemon/keymap.h	151
src/ckb-daemon/keymap_mac.h	160
src/ckb-daemon/led.c	161
src/ckb-daemon/led.h	166
src/ckb-daemon/led_keyboard.c	178
src/ckb-daemon/led_mouse.c	212
src/ckb-daemon/main.c	216
src/ckb-daemon/notify.c	224
src/ckb-daemon/notify.h	233
src/ckb-daemon/os.h	238
src/ckb-daemon/profile.c	239
src/ckb-daemon/profile.h	256
src/ckb-daemon/profile_keyboard.c	271
src/ckb-daemon/profile_mouse.c	274
src/ckb-daemon/structures.h	276
src/ckb-daemon/usb.c	295

src/ckb-daemon/ usb.h	
Definitions for using USB interface	313
src/ckb-daemon/ usb_linux.c	354
src/ckb-daemon/ usb_mac.c	380

Chapter 8

Data Structure Documentation

8.1 devcmd.__unnamed__ Struct Reference

Collaboration diagram for devcmd.__unnamed__:

devcmd.__unnamed__
<div><div>+ hwload</div><div>+ hwsave</div><div>+ fwupdate</div><div>+ pollrate</div><div>+ active</div><div>+ idle</div><div>+ erase</div><div>+ eraseprofile</div><div>+ name</div><div>+ profilename</div><div>and 26 more...</div></div>

Data Fields

- [cmdhandler_io hwload](#)
- [cmdhandler_io hwsave](#)
- [cmdhandler_io fwupdate](#)
- [cmdhandler_io pollrate](#)
- [cmdhandler_io active](#)
- [cmdhandler_io idle](#)
- [cmdhandler erase](#)
- [cmdhandler eraseprofile](#)
- [cmdhandler name](#)
- [cmdhandler profilename](#)
- [cmdhandler id](#)

- [cmdhandler profileid](#)
- [cmdhandler rgb](#)
- [cmdhandler ioff](#)
- [cmdhandler ion](#)
- [cmdhandler iauto](#)
- [cmdhandler bind](#)
- [cmdhandler unbind](#)
- [cmdhandler rebind](#)
- [cmdhandler_mac macro](#)
- [cmdhandler_mac dpi](#)
- [cmdhandler dpisel](#)
- [cmdhandler lift](#)
- [cmdhandler snap](#)
- [cmdhandler notify](#)
- [cmdhandler inotify](#)
- [cmdhandler get](#)
- [cmdhandler restart](#)
- [int\(* start \)\(usbdevice *kb, int makeactive\)](#)
- [void\(* setmodeindex \)\(usbdevice *kb, int index\)](#)
- [void\(* allocprofile \)\(usbdevice *kb\)](#)
- [int\(* loadprofile \)\(usbdevice *kb\)](#)
- [void\(* freeprofile \)\(usbdevice *kb\)](#)
- [int\(* updatergb \)\(usbdevice *kb, int force\)](#)
- [void\(* updateindicators \)\(usbdevice *kb, int force\)](#)
- [int\(* updatedpi \)\(usbdevice *kb, int force\)](#)

8.1.1 Detailed Description

Definition at line 78 of file command.h.

8.1.2 Field Documentation

8.1.2.1

8.1.2.2

8.1.2.3

8.1.2.4

8.1.2.5

8.1.2.6

8.1.2.7

8.1.2.8

8.1.2.9

8.1.2.10

8.1.2.11

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8.1.2.13

8.1.2.14

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8.1.2.20

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8.1.2.23

8.1.2.24

8.1.2.25

8.1.2.26

8.1.2.27

8.1.2.28

8.1.2.29

8.1.2.30

8.1.2.31

8.1.2.32

8.1.2.33

8.1.2.34

8.1.2.35

8.1.2.36

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following files:

Chapter 9

File Documentation

9.1 BUILD.md File Reference

9.2 DAEMON.md File Reference

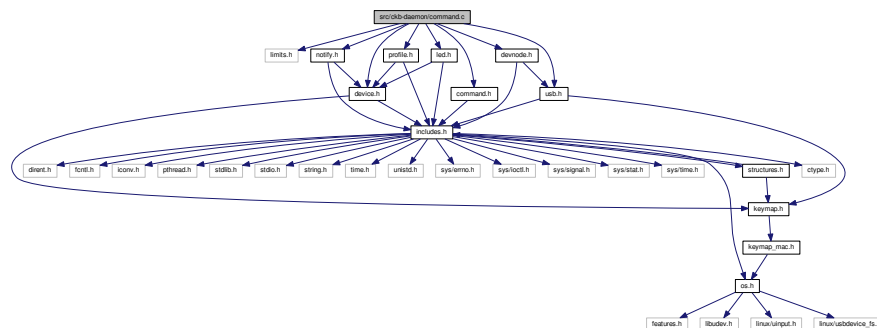
9.3 README.md File Reference

9.4 ROADMAP.md File Reference

9.5 src/ckb-daemon/command.c File Reference

```
#include <limits.h>
#include "command.h"
#include "device.h"
#include "devnode.h"
#include "led.h"
#include "notify.h"
#include "profile.h"
#include "usb.h"
```

Include dependency graph for command.c:



Macros

- `#define TRY_WITH_RESET(action)`

Functions

- int `readcmd` (`usbdevice *kb`, const char *`line`)

Variables

- static const char *const `cmd_strings` [(`CMD_LAST-CMD_FIRST+2`)-1]

9.5.1 Macro Definition Documentation

9.5.1.1 #define TRY_WITH_RESET(*action*)

Value:

```
while(action){
    if(usb_tryreset(kb)){
        free(word);
        return 1;
    }
}
```

Definition at line 59 of file `command.c`.

Referenced by `readcmd()`.

9.5.2 Function Documentation

9.5.2.1 int readcmd (`usbdevice * kb`, const char * *line*)

< Because length of word is length of line + 1, there should be no problem with buffer overflow.

Definition at line 68 of file `command.c`.

References ACCEL, ACTIVE, `usbdevice::active`, BIND, CMD_COUNT, CMD_FIRST, `cmd_strings`, `usbprofile::currentmode`, DELAY, `usbdevice::delay`, DITHER, `usbdevice::dither`, `devcmd::do_cmd`, `devcmd::do_io`, `devcmd::do_macro`, DPI, DPISEL, ERASE, ERASEPROFILE, FEAT_ANSI, FEAT_BIND, FEAT_ISO, FEAT_LMASK, FEAT_MOUSEACCEL, FEAT_NOTIFY, `usbdevice::features`, `lighting::forceupdate`, FPS, FWUPDATE, GET, HAS_FEATURES, HWLOAD, HWSAVE, IAUTO, ID, IDLE, INDEX_OF, INOTIFY, IOFF, ION, IS_FULLRANGE, IS_MOUSE_DEV, keymap, LAYOUT, LIFT, `usbmode::light`, MACRO, `mknotifynode()`, MODE, `usbprofile::mode`, MODE_COUNT, N_KEYS_EXTENDED, NAME, NEEDS_FW_UPDATE, NONE, NOTIFY, NOTIFYOFF, NOTIFYON, OUTFIFO_MAX, POLLRATE, `usbdevice::profile`, PROFILEID, PROFILENAME, REBIND, RESTART, RGB, `rmnotifynode()`, SCROLL_ACCELERATED, SCROLL_MAX, SCROLL_MIN, SCROLLSPEED, SNAP, SWITCH, TRY_WITH_RESET, UNBIND, `usbdevice::usbdelay`, and `usbdevice::vtable`.

Referenced by `devmain()`.

```
68
69     char* word = malloc(strlen(line) + 1);
70     int wordlen;
71     const char* newline = 0;
72     const devcmd* vt = kb->vtable;
73     usbprofile* profile = kb->profile;
74     usbmode* mode = 0;
75     int notifynumber = 0;
76     // Read words from the input
77     cmd command = NONE;
78     while(sscanf(line, "%s%n", word, &wordlen) == 1){
79         line += wordlen;
80         // If we passed a newline, reset the context
81         if(line > newline){
82             mode = profile->currentmode;
83             command = NONE;
84             notifynumber = 0;
85             newline = strchr(line, '\n');
86             if(!newline)
87                 newline = line + strlen(line);
```

```

88     }
89     // Check for a command word
90     for(int i = 0; i < CMD_COUNT - 1; i++){
91         if(!strcmp(word, cmd_strings[i])){
92             command = i + CMD_FIRST;
93 #ifndef OS_MAC
94         // Layout and mouse acceleration aren't used on Linux; ignore
95         if(command == LAYOUT || command == ACCEL || command ==
SCROLLSPEED)
96             command = NONE;
97 #endif
98         // Most commands require parameters, but a few are actions in and of themselves
99         if(command != SWITCH
100             && command != HWLOAD && command != HWSAVE
101             && command != ACTIVE && command != IDLE
102             && command != ERASE && command != ERASEPROFILE
103             && command != RESTART)
104             goto next_loop;
105         break;
106     }
107 }
108
109 // Set current notification node when given @number
110 int newnotify;
111 if(sscanf(word, "%u", &newnotify) == 1 && newnotify < OUTFIFO_MAX){
112     notifynumber = newnotify;
113     continue;
114 }
115
116 // Reject unrecognized commands. Reject bind or notify related commands if the keyboard doesn't
have the feature enabled.
117 if(command == NONE
118     || ((!HAS_FEATURES(kb, FEAT_BIND) && (command ==
BIND || command == UNBIND || command == REBIND || command ==
MACRO || command == DELAY))
119     || (!HAS_FEATURES(kb, FEAT_NOTIFY) && command ==
NOTIFY))){
120     next_loop:
121     continue;
122 }
123 // Reject anything not related to fwupdate if device has a bricked FW
124 if(NEEDS_FW_UPDATE(kb) && command != FWUPDATE && command !=
NOTIFYON && command != NOTIFYOFF)
125     continue;
126
127 // Specially handled commands - these are available even when keyboard is IDLE
128 switch(command){
129 case NOTIFYON: {
130     // Notification node on
131     int notify;
132     if(sscanf(word, "%u", &notify) == 1)
133         mknotifynode(kb, notify);
134     continue;
135 } case NOTIFYOFF: {
136     // Notification node off
137     int notify;
138     if(sscanf(word, "%u", &notify) == 1 && notify != 0) // notify0 can't be removed
139         rmnotifynode(kb, notify);
140     continue;
141 } case GET:
142     // Output data to notification node
143     vt->get(kb, mode, notifynumber, 0, word);
144     continue;
145 case LAYOUT:
146     // OSX: switch ANSI/ISO keyboard layout
147     if(!strcmp(word, "ansi"))
148         kb->features = (kb->features & ~FEAT_LMASK) |
FEAT_ANSI;
149     else if(!strcmp(word, "iso"))
150         kb->features = (kb->features & ~FEAT_LMASK) |
FEAT_ISO;
151     continue;
152 #ifdef OS_MAC
153 case ACCEL:
154     // OSX mouse acceleration on/off
155     if(!strcmp(word, "on"))
156         kb->features |= FEAT_MOUSEACCEL;
157     else if(!strcmp(word, "off"))
158         kb->features &= ~FEAT_MOUSEACCEL;
159     continue;
160 case SCROLLSPEED:
161     int newscroll;
162     if(sscanf(word, "%d", &newscroll) != 1)
163         break;
164     if(newscroll < SCROLL_MIN)
165         newscroll = SCROLL_ACCELERATED;
166     if(newscroll > SCROLL_MAX)

```

```

167         newscroll = SCROLL_MAX;
168         kb->scroll_rate = newscroll;
169         continue;
170     }
171 #endif
172     case MODE: {
173         // Select a mode number (1 - 6)
174         int newmode;
175         if(sscanf(word, "%u", &newmode) == 1 && newmode > 0 && newmode <=
MODE_COUNT)
176             mode = profile->mode + newmode - 1;
177         continue;
178     }
179     case FPS: {
180         // USB command delay (2 - 10ms)
181         uint framerate;
182         if(sscanf(word, "%u", &framerate) == 1 && framerate > 0){
183             // Not all devices require the same number of messages per frame; select delay
appropriately
184             uint per_frame = IS_MOUSE_DEV(kb) ? 2 : IS_FULLRANGE(kb) ? 14 : 5;
185             uint delay = 1000 / framerate / per_frame;
186             if(delay < 2)
187                 delay = 2;
188             else if(delay > 10)
189                 delay = 10;
190             kb->usbdelay = delay;
191         }
192         continue;
193     }
194     case DITHER: {
195         // 0: No dither, 1: Ordered dither.
196         uint dither;
197         if(sscanf(word, "%u", &dither) == 1 && dither <= 1){
198             kb->dither = dither;
199             profile->currentmode->light.forceupdate = 1;
200             mode->light.forceupdate = 1;
201         }
202         continue;
203     }
204     case DELAY: {
205         long int delay;
206         if(sscanf(word, "%ld", &delay) == 1 && 0 <= delay && delay < UINT_MAX) {
207             // Add delay of 'newdelay' microseconds to macro playback
208             kb->delay = (unsigned int)delay;
209         } else if(strcmp(word, "on") == 0) {
210             // allow previous syntax, 'delay on' means use old 'long macro delay'
211             kb->delay = UINT_MAX;
212         } else {
213             // bad parameter to handle false commands like "delay off"
214             kb->delay = 0; // No delay.
215         }
216         continue;
217     }
218     case RESTART: {
219         char mybuffer[] = "no reason specified";
220         if (sscanf(line, "%[^\\n]", word) == -1) {
221             word = mybuffer;
222         }
223         vt->do_cmd[command](kb, mode, notifiynumber, 0, word);
224         continue;
225     }
226     default:;
227 }
228
229 // If a keyboard is inactive, it must be activated before receiving any other commands
230 if(!kb->active){
231     if(command == ACTIVE)
232         TRY_WITH_RESET(vt->active(kb, mode, notifiynumber, 0, 0));
233     continue;
234 }
235 // Specially handled commands only available when keyboard is ACTIVE
236 switch(command){
237 case IDLE:
238     TRY_WITH_RESET(vt->idle(kb, mode, notifiynumber, 0, 0));
239     continue;
240 case SWITCH:
241     if(profile->currentmode != mode){
242         profile->currentmode = mode;
243         // Set mode light for non-RGB K95
244         int index = INDEX_OF(mode, profile->mode);
245         vt->setmodeindex(kb, index);
246     }
247     continue;
248 case HWLOAD: case HWSAVE:{
249     char delay = kb->usbdelay;
250     // Ensure delay of at least 10ms as the device can get overwhelmed otherwise
251     if(delay < 10)

```



```

252         kb->usbdelay = 10;
253         // Try to load/save the hardware profile. Reset on failure, disconnect if reset fails.
254         TRY_WITH_RESET(vt->do_io[command](kb, mode, notifynumber, 1, 0));
255         // Re-send the current RGB state as it sometimes gets scrambled
256         TRY_WITH_RESET(vt->updatergb(kb, 1));
257         kb->usbdelay = delay;
258         continue;
259     }
260     case FWUPDATE:
261         // FW update parses a whole word. Unlike hwload/hwsave, there's no try again on failure.
262         if(vt->fwupdate(kb, mode, notifynumber, 0, word)){
263             free(word);
264             return 1;
265         }
266         continue;
267     case POLLRATE: {
268         uint rate;
269         if(sscanf(word, "%u", &rate) == 1 && (rate == 1 || rate == 2 || rate == 4 || rate == 8))
270             TRY_WITH_RESET(vt->pollrate(kb, mode, notifynumber, rate, 0));
271         continue;
272     }
273     case ERASEPROFILE:
274         // Erase the current profile
275         vt->eraseprofile(kb, mode, notifynumber, 0, 0);
276         // Update profile/mode pointers
277         profile = kb->profile;
278         mode = profile->currentmode;
279         continue;
280     case ERASE: case NAME: case IOFF: case ION: case IAUTO: case
INOTIFY: case PROFILENAME: case ID: case PROFILEID: case
DPISEL: case LIFT: case SNAP:
281         // All of the above just parse the whole word
282         vt->do_cmd[command](kb, mode, notifynumber, 0, word);
283         continue;
284     case RGB: {
285         // RGB command has a special response for a single hex constant
286         int r, g, b;
287         if(sscanf(word, "%02x%02x%02x", &r, &g, &b) == 3){
288             // Set all keys
289             for(int i = 0; i < N_KEYS_EXTENDED; i++)
290                 vt->rgb(kb, mode, notifynumber, i, word);
291             continue;
292         }
293         break;
294     }
295     case MACRO:
296         if(!strcmp(word, "clear")){
297             // Macro has a special clear command
298             vt->macro(kb, mode, notifynumber, 0, 0);
299             continue;
300         }
301         break;
302     default:;
303     }
304     // For anything else, split the parameter at the colon
305     int left = -1;
306     sscanf(word, "%*[^:]\n", &left);
307     if(left <= 0)
308         continue;
309     const char* right = word + left;
310     if(right[0] == ':')
311         right++;
312     // Macros and DPI have a separate left-side handler
313     if(command == MACRO || command == DPI){
314         word[left] = 0;
315         vt->do_macro[command](kb, mode, notifynumber, word, right);
316         continue;
317     }
318     // Scan the left side for key names and run the requested command
319     int position = 0, field = 0;
320     char keyname[11];
321     while(position < left && sscanf(word + position, "%10[^:]\n", keyname, &field) == 1){
322         int keycode;
323         if(!strcmp(keyname, "all")){
324             // Set all keys
325             for(int i = 0; i < N_KEYS_EXTENDED; i++)
326                 vt->do_cmd[command](kb, mode, notifynumber, i, right);
327         } else if((sscanf(keyname, "%d", &keycode) && keycode >= 0 && keycode <
N_KEYS_EXTENDED)
328 || (sscanf(keyname, "%x", &keycode) && keycode >= 0 && keycode <
N_KEYS_EXTENDED)){
329             // Set a key numerically
330             vt->do_cmd[command](kb, mode, notifynumber, keycode, right);
331         } else {
332             // Find this key in the keymap
333             for(unsigned i = 0; i < N_KEYS_EXTENDED; i++){
334                 if(keymap[i].name && !strcmp(keyname, keymap[i].name)){

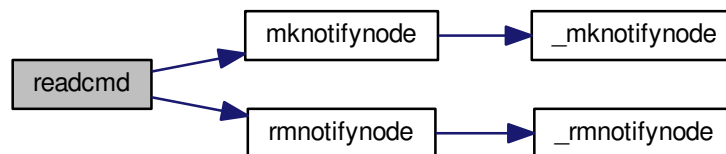
```

```

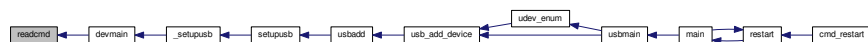
335         vt->do_cmd[command](kb, mode, notifynumber, i, right);
336         break;
337     }
338 }
339 }
340 if(word[position += field] == ',')
341     position++;
342 }
343 }
344
345 // Finish up
346 if(!NEEDS_FW_UPDATE(kb)){
347     TRY_WITH_RESET(vt->updatergb(kb, 0));
348     TRY_WITH_RESET(vt->updatedpi(kb, 0));
349 }
350 free(word);
351 return 0;
352 }

```

Here is the call graph for this function:



Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.5.3 Variable Documentation

9.5.3.1 `const char* const cmd_strings[(CMD_LAST-CMD_FIRST+2)-1]` `[static]`

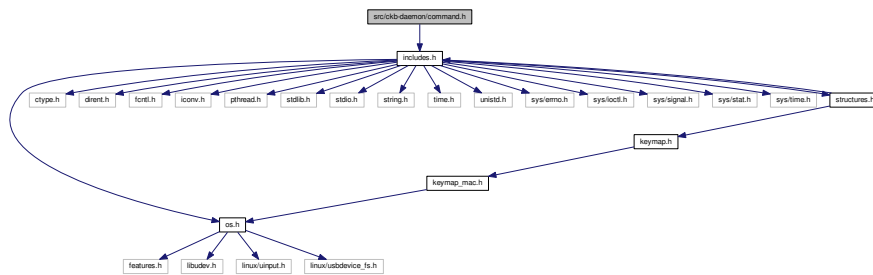
Definition at line 10 of file `command.c`.

Referenced by `readcmd()`.

9.6 `src/ckb-daemon/command.h` File Reference

```
#include "includes.h"
```

Include dependency graph for command.h:



This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



Data Structures

- union [devcmd](#)
- struct [devcmd.__unnamed__](#)

Macros

- #define [CMD_COUNT](#) (CMD_LAST - CMD_FIRST + 2)
- #define [CMD_DEV_COUNT](#) (CMD_LAST - CMD_VT_FIRST + 1)

Typedefs

- typedef void(* [cmdhandler](#))(usbdevice *kb, usbmode *modeidx, int notifyidx, int keyindex, const char *parameter)
- typedef int(* [cmdhandler_io](#))(usbdevice *kb, usbmode *modeidx, int notifyidx, int keyindex, const char *parameter)
- typedef void(* [cmdhandler_mac](#))(usbdevice *kb, usbmode *modeidx, int notifyidx, const char *keys, const char *assignment)
- typedef union [devcmd](#) devcmd

Enumerations

- enum [cmd](#) {
[NONE](#) = -11, [DELAY](#) = -10, [CMD_FIRST](#) = DELAY, [MODE](#) = -9,
[SWITCH](#) = -8, [LAYOUT](#) = -7, [ACCEL](#) = -6, [SCROLLSPEED](#) = -5,
[NOTIFYON](#) = -4, [NOTIFYOFF](#) = -3, [FPS](#) = -2, [DITHER](#) = -1,
[HWLOAD](#) = 0, [CMD_VT_FIRST](#) = 0, [HWSAVE](#), [FWUPDATE](#),
[POLLRATE](#), [ACTIVE](#), [IDLE](#), [ERASE](#),
[ERASEPROFILE](#), [NAME](#), [PROFILENAME](#), [ID](#),
[PROFILEID](#), [RGB](#), [IOFF](#), [ION](#),
[IAUTO](#), [BIND](#), [UNBIND](#), [REBIND](#),
[MACRO](#), [DPI](#), [DPISEL](#), [LIFT](#),
[SNAP](#), [NOTIFY](#), [INOTIFY](#), [GET](#),
[RESTART](#), [CMD_LAST](#) = RESTART }

9.6.2.2 `#define CMD_DEV_COUNT (CMD_LAST - CMD_VT_FIRST + 1)`

Definition at line 66 of file command.h.

9.6.3 Typedef Documentation

9.6.3.1 `typedef void(* cmdhandler)(usbdevice *kb, usbmode *modeidx, int notifyidx, int keyindex, const char *parameter)`

Definition at line 70 of file command.h.

9.6.3.2 `typedef int(* cmdhandler_io)(usbdevice *kb, usbmode *modeidx, int notifyidx, int keyindex, const char *parameter)`

Definition at line 71 of file command.h.

9.6.3.3 `typedef void(* cmdhandler_mac)(usbdevice *kb, usbmode *modeidx, int notifyidx, const char *keys, const char *assignment)`

Definition at line 72 of file command.h.

9.6.3.4 `typedef union devcmd devcmd`

9.6.4 Enumeration Type Documentation

9.6.4.1 `enum cmd`

Enumerator

NONE
DELAY
CMD_FIRST
MODE
SWITCH
LAYOUT
ACCEL
SCROLLSPEED
NOTIFYON
NOTIFYOFF
FPS
DITHER
HWLOAD
CMD_VT_FIRST
HWSAVE
FWUPDATE
POLLRATE
ACTIVE
IDLE
ERASE

ERASEPROFILE**NAME****PROFILENAME****ID****PROFILEID****RGB****IOFF****ION****IAUTO****BIND****UNBIND****REBIND****MACRO****DPI****DPISEL****LIFT****SNAP****NOTIFY****INOTIFY****GET****RESTART****CMD_LAST**

Definition at line 7 of file command.h.

```

7      {
8      // Special - handled by readcmd, no device functions
9      NONE      = -11,
10     DELAY      = -10,    CMD_FIRST = DELAY,
11     MODE       = -9,
12     SWITCH     = -8,
13     LAYOUT     = -7,
14     ACCEL      = -6,
15     SCROLLSPEED = -5,
16     NOTIFYON   = -4,
17     NOTIFYOFF  = -3,
18     FPS        = -2,
19     DITHER     = -1,
20
21     // Hardware data
22     HWLOAD      = 0,    CMD_VT_FIRST = 0,
23     HWSAVE,
24     FWUPDATE,
25     POLLRATE,
26
27     // Software control on/off
28     ACTIVE,
29     IDLE,
30
31     // Profile/mode metadata
32     ERASE,
33     ERASEPROFILE,
34     NAME,
35     PROFILENAME,
36     ID,
37     PROFILEID,
38
39     // LED control
40     RGB,
41     IOFF,
42     ION,
43     IAUTO,
44
45     // Key binding control
46     BIND,

```

```

47     UNBIND,
48     REBIND,
49     MACRO,
50
51     // DPI control
52     DPI,
53     DPISEL,
54     LIFT,
55     SNAP,
56
57     // Notifications and output
58     NOTIFY,
59     INOTIFY,
60     GET,
61     RESTART,
62
63     CMD_LAST = RESTART
64 } cmd;

```

9.6.5 Function Documentation

9.6.5.1 int readcmd (usbdevice * kb, const char * line)

< Because length of word is length of line + 1, there should be no problem with buffer overflow.

Definition at line 68 of file command.c.

References ACCEL, ACTIVE, usbdevice::active, BIND, CMD_COUNT, CMD_FIRST, cmd_strings, usbprofile::currentmode, DELAY, usbdevice::delay, DITHER, usbdevice::dither, devcmd::do_cmd, devcmd::do_io, devcmd::do_macro, DPI, DPISEL, ERASE, ERASEPROFILE, FEAT_ANSI, FEAT_BIND, FEAT_ISO, FEAT_LMASK, FEAT_MOUSEACCEL, FEAT_NOTIFY, usbdevice::features, lighting::forceupdate, FPS, FWUPDATE, GET, HAS_FEATURES, HWLOAD, HWSAVE, IAUTO, ID, IDLE, INDEX_OF, INOTIFY, IOFF, ION, IS_FULLRANGE, IS_MOUSE_DEV, keymap, LAYOUT, LIFT, usbmode::light, MACRO, mknotifynode(), MODE, usbprofile::mode, MODE_COUNT, N_KEYS_EXTENDED, NAME, NEEDS_FW_UPDATE, NONE, NOTIFY, NOTIFYOFF, NOTIFYON, OUTFIFO_MAX, POLLRATE, usbdevice::profile, PROFILEID, PROFILENAME, REBIND, RESTART, RGB, rmnotifynode(), SCROLL_ACCELERATED, SCROLL_MAX, SCROLL_MIN, SCROLLSPEED, SNAP, SWITCH, TRY_WITH_RESET, UNBIND, usbdevice::usbdelay, and usbdevice::vtable.

Referenced by devmain().

```

68     {
69         char* word = malloc(strlen(line) + 1);
70         int wordlen;
71         const char* newline = 0;
72         const devcmd* vt = kb->vtable;
73         usbprofile* profile = kb->profile;
74         usbmode* mode = 0;
75         int notifynumber = 0;
76         // Read words from the input
77         cmd command = NONE;
78         while(sscanf(line, "%s%n", word, &wordlen) == 1){
79             line += wordlen;
80             // If we passed a newline, reset the context
81             if(line > newline){
82                 mode = profile->currentmode;
83                 command = NONE;
84                 notifynumber = 0;
85                 newline = strchr(line, '\n');
86                 if(!newline)
87                     newline = line + strlen(line);
88             }
89             // Check for a command word
90             for(int i = 0; i < CMD_COUNT - 1; i++){
91                 if(!strcmp(word, cmd_strings[i])){
92                     command = i + CMD_FIRST;
93 #ifndef OS_MAC
94                     // Layout and mouse acceleration aren't used on Linux; ignore
95                     if(command == LAYOUT || command == ACCEL || command ==
SCROLLSPEED)
96                         command = NONE;
97 #endif
98                     // Most commands require parameters, but a few are actions in and of themselves
99                     if(command != SWITCH
100                        && command != HWLOAD && command != HWSAVE
101                        && command != ACTIVE && command != IDLE
102                        && command != ERASE && command != ERASEPROFILE
103                        && command != RESTART)

```

```

104         goto next_loop;
105         break;
106     }
107 }
108
109 // Set current notification node when given @number
110 int newnotify;
111 if(sscanf(word, "%u", &newnotify) == 1 && newnotify < OUTFIFO_MAX){
112     notifynumber = newnotify;
113     continue;
114 }
115
116 // Reject unrecognized commands. Reject bind or notify related commands if the keyboard doesn't
117 // have the feature enabled.
118 if(command == NONE
119    || ((!HAS_FEATURES(kb, FEAT_BIND) && (command ==
120 BIND || command == UNBIND || command == REBIND || command ==
121 MACRO || command == DELAY))
122    || (!HAS_FEATURES(kb, FEAT_NOTIFY) && command ==
123 NOTIFY))) {
124     next_loop:
125     continue;
126 }
127 // Reject anything not related to fwupdate if device has a bricked FW
128 if(NEEDS_FW_UPDATE(kb) && command != FWUPDATE && command !=
129 NOTIFYON && command != NOTIFYOFF)
130     continue;
131
132 // Specially handled commands - these are available even when keyboard is IDLE
133 switch(command){
134 case NOTIFYON: {
135     // Notification node on
136     int notify;
137     if(sscanf(word, "%u", &notify) == 1)
138         mknotifynode(kb, notify);
139     continue;
140 } case NOTIFYOFF: {
141     // Notification node off
142     int notify;
143     if(sscanf(word, "%u", &notify) == 1 && notify != 0) // notify0 can't be removed
144         rmnotifynode(kb, notify);
145     continue;
146 } case GET:
147     // Output data to notification node
148     vt->get(kb, mode, notifynumber, 0, word);
149     continue;
150 case LAYOUT:
151     // OSX: switch ANSI/ISO keyboard layout
152     if(!strcmp(word, "ansi"))
153         kb->features = (kb->features & ~FEAT_LMASK) |
154 FEAT_ANSI;
155     else if(!strcmp(word, "iso"))
156         kb->features = (kb->features & ~FEAT_LMASK) |
157 FEAT_ISO;
158     continue;
159 #ifdef OS_MAC
160 case ACCEL:
161     // OSX mouse acceleration on/off
162     if(!strcmp(word, "on"))
163         kb->features |= FEAT_MOUSEACCEL;
164     else if(!strcmp(word, "off"))
165         kb->features &= ~FEAT_MOUSEACCEL;
166     continue;
167 case SCROLLSPEED: {
168     int newscroll;
169     if(sscanf(word, "%d", &newscroll) != 1)
170         break;
171     if(newscroll < SCROLL_MIN)
172         newscroll = SCROLL_ACCELERATED;
173     if(newscroll > SCROLL_MAX)
174         newscroll = SCROLL_MAX;
175     kb->scroll_rate = newscroll;
176     continue;
177 }
178 #endif
179 case MODE: {
180     // Select a mode number (1 - 6)
181     int newmode;
182     if(sscanf(word, "%u", &newmode) == 1 && newmode > 0 && newmode <=
183 MODE_COUNT)
184         mode = profile->mode + newmode - 1;
185     continue;
186 }
187 case FPS: {
188     // USB command delay (2 - 10ms)
189     uint framerate;
190     if(sscanf(word, "%u", &framerate) == 1 && framerate > 0){

```



```

183         // Not all devices require the same number of messages per frame; select delay
appropriately
184         uint per_frame = IS_MOUSE_DEV(kb) ? 2 : IS_FULLLRANGE(kb) ? 14 : 5;
185         uint delay = 1000 / framerate / per_frame;
186         if(delay < 2)
187             delay = 2;
188         else if(delay > 10)
189             delay = 10;
190         kb->usbdelay = delay;
191     }
192     continue;
193 }
194 case DITHER: {
195     // 0: No dither, 1: Ordered dither.
196     uint dither;
197     if(sscanf(word, "%u", &dither) == 1 && dither <= 1){
198         kb->dither = dither;
199         profile->currentmode->light.forceupdate = 1;
200         mode->light.forceupdate = 1;
201     }
202     continue;
203 }
204 case DELAY: {
205     long int delay;
206     if(sscanf(word, "%ld", &delay) == 1 && 0 <= delay && delay < UINT_MAX) {
207         // Add delay of 'newdelay' microseconds to macro playback
208         kb->delay = (unsigned int)delay;
209     } else if(strcmp(word, "on") == 0) {
210         // allow previous syntax, 'delay on' means use old 'long macro delay'
211         kb->delay = UINT_MAX;
212     } else {
213         // bad parameter to handle false commands like "delay off"
214         kb->delay = 0; // No delay.
215     }
216     continue;
217 }
218 case RESTART: {
219     char mybuffer[] = "no reason specified";
220     if (sscanf(line, "%[^\\n]", word) == -1) {
221         word = mybuffer;
222     }
223     vt->do_cmd[command](kb, mode, notifiynumber, 0, word);
224     continue;
225 }
226 default;;
227 }
228
229 // If a keyboard is inactive, it must be activated before receiving any other commands
230 if(!kb->active){
231     if(command == ACTIVE)
232         TRY_WITH_RESET(vt->active(kb, mode, notifiynumber, 0, 0));
233     continue;
234 }
235 // Specially handled commands only available when keyboard is ACTIVE
236 switch(command){
237 case IDLE:
238     TRY_WITH_RESET(vt->idle(kb, mode, notifiynumber, 0, 0));
239     continue;
240 case SWITCH:
241     if(profile->currentmode != mode){
242         profile->currentmode = mode;
243         // Set mode light for non-RGB K95
244         int index = INDEX_OF(mode, profile->mode);
245         vt->setmodeindex(kb, index);
246     }
247     continue;
248 case HWLOAD: case HWSAVE:{
249     char delay = kb->usbdelay;
250     // Ensure delay of at least 10ms as the device can get overwhelmed otherwise
251     if(delay < 10)
252         kb->usbdelay = 10;
253     // Try to load/save the hardware profile. Reset on failure, disconnect if reset fails.
254     TRY_WITH_RESET(vt->do_io[command](kb, mode, notifiynumber, 1, 0));
255     // Re-send the current RGB state as it sometimes gets scrambled
256     TRY_WITH_RESET(vt->updatergb(kb, 1));
257     kb->usbdelay = delay;
258     continue;
259 }
260 case FWUPDATE:
261     // FW update parses a whole word. Unlike hwload/hwsave, there's no try again on failure.
262     if(vt->fwupdate(kb, mode, notifiynumber, 0, word)){
263         free(word);
264         return 1;
265     }
266     continue;
267 case POLLRATE: {
268     uint rate;

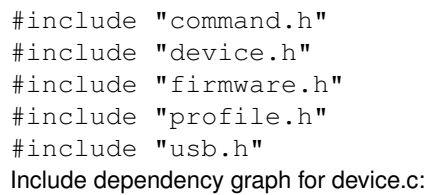
```

```

269         if(sscanf(word, "%u", &rate) == 1 && (rate == 1 || rate == 2 || rate == 4 || rate == 8))
270             TRY_WITH_RESET(vt->pollrate(kb, mode, notifynumber, rate, 0));
271         continue;
272     }
273     case ERASEPROFILE:
274         // Erase the current profile
275         vt->eraseprofile(kb, mode, notifynumber, 0, 0);
276         // Update profile/mode pointers
277         profile = kb->profile;
278         mode = profile->currentmode;
279         continue;
280     case ERASE: case NAME: case IOFF: case ION: case IAUTO: case
INOTIFY: case PROFILENAME: case ID: case PROFILEID: case
DPISL: case LIFT: case SNAP:
281         // All of the above just parse the whole word
282         vt->do_cmd[command](kb, mode, notifynumber, 0, word);
283         continue;
284     case RGB: {
285         // RGB command has a special response for a single hex constant
286         int r, g, b;
287         if(sscanf(word, "%02x%02x%02x", &r, &g, &b) == 3){
288             // Set all keys
289             for(int i = 0; i < N_KEYS_EXTENDED; i++)
290                 vt->rgb(kb, mode, notifynumber, i, word);
291             continue;
292         }
293         break;
294     }
295     case MACRO:
296         if(!strcmp(word, "clear")){
297             // Macro has a special clear command
298             vt->macro(kb, mode, notifynumber, 0, 0);
299             continue;
300         }
301         break;
302     default:;
303     }
304     // For anything else, split the parameter at the colon
305     int left = -1;
306     sscanf(word, "%*[^:]%n", &left);
307     if(left <= 0)
308         continue;
309     const char* right = word + left;
310     if(right[0] == ':')
311         right++;
312     // Macros and DPI have a separate left-side handler
313     if(command == MACRO || command == DPI){
314         word[left] = 0;
315         vt->do_macro[command](kb, mode, notifynumber, word, right);
316         continue;
317     }
318     // Scan the left side for key names and run the requested command
319     int position = 0, field = 0;
320     char keyname[11];
321     while(position < left && sscanf(word + position, "%10[^:,%n", keyname, &field) == 1){
322         int keycode;
323         if(!strcmp(keyname, "all")){
324             // Set all keys
325             for(int i = 0; i < N_KEYS_EXTENDED; i++)
326                 vt->do_cmd[command](kb, mode, notifynumber, i, right);
327         } else if((sscanf(keyname, "%d", &keycode) && keycode >= 0 && keycode <
N_KEYS_EXTENDED)
328             || (sscanf(keyname, "%x%x", &keycode) && keycode >= 0 && keycode <
N_KEYS_EXTENDED)){
329             // Set a key numerically
330             vt->do_cmd[command](kb, mode, notifynumber, keycode, right);
331         } else {
332             // Find this key in the keymap
333             for(unsigned i = 0; i < N_KEYS_EXTENDED; i++){
334                 if(keymap[i].name && !strcmp(keyname, keymap[i].name)){
335                     vt->do_cmd[command](kb, mode, notifynumber, i, right);
336                     break;
337                 }
338             }
339         }
340         if(word[position += field] == ',')
341             position++;
342     }
343 }
344
345 // Finish up
346 if(!NEEDS_FW_UPDATE(kb)){
347     TRY_WITH_RESET(vt->updatergb(kb, 0));
348     TRY_WITH_RESET(vt->updatedpi(kb, 0));
349 }
350 free(word);
351 return 0;

```

Here is the call graph for this function:



- hwload_mode = 1 means read hardware once. should be enough*
- `usbdevice keyboard` [9]
 - remember all usb devices. Needed for `closeusb()`.*
- `pthread_mutex_t devlistmutex` = `PTHREAD_MUTEX_INITIALIZER`
- `pthread_mutex_t devmutex` [9] = { [0 ... 9 -1] = `PTHREAD_MUTEX_INITIALIZER` }
 - Mutex for handling the usbdevice structure.*
- `pthread_mutex_t inputmutex` [9] = { [0 ... 9 -1] = `PTHREAD_MUTEX_INITIALIZER` }
 - Mutex for dealing with usb input frames.*
- `pthread_mutex_t macromutex` [9] = { [0 ... 9 -1] = `PTHREAD_MUTEX_INITIALIZER` }
 - Protecting macros against lightning: Both use `usb_send`.*
- `pthread_mutex_t macromutex2` [9] = { [0 ... 9 -1] = `PTHREAD_MUTEX_INITIALIZER` }
 - Protecting the single link list of threads and the macrovar.*
- `pthread_cond_t macrovar` [9] = { [0 ... 9 -1] = `PTHREAD_COND_INITIALIZER` }
 - This variable is used to stop and wakeup all macro threads which have to wait.*

9.7.1 Function Documentation

9.7.1.1 `int _start_dev (usbdevice * kb, int makeactive)`

`_start_dev` get fw-info and pollrate; if available, install new firmware; get all hardware profiles.

Parameters

<i>kb</i>	the normal kb pointer to the usbdevice. Is also valid for mice.
<i>makeactive</i>	if set to 1, activate the device via <code>setactive()</code>

Returns

0 if success, other else

- This hacker code is tricky in mutiple aspects. What it means is:
 - if `hwload_mode == 0`: just set pollrate to 0 and clear features in the bottom lines of the if-block.
 - if `hwload_mode == 1`: if the device has `FEAT_HWLOAD` active, call `getfwversion()`. If it returns true, there was an error while detecting fw-version. Put error message, reset `FEAT_HWLOAD` and finalize as above.
 - if `hwload_mode == 2`: if the device has `FEAT_HWLOAD` active, call `getfwversion()`. If it returns true, there was an error while detecting fw-version. Put error message and return directly from function with error.

Why do not you just write it down?
- Now check if device needs a firmware update. If so, set it up and leave the function without error.
- Device needs a firmware update. Finish setting up but don't do anything.
- Load profile from device if the hw-pointer is not set yet and hw-loading is possible and allowed.
 - return error if `mode == 2` (load always) and loading got an error. Else reset `HWLOAD` feature, because `hwload` must be 1.

That is real Horror code.

Definition at line 25 of file `device.c`.

References `usbdevice::active`, `ckb_info`, `ckb_warn`, `DEV_MAX`, `FEAT_ADJRATE`, `FEAT_FWUPDATE`, `FEAT_FWVERSION`, `FEAT_HWLOAD`, `FEAT_POLLRATE`, `FEAT_RGB`, `usbdevice::features`, `usbdevice::fwversion`, `getfwversion()`, `HAS_FEATURES`, `usbdevice::hw`, `hwload_mode`, `hwloadprofile`, `NEEDS_FW_UPDATE`, `usbdevice::pollrate`, and `setactive`.

Referenced by `start_dev()`.

```

25     {
26     // Get the firmware version from the device
27     if(kb->pollrate == 0){
35         if(!hwload_mode || (HAS_FEATURES(kb, FEAT_HWLOAD) &&
getfwversion(kb))){
36             if(hwload_mode == 2)
37                 // hwload=always. Report setup failure.
38                 return -1;
39             else if(hwload_mode){
40                 // hwload=once. Log failure, prevent trying again, and continue.
41                 ckb_warn("Unable to load firmware version/poll rate\n");
42                 kb->features &= ~FEAT_HWLOAD;
43             }
44             kb->pollrate = 0;
45             kb->features &= ~(FEAT_POLLRATE | FEAT_ADJRATE);
46             if(kb->fwversion == 0)
47                 kb->features &= ~(FEAT_FWVERSION |
FEAT_FWUPDATE);
48         }
49     }
54     if(NEEDS_FW_UPDATE(kb)){
56         ckb_info("Device needs a firmware update. Please issue a fwupdate command.\n");
57         kb->features = FEAT_RGB | FEAT_FWVERSION |
FEAT_FWUPDATE;
58         kb->active = 1;
59         return 0;
60     }
66     if(!kb->hw && hwload_mode && HAS_FEATURES(kb,
FEAT_HWLOAD)){
67         if(hwloadprofile(kb, 1)){
68             if(hwload_mode == 2)
69                 return -1;
70             ckb_warn("Unable to load hardware profile\n");
71             kb->features &= ~FEAT_HWLOAD;
72         }
73     }
74     // Activate software mode if requested
75     if(makeactive)
76         return setactive(kb, 1);
77     #ifdef DEBUG
78     // 12 for each device + null terminator
79     char devlist[12*(DEV_MAX-1)+1];
80     int devlistpos = 0;
81     for(unsigned i = 1; i < DEV_MAX; i++){
82         devlistpos += sprintf(&devlist[devlistpos], "%u: 0x%x; ", i, keyboard[i].product);
83     }
84     ckb_info("Attached Devices: %s\n", devlist);
85     #endif
86     return 0;
87 }

```

Here is the call graph for this function:



Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.7.1.2 `int start_dev (usbdevice * kb, int makeactive)`

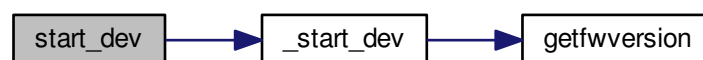
Definition at line 89 of file device.c.

References `_start_dev()`, `USB_DELAY_DEFAULT`, and `usbdevice::usbdelay`.

```

89         {
90     // Force USB interval to 10ms during initial setup phase; return to nominal 5ms after setup completes.
91     kb->usbdelay = 10;
92     int res = _start_dev(kb, makeactive);
93     kb->usbdelay = USB_DELAY_DEFAULT;
94     return res;
95 }
```

Here is the call graph for this function:



9.7.2 Variable Documentation

9.7.2.1 `pthread_mutex_t devlistmutex = PTHREAD_MUTEX_INITIALIZER`

Definition at line 11 of file device.c.

9.7.2.2 `pthread_mutex_t devmutex[9] = { [0 ... 9 -1] = PTHREAD_MUTEX_INITIALIZER }`

Definition at line 12 of file device.c.

Referenced by `_updateconnected()`, `quitWithLock()`, and `usb_rm_device()`.

9.7.2.3 `int hwload_mode = 1`

`hwload_mode` is defined in [device.c](#)

Definition at line 7 of file device.c.

Referenced by `_start_dev()`, `_usbrecv()`, `_usbsend()`, and `main()`.

9.7.2.4 `pthread_mutex_t inputmutex[9] = { [0 ... 9 -1] = PTHREAD_MUTEX_INITIALIZER }`

Definition at line 13 of file device.c.

9.7.2.5 `usbdevice keyboard[9]`

Definition at line 10 of file device.c.

Referenced by `_mkdevpath()`, `_mknotifynode()`, `_rmnotifynode()`, `_setupusb()`, `_updateconnected()`, `closeusb()`, `main()`, `mkfwnode()`, `os_closeusb()`, `os_inputmain()`, `os_inputopen()`, `os_setupusb()`, `quitWithLock()`, `rmdevpath()`, `usb_rm_device()`, and `usbadd()`.

9.7.2.6 `pthread_mutex_t macromutex[9] = { [0 ... 9 -1] = PTHREAD_MUTEX_INITIALIZER }`

Definition at line 14 of file device.c.

9.7.2.7 `pthread_mutex_t macromutex2[9] = { [0 ... 9 -1] = PTHREAD_MUTEX_INITIALIZER }`

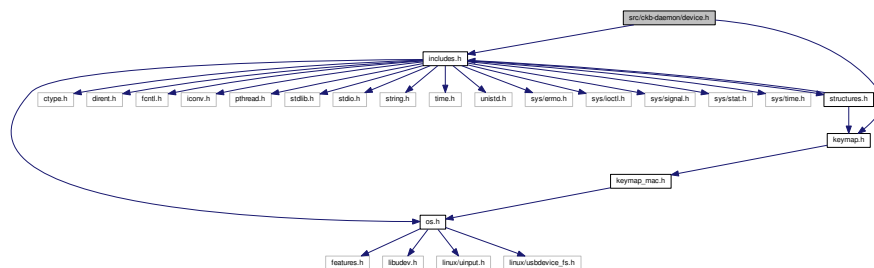
Definition at line 15 of file device.c.

9.7.2.8 `pthread_cond_t macrovar[9] = { [0 ... 9 -1] = PTHREAD_COND_INITIALIZER }`

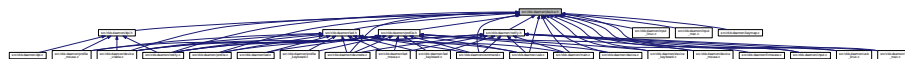
Definition at line 16 of file device.c.

9.8 src/ckb-daemon/device.h File Reference

```
#include "includes.h"
#include "keymap.h"
Include dependency graph for device.h:
```



This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



Macros

- `#define DEV_MAX 9`
- `#define IS_CONNECTED(kb) ((kb) && (kb)->handle && (kb)->uinput_kb && (kb)->uinput_mouse)`
- `#define dmutex(kb) (devmutex + INDEX_OF(kb, keyboard))`
- `#define imutex(kb) (inputmutex + INDEX_OF(kb, keyboard))`
- `#define mmutex(kb) (macromutex + INDEX_OF(kb, keyboard))`
- `#define mmutex2(kb) (macromutex2 + INDEX_OF(kb, keyboard))`
- `#define mvar(kb) (macrovar + INDEX_OF(kb, keyboard))`
- `#define setactive(kb, makeactive) ((makeactive) ? (kb)->vtable->active((kb), 0, 0, 0, 0) : (kb)->vtable->idle((kb), 0, 0, 0, 0))`

setactive() calls via the corresponding *kb->vtable* either the *active()* or the *idle()* function.

active() is called if the parameter *makeactive* is true, *idle* if it is false.

What function is called effectively is device dependent. Have a look at [device_vtable.c](#) for more information.

- `#define IN_HID 0x80`
- `#define IN_CORSAIR 0x40`

- `#define ACT_LIGHT 1`
- `#define ACT_NEXT 3`
- `#define ACT_NEXT_NOWRAP 5`
- `#define ACT_LOCK 8`
- `#define ACT_MR_RING 9`
- `#define ACT_M1 10`
- `#define ACT_M2 11`
- `#define ACT_M3 12`

Functions

- `int start_dev (usbdevice *kb, int makeactive)`
- `int start_kb_nrgb (usbdevice *kb, int makeactive)`
- `int setactive_kb (usbdevice *kb, int active)`
- `int setactive_mouse (usbdevice *kb, int active)`
- `int cmd_active_kb (usbdevice *kb, usbmode *dummy1, int dummy2, int dummy3, const char *dummy4)`
- `int cmd_active_mouse (usbdevice *kb, usbmode *dummy1, int dummy2, int dummy3, const char *dummy4)`
- `int cmd_idle_kb (usbdevice *kb, usbmode *dummy1, int dummy2, int dummy3, const char *dummy4)`
- `int cmd_idle_mouse (usbdevice *kb, usbmode *dummy1, int dummy2, int dummy3, const char *dummy4)`
- `int cmd_pollrate (usbdevice *kb, usbmode *dummy1, int dummy2, int rate, const char *dummy3)`
- `void setmodeindex_nrgb (usbdevice *kb, int index)`

Variables

- `usbdevice keyboard` [9]
remember all usb devices. Needed for `closeusb()`.
- `pthread_mutex_t devmutex` [9]
Mutex for handling the usbdevice structure.
- `pthread_mutex_t inputmutex` [9]
Mutex for dealing with usb input frames.
- `pthread_mutex_t macromutex` [9]
Protecting macros against lightning: Both use `usb_send`.
- `pthread_mutex_t macromutex2` [9]
Protecting the single link list of threads and the macrovar.
- `pthread_cond_t macrovar` [9]
This variable is used to stop and wakeup all macro threads which have to wait.

9.8.1 Macro Definition Documentation

9.8.1.1 `#define ACT_LIGHT 1`

Definition at line 68 of file `device.h`.

Referenced by `setactive_kb()`.

9.8.1.2 `#define ACT_LOCK 8`

Definition at line 71 of file `device.h`.

Referenced by `setactive_kb()`.

9.8.1.3 `#define ACT_M1 10`

Definition at line 73 of file device.h.

Referenced by `setactive_kb()`.

9.8.1.4 `#define ACT_M2 11`

Definition at line 74 of file device.h.

Referenced by `setactive_kb()`.

9.8.1.5 `#define ACT_M3 12`

Definition at line 75 of file device.h.

Referenced by `setactive_kb()`.

9.8.1.6 `#define ACT_MR_RING 9`

Definition at line 72 of file device.h.

Referenced by `setactive_kb()`.

9.8.1.7 `#define ACT_NEXT 3`

Definition at line 69 of file device.h.

9.8.1.8 `#define ACT_NEXT_NOWRAP 5`

Definition at line 70 of file device.h.

9.8.1.9 `#define DEV_MAX 9`

Definition at line 8 of file device.h.

Referenced by `_start_dev()`, `_updateconnected()`, `quitWithLock()`, `usb_rm_device()`, and `usbadd()`.

9.8.1.10 `#define dmutex(kb) (devmutex + INDEX_OF(kb, keyboard))`

Definition at line 18 of file device.h.

Referenced by `_ledthread()`, `_setupusb()`, `closeusb()`, `devmain()`, and `usbadd()`.

9.8.1.11 `#define imutex(kb) (inputmutex + INDEX_OF(kb, keyboard))`

Definition at line 22 of file device.h.

Referenced by `_setupusb()`, `closeusb()`, `cmd_bind()`, `cmd_erase()`, `cmd_eraseprofile()`, `cmd_get()`, `cmd_macro()`, `cmd_notify()`, `cmd_rebind()`, `cmd_unbind()`, `os_inputmain()`, `setactive_kb()`, `setactive_mouse()`, and `setupusb()`.

9.8.1.12 `#define IN_CORSAIR 0x40`

Definition at line 65 of file device.h.

Referenced by `setactive_kb()`, and `setactive_mouse()`.

9.8.1.13 #define IN_HID 0x80

Definition at line 64 of file device.h.

Referenced by `setactive_kb()`, and `setactive_mouse()`.

9.8.1.14 #define IS_CONNECTED(kb) ((kb) && (kb)->handle && (kb)->uinput_kb && (kb)->uinput_mouse)

Definition at line 12 of file device.h.

Referenced by `_updateconnected()`, `devmain()`, `quitWithLock()`, and `usbadd()`.

9.8.1.15 #define mmutex(kb) (macromutex + INDEX_OF(kb, keyboard))

Definition at line 26 of file device.h.

Referenced by `_usbrecv()`, `_usbseend()`, and `play_macro()`.

9.8.1.16 #define mmutex2(kb) (macromutex2 + INDEX_OF(kb, keyboard))

Definition at line 28 of file device.h.

Referenced by `play_macro()`.

9.8.1.17 #define mvar(kb) (macrovar + INDEX_OF(kb, keyboard))

Definition at line 30 of file device.h.

Referenced by `play_macro()`.

9.8.1.18 #define setactive(kb, makeactive) ((makeactive) ? (kb)->vtable->active((kb), 0, 0, 0, 0) : (kb)->vtable->idle((kb), 0, 0, 0, 0))

Definition at line 44 of file device.h.

Referenced by `_start_dev()`, and `revertusb()`.

9.8.2 Function Documentation**9.8.2.1 int cmd_active_kb (usbdevice * kb, usbmode * dummy1, int dummy2, int dummy3, const char * dummy4)**

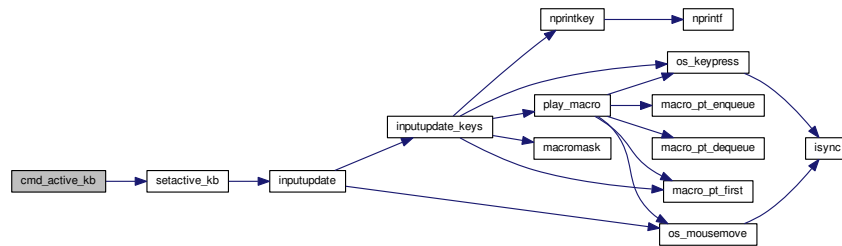
Definition at line 114 of file device_keyboard.c.

References `setactive_kb()`.

```

114
115     (void) dummy1;
116     (void) dummy2;
117     (void) dummy3;
118     (void) dummy4;
119
120     return setactive_kb(kb, 1);
121 }
```

Here is the call graph for this function:



9.8.2.2 int cmd_active_mouse (usbdevice * kb, usbmode * dummy1, int dummy2, int dummy3, const char * dummy4)

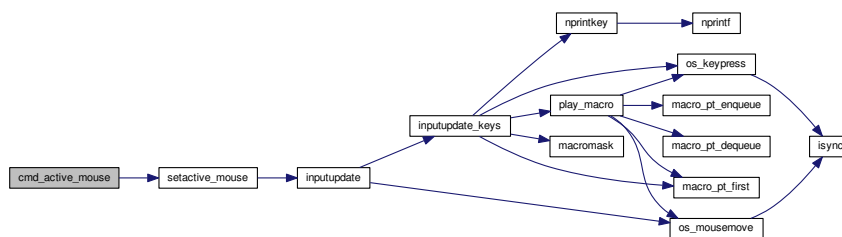
Definition at line 44 of file device_mouse.c.

References setactive_mouse().

```

44                                     {
45     (void) dummy1;
46     (void) dummy2;
47     (void) dummy3;
48     (void) dummy4;
49
50     return setactive_mouse(kb, 1);
51 }
```

Here is the call graph for this function:



9.8.2.3 int cmd_idle_kb (usbdevice * kb, usbmode * dummy1, int dummy2, int dummy3, const char * dummy4)

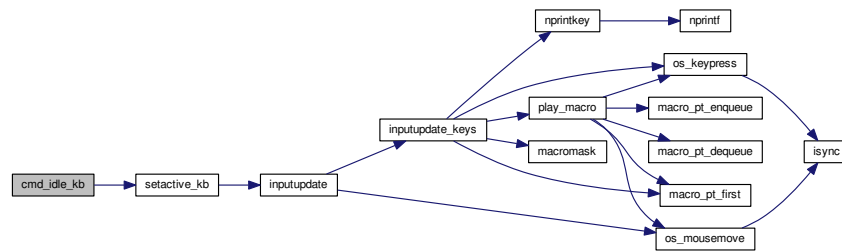
Definition at line 123 of file device_keyboard.c.

References setactive_kb().

```

123                                     {
124     (void) dummy1;
125     (void) dummy2;
126     (void) dummy3;
127     (void) dummy4;
128
129     return setactive_kb(kb, 0);
130 }
```

Here is the call graph for this function:



9.8.2.4 int cmd_idle_mouse (usbdevice * kb, usbmode * dummy1, int dummy2, int dummy3, const char * dummy4)

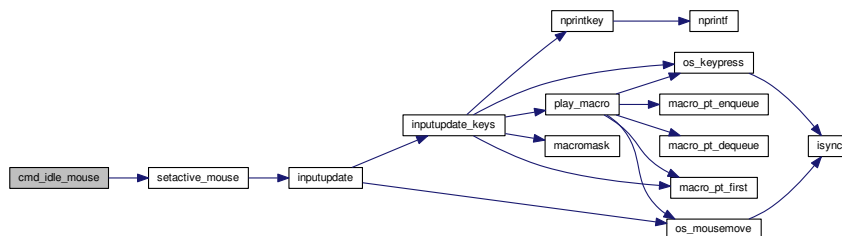
Definition at line 53 of file device_mouse.c.

References setactive_mouse().

```

53                                     {
54     (void) dummy1;
55     (void) dummy2;
56     (void) dummy3;
57     (void) dummy4;
58
59     return setactive_mouse(kb, 0);
60 }
```

Here is the call graph for this function:



9.8.2.5 int cmd_pollrate (usbdevice * kb, usbmode * dummy1, int dummy2, int rate, const char * dummy3)

Definition at line 62 of file device_mouse.c.

References MSG_SIZE, usbdevice::pollrate, and usbsend.

```

62                                     {
63     (void) dummy1;
64     (void) dummy2;
65     (void) dummy3;
66
67     uchar msg[MSG_SIZE] = {
68         0x07, 0x0a, 0, 0, (uchar) rate
69     };
70     if(!usbsend(kb, msg, 1))
71         return -1;
72     // Device should disconnect+reconnect, but update the poll rate field in case it doesn't
73     kb->pollrate = rate;
74     return 0;
75 }
```

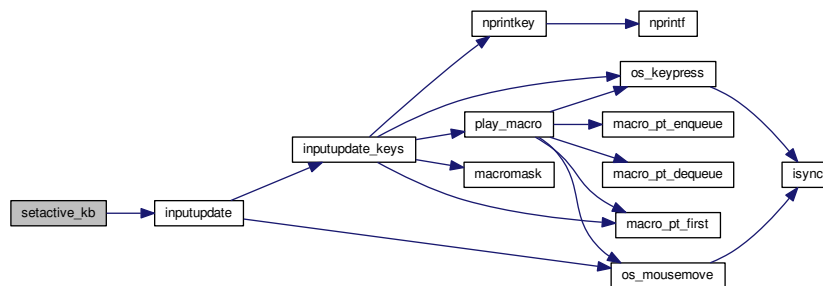


```

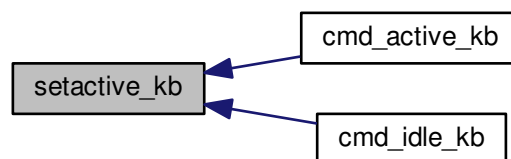
89         action = ACT_M3;
90     else if(!strcmp(keymap[key].name, "light"))
91         action = ACT_LIGHT;
92     else if(!strcmp(keymap[key].name, "lock"))
93         action = ACT_LOCK;
94     }
95     msg[1][4 + pair * 2] = key;
96     msg[1][5 + pair * 2] = action;
97 }
98 // Byte 2 = pair count (usually 30, less on final message)
99 msg[1][2] = pair;
100 if(!usbsend(kb, msg[1], 1))
101     return -1;
102 }
103 // Commit new input settings
104 if(!usbsend(kb, msg[2], 1))
105     return -1;
106 DELAY_MEDIUM(kb);
107 #endif
108 }
109 // Update indicator LEDs if the profile contains settings for them
110 kb->vtable->updateindicators(kb, 0);
111 return 0;
112 }

```

Here is the call graph for this function:



Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.8.2.7 int setactive_mouse (usbdevice * kb, int active)

Definition at line 9 of file device_mouse.c.

References usbdevice::active, lighting::forceupdate, imutex, IN_CORSAIR, IN_HID, usbdevice::input, inputupdate(), usbinput::keys, usbprofile::lastlight, MSG_SIZE, NEEDS_FW_UPDATE, usbdevice::profile, and usbsend.

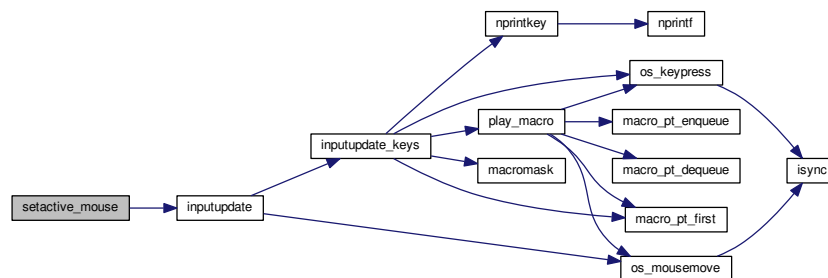
Referenced by cmd_active_mouse(), and cmd_idle_mouse().

```

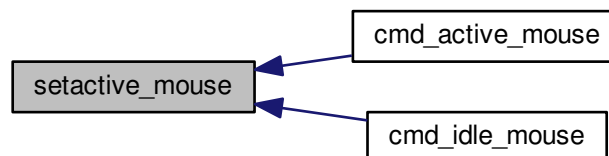
9                                     {
10     if(NEEDS_FW_UPDATE(kb))
11         return 0;
12     const int keycount = 20;
13     uchar msg[2][MSG_SIZE] = {
14         { 0x07, 0x04, 0 },          // Disables or enables HW control for DPI and Sniper button
15         { 0x07, 0x40, keycount, 0 }, // Select button input (similar to the packet sent to
16         keyboards, but lacks a commit packet)
17     };
18     if(active)
19         // Put the mouse into SW mode
20         msg[0][2] = 2;
21     else
22         // Restore HW mode
23         msg[0][2] = 1;
24     pthread_mutex_lock(&mutex(kb));
25     kb->active = !active;
26     kb->profile->lastlight.forceupdate = 1;
27     // Clear input
28     memset(&kb->input.keys, 0, sizeof(kb->input.keys));
29     inputupdate(kb);
30     pthread_mutex_unlock(&mutex(kb));
31     if(!usbend(kb, msg[0], 1))
32         return -1;
33     if(active){
34         // Set up key input
35         if(!usbend(kb, msg[1], 1))
36             return -1;
37         for(int i = 0; i < keycount; i++){
38             msg[1][i * 2 + 4] = i + 1;
39             msg[1][i * 2 + 5] = (i < 6 ? IN_HID : IN_CORSAIR);
40         }
41     }
42     return 0;

```

Here is the call graph for this function:



Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.8.2.8 void setmodeindex_nrgb (usbdevice * kb, int index)

Definition at line 132 of file device_keyboard.c.

References NK95_M1, NK95_M2, NK95_M3, and nk95cmd.

```

132                                     {
133     switch(index % 3){
134     case 0:
135         nk95cmd(kb, NK95_M1);
136         break;
137     case 1:
138         nk95cmd(kb, NK95_M2);
139         break;
140     case 2:
141         nk95cmd(kb, NK95_M3);
142         break;
143     }
144 }
```

9.8.2.9 int start_dev (usbdevice * kb, int makeactive)

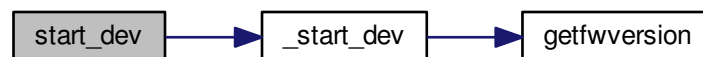
Definition at line 89 of file device.c.

References _start_dev(), USB_DELAY_DEFAULT, and usbdevice::usbdelay.

```

89                                     {
90     // Force USB interval to 10ms during initial setup phase; return to nominal 5ms after setup completes.
91     kb->usbdelay = 10;
92     int res = _start_dev(kb, makeactive);
93     kb->usbdelay = USB_DELAY_DEFAULT;
94     return res;
95 }
```

Here is the call graph for this function:



9.8.2.10 int start_kb_nrgb (usbdevice * kb, int makeactive)

Definition at line 9 of file device_keyboard.c.

References usbdevice::active, NK95_HWOFF, nk95cmd, and usbdevice::pollrate.

```

9                                     {
10     (void)makeactive;
11
12     // Put the non-RGB K95 into software mode. Nothing else needs to be done hardware wise
13     nk95cmd(kb, NK95_HWOFF);
14     // Fill out RGB features for consistency, even though the keyboard doesn't have them
15     kb->active = 1;
16     kb->pollrate = -1;
17     return 0;
18 }
```


9.8.3 Variable Documentation

9.8.3.1 pthread_mutex_t devmutex[9]

Definition at line 12 of file device.c.

Referenced by _updateconnected(), quitWithLock(), and usb_rm_device().

9.8.3.2 pthread_mutex_t inputmutex[9]

Definition at line 13 of file device.c.

9.8.3.3 usbdevice keyboard[9]

Definition at line 10 of file device.c.

Referenced by _mkdevpath(), _mknotifynode(), _rmnotifynode(), _setupusb(), _updateconnected(), closeusb(), main(), mkfwnode(), os_closeusb(), os_inputmain(), os_inputopen(), os_setupusb(), quitWithLock(), rmdevpath(), usb_rm_device(), and usbadd().

9.8.3.4 pthread_mutex_t macromutex[9]

Definition at line 14 of file device.c.

9.8.3.5 pthread_mutex_t macromutex2[9]

Definition at line 15 of file device.c.

9.8.3.6 pthread_cond_t macrovar[9]

Definition at line 16 of file device.c.

9.9 src/ckb-daemon/device_keyboard.c File Reference

```
#include "command.h"
#include "device.h"
#include "devnode.h"
#include "firmware.h"
#include "input.h"
#include "profile.h"
#include "usb.h"
```


9.9.1.2 int cmd_idle_kb (usbdevice * kb, usbmode * dummy1, int dummy2, int dummy3, const char * dummy4)

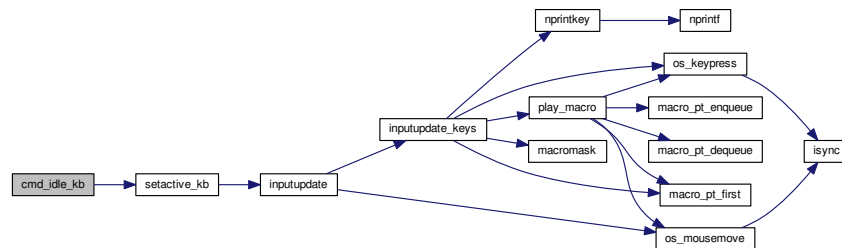
Definition at line 123 of file device_keyboard.c.

References setactive_kb().

```

123                                     {
124     (void) dummy1;
125     (void) dummy2;
126     (void) dummy3;
127     (void) dummy4;
128
129     return setactive_kb(kb, 0);
130 }
```

Here is the call graph for this function:



9.9.1.3 int setactive_kb (usbdevice * kb, int active)

Definition at line 20 of file device_keyboard.c.

References ACT_LIGHT, ACT_LOCK, ACT_M1, ACT_M2, ACT_M3, ACT_MR_RING, usbdevice::active, DELAY_MEDIUM, lighting::forceupdate, imutex, IN_CORSAIR, IN_HID, usbdevice::input, inputupdate(), keymap, usbinput::keys, usbprofile::lastlight, MSG_SIZE, N_KEYS_HW, NEEDS_FW_UPDATE, usbdevice::profile, usbdevice::profile, usbdevice::vtable, and usbdevice::vtable.

Referenced by cmd_active_kb(), and cmd_idle_kb().

```

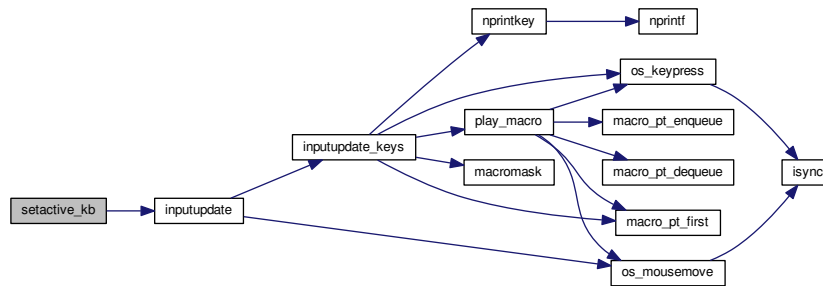
20                                     {
21     if (NEEDS_FW_UPDATE(kb))
22         return 0;
23
24     pthread_mutex_lock(imutex(kb));
25     kb->active = !active;
26     kb->profile->lastlight.forceupdate = 1;
27     // Clear input
28     memset(&kb->input.keys, 0, sizeof(kb->input.keys));
29     inputupdate(kb);
30     pthread_mutex_unlock(imutex(kb));
31
32     uchar msg[3][MSG_SIZE] = {
33         { 0x07, 0x04, 0 }, // Disables or enables HW control for top row
34         { 0x07, 0x40, 0 }, // Selects key input
35         { 0x07, 0x05, 2, 0, 0x03, 0x00 } // Commits key input selection
36     };
37     if(active){
38         // Put the M-keys (K95) as well as the Brightness/Lock keys into software-controlled mode.
39         msg[0][2] = 2;
40         if(!usbdevice::input(kb, msg[0], 1))
41             return -1;
42         DELAY_MEDIUM(kb);
43         // Set input mode on the keys. They must be grouped into packets of 60 bytes (+ 4 bytes header)
44         // Keys are referenced in byte pairs, with the first byte representing the key and the second byte
45         // representing the mode.
46         for(int key = 0; key < N_KEYS_HW; ){
47             int pair;
48             for(pair = 0; pair < 30 && key < N_KEYS_HW; pair++, key++){
49                 // Select both standard and Corsair input. The standard input will be ignored except in
```

```

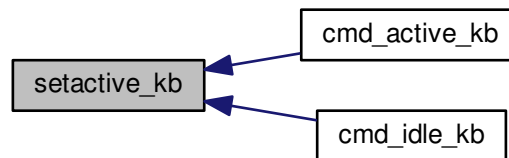
    BIOS mode.
49     uchar action = IN_HID | IN_CORSAIR;
50     // Additionally, make MR activate the MR ring (this is disabled for now, may be back later)
51     //if(keymap[key].name && !strcmp(keymap[key].name, "mr"))
52     //    action |= ACT_MR_RING;
53     msg[1][4 + pair * 2] = key;
54     msg[1][5 + pair * 2] = action;
55 }
56 // Byte 2 = pair count (usually 30, less on final message)
57 msg[1][2] = pair;
58 if(!usbSend(kb, msg[1], 1))
59     return -1;
60 }
61 // Commit new input settings
62 if(!usbSend(kb, msg[2], 1))
63     return -1;
64 DELAY_MEDIUM(kb);
65 } else {
66     // Set the M-keys back into hardware mode, restore hardware RGB profile. It has to be sent twice
    for some reason.
67     msg[0][2] = 1;
68     if(!usbSend(kb, msg[0], 1))
69         return -1;
70     DELAY_MEDIUM(kb);
71     if(!usbSend(kb, msg[0], 1))
72         return -1;
73     DELAY_MEDIUM(kb);
74 #ifdef OS_LINUX
75     // On OSX the default key mappings are fine. On Linux, the G keys will freeze the keyboard. Set the
    keyboard entirely to HID input.
76     for(int key = 0; key < N_KEYS_HW; ){
77         int pair;
78         for(pair = 0; pair < 30 && key < N_KEYS_HW; pair++, key++){
79             uchar action = IN_HID;
80             // Enable hardware actions
81             if(keymap[key].name){
82                 if(!strcmp(keymap[key].name, "mr"))
83                     action = ACT_MR_RING;
84                 else if(!strcmp(keymap[key].name, "m1"))
85                     action = ACT_M1;
86                 else if(!strcmp(keymap[key].name, "m2"))
87                     action = ACT_M2;
88                 else if(!strcmp(keymap[key].name, "m3"))
89                     action = ACT_M3;
90                 else if(!strcmp(keymap[key].name, "light"))
91                     action = ACT_LIGHT;
92                 else if(!strcmp(keymap[key].name, "lock"))
93                     action = ACT_LOCK;
94             }
95             msg[1][4 + pair * 2] = key;
96             msg[1][5 + pair * 2] = action;
97         }
98         // Byte 2 = pair count (usually 30, less on final message)
99         msg[1][2] = pair;
100         if(!usbSend(kb, msg[1], 1))
101             return -1;
102     }
103     // Commit new input settings
104     if(!usbSend(kb, msg[2], 1))
105         return -1;
106     DELAY_MEDIUM(kb);
107 #endif
108 }
109 // Update indicator LEDs if the profile contains settings for them
110 kb->vtable->updateIndicators(kb, 0);
111 return 0;
112 }

```

Here is the call graph for this function:



Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.9.1.4 void setmodeindex_nrgb (usbdevice * kb, int index)

Definition at line 132 of file device_keyboard.c.

References NK95_M1, NK95_M2, NK95_M3, and nk95cmd.

```

132                                     {
133     switch(index % 3){
134     case 0:
135         nk95cmd(kb, NK95_M1);
136         break;
137     case 1:
138         nk95cmd(kb, NK95_M2);
139         break;
140     case 2:
141         nk95cmd(kb, NK95_M3);
142         break;
143     }
144 }
```

9.9.1.5 int start_kb_nrgb (usbdevice * kb, int makeactive)

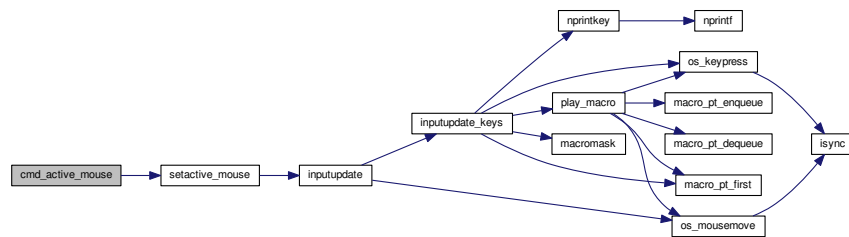
Definition at line 9 of file device_keyboard.c.

References usbdevice::active, NK95_HWOFF, nk95cmd, and usbdevice::pollrate.

```

9                                     {
10     (void)makeactive;
11 }
```


Here is the call graph for this function:



9.10.1.2 int cmd_idle_mouse (usbdevice * kb, usbmode * dummy1, int dummy2, int dummy3, const char * dummy4)

Definition at line 53 of file device_mouse.c.

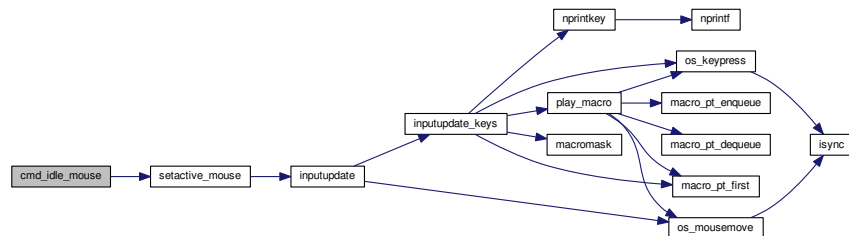
References setactive_mouse().

```

53                                     {
54     (void) dummy1;
55     (void) dummy2;
56     (void) dummy3;
57     (void) dummy4;
58
59     return setactive_mouse(kb, 0);
60 }

```

Here is the call graph for this function:



9.10.1.3 int cmd_pollrate (usbdevice * kb, usbmode * dummy1, int dummy2, int rate, const char * dummy3)

Definition at line 62 of file device_mouse.c.

References MSG_SIZE, usbdevice::pollrate, and usbsend.

```

62                                     {
63     (void) dummy1;
64     (void) dummy2;
65     (void) dummy3;
66
67     uchar msg[MSG_SIZE] = {
68         0x07, 0x0a, 0, 0, (uchar)rate
69     };
70     if(!usbsend(kb, msg, 1))
71         return -1;
72     // Device should disconnect+reconnect, but update the poll rate field in case it doesn't
73     kb->pollrate = rate;
74     return 0;
75 }

```

9.10.1.4 int setactive_mouse (usbdevice * kb, int active)

Definition at line 9 of file device_mouse.c.

References usbdevice::active, lighting::forceupdate, imutex, IN_CORSAIR, IN_HID, usbdevice::input, inputupdate(), usbinput::keys, usbprofile::lastlight, MSG_SIZE, NEEDS_FW_UPDATE, usbdevice::profile, and usbsend.

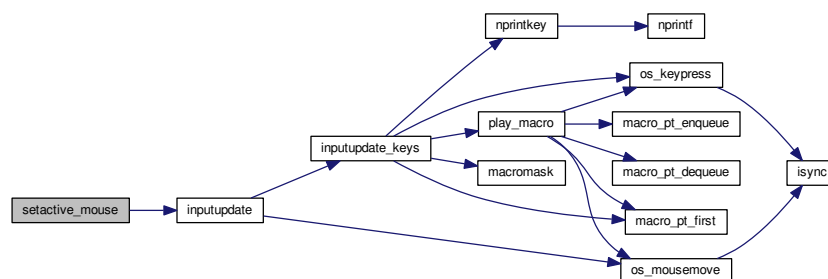
Referenced by cmd_active_mouse(), and cmd_idle_mouse().

```

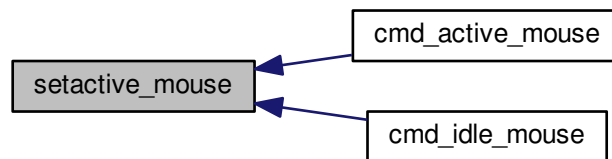
9                                     {
10     if (NEEDS_FW_UPDATE(kb))
11         return 0;
12     const int keycount = 20;
13     uchar msg[2][MSG_SIZE] = {
14         { 0x07, 0x04, 0 }, // Disables or enables HW control for DPI and Sniper button
15         { 0x07, 0x40, keycount, 0 }, // Select button input (similar to the packet sent to
16         keyboards, but lacks a commit packet)
17     };
18     if (active)
19         // Put the mouse into SW mode
20         msg[0][2] = 2;
21     else
22         // Restore HW mode
23         msg[0][2] = 1;
24     pthread_mutex_lock(&imutex(kb));
25     kb->active = !active;
26     kb->profile->lastlight.forceupdate = 1;
27     // Clear input
28     memset(&kb->input.keys, 0, sizeof(kb->input.keys));
29     inputupdate(kb);
30     pthread_mutex_unlock(&imutex(kb));
31     if (!usbdevice::send(kb, msg[0], 1))
32         return -1;
33     if (active) {
34         // Set up key input
35         if (!usbdevice::send(kb, msg[1], 1))
36             return -1;
37         for (int i = 0; i < keycount; i++) {
38             msg[1][i * 2 + 4] = i + 1;
39             msg[1][i * 2 + 5] = (i < 6 ? IN_HID : IN_CORSAIR);
40         }
41     }
42     return 0;

```

Here is the call graph for this function:



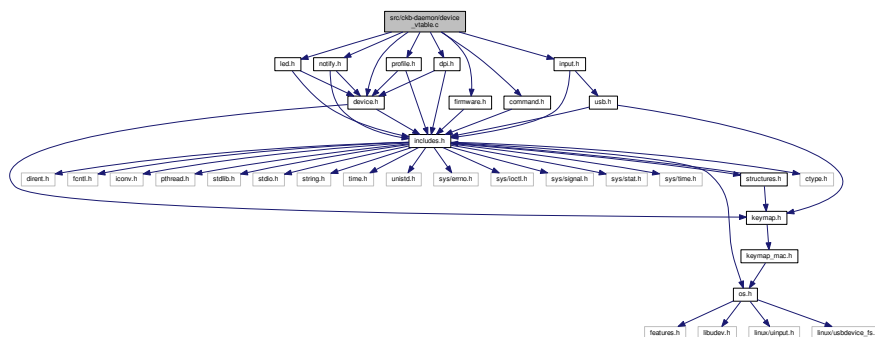
Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.11 src/ckb-daemon/device_vtable.c File Reference

```
#include "command.h"
#include "device.h"
#include "dpi.h"
#include "firmware.h"
#include "input.h"
#include "led.h"
#include "notify.h"
#include "profile.h"
```

Include dependency graph for device_vtable.c:



Functions

- static void [cmd_none](#) (usbdevice *kb, usbmode *dummy1, int dummy2, int dummy3, const char *dummy4)
- static int [cmd_io_none](#) (usbdevice *kb, usbmode *dummy1, int dummy2, int dummy3, const char *dummy4)
- static void [cmd_macro_none](#) (usbdevice *kb, usbmode *dummy1, int dummy2, const char *dummy3, const char *dummy4)
- static int [loadprofile_none](#) (usbdevice *kb)
- static void [int1_void_none](#) (usbdevice *kb, int dummy)
- static int [int1_int_none](#) (usbdevice *kb, int dummy)

Variables

- const [devcmd vtable_keyboard](#)

RGB keyboard vtable holds functions for each device type.

- const [devcmd vtable_keyboard_nonrgb](#)
- const [devcmd vtable_mouse](#)

9.11.1 Function Documentation

9.11.1.1 `static int cmd_io_none (usbdevice * kb, usbmode * dummy1, int dummy2, int dummy3, const char * dummy4)`
[static]

Definition at line 18 of file device_vtable.c.

```

18                                     {
19     (void) kb;
20     (void) dummy1;
21     (void) dummy2;
22     (void) dummy3;
23     (void) dummy4;
24
25     return 0;
26 }
```

9.11.1.2 `static void cmd_macro_none (usbdevice * kb, usbmode * dummy1, int dummy2, const char * dummy3, const char * dummy4)` [static]

Definition at line 27 of file device_vtable.c.

```

27     {
28     (void) kb;
29     (void) dummy1;
30     (void) dummy2;
31     (void) dummy3;
32     (void) dummy4;
33 }
```

9.11.1.3 `static void cmd_none (usbdevice * kb, usbmode * dummy1, int dummy2, int dummy3, const char * dummy4)`
[static]

Definition at line 11 of file device_vtable.c.

```

11                                     {
12     (void) kb;
13     (void) dummy1;
14     (void) dummy2;
15     (void) dummy3;
16     (void) dummy4;
17 }
```

9.11.1.4 `static int int1_int_none (usbdevice * kb, int dummy)` [static]

Definition at line 43 of file device_vtable.c.

```

43                                     {
44     (void) kb;
45     (void) dummy;
46
47     return 0;
48 }
```

9.11.1.5 static void int1_void_none (usbdevice * kb, int dummy) [static]

Definition at line 39 of file device_vtable.c.

```
39                                     {
40     (void) kb;
41     (void) dummy;
42 }
```

9.11.1.6 static int loadprofile_none (usbdevice * kb) [static]

Definition at line 34 of file device_vtable.c.

```
34                                     {
35     (void) kb;
36
37     return 0;
38 }
```

9.11.2 Variable Documentation

9.11.2.1 const devcmd vtable_keyboard

Definition at line 52 of file device_vtable.c.

Referenced by get_vtable().

9.11.2.2 const devcmd vtable_keyboard_nonrgb

Definition at line 99 of file device_vtable.c.

Referenced by get_vtable().

9.11.2.3 const devcmd vtable_mouse

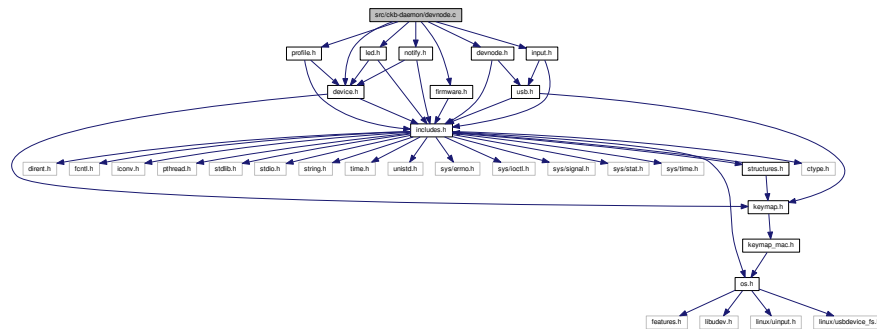
Definition at line 146 of file device_vtable.c.

Referenced by get_vtable().

9.12 src/ckb-daemon/devnode.c File Reference

```
#include "device.h"
#include "devnode.h"
#include "firmware.h"
#include "input.h"
#include "led.h"
#include "notify.h"
#include "profile.h"
```

Include dependency graph for devnode.c:



Data Structures

- struct [_readlines_ctx](#)

Macros

- #define [S_GID_READ](#) (`gid` ≥ 0 ? [S_CUSTOM_R](#) : [S_READ](#))
- #define [MAX_BUFFER](#) (1024 * 1024 - 1)

Functions

- int [rm_recursive](#) (const char *path)
- void [_updateconnected](#) ()
_updateconnected Update the list of connected devices.
- void [updateconnected](#) ()
Update the list of connected devices.
- int [_mknotifynode](#) (usbdevice *kb, int notify)
- int [mknotifynode](#) (usbdevice *kb, int notify)
Creates a notification node for the specified keyboard.
- int [_rmnotifynode](#) (usbdevice *kb, int notify)
- int [rmnotifynode](#) (usbdevice *kb, int notify)
Removes a notification node for the specified keyboard.
- static int [_mkdevpath](#) (usbdevice *kb)
- int [mkdevpath](#) (usbdevice *kb)
Create a dev path for the keyboard at index. Returns 0 on success.
- int [rmdevpath](#) (usbdevice *kb)
Remove the dev path for the keyboard at index. Returns 0 on success.
- int [mkfwnode](#) (usbdevice *kb)
Writes a keyboard's firmware version and poll rate to its device node.
- void [readlines_ctx_init](#) (readlines_ctx *ctx)
- void [readlines_ctx_free](#) (readlines_ctx ctx)
- unsigned [readlines](#) (int fd, readlines_ctx ctx, const char **input)

Variables

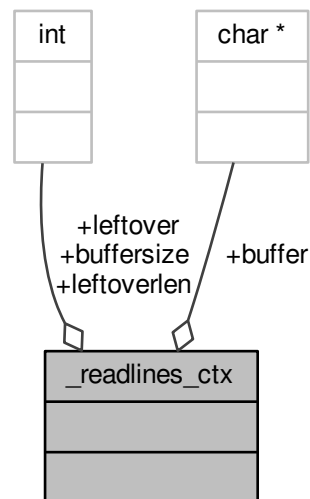
- const char *const [devpath](#) = "/dev/input/ckb"
- long [gid](#) = -1
Group ID for the control nodes. -1 to give read/write access to everybody.

9.12.1 Data Structure Documentation

9.12.1.1 struct _readlines_ctx

Definition at line 335 of file devnode.c.

Collaboration diagram for _readlines_ctx:



Data Fields

char *	buffer	
int	buffersize	
int	leftover	
int	leftoverlen	

9.12.2 Macro Definition Documentation

9.12.2.1 #define MAX_BUFFER (1024 * 1024 - 1)

Definition at line 334 of file devnode.c.

Referenced by readlines().

9.12.2.2 #define S_GID_READ (gid >= 0 ? S_CUSTOM_R : S_READ)

Definition at line 17 of file devnode.c.

Referenced by _mkdevpath(), _mknotifynode(), _updateconnected(), and mkfwnode().

9.12.3 Function Documentation

9.12.3.1 static int _mkdevpath (usbdevice * kb) [static]

Definition at line 136 of file devnode.c.

References `_mknotifynode()`, `_updateconnected()`, `ckb_err`, `ckb_warn`, `devpath`, `FEAT_ADJRATE`, `FEAT_BIND`, `FEAT_FWUPDATE`, `FEAT_FWVERSION`, `FEAT_MONOCHROME`, `FEAT_NOTIFY`, `FEAT_POLLRATE`, `FEAT_RGB`, `gid`, `HAS_FEATURES`, `INDEX_OF`, `usbdevice::infifo`, `keyboard`, `mkfwnode()`, `usbdevice::name`, `usbdevice::product`, `product_str()`, `rm_recursive()`, `S_CUSTOM`, `S_GID_READ`, `S_READ`, `S_READDIR`, `S_READWRITE`, `usbdevice::serial`, `usbdevice::vendor`, and `vendor_str()`.

Referenced by `mkdevpath()`.

```

136                                     {
137     int index = INDEX_OF(kb, keyboard);
138     // Create the control path
139     char path[strlen(devpath) + 2];
140     snprintf(path, sizeof(path), "%s%d", devpath, index);
141     if(rm_recursive(path) != 0 && errno != ENOENT){
142         ckb_err("Unable to delete %s: %s\n", path, strerror(errno));
143         return -1;
144     }
145     if(mkdir(path, S_READDIR) != 0){
146         ckb_err("Unable to create %s: %s\n", path, strerror(errno));
147         rm_recursive(path);
148         return -1;
149     }
150     if(gid >= 0)
151         chown(path, 0, gid);
152
153     if(kb == keyboard + 0){
154         // Root keyboard: write a list of devices
155         _updateconnected();
156         // Write version number
157         char vpath[sizeof(path) + 8];
158         snprintf(vpath, sizeof(vpath), "%s/version", path);
159         FILE* vfile = fopen(vpath, "w");
160         if(vfile){
161             fprintf(vfile, "%s\n", CKB_VERSION_STR);
162             fclose(vfile);
163             chmod(vpath, S_GID_READ);
164             if(gid >= 0)
165                 chown(vpath, 0, gid);
166         } else {
167             ckb_warn("Unable to create %s: %s\n", vpath, strerror(errno));
168             remove(vpath);
169         }
170         // Write PID
171         char ppath[sizeof(path) + 4];
172         snprintf(ppath, sizeof(ppath), "%s/pid", path);
173         FILE* pfile = fopen(ppath, "w");
174         if(pfile){
175             fprintf(pfile, "%u\n", getpid());
176             fclose(pfile);
177             chmod(ppath, S_READ);
178             if(gid >= 0)
179                 chown(vpath, 0, gid);
180         } else {
181             ckb_warn("Unable to create %s: %s\n", ppath, strerror(errno));
182             remove(ppath);
183         }
184     } else {
185         // Create command FIFO
186         char inpath[sizeof(path) + 4];
187         snprintf(inpath, sizeof(inpath), "%s/cmd", path);
188         if(mkfifo(inpath, gid >= 0 ? S_CUSTOM : S_READWRITE) != 0
189             // Open the node in RDWR mode because RDONLY will lock the thread
190             || (kb->infifo = open(inpath, O_RDWR) + 1) == 0){
191             // Add one to the FD because 0 is a valid descriptor, but ckb uses 0 for uninitialized devices
192             ckb_err("Unable to create %s: %s\n", inpath, strerror(errno));
193             rm_recursive(path);
194             kb->infifo = 0;
195             return -1;
196         }
197         if(gid >= 0)
198             fchown(kb->infifo - 1, 0, gid);
199
200         // Create notification FIFO
201         _mknotifynode(kb, 0);
202
203         // Write the model and serial to files
204         char mpath[sizeof(path) + 6], spath[sizeof(path) + 7];
205         snprintf(mpath, sizeof(mpath), "%s/model", path);
206         snprintf(spath, sizeof(spath), "%s/serial", path);

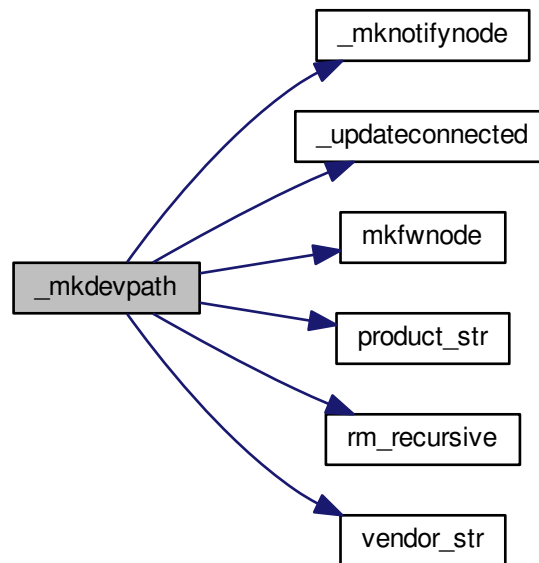
```

```

207     FILE* mfile = fopen(mpath, "w");
208     if(mfile){
209         fputs(kb->name, mfile);
210         fputc('\n', mfile);
211         fclose(mfile);
212         chmod(mpath, S_GID_READ);
213         if(gid >= 0)
214             chown(mpath, 0, gid);
215     } else {
216         ckb_warn("Unable to create %s: %s\n", mpath, strerror(errno));
217         remove(mpath);
218     }
219     FILE* sfile = fopen(spath, "w");
220     if(sfile){
221         fputs(kb->serial, sfile);
222         fputc('\n', sfile);
223         fclose(sfile);
224         chmod(spath, S_GID_READ);
225         if(gid >= 0)
226             chown(spath, 0, gid);
227     } else {
228         ckb_warn("Unable to create %s: %s\n", spath, strerror(errno));
229         remove(spath);
230     }
231     // Write the keyboard's features
232     char fpath[sizeof(path) + 9];
233     snprintf(fpath, sizeof(fpath), "%s/features", path);
234     FILE* ffile = fopen(fpath, "w");
235     if(ffile){
236         fprintf(ffile, "%s %s", vendor_str(kb->vendor),
product_str(kb->product));
237         if(HAS_FEATURES(kb, FEAT_MONOCHROME))
238             fputs(" monochrome", ffile);
239         if(HAS_FEATURES(kb, FEAT_RGB))
240             fputs(" rgb", ffile);
241         if(HAS_FEATURES(kb, FEAT_POLLRATE))
242             fputs(" pollrate", ffile);
243         if(HAS_FEATURES(kb, FEAT_ADJRATE))
244             fputs(" adjrate", ffile);
245         if(HAS_FEATURES(kb, FEAT_BIND))
246             fputs(" bind", ffile);
247         if(HAS_FEATURES(kb, FEAT_NOTIFY))
248             fputs(" notify", ffile);
249         if(HAS_FEATURES(kb, FEAT_FWVERSION))
250             fputs(" fwversion", ffile);
251         if(HAS_FEATURES(kb, FEAT_FWUPDATE))
252             fputs(" fwupdate", ffile);
253         fputc('\n', ffile);
254         fclose(ffile);
255         chmod(fpath, S_GID_READ);
256         if(gid >= 0)
257             chown(fpath, 0, gid);
258     } else {
259         ckb_warn("Unable to create %s: %s\n", fpath, strerror(errno));
260         remove(fpath);
261     }
262     // Write firmware version and poll rate
263     mkfwnode(kb);
264 }
265 return 0;
266 }

```

Here is the call graph for this function:



Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.12.3.2 int _mknotifnode (usbdevice * kb, int notify)

Definition at line 87 of file devnode.c.

References `ckb_warn`, `devpath`, `gid`, `INDEX_OF`, `keyboard`, `usbdevice::outfifo`, `OUTFIFO_MAX`, and `S_GID_READ`.

Referenced by `_mkdevpath()`, and `mknotifnode()`.

```

87  {
88      if(notify < 0 || notify >= OUTFIFO_MAX)
89          return -1;
90      if(kb->outfifo[notify] != 0)
91          return 0;
92      // Create the notification node
93      int index = INDEX_OF(kb, keyboard);
94      char outpath[strlen(devpath) + 10];
95      snprintf(outpath, sizeof(outpath), "%s%d/notify%d", devpath, index, notify);
96      if(mkfifo(outpath, S_GID_READ) != 0 || (kb->outfifo[notify] = open(outpath, O_RDWR |
O_NONBLOCK) + 1) == 0){
97          // Add one to the FD because 0 is a valid descriptor, but ckb uses 0 for uninitialized devices
98          ckb_warn("Unable to create %s: %s\n", outpath, strerror(errno));
99          kb->outfifo[notify] = 0;
100          remove(outpath);
101          return -1;
102      }
103      if(gid >= 0)
104          fchown(kb->outfifo[notify] - 1, 0, gid);
105      return 0;
106 }

```


Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.12.3.3 int_rmnotifynode (usbdevice * kb, int notify)

Definition at line 115 of file devnode.c.

References `devpath`, `INDEX_OF`, `keyboard`, `usbdevice::outfifo`, and `OUTFIFO_MAX`.

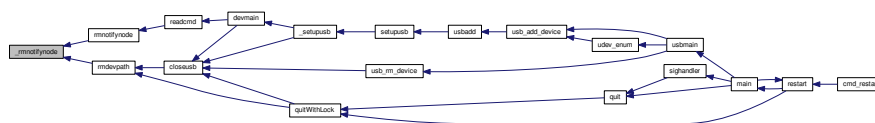
Referenced by `rmdevpath()`, and `rmnotifynode()`.

```

115                                     {
116     if(notify < 0 || notify >= OUTFIFO_MAX || !kb->outfifo[notify])
117         return -1;
118     int index = INDEX_OF(kb, keyboard);
119     char outpath[strlen(devpath) + 10];
120     snprintf(outpath, sizeof(outpath), "%s%d/notify%d", devpath, index, notify);
121     // Close FIFO
122     close(kb->outfifo[notify] - 1);
123     kb->outfifo[notify] = 0;
124     // Delete node
125     int res = remove(outpath);
126     return res;
127 }

```

Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.12.3.4 void _updateconnected ()

<devicepath> normally is /dev/input/ckb or /input/ckb.

Open the normal file under <devicepath>0/connected for writing. For each device connected, print its devicepath+number, the serial number of the usb device and the usb name of the device connected to that usb interface.

eg:

```
/dev/input/ckb1 0F022014ABABABABABABABABA999 Corsair K95 RGB Gaming Keyboard
```

```
/dev/input/ckb2 0D02303DBACBACBACBACBACBACBAC998 Corsair M65 RGB Gaming Mouse
```

Set the file ownership to root. If the glob var gid is explicitly set to something different from -1 (the initial value), set file permission to 640, else to 644. This is used if you start the daemon with `-gid=<GID>` Parameter.

Because several independent threads may call `updateconnected()`, protect that procedure with locking/unlocking of `devmutex`.

Definition at line 55 of file devnode.c.

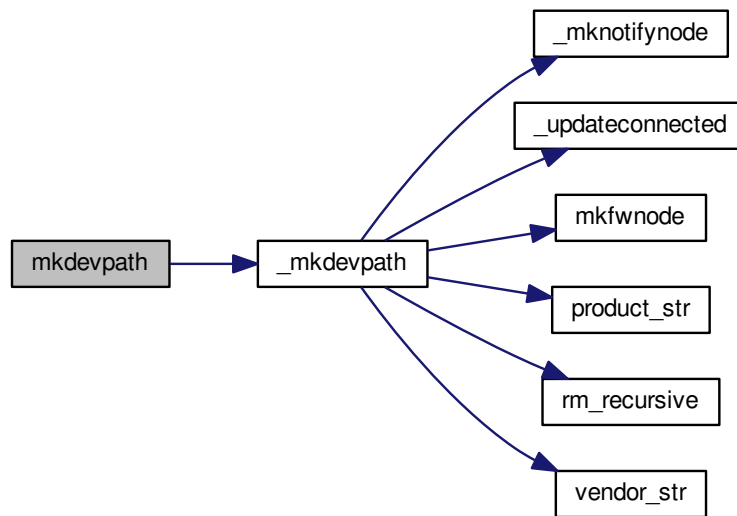
References ckb_warn, DEV_MAX, devmutex, devpath, gid, IS_CONNECTED, keyboard, and S_GID_READ.

Referenced by `_mkdevpath()`, and `updateconnected()`.

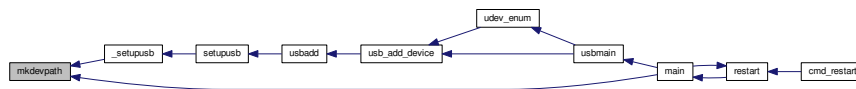
55

{

Here is the call graph for this function:



Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.12.3.6 int mkfwnode (usbdevice * kb)

Definition at line 299 of file devnode.c.

References `ckb_warn`, `devpath`, `usbdevice::fwversion`, `gid`, `INDEX_OF`, `keyboard`, `usbdevice::pollrate`, and `S_GID_READ`.

Referenced by `_mkdevpath()`, and `fwupdate()`.

```

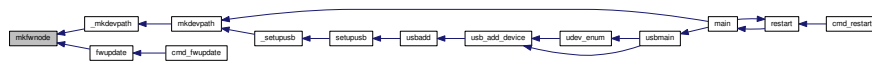
299     {
300         int index = INDEX_OF(kb, keyboard);
301         char fwpath[strlen(devpath) + 12];
302         snprintf(fwpath, sizeof(fwpath), "%s%d/fwversion", devpath, index);
303         FILE* fwfile = fopen(fwpath, "w");
304         if(fwfile){
305             fprintf(fwfile, "%04x", kb->fwversion);
306             fputc('\n', fwfile);
307             fclose(fwfile);
308             chmod(fwpath, S_GID_READ);
309             if(gid >= 0)
310                 chown(fwpath, 0, gid);
311         } else {
312             ckb_warn("Unable to create %s: %s\n", fwpath, strerror(errno));
313             remove(fwpath);
314             return -1;
315         }
316         char ppath[strlen(devpath) + 11];
317         snprintf(ppath, sizeof(ppath), "%s%d/pollrate", devpath, index);
318         FILE* pfile = fopen(ppath, "w");
  
```

```

319     if(pfile){
320         fprintf(pfile, "%d ms", kb->pollrate);
321         fputc('\n', pfile);
322         fclose(pfile);
323         chmod(ppath, S_GID_READ);
324         if(gid >= 0)
325             chown(ppath, 0, gid);
326     } else {
327         ckb_warn("Unable to create %s: %s\n", fwpath, strerror(errno));
328         remove(ppath);
329         return -2;
330     }
331     return 0;
332 }

```

Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.12.3.7 int mknotifynode (usbdevice * kb, int notify)

Definition at line 108 of file devnode.c.

References `_mknotifynode()`, `euid_guard_start`, and `euid_guard_stop`.

Referenced by `readcmd()`.

```

108     {
109         euid_guard_start;
110         int res = _mknotifynode(kb, notify);
111         euid_guard_stop;
112         return res;
113     }

```

Here is the call graph for this function:



Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.12.3.8 unsigned readlines (int fd, readlines_ctx ctx, const char ** input)

Definition at line 353 of file devnode.c.

References `_readlines_ctx::buffer`, `_readlines_ctx::buffersize`, `ckb_warn`, `_readlines_ctx::leftover`, `_readlines_ctx::leftoverlen`, and `MAX_BUFFER`.

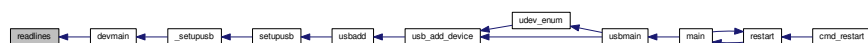
Referenced by `devmain()`.

```

353                                     {
354     // Move any data left over from a previous read to the start of the buffer
355     char* buffer = ctx->buffer;
356     int buffersize = ctx->buffersize;
357     int leftover = ctx->leftover, leftoverlen = ctx->leftoverlen;
358     memcpy(buffer, buffer + leftover, leftoverlen);
359     // Read data from the file
360     ssize_t length = read(fd, buffer + leftoverlen, buffersize - leftoverlen);
361     length = (length < 0 ? 0 : length) + leftoverlen;
362     leftover = ctx->leftover = leftoverlen = ctx->leftoverlen = 0;
363     if(length <= 0){
364         *input = 0;
365         return 0;
366     }
367     // Continue buffering until all available input is read or there's no room left
368     while(length == buffersize){
369         if(buffersize == MAX_BUFFER)
370             break;
371         int oldsize = buffersize;
372         buffersize += 4096;
373         ctx->buffersize = buffersize;
374         buffer = ctx->buffer = realloc(buffer, buffersize + 1);
375         ssize_t length2 = read(fd, buffer + oldsize, buffersize - oldsize);
376         if(length2 <= 0)
377             break;
378         length += length2;
379     }
380     buffer[length] = 0;
381     // Input should be issued one line at a time and should end with a newline.
382     char* lastline = memchr(buffer, '\n', length);
383     if(lastline == buffer + length - 1){
384         // If the buffer ends in a newline, process the whole string
385         *input = buffer;
386         return length;
387     } else if(lastline){
388         // Otherwise, chop off the last line but process everything else
389         *lastline = 0;
390         leftover = ctx->leftover = lastline + 1 - buffer;
391         leftoverlen = ctx->leftoverlen = length - leftover;
392         *input = buffer;
393         return leftover - 1;
394     } else {
395         // If a newline wasn't found at all, process the whole buffer next time
396         *input = 0;
397         if(length == MAX_BUFFER){
398             // Unless the buffer is completely full, in which case discard it
399             ckb_warn("Too much input (1MB). Dropping.\n");
400             return 0;
401         }
402         leftoverlen = ctx->leftoverlen = length;
403         return 0;
404     }
405 }

```

Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.12.3.9 void readlines_ctx_free (readlines_ctx ctx)

Definition at line 348 of file `devnode.c`.

References `_readlines_ctx::buffer`.

Referenced by `devmain()`.

348

{

```

349     free(ctx->buffer);
350     free(ctx);
351 }

```

Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.12.3.10 void readlines_ctx_init (readlines_ctx * ctx)

Definition at line 341 of file devnode.c.

Referenced by devmain().

```

341 {
342     // Allocate buffers to store data
343     *ctx = calloc(1, sizeof(struct _readlines_ctx));
344     int buffersize = (*ctx)->buffersize = 4095;
345     (*ctx)->buffer = malloc(buffersize + 1);
346 }

```

Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.12.3.11 int rm_recursive (const char * path)

Definition at line 19 of file devnode.c.

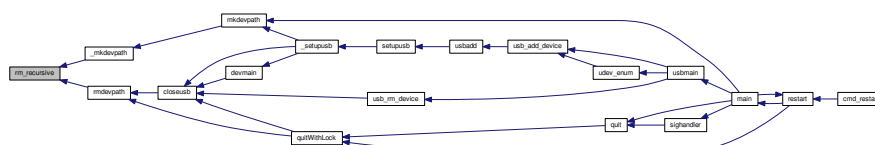
Referenced by _mkdevpath(), and rmdevpath().

```

19 {
20     DIR* dir = opendir(path);
21     if(!dir)
22         return remove(path);
23     struct dirent* file;
24     while((file = readdir(dir)))
25     {
26         if(!strcmp(file->d_name, ".") || !strcmp(file->d_name, ".."))
27             continue;
28         char path2[FILENAME_MAX];
29         snprintf(path2, FILENAME_MAX, "%s/%s", path, file->d_name);
30         int stat = rm_recursive(path2);
31         if(stat != 0)
32             return stat;
33     }
34     closedir(dir);
35     return remove(path);
36 }

```

Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.12.3.12 int rmdevpath (usbdevice * kb)

Definition at line 275 of file devnode.c.

References `_rmnotifynode()`, `ckb_info`, `ckb_warn`, `devpath`, `euid_guard_start`, `euid_guard_stop`, `INDEX_OF`, `usbdevice::infifo`, `keyboard`, `OUTFIFO_MAX`, and `rm_recursive()`.

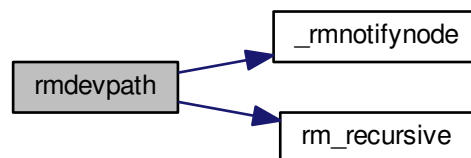
Referenced by `closeusb()`, and `quitWithLock()`.

```

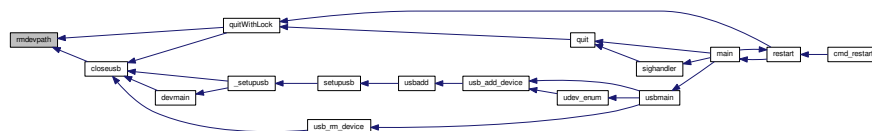
275     {
276     uuid_guard_start;
277     int index = INDEX_OF(kb, keyboard);
278     if(kb->ininfo != 0) {
279 #ifdef OS_LINUX
280         write(kb->ininfo - 1, "\n", 1); // hack to prevent the FIFO thread from perma-blocking
281 #endif
282         close(kb->ininfo - 1);
283         kb->ininfo = 0;
284     }
285     for(int i = 0; i < OUTFIFO_MAX; i++)
286         _rmnotifynode(kb, i);
287     char path[strlen(devpath) + 2];
288     snprintf(path, sizeof(path), "%s%d", devpath, index);
289     if(rm_recursive(path) != 0 && errno != ENOENT) {
290         ckb_warn("Unable to delete %s: %s\n", path, strerror(errno));
291         uuid_guard_stop;
292         return -1;
293     }
294     ckb_info("Removed device path %s\n", path);
295     uuid_guard_stop;
296     return 0;
297 }

```

Here is the call graph for this function:



Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.12.3.13 int rmnotifynode (usbdevice * *kb*, int *notify*)

Definition at line 129 of file devnode.c.

References `_rmnotifynode()`, `euid_guard_start`, and `euid_guard_stop`.

Referenced by readcmd().

```

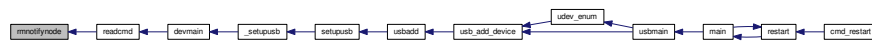
129                                     {
130     euid_guard_start;
131     int res = _rmnotifynode(kb, notify);
132     euid_guard_stop;
133     return res;
134 }

```

Here is the call graph for this function:



Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.12.3.14 void updateconnected ()

Definition at line 81 of file devnode.c.

References `_updateconnected()`, `euid_guard_start`, and `euid_guard_stop`.

Referenced by `_setupusb()`, and `closeusb()`.

```

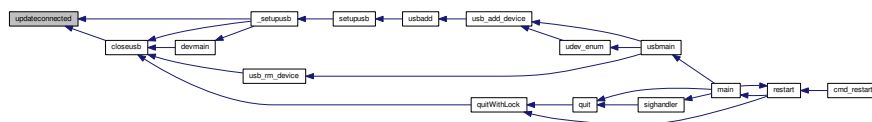
81     {
82     euid_guard_start;
83     _updateconnected();
84     euid_guard_stop;
85 }

```

Here is the call graph for this function:



Here is the caller graph for this function:



Functions

- void `updateconnected` ()
Update the list of connected devices.
- int `mkdevpath` (usbdevice *kb)
Create a dev path for the keyboard at index. Returns 0 on success.
- int `rmdevpath` (usbdevice *kb)
Remove the dev path for the keyboard at index. Returns 0 on success.
- int `mknotifynode` (usbdevice *kb, int notify)
Creates a notification node for the specified keyboard.
- int `rmnotifynode` (usbdevice *kb, int notify)
Removes a notification node for the specified keyboard.
- int `mkfwnode` (usbdevice *kb)
Writes a keyboard's firmware version and poll rate to its device node.
- void `readlines_ctx_init` (readlines_ctx *ctx)
- void `readlines_ctx_free` (readlines_ctx ctx)
- unsigned `readlines` (int fd, readlines_ctx ctx, const char **input)

Variables

- const char *const `devpath`
Device path base ("/dev/input/ckb" or "/var/run/ckb")
- long `gid`
Group ID for the control nodes. -1 to give read/write access to everybody.

9.13.1 Macro Definition Documentation

9.13.1.1 `#define S_CUSTOM (S_IRUSR | S_IWUSR | S_IRGRP | S_IWGRP)`

Definition at line 17 of file devnode.h.

Referenced by `_mkdevpath()`.

9.13.1.2 `#define S_CUSTOM_R (S_IRUSR | S_IWUSR | S_IRGRP)`

Definition at line 18 of file devnode.h.

9.13.1.3 `#define S_READ (S_IRUSR | S_IRGRP | S_IROTH | S_IWUSR)`

Definition at line 15 of file devnode.h.

Referenced by `_mkdevpath()`.

9.13.1.4 `#define S_READDIR (S_IRWXU | S_IRGRP | S_IROTH | S_IXGRP | S_IXOTH)`

Definition at line 14 of file devnode.h.

Referenced by `_mkdevpath()`.

9.13.1.5 `#define S_READWRITE (S_IRUSR | S_IRGRP | S_IROTH | S_IWUSR | S_IWGRP | S_IWOTH)`

Definition at line 16 of file devnode.h.

Referenced by `_mkdevpath()`.

9.13.2 Typedef Documentation

9.13.2.1 typedef struct _readlines_ctx* readlines_ctx

Definition at line 39 of file devnode.h.

9.13.3 Function Documentation

9.13.3.1 int mkdevpath (usbdevice * kb)

Definition at line 268 of file devnode.c.

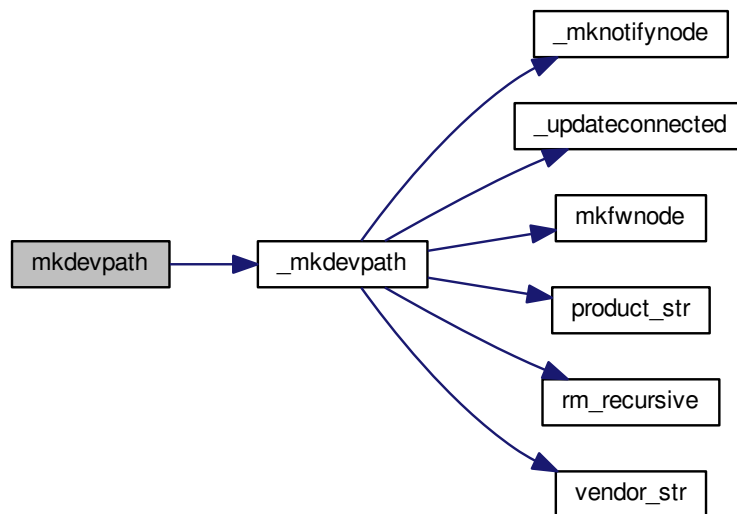
References `_mkdevpath()`, `euid_guard_start`, and `euid_guard_stop`.

Referenced by `_setupusb()`, and `main()`.

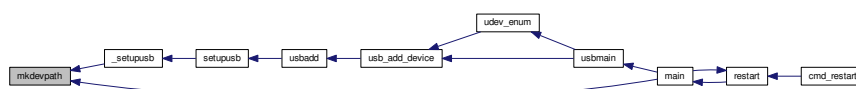
```

268                                     {
269     euid_guard_start;
270     int res = _mkdevpath(kb);
271     euid_guard_stop;
272     return res;
273 }
```

Here is the call graph for this function:



Here is the caller graph for this function:

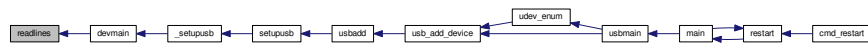



```

396     *input = 0;
397     if(length == MAX_BUFFER){
398         // Unless the buffer is completely full, in which case discard it
399         ckb_warn("Too much input (1MB). Dropping.\n");
400         return 0;
401     }
402     leftoverlen = ctx->leftoverlen = length;
403     return 0;
404 }
405 }

```

Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.13.3.5 void readlines_ctx_free (readlines_ctx ctx)

Definition at line 348 of file devnode.c.

References `_readlines_ctx::buffer`.

Referenced by `devmain()`.

```

348                                     {
349     free(ctx->buffer);
350     free(ctx);
351 }

```

Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.13.3.6 void readlines_ctx_init (readlines_ctx * ctx)

Definition at line 341 of file devnode.c.

Referenced by `devmain()`.

```

341                                     {
342     // Allocate buffers to store data
343     *ctx = calloc(1, sizeof(struct _readlines_ctx));
344     int buffersize = (*ctx)->buffersize = 4095;
345     (*ctx)->buffer = malloc(buffersize + 1);
346 }

```

Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.13.3.7 int rmdevpath (usbdevice * kb)

Definition at line 275 of file devnode.c.

References `_rmnotifynode()`, `ckb_info`, `ckb_warn`, `devpath`, `euid_guard_start`, `euid_guard_stop`, `INDEX_OF`, `usbdevice::infifo`, `keyboard`, `OUTFIFO_MAX`, and `rm_recursive()`.

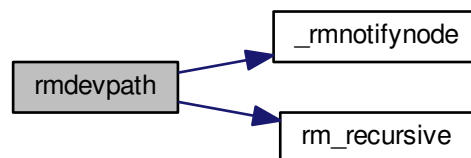
Referenced by `closeusb()`, and `quitWithLock()`.

```

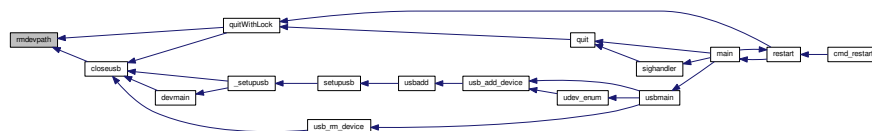
275     {
276     uuid_guard_start;
277     int index = INDEX_OF(kb, keyboard);
278     if(kb->ininfo != 0) {
279 #ifdef OS_LINUX
280         write(kb->ininfo - 1, "\n", 1); // hack to prevent the FIFO thread from perma-blocking
281 #endif
282         close(kb->ininfo - 1);
283         kb->ininfo = 0;
284     }
285     for(int i = 0; i < OUTFIFO_MAX; i++)
286         _rmnotifynode(kb, i);
287     char path[strlen(devpath) + 2];
288     snprintf(path, sizeof(path), "%s%d", devpath, index);
289     if(rm_recursive(path) != 0 && errno != ENOENT) {
290         ckb_warn("Unable to delete %s: %s\n", path, strerror(errno));
291         uuid_guard_stop;
292         return -1;
293     }
294     ckb_info("Removed device path %s\n", path);
295     uuid_guard_stop;
296     return 0;
297 }

```

Here is the call graph for this function:



Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.13.3.8 int rmnotifynode (usbdevice * kb, int notify)

Definition at line 129 of file devnode.c.

References `_rmnotifynode()`, `euid_guard_start`, and `euid_guard_stop`.

Referenced by readcmd().

```

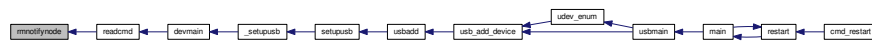
129                                     {
130     euid_guard_start;
131     int res = _rmnotifynode(kb, notify);
132     euid_guard_stop;
133     return res;
134 }

```

Here is the call graph for this function:



Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.13.3.9 void updateconnected ()

Definition at line 81 of file devnode.c.

References `_updateconnected()`, `euid_guard_start`, and `euid_guard_stop`.

Referenced by `_setupusb()`, and `closeusb()`.

```

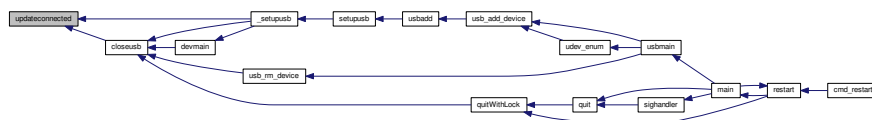
81     {
82     euid_guard_start;
83     _updateconnected();
84     euid_guard_stop;
85 }

```

Here is the call graph for this function:



Here is the caller graph for this function:




```

9     ushort x, y;
10    // Try to scan X,Y values
11    if(sscanf(values, "%hu,%hu", &x, &y) != 2){
12        // If that doesn't work, scan single number
13        if(sscanf(values, "%hu", &x) == 1)
14            y = x;
15        else if(!strcmp(values, "off", 3))
16            // If the right side says "off", disable the level(s)
17            disable = 1;
18        else
19            // Otherwise, quit
20            return;
21    }
22    if((x == 0 || y == 0) && !disable)
23        return;
24    // Scan the left side for stage numbers (comma-separated)
25    int left = strlen(stages);
26    int position = 0, field = 0;
27    char stagename[3];
28    while(position < left && sscanf(stages + position, "%2[^,]%n", stagename, &field) == 1){
29        uchar stagenum;
30        if(sscanf(stagename, "%hhu", &stagenum) && stagenum < DPI_COUNT){
31            // Set DPI for this stage
32            if(disable){
33                mode->dpi.enabled &= ~(1 << stagenum);
34                mode->dpi.x[stagenum] = 0;
35                mode->dpi.y[stagenum] = 0;
36            } else {
37                mode->dpi.enabled |= 1 << stagenum;
38                mode->dpi.x[stagenum] = x;
39                mode->dpi.y[stagenum] = y;
40            }
41        }
42        if(stages[position += field] == ',')
43            position++;
44    }
45 }

```

9.14.1.2 void cmd_dpiset (usbdevice * kb, usbmode * mode, int dummy1, int dummy2, const char * stage)

Definition at line 47 of file dpi.c.

References `dpiset::current`, `usbmode::dpi`, and `DPI_COUNT`.

```

47                                     {
48     (void) kb;
49     (void) dummy1;
50     (void) dummy2;
51
52     uchar stagenum;
53     if(sscanf(stage, "%hhu", &stagenum) != 1)
54         return;
55     if(stagenum > DPI_COUNT)
56         return;
57     mode->dpi.current = stagenum;
58 }

```

9.14.1.3 void cmd_lift (usbdevice * kb, usbmode * mode, int dummy1, int dummy2, const char * height)

Definition at line 60 of file dpi.c.

References `usbmode::dpi`, `dpiset::lift`, `LIFT_MAX`, and `LIFT_MIN`.

```

60                                     {
61     (void) kb;
62     (void) dummy1;
63     (void) dummy2;
64
65     uchar heightnum;
66     if(sscanf(height, "%hhu", &heightnum) != 1)
67         return;
68     if(heightnum > LIFT_MAX || heightnum < LIFT_MIN)
69         return;
70     mode->dpi.lift = heightnum;
71 }

```

9.14.1.4 void cmd_snap (usbdevice * kb, usbmode * mode, int dummy1, int dummy2, const char * enable)

Definition at line 73 of file dpi.c.

References `usbmode::dpi`, and `dpiset::snap`.

```

73                                     {
74     (void) kb;
75     (void) dummy1;
76     (void) dummy2;
77
78     if (!strcmp(enable, "on"))
79         mode->dpi.snap = 1;
80     if (!strcmp(enable, "off"))
81         mode->dpi.snap = 0;
82 }
```

9.14.1.5 int loaddpi (usbdevice * kb, dpiset * dpi, lighting * light)

Definition at line 222 of file dpi.c.

References `lighting::b`, `ckb_err`, `dpiset::current`, `DPI_COUNT`, `dpiset::enabled`, `lighting::g`, `LED_MOUSE`, `dpiset::lift`, `LIFT_MAX`, `LIFT_MIN`, `MSG_SIZE`, `N_MOUSE_ZONES`, `lighting::r`, `dpiset::snap`, `usbrecv`, `dpiset::x`, and `dpiset::y`.

Referenced by `cmd_hwload_mouse()`.

```

222                                     {
223     // Ask for settings
224     uchar data_pkt[4][MSG_SIZE] = {
225         { 0x0e, 0x13, 0x05, 1, },
226         { 0x0e, 0x13, 0x02, 1, },
227         { 0x0e, 0x13, 0x03, 1, },
228         { 0x0e, 0x13, 0x04, 1, }
229     };
230     uchar in_pkt[4][MSG_SIZE];
231     for(int i = 0; i < 4; i++){
232         if(!usbrecv(kb, data_pkt[i], in_pkt[i]))
233             return -2;
234         if(memcmp(in_pkt[i], data_pkt[i], 4)){
235             ckb_err("Bad input header\n");
236             return -3;
237         }
238     }
239     // Copy data from device
240     dpi->enabled = in_pkt[0][4];
241     dpi->enabled &= (1 << DPI_COUNT) - 1;
242     dpi->current = in_pkt[1][4];
243     if(dpi->current >= DPI_COUNT)
244         dpi->current = 0;
245     dpi->lift = in_pkt[2][4];
246     if(dpi->lift < LIFT_MIN || dpi->lift > LIFT_MAX)
247         dpi->lift = LIFT_MIN;
248     dpi->snap = !in_pkt[3][4];
249
250     // Get X/Y DPIs
251     for(int i = 0; i < DPI_COUNT; i++){
252         uchar data_pkt[MSG_SIZE] = { 0x0e, 0x13, 0xd0, 1 };
253         uchar in_pkt[MSG_SIZE];
254         data_pkt[2] |= i;
255         if(!usbrecv(kb, data_pkt, in_pkt))
256             return -2;
257         if(memcmp(in_pkt, data_pkt, 4)){
258             ckb_err("Bad input header\n");
259             return -3;
260         }
261         // Copy to profile
262         dpi->x[i] = *(ushort*)(in_pkt + 5);
263         dpi->y[i] = *(ushort*)(in_pkt + 7);
264         light->r[LED_MOUSE + N_MOUSE_ZONES + i] = in_pkt[9];
265         light->g[LED_MOUSE + N_MOUSE_ZONES + i] = in_pkt[10];
266         light->b[LED_MOUSE + N_MOUSE_ZONES + i] = in_pkt[11];
267     }
268     // Finished. Set SW DPI light to the current hardware level
269     light->r[LED_MOUSE + 2] = light->r[LED_MOUSE +
N_MOUSE_ZONES + dpi->current];
270     light->g[LED_MOUSE + 2] = light->g[LED_MOUSE +
N_MOUSE_ZONES + dpi->current];
271     light->b[LED_MOUSE + 2] = light->b[LED_MOUSE +
N_MOUSE_ZONES + dpi->current];

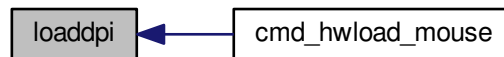
```

```

272     return 0;
273 }

```

Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.14.1.6 `char* printdpi (const dpiset * dpi, const usbdevice * kb)`

Definition at line 84 of file dpi.c.

References `_readlines_ctx::buffer`, `DPI_COUNT`, `dpiset::enabled`, `dpiset::x`, and `dpiset::y`.

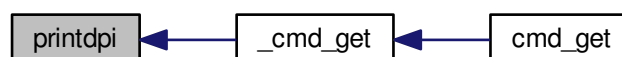
Referenced by `_cmd_get()`.

```

84                                     {
85     (void) kb;
86
87     // Print all DPI settings
88     const int BUFFER_LEN = 100;
89     char* buffer = malloc(BUFFER_LEN);
90     int length = 0;
91     for(int i = 0; i < DPI_COUNT; i++){
92         // Print the stage number
93         int newlen = 0;
94         snprintf(buffer + length, BUFFER_LEN - length, length == 0 ? "%d\n" : " %d\n", i, &newlen);
95         length += newlen;
96         // Print the DPI settings
97         if(!(dpi->enabled & (1 < i)))
98             snprintf(buffer + length, BUFFER_LEN - length, ":off\n", &newlen);
99         else
100             snprintf(buffer + length, BUFFER_LEN - length, ":%u,%u\n", dpi->x[i], dpi->
101 y[i], &newlen);
102         length += newlen;
103     }
104     return buffer;
105 }

```

Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.14.1.7 `int savedpi (usbdevice * kb, dpiset * dpi, lighting * light)`

Definition at line 194 of file dpi.c.

References `lighting::b`, `dpiset::current`, `DPI_COUNT`, `dpiset::enabled`, `lighting::g`, `LED_MOUSE`, `dpiset::lift`, `MSG_SIZE`, `N_MOUSE_ZONES`, `lighting::r`, `dpiset::snap`, `usb send`, `dpiset::x`, and `dpiset::y`.

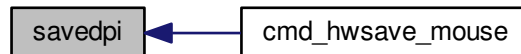
Referenced by `cmd_hwsave_mouse()`.

```

194                                     {
195     // Send X/Y DPIs
196     for(int i = 0; i < DPI_COUNT; i++){
197         uchar data_pkt[MSG_SIZE] = { 0x07, 0x13, 0xd0, 1 };
198         data_pkt[2] |= i;
199         *(ushort*)(data_pkt + 5) = dpi->x[i];
200         *(ushort*)(data_pkt + 7) = dpi->y[i];
201         // Save the RGB value for this setting too
202         data_pkt[9] = light->r[LED_MOUSE + N_MOUSE_ZONES + i];
203         data_pkt[10] = light->g[LED_MOUSE + N_MOUSE_ZONES + i];
204         data_pkt[11] = light->b[LED_MOUSE + N_MOUSE_ZONES + i];
205         if(!usb send(kb, data_pkt, 1))
206             return -1;
207     }
208
209     // Send settings
210     uchar data_pkt[4][MSG_SIZE] = {
211         { 0x07, 0x13, 0x05, 1, dpi->enabled },
212         { 0x07, 0x13, 0x02, 1, dpi->current },
213         { 0x07, 0x13, 0x03, 1, dpi->lift },
214         { 0x07, 0x13, 0x04, 1, dpi->snap, 0x05 }
215     };
216     if(!usb send(kb, data_pkt[0], 4))
217         return -2;
218     // Finished
219     return 0;
220 }

```

Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.14.1.8 int updatedpi (usbdevice * kb, int force)

Definition at line 106 of file dpi.c.

References `usbdevice::active`, `dpiset::current`, `usbprofile::currentmode`, `usbmode::dpi`, `DPI_COUNT`, `dpiset::enabled`, `dpiset::forceupdate`, `usbprofile::lastdpi`, `dpiset::lift`, `MSG_SIZE`, `usbdevice::profile`, `dpiset::snap`, `usb send`, `dpiset::x`, and `dpiset::y`.

```

106                                     {
107     if(!kb->active)
108         return 0;
109     dpiset* lastdpi = &kb->profile->lastdpi;
110     dpiset* newdpi = &kb->profile->currentmode->dpi;
111     // Don't do anything if the settings haven't changed
112     if(!force && !lastdpi->forceupdate && !newdpi->forceupdate
113         && !memcmp(lastdpi, newdpi, sizeof(dpiset)))
114         return 0;
115     lastdpi->forceupdate = newdpi->forceupdate = 0;
116
117     if (newdpi->current != lastdpi->current) {
118         // Before we switch the current DPI stage, make sure the stage we are
119         // switching to is both enabled and configured to the correct DPI.
120
121         // Enable the stage if necessary.
122         if ((lastdpi->enabled & 1 << newdpi->current) == 0) {
123             uchar newenabled;
124             // If the new enabled flags contain both the current and previous

```

```

125         // stages, use it.
126         if (newdpi->enabled & 1 << newdpi->current &&
127             newdpi->enabled & 1 << lastdpi->current) {
128             newenabled = newdpi->enabled;
129         } else {
130             // Otherwise just enable the new stage. We'll write the actual
131             // requested flags after switching stages.
132             newenabled = lastdpi->enabled | 1 << newdpi->current;
133         }
134         uchar data_pkt[MSG_SIZE] = { 0x07, 0x13, 0x05, 0, newenabled };
135         if(!usbSEND(kb, data_pkt, 1))
136             return -2;
137         // Cache the flags we wrote.
138         lastdpi->enabled = newenabled;
139     }
140     // Set the DPI for the new stage if necessary.
141     if (newdpi->x[newdpi->current] != lastdpi->x[newdpi->current] ||
142         newdpi->y[newdpi->current] != lastdpi->y[newdpi->current]) {
143         uchar data_pkt[MSG_SIZE] = { 0x07, 0x13, 0xd0, 0 };
144         data_pkt[2] |= newdpi->current;
145         *(ushort*)(data_pkt + 5) = newdpi->x[newdpi->current];
146         *(ushort*)(data_pkt + 7) = newdpi->y[newdpi->current];
147         if(!usbSEND(kb, data_pkt, 1))
148             return -1;
149         // Set these values in the cache so we don't rewrite them.
150         lastdpi->x[newdpi->current] = newdpi->x[newdpi->current];
151         lastdpi->y[newdpi->current] = newdpi->y[newdpi->current];
152     }
153     // Set current DPI stage.
154     uchar data_pkt[MSG_SIZE] = { 0x07, 0x13, 0x02, 0, newdpi->
current };
155     if(!usbSEND(kb, data_pkt, 1))
156         return -2;
157 }
158
159 // Send X/Y DPIs. We've changed to the new stage already so these can be set
160 // safely.
161 for(int i = 0; i < DPI_COUNT; i++){
162     if (newdpi->x[i] == lastdpi->x[i] && newdpi->y[i] == lastdpi->y[i])
163         continue;
164     uchar data_pkt[MSG_SIZE] = { 0x07, 0x13, 0xd0, 0 };
165     data_pkt[2] |= i;
166     *(ushort*)(data_pkt + 5) = newdpi->x[i];
167     *(ushort*)(data_pkt + 7) = newdpi->y[i];
168     if(!usbSEND(kb, data_pkt, 1))
169         return -1;
170 }
171
172 // Send settings
173 if (newdpi->enabled != lastdpi->enabled) {
174     uchar data_pkt[MSG_SIZE] = { 0x07, 0x13, 0x05, 0, newdpi->
enabled };
175     if(!usbSEND(kb, data_pkt, 1))
176         return -2;
177 }
178 if (newdpi->lift != lastdpi->lift) {
179     uchar data_pkt[MSG_SIZE] = { 0x07, 0x13, 0x03, 0, newdpi->
lift };
180     if(!usbSEND(kb, data_pkt, 1))
181         return -2;
182 }
183 if (newdpi->snap != lastdpi->snap) {
184     uchar data_pkt[MSG_SIZE] = { 0x07, 0x13, 0x04, 0, newdpi->
snap, 0x05 };
185     if(!usbSEND(kb, data_pkt, 1))
186         return -2;
187 }
188
189 // Finished
190 memcpy(lastdpi, newdpi, sizeof(dpiSET));
191 return 0;
192 }

```

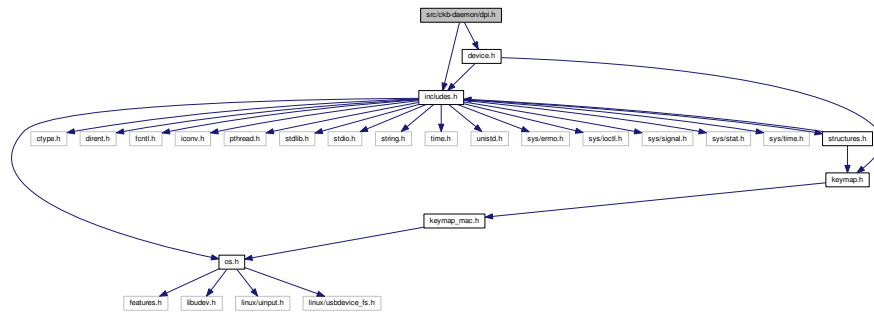
9.15 src/ckb-daemon/dpi.h File Reference

```

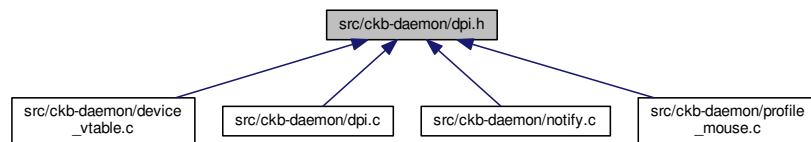
#include "includes.h"
#include "device.h"

```

Include dependency graph for dpi.h:



This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



Functions

- int [updatedpi](#) (usbdevice *kb, int force)
- int [savedpi](#) (usbdevice *kb, dpiset *dpi, lighting *light)
- int [loaddpi](#) (usbdevice *kb, dpiset *dpi, lighting *light)
- char * [printdpi](#) (const dpiset *dpi, const usbdevice *kb)
- void [cmd_dpi](#) (usbdevice *kb, usbmode *mode, int dummy, const char *stages, const char *values)
- void [cmd_dpiset](#) (usbdevice *kb, usbmode *mode, int dummy1, int dummy2, const char *stage)
- void [cmd_lift](#) (usbdevice *kb, usbmode *mode, int dummy1, int dummy2, const char *height)
- void [cmd_snap](#) (usbdevice *kb, usbmode *mode, int dummy1, int dummy2, const char *enable)

9.15.1 Function Documentation

9.15.1.1 void cmd_dpi (usbdevice * kb, usbmode * mode, int dummy, const char * stages, const char * values)

Definition at line 4 of file dpi.c.

References `usbmode::dpi`, `DPI_COUNT`, `dpiset::enabled`, `dpiset::x`, and `dpiset::y`.

```

4
5     (void) kb;
6     (void) dummy;
7
8     int disable = 0;
9     ushort x, y;
10    // Try to scan X,Y values
11    if(sscanf(values, "%hu,%hu", &x, &y) != 2){
12        // If that doesn't work, scan single number
13        if(sscanf(values, "%hu", &x) == 1)
14            y = x;
15        else if(!strcmp(values, "off", 3))
16            // If the right side says "off", disable the level(s)
17            disable = 1;

```

```

18         else
19             // Otherwise, quit
20             return;
21     }
22     if((x == 0 || y == 0) && !disable)
23         return;
24     // Scan the left side for stage numbers (comma-separated)
25     int left = strlen(stages);
26     int position = 0, field = 0;
27     char stagename[3];
28     while(position < left && sscanf(stages + position, "%2[^,]\n", stagename, &field) == 1){
29         uchar stagenum;
30         if(sscanf(stagename, "%hhu", &stagenum) && stagenum < DPI_COUNT){
31             // Set DPI for this stage
32             if(disable){
33                 mode->dpi.enabled &= ~(1 << stagenum);
34                 mode->dpi.x[stagenum] = 0;
35                 mode->dpi.y[stagenum] = 0;
36             } else {
37                 mode->dpi.enabled |= 1 << stagenum;
38                 mode->dpi.x[stagenum] = x;
39                 mode->dpi.y[stagenum] = y;
40             }
41         }
42         if(stages[position += field] == ',')
43             position++;
44     }
45 }

```

9.15.1.2 void cmd_dpiset (usbdevice * kb, usbmode * mode, int dummy1, int dummy2, const char * stage)

Definition at line 47 of file dpi.c.

References dpiset::current, usbmode::dpi, and DPI_COUNT.

```

47                                     {
48     (void) kb;
49     (void) dummy1;
50     (void) dummy2;
51
52     uchar stagenum;
53     if(sscanf(stage, "%hhu", &stagenum) != 1)
54         return;
55     if(stagenum > DPI_COUNT)
56         return;
57     mode->dpi.current = stagenum;
58 }

```

9.15.1.3 void cmd_lift (usbdevice * kb, usbmode * mode, int dummy1, int dummy2, const char * height)

Definition at line 60 of file dpi.c.

References usbmode::dpi, dpiset::lift, LIFT_MAX, and LIFT_MIN.

```

60                                     {
61     (void) kb;
62     (void) dummy1;
63     (void) dummy2;
64
65     uchar heightnum;
66     if(sscanf(height, "%hhu", &heightnum) != 1)
67         return;
68     if(heightnum > LIFT_MAX || heightnum < LIFT_MIN)
69         return;
70     mode->dpi.lift = heightnum;
71 }

```

9.15.1.4 void cmd_snap (usbdevice * kb, usbmode * mode, int dummy1, int dummy2, const char * enable)

Definition at line 73 of file dpi.c.

References usbmode::dpi, and dpiset::snap.


```

73                                     {
74     (void) kb;
75     (void) dummy1;
76     (void) dummy2;
77
78     if (!strcmp(enable, "on"))
79         mode->dpi.snap = 1;
80     if (!strcmp(enable, "off"))
81         mode->dpi.snap = 0;
82 }

```

9.15.1.5 int loaddpi (usbdevice * kb, dpiset * dpi, lighting * light)

Definition at line 222 of file dpi.c.

References `lighting::b`, `ckb_err`, `dpiset::current`, `DPI_COUNT`, `dpiset::enabled`, `lighting::g`, `LED_MOUSE`, `dpiset::lift`, `LIFT_MAX`, `LIFT_MIN`, `MSG_SIZE`, `N_MOUSE_ZONES`, `lighting::r`, `dpiset::snap`, `usbrecv`, `dpiset::x`, and `dpiset::y`.

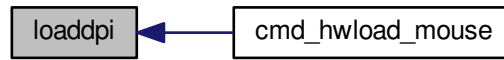
Referenced by `cmd_hwload_mouse()`.

```

222                                     {
223     // Ask for settings
224     uchar data_pkt[4][MSG_SIZE] = {
225         { 0x0e, 0x13, 0x05, 1, },
226         { 0x0e, 0x13, 0x02, 1, },
227         { 0x0e, 0x13, 0x03, 1, },
228         { 0x0e, 0x13, 0x04, 1, }
229     };
230     uchar in_pkt[4][MSG_SIZE];
231     for(int i = 0; i < 4; i++){
232         if(!usbrecv(kb, data_pkt[i], in_pkt[i]))
233             return -2;
234         if(memcmp(in_pkt[i], data_pkt[i], 4)){
235             ckb_err("Bad input header\n");
236             return -3;
237         }
238     }
239     // Copy data from device
240     dpi->enabled = in_pkt[0][4];
241     dpi->enabled &= (1 << DPI_COUNT) - 1;
242     dpi->current = in_pkt[1][4];
243     if(dpi->current >= DPI_COUNT)
244         dpi->current = 0;
245     dpi->lift = in_pkt[2][4];
246     if(dpi->lift < LIFT_MIN || dpi->lift > LIFT_MAX)
247         dpi->lift = LIFT_MIN;
248     dpi->snap = !!in_pkt[3][4];
249
250     // Get X/Y DPIs
251     for(int i = 0; i < DPI_COUNT; i++){
252         uchar data_pkt[MSG_SIZE] = { 0x0e, 0x13, 0xd0, 1 };
253         uchar in_pkt[MSG_SIZE];
254         data_pkt[2] |= i;
255         if(!usbrecv(kb, data_pkt, in_pkt))
256             return -2;
257         if(memcmp(in_pkt, data_pkt, 4)){
258             ckb_err("Bad input header\n");
259             return -3;
260         }
261         // Copy to profile
262         dpi->x[i] = *(ushort*)(in_pkt + 5);
263         dpi->y[i] = *(ushort*)(in_pkt + 7);
264         light->r[LED_MOUSE + N_MOUSE_ZONES + i] = in_pkt[9];
265         light->g[LED_MOUSE + N_MOUSE_ZONES + i] = in_pkt[10];
266         light->b[LED_MOUSE + N_MOUSE_ZONES + i] = in_pkt[11];
267     }
268     // Finished. Set SW DPI light to the current hardware level
269     light->r[LED_MOUSE + 2] = light->r[LED_MOUSE +
N_MOUSE_ZONES + dpi->current];
270     light->g[LED_MOUSE + 2] = light->g[LED_MOUSE +
N_MOUSE_ZONES + dpi->current];
271     light->b[LED_MOUSE + 2] = light->b[LED_MOUSE +
N_MOUSE_ZONES + dpi->current];
272     return 0;
273 }

```

Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.15.1.6 `char* printdpi (const dpi_t * dpi, const usbdevice * kb)`

Definition at line 84 of file `dpi.c`.

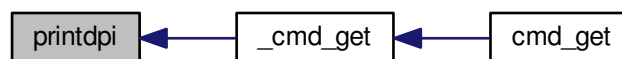
References `_readlines_ctx::buffer`, `DPI_COUNT`, `dpi_t::enabled`, `dpi_t::x`, and `dpi_t::y`.

Referenced by `_cmd_get()`.

```

84                                     {
85     (void) kb;
86
87     // Print all DPI settings
88     const int BUFFER_LEN = 100;
89     char* buffer = malloc(BUFFER_LEN);
90     int length = 0;
91     for(int i = 0; i < DPI_COUNT; i++){
92         // Print the stage number
93         int newlen = 0;
94         snprintf(buffer + length, BUFFER_LEN - length, length == 0 ? "%d\n" : " %d\n", i, &newlen);
95         length += newlen;
96         // Print the DPI settings
97         if(!(dpi->enabled & (1 << i)))
98             snprintf(buffer + length, BUFFER_LEN - length, ":off\n", &newlen);
99         else
100             snprintf(buffer + length, BUFFER_LEN - length, ":%u,%u\n", dpi->x[i], dpi->
101 y[i], &newlen);
102         length += newlen;
103     }
104     return buffer;
105 }
  
```

Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.15.1.7 `int savedpi (usbdevice * kb, dpi_t * dpi, lighting * light)`

Definition at line 194 of file `dpi.c`.

References `lighting::b`, `dpi_t::current`, `DPI_COUNT`, `dpi_t::enabled`, `lighting::g`, `LED_MOUSE`, `dpi_t::lift`, `MSG_SIZE`, `N_MOUSE_ZONES`, `lighting::r`, `dpi_t::snap`, `usb_send`, `dpi_t::x`, and `dpi_t::y`.

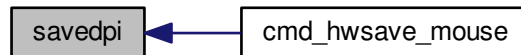
Referenced by `cmd_hwsave_mouse()`.

```

194                                     {
195     // Send X/Y DPIs
196     for(int i = 0; i < DPI_COUNT; i++){
197         uchar data_pkt[MSG_SIZE] = { 0x07, 0x13, 0xd0, 1 };
198         data_pkt[2] |= i;
199         *(ushort*)(data_pkt + 5) = dpi->x[i];
200         *(ushort*)(data_pkt + 7) = dpi->y[i];
201         // Save the RGB value for this setting too
202         data_pkt[9] = light->r[LED_MOUSE + N_MOUSE_ZONES + i];
203         data_pkt[10] = light->g[LED_MOUSE + N_MOUSE_ZONES + i];
204         data_pkt[11] = light->b[LED_MOUSE + N_MOUSE_ZONES + i];
205         if(!usbSend(kb, data_pkt, 1))
206             return -1;
207     }
208
209     // Send settings
210     uchar data_pkt[4][MSG_SIZE] = {
211         { 0x07, 0x13, 0x05, 1, dpi->enabled },
212         { 0x07, 0x13, 0x02, 1, dpi->current },
213         { 0x07, 0x13, 0x03, 1, dpi->lift },
214         { 0x07, 0x13, 0x04, 1, dpi->snap, 0x05 }
215     };
216     if(!usbSend(kb, data_pkt[0], 4))
217         return -2;
218     // Finished
219     return 0;
220 }

```

Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.15.1.8 int updatedpi (usbdevice * kb, int force)

Definition at line 106 of file dpi.c.

References `usbdevice::active`, `dpiset::current`, `usbprofile::currentmode`, `usbmode::dpi`, `DPI_COUNT`, `dpiset::enabled`, `dpiset::forceupdate`, `usbprofile::lastdpi`, `dpiset::lift`, `MSG_SIZE`, `usbdevice::profile`, `dpiset::snap`, `usbSend`, `dpiset::x`, and `dpiset::y`.

```

106                                     {
107     if(!kb->active)
108         return 0;
109     dpiset* lastdpi = &kb->profile->lastdpi;
110     dpiset* newdpi = &kb->profile->currentmode->dpi;
111     // Don't do anything if the settings haven't changed
112     if(!force && !lastdpi->forceupdate && !newdpi->forceupdate
113         && !memcmp(lastdpi, newdpi, sizeof(dpiset)))
114         return 0;
115     lastdpi->forceupdate = newdpi->forceupdate = 0;
116
117     if (newdpi->current != lastdpi->current) {
118         // Before we switch the current DPI stage, make sure the stage we are
119         // switching to is both enabled and configured to the correct DPI.
120
121         // Enable the stage if necessary.
122         if ((lastdpi->enabled & 1 << newdpi->current) == 0) {
123             uchar newenabled;
124             // If the new enabled flags contain both the current and previous
125             // stages, use it.
126             if (newdpi->enabled & 1 << newdpi->current &&
127                 newdpi->enabled & 1 << lastdpi->current) {
128                 newenabled = newdpi->enabled;
129             } else {
130                 // Otherwise just enable the new stage. We'll write the actual
131                 // requested flags after switching stages.

```

```

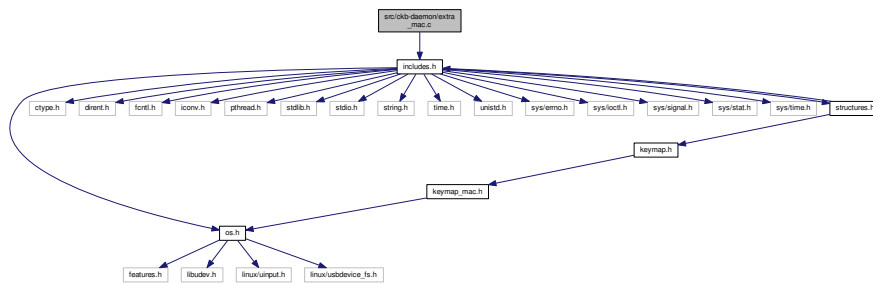
132         newenabled = lastdpi->enabled | 1 << newdpi->current;
133     }
134     uchar data_pkt[MSG_SIZE] = { 0x07, 0x13, 0x05, 0, newenabled };
135     if(!usbSend(kb, data_pkt, 1))
136         return -2;
137     // Cache the flags we wrote.
138     lastdpi->enabled = newenabled;
139 }
140 // Set the DPI for the new stage if necessary.
141 if (newdpi->x[newdpi->current] != lastdpi->x[newdpi->current] ||
142     newdpi->y[newdpi->current] != lastdpi->y[newdpi->current]) {
143     uchar data_pkt[MSG_SIZE] = { 0x07, 0x13, 0xd0, 0 };
144     data_pkt[2] |= newdpi->current;
145     *(ushort*)(data_pkt + 5) = newdpi->x[newdpi->current];
146     *(ushort*)(data_pkt + 7) = newdpi->y[newdpi->current];
147     if(!usbSend(kb, data_pkt, 1))
148         return -1;
149     // Set these values in the cache so we don't rewrite them.
150     lastdpi->x[newdpi->current] = newdpi->x[newdpi->current];
151     lastdpi->y[newdpi->current] = newdpi->y[newdpi->current];
152 }
153 // Set current DPI stage.
154 uchar data_pkt[MSG_SIZE] = { 0x07, 0x13, 0x02, 0, newdpi->
current };
155 if(!usbSend(kb, data_pkt, 1))
156     return -2;
157 }
158
159 // Send X/Y DPIs. We've changed to the new stage already so these can be set
160 // safely.
161 for(int i = 0; i < DPI_COUNT; i++){
162     if (newdpi->x[i] == lastdpi->x[i] && newdpi->y[i] == lastdpi->y[i])
163         continue;
164     uchar data_pkt[MSG_SIZE] = { 0x07, 0x13, 0xd0, 0 };
165     data_pkt[2] |= i;
166     *(ushort*)(data_pkt + 5) = newdpi->x[i];
167     *(ushort*)(data_pkt + 7) = newdpi->y[i];
168     if(!usbSend(kb, data_pkt, 1))
169         return -1;
170 }
171
172 // Send settings
173 if (newdpi->enabled != lastdpi->enabled) {
174     uchar data_pkt[MSG_SIZE] = { 0x07, 0x13, 0x05, 0, newdpi->
enabled };
175     if(!usbSend(kb, data_pkt, 1))
176         return -2;
177 }
178 if (newdpi->lift != lastdpi->lift) {
179     uchar data_pkt[MSG_SIZE] = { 0x07, 0x13, 0x03, 0, newdpi->
lift };
180     if(!usbSend(kb, data_pkt, 1))
181         return -2;
182 }
183 if (newdpi->snap != lastdpi->snap) {
184     uchar data_pkt[MSG_SIZE] = { 0x07, 0x13, 0x04, 0, newdpi->
snap, 0x05 };
185     if(!usbSend(kb, data_pkt, 1))
186         return -2;
187 }
188
189 // Finished
190 memcpy(lastdpi, newdpi, sizeof(dpiSet));
191 return 0;
192 }

```

9.16 src/ckb-daemon/extra_mac.c File Reference

```
#include "includes.h"
```

Include dependency graph for extra_mac.c:



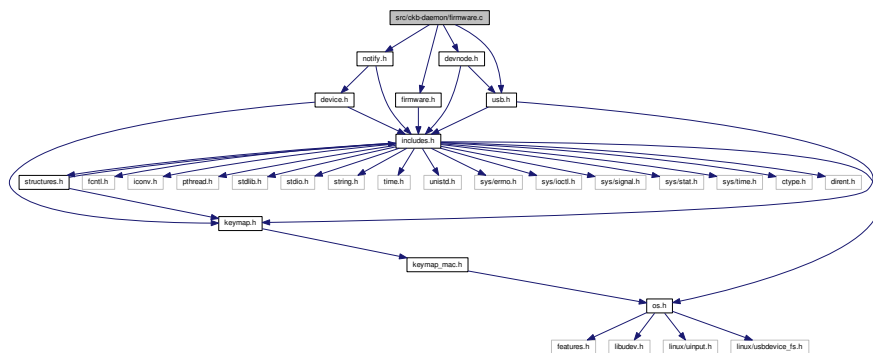
9.17 src/ckb-daemon/firmware.c File Reference

```

#include "devnode.h"
#include "firmware.h"
#include "notify.h"
#include "usb.h"

```

Include dependency graph for firmware.c:



Macros

- `#define FW_OK 0`
- `#define FW_NOFILE -1`
- `#define FW_WRONGDEV -2`
- `#define FW_USBFAIL -3`
- `#define FW_MAXSIZE (255 * 256)`

Functions

- `int getfwversion (usbdevice *kb)`
- `int fwupdate (usbdevice *kb, const char *path, int nnumber)`
- `int cmd_fwupdate (usbdevice *kb, usbmode *dummy1, int nnumber, int dummy2, const char *path)`

9.17.1 Macro Definition Documentation

9.17.1.1 `#define FW_MAXSIZE (255 * 256)`

Definition at line 51 of file `firmware.c`.

Referenced by `fwupdate()`.

9.17.1.2 `#define FW_NOFILE -1`

Definition at line 7 of file `firmware.c`.

Referenced by `cmd_fwupdate()`, and `fwupdate()`.

9.17.1.3 `#define FW_OK 0`

Definition at line 6 of file `firmware.c`.

Referenced by `cmd_fwupdate()`, and `fwupdate()`.

9.17.1.4 `#define FW_USBFAIL -3`

Definition at line 9 of file `firmware.c`.

Referenced by `cmd_fwupdate()`, and `fwupdate()`.

9.17.1.5 `#define FW_WRONGDEV -2`

Definition at line 8 of file `firmware.c`.

Referenced by `cmd_fwupdate()`, and `fwupdate()`.

9.17.2 Function Documentation

9.17.2.1 `int cmd_fwupdate (usbdevice * kb, usbmode * dummy1, int nnumber, int dummy2, const char * path)`

Definition at line 154 of file `firmware.c`.

References `FEAT_FWUPDATE`, `FW_NOFILE`, `FW_OK`, `FW_USBFAIL`, `FW_WRONGDEV`, `fwupdate()`, `HAS_FEATURES`, `nprintf()`, and `usb_tryreset()`.

```

154                                     {
155     (void) dummy1;
156     (void) dummy2;
157
158     if(!HAS_FEATURES(kb, FEAT_FWUPDATE))
159         return 0;
160     // Update the firmware
161     int ret = fwupdate(kb, path, nnumber);
162     while(ret == FW_USBFAIL){
163         // Try to reset the device if it fails
164         if(usb_tryreset(kb))
165             break;
166         ret = fwupdate(kb, path, nnumber);
167     }
168     switch(ret){
169     case FW_OK:
170         nprintf(kb, nnumber, 0, "fwupdate %s ok\n", path);
171         break;
172     case FW_NOFILE:
173     case FW_WRONGDEV:
174         nprintf(kb, nnumber, 0, "fwupdate %s invalid\n", path);
175         break;
176     case FW_USBFAIL:
177         nprintf(kb, nnumber, 0, "fwupdate %s fail\n", path);

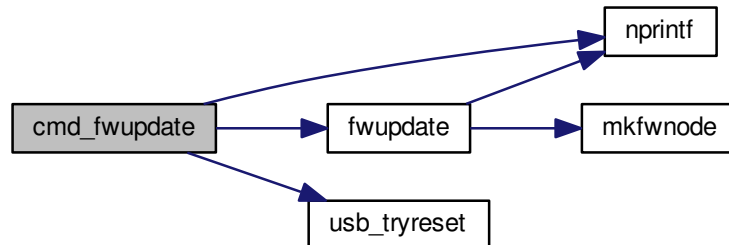
```

```

178         return -1;
179     }
180     return 0;
181 }

```

Here is the call graph for this function:



9.17.2.2 int fwupdate (usbdevice * kb, const char * path, int nnumber)

Definition at line 55 of file firmware.c.

References `ckb_err`, `ckb_info`, `FW_MAXSIZE`, `FW_NOFILE`, `FW_OK`, `FW_USBFAIL`, `FW_WRONGDEV`, `usbdevice::fwversion`, `mkfwnode()`, `MSG_SIZE`, `nprintf()`, `usbdevice::product`, `usbdevice::usbdelay`, `usbdevice::usbdevice::send`, and `usbdevice::vendor`.

Referenced by `cmd_fwupdate()`.

```

55                                     {
56     // Read the firmware from the given path
57     char* fwdata = calloc(1, FW_MAXSIZE + 256);
58     int fd = open(path, O_RDONLY);
59     if(fd == -1){
60         ckb_err("Failed to open firmware file %s: %s\n", path, strerror(errno));
61         return FW_NOFILE;
62     }
63     ssize_t length = read(fd, fwdata, FW_MAXSIZE + 1);
64     if(length <= 0 || length > FW_MAXSIZE){
65         ckb_err("Failed to read firmware file %s: %s\n", path, length <= 0 ? strerror(errno) : "
Wrong size");
66         close(fd);
67         return FW_NOFILE;
68     }
69     close(fd);
70
71     short vendor, product, version;
72     // Copy the vendor ID, product ID, and version from the firmware file
73     memcpy(&vendor, fwdata + 0x102, 2);
74     memcpy(&product, fwdata + 0x104, 2);
75     memcpy(&version, fwdata + 0x106, 2);
76     // Check against the actual device
77     if(vendor != kb->vendor || product != kb->product){
78         ckb_err("Firmware file %s doesn't match device (V: %04x P: %04x)\n", path, vendor, product);
79         return FW_WRONGDEV;
80     }
81     ckb_info("Loading firmware version %04x from %s\n", version, path);
82     nprintf(kb, nnumber, 0, "fwupdate %s 0/%d\n", path, (int)length);
83     // Force the device to 10ms delay (we need to deliver packets very slowly to make sure it doesn't get
overwhelmed)
84     kb->usbdelay = 10;
85     // Send the firmware messages (256 bytes at a time)
86     uchar data_pkt[7][MSG_SIZE] = {
87         { 0x07, 0x0c, 0xf0, 0x01, 0 },
88         { 0x07, 0x0d, 0xf0, 0 },
89         { 0x7f, 0x01, 0x3c, 0 },
90         { 0x7f, 0x02, 0x3c, 0 },

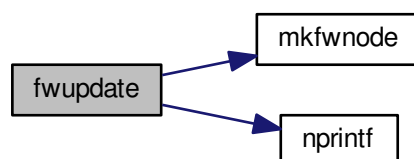
```

```

91     { 0x7f, 0x03, 0x3c, 0 },
92     { 0x7f, 0x04, 0x3c, 0 },
93     { 0x7f, 0x05, 0x10, 0 }
94 };
95 int output = 0, last = 0;
96 int index = 0;
97 while(output < length){
98     int npackets = 1;
99     // Packet 1: data position
100    data_pkt[1][6] = index++;
101    while(output < length){
102        npackets++;
103        if(npackets != 6){
104            // Packets 2-5: 60 bytes of data
105            memcpy(data_pkt[npackets] + 4, fwdata + output, 60);
106            last = output;
107            output += 60;
108        } else {
109            // Packet 6: 16 bytes
110            memcpy(data_pkt[npackets] + 4, fwdata + output, 16);
111            last = output;
112            output += 16;
113            break;
114        }
115    }
116    if(index == 1){
117        if(!usb_send(kb, data_pkt[0], 1)){
118            ckb_err("Firmware update failed\n");
119            return FW_USBFAIL;
120        }
121        // The above packet can take a lot longer to process, so wait for a while
122        sleep(3);
123        if(!usb_send(kb, data_pkt[2], npackets - 1)){
124            ckb_err("Firmware update failed\n");
125            return FW_USBFAIL;
126        }
127    } else {
128        // If the output ends here, set the length byte appropriately
129        if(output >= length)
130            data_pkt[npackets][2] = length - last;
131        if(!usb_send(kb, data_pkt[1], npackets)){
132            ckb_err("Firmware update failed\n");
133            return FW_USBFAIL;
134        }
135    }
136    nprintf(kb, nnumber, 0, "fwupdate %s %d/%d\n", path, output, (int)length);
137 }
138 // Send the final pair of messages
139 uchar data_pkt2[2][MSG_SIZE] = {
140     { 0x07, 0x0d, 0xf0, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, index },
141     { 0x07, 0x02, 0xf0, 0 }
142 };
143 if(!usb_send(kb, data_pkt2[0], 2)){
144     ckb_err("Firmware update failed\n");
145     return FW_USBFAIL;
146 }
147 // Updated successfully
148 kb->fwversion = version;
149 mkfwnode(kb);
150 ckb_info("Firmware update complete\n");
151 return FW_OK;
152 }

```

Here is the call graph for this function:



Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.17.2.3 int getfwversion (usbdevice * kb)

Definition at line 11 of file firmware.c.

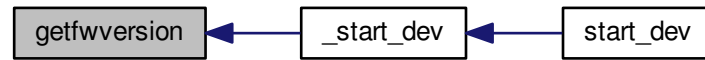
References `ckb_err`, `ckb_warn`, `FEAT_POLLRATE`, `usbdevice::features`, `usbdevice::fwversion`, `MSG_SIZE`, `usbdevice::pollrate`, `usbdevice::product`, `usbrecv`, and `usbdevice::vendor`.

Referenced by `_start_dev()`.

```

11      {
12      // Ask board for firmware info
13      uchar data_pkt[MSG_SIZE] = { 0x0e, 0x01, 0 };
14      uchar in_pkt[MSG_SIZE];
15      if(!usbrecv(kb, data_pkt, in_pkt))
16          return -1;
17      if(in_pkt[0] != 0x0e || in_pkt[1] != 0x01){
18          ckb_err("Bad input header\n");
19          return -1;
20      }
21      short vendor, product, version, bootloader;
22      // Copy the vendor ID, product ID, version, and poll rate from the firmware data
23      memcpy(&version, in_pkt + 8, 2);
24      memcpy(&bootloader, in_pkt + 10, 2);
25      memcpy(&vendor, in_pkt + 12, 2);
26      memcpy(&product, in_pkt + 14, 2);
27      char poll = in_pkt[16];
28      if(poll <= 0){
29          poll = -1;
30          kb->features &= ~FEAT_POLLRATE;
31      }
32      // Print a warning if the message didn't match the expected data
33      if(vendor != kb->vendor)
34          ckb_warn("Got vendor ID %04x (expected %04x)\n", vendor, kb->
vendor);
35      if(product != kb->product)
36          ckb_warn("Got product ID %04x (expected %04x)\n", product, kb->
product);
37      // Set firmware version and poll rate
38      if(version == 0 || bootloader == 0){
39          // Needs firmware update
40          kb->fwversion = 0;
41          kb->pollrate = -1;
42      } else {
43          if(version != kb->fwversion && kb->fwversion != 0)
44              ckb_warn("Got firmware version %04x (expected %04x)\n", version, kb->
fwversion);
45          kb->fwversion = version;
46          kb->pollrate = poll;
47      }
48      return 0;
49  }
  
```

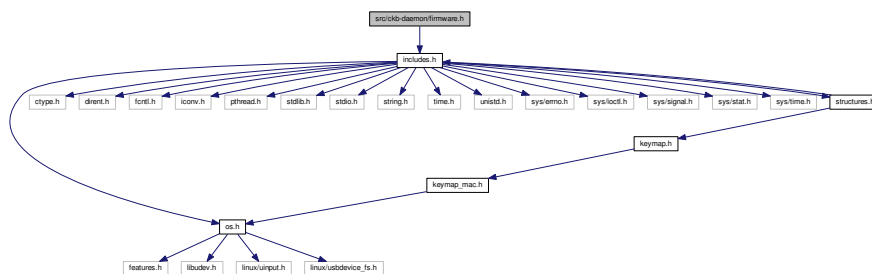
Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.18 src/ckb-daemon/firmware.h File Reference

```
#include "includes.h"
```

Include dependency graph for firmware.h:



This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



Functions

- int [getfwversion](#) (usbdevice *kb)
- int [cmd_fwupdate](#) (usbdevice *kb, usbmode *dummy1, int nnumber, int dummy2, const char *path)

9.18.1 Function Documentation

9.18.1.1 int [cmd_fwupdate](#) (usbdevice * *kb*, usbmode * *dummy1*, int *nnumber*, int *dummy2*, const char * *path*)

Definition at line 154 of file [firmware.c](#).

References [FEAT_FWUPDATE](#), [FW_NOFILE](#), [FW_OK](#), [FW_USBFAIL](#), [FW_WRONGDEV](#), [fwupdate\(\)](#), [HAS_FEATURES](#), [nprintf\(\)](#), and [usb_tryreset\(\)](#).

```

154
155     (void) dummy1;
156     (void) dummy2;

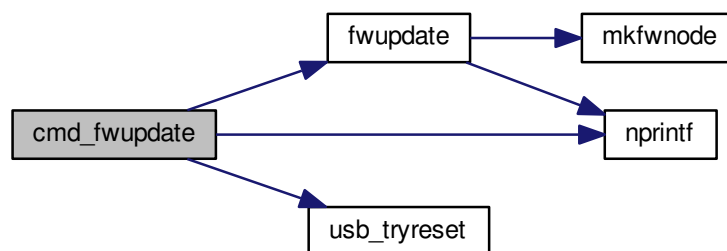
```

```

157
158     if(!HAS_FEATURES(kb, FEAT_FWUPDATE))
159         return 0;
160     // Update the firmware
161     int ret = fwupdate(kb, path, nnumber);
162     while(ret == FW_USBFAIL){
163         // Try to reset the device if it fails
164         if(usb_tryreset(kb))
165             break;
166         ret = fwupdate(kb, path, nnumber);
167     }
168     switch(ret){
169     case FW_OK:
170         nprintf(kb, nnumber, 0, "fwupdate %s ok\n", path);
171         break;
172     case FW_NOFILE:
173     case FW_WRONGDEV:
174         nprintf(kb, nnumber, 0, "fwupdate %s invalid\n", path);
175         break;
176     case FW_USBFAIL:
177         nprintf(kb, nnumber, 0, "fwupdate %s fail\n", path);
178         return -1;
179     }
180     return 0;
181 }

```

Here is the call graph for this function:



9.18.1.2 int getfwversion (usbdevice * kb)

Definition at line 11 of file firmware.c.

References `ckb_err`, `ckb_warn`, `FEAT_POLLRATE`, `usbdevice::features`, `usbdevice::fwversion`, `MSG_SIZE`, `usbdevice::pollrate`, `usbdevice::product`, `usbrecv`, and `usbdevice::vendor`.

Referenced by `_start_dev()`.

```

11     {
12     // Ask board for firmware info
13     uchar data_pkt[MSG_SIZE] = { 0x0e, 0x01, 0 };
14     uchar in_pkt[MSG_SIZE];
15     if(!usbrecv(kb, data_pkt, in_pkt))
16         return -1;
17     if(in_pkt[0] != 0x0e || in_pkt[1] != 0x01){
18         ckb_err("Bad input header\n");
19         return -1;
20     }
21     short vendor, product, version, bootloader;
22     // Copy the vendor ID, product ID, version, and poll rate from the firmware data
23     memcpy(&version, in_pkt + 8, 2);
24     memcpy(&bootloader, in_pkt + 10, 2);
25     memcpy(&vendor, in_pkt + 12, 2);
26     memcpy(&product, in_pkt + 14, 2);
27     char poll = in_pkt[16];
28     if(poll <= 0){

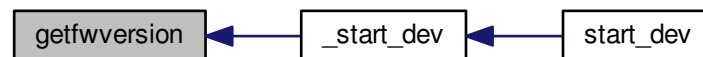
```

```

29     poll = -1;
30     kb->features &= ~FEAT_POLLRATE;
31 }
32 // Print a warning if the message didn't match the expected data
33 if (vendor != kb->vendor)
34     ckb_warn("Got vendor ID %04x (expected %04x)\n", vendor, kb->
vendor);
35 if (product != kb->product)
36     ckb_warn("Got product ID %04x (expected %04x)\n", product, kb->
product);
37 // Set firmware version and poll rate
38 if (version == 0 || bootloader == 0) {
39     // Needs firmware update
40     kb->fwversion = 0;
41     kb->pollrate = -1;
42 } else {
43     if (version != kb->fwversion && kb->fwversion != 0)
44         ckb_warn("Got firmware version %04x (expected %04x)\n", version, kb->
fwversion);
45     kb->fwversion = version;
46     kb->pollrate = poll;
47 }
48 return 0;
49 }

```

Here is the caller graph for this function:



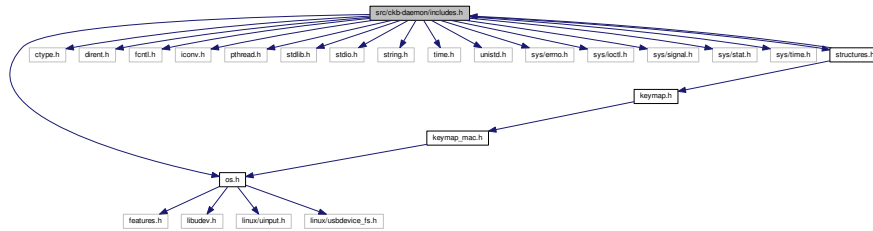
9.19 src/ckb-daemon/includes.h File Reference

```

#include "os.h"
#include <ctype.h>
#include <dirent.h>
#include <fcntl.h>
#include <iconv.h>
#include <pthread.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <time.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <sys/errno.h>
#include <sys/ioctl.h>
#include <sys/signal.h>
#include <sys/stat.h>
#include <sys/time.h>
#include "structures.h"

```

Include dependency graph for includes.h:



This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



Macros

- `#define INDEX_OF(entry, array) (int)(entry - array)`
- `#define ckb_s_out stdout`
- `#define ckb_s_err stdout`
- `#define __FILE_NOPATH__ (strchr(__FILE__, '/') ? strchr(__FILE__, '/') + 1 : __FILE__)`
- `#define ckb_fatal_nofile(fmt, args...) fprintf(ckb_s_err, "[F] " fmt, ## args)`
- `#define ckb_fatal_fn(fmt, file, line, args...) fprintf(ckb_s_err, "[F] %s (via %s:%d): " fmt, __func__, file, line, ## args)`
- `#define ckb_fatal(fmt, args...) fprintf(ckb_s_err, "[F] %s (%s:%d): " fmt, __func__, __FILE_NOPATH__, __LINE__, ## args)`
- `#define ckb_err_nofile(fmt, args...) fprintf(ckb_s_err, "[E] " fmt, ## args)`
- `#define ckb_err_fn(fmt, file, line, args...) fprintf(ckb_s_err, "[E] %s (via %s:%d): " fmt, __func__, file, line, ## args)`
- `#define ckb_err(fmt, args...) fprintf(ckb_s_err, "[E] %s (%s:%d): " fmt, __func__, __FILE_NOPATH__, __LINE__, ## args)`
- `#define ckb_warn_nofile(fmt, args...) fprintf(ckb_s_out, "[W] " fmt, ## args)`
- `#define ckb_warn_fn(fmt, file, line, args...) fprintf(ckb_s_out, "[W] %s (via %s:%d): " fmt, __func__, file, line, ## args)`
- `#define ckb_warn(fmt, args...) fprintf(ckb_s_out, "[W] %s (%s:%d): " fmt, __func__, __FILE_NOPATH__, __LINE__, ## args)`
- `#define ckb_info_nofile(fmt, args...) fprintf(ckb_s_out, "[I] " fmt, ## args)`
- `#define ckb_info_fn(fmt, file, line, args...) fprintf(ckb_s_out, "[I] " fmt, ## args)`
- `#define ckb_info(fmt, args...) fprintf(ckb_s_out, "[I] " fmt, ## args)`
- `#define timespec_gt(left, right) ((left).tv_sec > (right).tv_sec || ((left).tv_sec == (right).tv_sec && (left).tv_nsec > (right).tv_nsec))`
- `#define timespec_eq(left, right) ((left).tv_sec == (right).tv_sec && (left).tv_nsec == (right).tv_nsec)`
- `#define timespec_ge(left, right) ((left).tv_sec > (right).tv_sec || ((left).tv_sec == (right).tv_sec && (left).tv_nsec >= (right).tv_nsec))`
- `#define timespec_lt(left, right) (!timespec_ge(left, right))`
- `#define timespec_le(left, right) (!timespec_gt(left, right))`

Typedefs

- typedef unsigned char `uchar`
- typedef unsigned short `ushort`

Functions

- void [timespec_add](#) (struct timespec *timespec, long nanoseconds)

9.19.1 Macro Definition Documentation

9.19.1.1 `#define __FILE_NOPATH__ (strchr(__FILE__, '/') ? strchr(__FILE__, '/') + 1 : __FILE__)`

Definition at line 40 of file includes.h.

9.19.1.2 `#define ckb_err(fmt, args...) fprintf(ckb_s_err, "[E] %s (%s:%d): " fmt, __func__, __FILE_NOPATH__, __LINE__, ## args)`

Definition at line 49 of file includes.h.

Referenced by `_mkdevpath()`, `fwupdate()`, `getfwversion()`, `loaddpi()`, `loadrgb_kb()`, `loadrgb_mouse()`, `macro_pt_dequeue()`, `os_inputmain()`, `os_sendindicators()`, `os_setupusb()`, `restart()`, `setupusb()`, `uinputopen()`, `usb_tryreset()`, `usbadd()`, and `usbclaim()`.

9.19.1.3 `#define ckb_err_fn(fmt, file, line, args...) fprintf(ckb_s_err, "[E] %s (via %s:%d): " fmt, __func__, file, line, ## args)`

Definition at line 48 of file includes.h.

Referenced by `_nk95cmd()`, `_usbrecv()`, `os_usbrecv()`, and `os_usbsend()`.

9.19.1.4 `#define ckb_err_nofile(fmt, args...) fprintf(ckb_s_err, "[E] " fmt, ## args)`

Definition at line 47 of file includes.h.

9.19.1.5 `#define ckb_fatal(fmt, args...) fprintf(ckb_s_err, "[F] %s (%s:%d): " fmt, __func__, __FILE_NOPATH__, __LINE__, ## args)`

Definition at line 46 of file includes.h.

Referenced by `usbmain()`.

9.19.1.6 `#define ckb_fatal_fn(fmt, file, line, args...) fprintf(ckb_s_err, "[F] %s (via %s:%d): " fmt, __func__, file, line, ## args)`

Definition at line 45 of file includes.h.

9.19.1.7 `#define ckb_fatal_nofile(fmt, args...) fprintf(ckb_s_err, "[F] " fmt, ## args)`

Definition at line 44 of file includes.h.

Referenced by `main()`.

9.19.1.8 `#define ckb_info(fmt, args...) fprintf(ckb_s_out, "[I] " fmt, ## args)`

Definition at line 55 of file includes.h.

Referenced by `_setupusb()`, `_start_dev()`, `closeusb()`, `cmd_restart()`, `fwupdate()`, `main()`, `os_inputmain()`, `os_setupusb()`, `quitWithLock()`, `rmdevpath()`, `usb_tryreset()`, `usbadd()`, and `usbclaim()`.

9.19.1.9 `#define ckb_info_fn(fmt, file, line, args...) fprintf(ckb_s_out, "[I] " fmt, ## args)`

Definition at line 54 of file includes.h.

9.19.1.10 `#define ckb_info_nofile(fmt, args...) fprintf(ckb_s_out, "[I] " fmt, ## args)`

Definition at line 53 of file includes.h.

Referenced by main().

9.19.1.11 `#define ckb_s_err stdout`

Definition at line 36 of file includes.h.

9.19.1.12 `#define ckb_s_out stdout`

Definition at line 35 of file includes.h.

9.19.1.13 `#define ckb_warn(fmt, args...) fprintf(ckb_s_out, "[W] %s (%s:%d): " fmt, __func__, __FILE__ __LINE__, ## args)`

Definition at line 52 of file includes.h.

Referenced by `_mkdevpath()`, `_mknotifynode()`, `_start_dev()`, `_updateconnected()`, `getfwversion()`, `hid_kb_translate()`, `isync()`, `mkfwnode()`, `os_inputclose()`, `os_keypress()`, `os_mousemove()`, `readlines()`, `rmdevpath()`, `uinputopen()`, and `usbmain()`.

9.19.1.14 `#define ckb_warn_fn(fmt, file, line, args...) fprintf(ckb_s_out, "[W] %s (via %s:%d): " fmt, __func__, file, line, ## args)`

Definition at line 51 of file includes.h.

Referenced by `os_usbrecv()`, and `os_usbsend()`.

9.19.1.15 `#define ckb_warn_nofile(fmt, args...) fprintf(ckb_s_out, "[W] " fmt, ## args)`

Definition at line 50 of file includes.h.

Referenced by main().

9.19.1.16 `#define INDEX_OF(entry, array) (int)(entry - array)`

Definition at line 27 of file includes.h.

Referenced by `_mkdevpath()`, `_mknotifynode()`, `_rmnotifynode()`, `_setupusb()`, `closeusb()`, `mkfwnode()`, `nprintf()`, `os_closeusb()`, `os_inputmain()`, `os_inputopen()`, `os_setupusb()`, `readcmd()`, and `rmdevpath()`.

9.19.1.17 `#define timespec_eq(left, right) ((left).tv_sec == (right).tv_sec && (left).tv_nsec == (right).tv_nsec)`

Definition at line 60 of file includes.h.

```
9.19.1.18 #define timespec_ge( left, right ) ((left).tv_sec > (right).tv_sec || ((left).tv_sec == (right).tv_sec && (left).tv_nsec >=
(right).tv_nsec))
```

Definition at line 61 of file includes.h.

```
9.19.1.19 #define timespec_gt( left, right ) ((left).tv_sec > (right).tv_sec || ((left).tv_sec == (right).tv_sec && (left).tv_nsec >
(right).tv_nsec))
```

Definition at line 59 of file includes.h.

```
9.19.1.20 #define timespec_le( left, right ) (!timespec_gt(left, right))
```

Definition at line 63 of file includes.h.

```
9.19.1.21 #define timespec_lt( left, right ) (!timespec_ge(left, right))
```

Definition at line 62 of file includes.h.

9.19.2 Typedef Documentation

9.19.2.1 typedef unsigned char uchar

Definition at line 24 of file includes.h.

9.19.2.2 typedef unsigned short ushort

Definition at line 25 of file includes.h.

9.19.3 Function Documentation

9.19.3.1 void timespec_add (struct timespec * *timespec*, long *nanoseconds*)

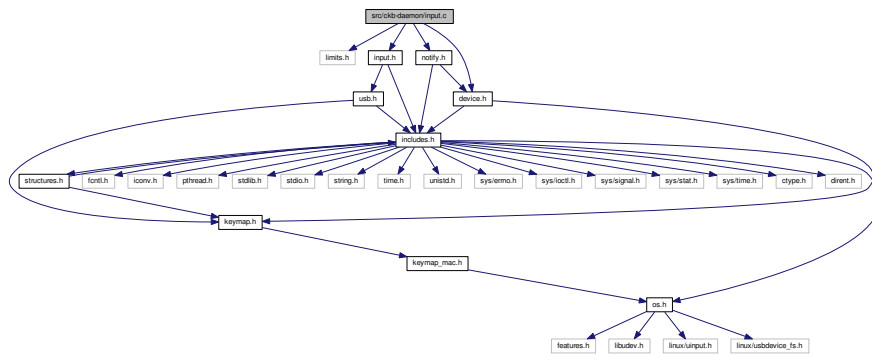
Definition at line 19 of file main.c.

```
19                                     {
20     nanoseconds += timespec->tv_nsec;
21     timespec->tv_sec += nanoseconds / 1000000000;
22     timespec->tv_nsec = nanoseconds % 1000000000;
23 }
```

9.20 src/ckb-daemon/input.c File Reference

```
#include <limits.h>
#include "device.h"
#include "input.h"
#include "notify.h"
```


Include dependency graph for input.c:



Macros

- `#define IS_WHEEL(scan, kb) (((scan) == KEY_VOLUMEUP || (scan) == KEY_VOLUMEDOWN || (scan) == BTN_WHEELUP || (scan) == BTN_WHEELDOWN) && (!IS_K65(kb) && !IS_K63(kb)))`

Functions

- `int macromask (const uchar *key1, const uchar *key2)`
- `static void macro_pt_enqueue ()`
macro_pt_enqueue Save the new thread in the single linked list (FIFO).
- `static pthread_t macro_pt_dequeue ()`
macro_pt_dequeue gets the first thread id of the list and returns the thread_id stored in it.
- `static pthread_t macro_pt_first ()`
macro_pt_first returns the first pthread_id but does not remove the first entry.
- `static void * play_macro (void *param)`
play_macro is the code for all threads started to play a macro.
- `static void inputupdate_keys (usbdevice *kb)`
inputupdate_keys Handle input from Keyboard or mouse; start Macro if detected.
- `void inputupdate (usbdevice *kb)`
- `void updateindicators_kb (usbdevice *kb, int force)`
- `void initbind (binding *bind)`
- `void freebind (binding *bind)`
- `void cmd_bind (usbdevice *kb, usbmode *mode, int dummy, int keyindex, const char *to)`
- `void cmd_unbind (usbdevice *kb, usbmode *mode, int dummy, int keyindex, const char *to)`
- `void cmd_rebind (usbdevice *kb, usbmode *mode, int dummy, int keyindex, const char *to)`
- `static void _cmd_macro (usbmode *mode, const char *keys, const char *assignment)`
- `void cmd_macro (usbdevice *kb, usbmode *mode, const int notifynumber, const char *keys, const char *assignment)`

Variables

- `static ptlist_t * pt_head = 0`
pt_head is the head pointer for the single linked thread list managed by macro_pt_en/dequeue().
- `static ptlist_t * pt_tail = 0`
pt_tail is the tail pointer for the single linked thread list managed by macro_pt_en/dequeue().

9.20.1 Macro Definition Documentation

9.20.1.1 `#define IS_WHEEL(scan, kb) (((scan) == KEY_VOLUMEUP || (scan) == KEY_VOLUMEDOWN || (scan) == BTN_WHEELUP || (scan) == BTN_WHEELDOWN) && (!IS_K65(kb) && !IS_K63(kb)))`

Referenced by `inputupdate_keys()`.

9.20.2 Function Documentation

9.20.2.1 `static void _cmd_macro (usbmode * mode, const char * keys, const char * assignment) [static]`

Definition at line 353 of file `input.c`.

References `keymacro::actioncount`, `keymacro::actions`, `usbmode::bind`, `keymacro::combo`, `macroaction::delay`, `macroaction::down`, `keymap`, `MACRO_MAX`, `binding::macrocap`, `binding::macrocount`, `binding::macros`, `N_KEYBYTES_INPUT`, `N_KEYS_INPUT`, `macroaction::scan`, `key::scan`, and `SET_KEYBIT`.

Referenced by `cmd_macro()`.

```

353                                     {
354     binding* bind = &mode->bind;
355     if(!keys && !assignment){
356         // Null strings = "macro clear" -> erase the whole thing
357         for(int i = 0; i < bind->macrocount; i++){
358             free(bind->macros[i].actions);
359             bind->macrocount = 0;
360             return;
361         }
362         if(bind->macrocount >= MACRO_MAX)
363             return;
364         // Create a key macro
365         keymacro macro;
366         memset(&macro, 0, sizeof(macro));
367         // Scan the left side for key names, separated by +
368         int empty = 1;
369         int left = strlen(keys), right = strlen(assignment);
370         int position = 0, field = 0;
371         char keyname[24];
372         while(position < left && sscanf(keys + position, "%10[^\n]", keyname, &field) == 1){
373             int keycode;
374             if((sscanf(keyname, "%d", &keycode) && keycode >= 0 && keycode <
N_KEYS_INPUT)
375 || (sscanf(keyname, "%x", &keycode) && keycode >= 0 && keycode <
N_KEYS_INPUT)){
376                 // Set a key numerically
377                 SET_KEYBIT(macro.combo, keycode);
378                 empty = 0;
379             } else {
380                 // Find this key in the keymap
381                 for(unsigned i = 0; i < N_KEYS_INPUT; i++){
382                     if(keymap[i].name && !strcmp(keyname, keymap[i].name)){
383                         macro.combo[i / 8] |= 1 << (i % 8);
384                         empty = 0;
385                         break;
386                     }
387                 }
388             }
389             if(keys[position += field] == '+')
390                 position++;
391         }
392         if(empty)
393             return;
394         // Count the number of actions (comma separated)
395         int count = 1;
396         for(const char* c = assignment; *c != 0; c++){
397             if(*c == ',')
398                 count++;
399         }
400         // Allocate a buffer for them
401         macro.actions = calloc(count, sizeof(macroaction));
402         macro.actioncount = 0;
403         // Scan the actions
404         position = 0;
405         field = 0;
406         // max action = old 11 chars plus 12 chars which is the max 32-bit int 4294967295 size
407         while(position < right && sscanf(assignment + position, "%23[^\n]", keyname, &field) == 1){
408             if(!strcmp(keyname, "clear"))
409                 break;

```

```

410
411 // Check for local key delay of the form '[+<->]<key>=<delay>'
412 long int long_delay; // scanned delay value, used to keep delay in range.
413 unsigned int delay = UINT_MAX; // computed delay value. UINT_MAX means use global delay value.
414 char real_keyname[12]; // temp to hold the left side (key) of the <key>=<delay>
415 int scan_matches = sscanf(keyname, "%11[^]=%ld", real_keyname, &long_delay);
416 if (scan_matches == 2) {
417     if (0 <= long_delay && long_delay < UINT_MAX) {
418         delay = (unsigned int)long_delay;
419         strcpy(keyname, real_keyname); // keyname[24], real_keyname[12]
420     }
421 }
422
423 int down = (keyname[0] == '+');
424 if(down || keyname[0] == '-') {
425     int keycode;
426     if(sscanf(keyname + 1, "%d", &keycode) && keycode >= 0 && keycode < N_KEYS_INPUT)
427         || (sscanf(keyname + 1, "%x", &keycode) && keycode >= 0 && keycode <
N_KEYS_INPUT)) {
428         // Set a key numerically
429         macro.actions[macro.actioncount].scan =
keymap[keycode].scan;
430         macro.actions[macro.actioncount].down = down;
431         macro.actions[macro.actioncount].delay = delay;
432         macro.actioncount++;
433     } else {
434         // Find this key in the keymap
435         for(unsigned i = 0; i < N_KEYS_INPUT; i++){
436             if(keymap[i].name && !strcmp(keyname + 1, keymap[i].name)){
437                 macro.actions[macro.actioncount].scan =
keymap[i].scan;
438                 macro.actions[macro.actioncount].down = down;
439                 macro.actions[macro.actioncount].delay = delay;
440                 macro.actioncount++;
441                 break;
442             }
443         }
444     }
445 }
446 if(assignment[position += field] == ',')
447     position++;
448 }
449
450 // See if there's already a macro with this trigger
451 keymacro* macros = bind->macros;
452 for(int i = 0; i < bind->macrocount; i++){
453     if(!memcmp(macros[i].combo, macro.combo, N_KEYBYTES_INPUT)){
454         free(macros[i].actions);
455         // If the new macro has no actions, erase the existing one
456         if(!macro.actioncount){
457             for(int j = i + 1; j < bind->macrocount; j++)
458                 memcpy(macros + j - 1, macros + j, sizeof(keymacro));
459             bind->macrocount--;
460         } else
461             // If there are actions, replace the existing with the new
462             memcpy(macros + i, &macro, sizeof(keymacro));
463         return;
464     }
465 }
466
467 // Add the macro to the device settings if not empty
468 if(macro.actioncount < 1)
469     return;
470 memcpy(bind->macros + (bind->macrocount++), &macro, sizeof(
keymacro));
471 if(bind->macrocount >= bind->macrocap)
472     bind->macros = realloc(bind->macros, (bind->macrocap += 16) * sizeof(
keymacro));
473 }

```

Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.20.2.2 void cmd_bind (usbdevice * kb, usbmode * mode, int dummy, int keyindex, const char * to)

Definition at line 307 of file input.c.

References `binding::base`, `usbmode::bind`, `imutex`, `keymap`, `N_KEYS_INPUT`, and `key::scan`.

```

307                                     {
308     (void)dummy;
309
310     if(keyindex >= N_KEYS_INPUT)
311         return;
312     // Find the key to bind to
313     int tocode = 0;
314     if(sscanf(to, "%x%x", &tocode) != 1 && sscanf(to, "%u", &tocode) == 1 && tocode <
N_KEYS_INPUT){
315         pthread_mutex_lock(&imutex(kb));
316         mode->bind.base[keyindex] = tocode;
317         pthread_mutex_unlock(&imutex(kb));
318         return;
319     }
320     // If not numeric, look it up
321     for(int i = 0; i < N_KEYS_INPUT; i++){
322         if(keymap[i].name && !strcmp(to, keymap[i].name)){
323             pthread_mutex_lock(&imutex(kb));
324             mode->bind.base[keyindex] = keymap[i].scan;
325             pthread_mutex_unlock(&imutex(kb));
326             return;
327         }
328     }
329 }
```

9.20.2.3 void cmd_macro (usbdevice * kb, usbmode * mode, const int notifynumber, const char * keys, const char * assignment)

Definition at line 475 of file input.c.

References `_cmd_macro()`, and `imutex`.

```

475     {
476     (void)notifynumber;
477
478     pthread_mutex_lock(&imutex(kb));
479     _cmd_macro(mode, keys, assignment);
480     pthread_mutex_unlock(&imutex(kb));
481 }
```

Here is the call graph for this function:



9.20.2.4 void cmd_rebind (usbdevice * kb, usbmode * mode, int dummy, int keyindex, const char * to)

Definition at line 342 of file input.c.

References `binding::base`, `usbmode::bind`, `imutex`, `keymap`, `N_KEYS_INPUT`, and `key::scan`.

```

342                                     {
```

```

343     (void) dummy;
344     (void) to;
345
346     if(keyindex >= N_KEYS_INPUT)
347         return;
348     pthread_mutex_lock(&imutex(kb));
349     mode->bind.base[keyindex] = keymap[keyindex].scan;
350     pthread_mutex_unlock(&imutex(kb));
351 }

```

9.20.2.5 void cmd_unbind (usbdevice * kb, usbmode * mode, int dummy, int keyindex, const char * to)

Definition at line 331 of file input.c.

References binding::base, usbmode::bind, imutex, KEY_UNBOUND, and N_KEYS_INPUT.

```

331                                     {
332     (void) dummy;
333     (void) to;
334
335     if(keyindex >= N_KEYS_INPUT)
336         return;
337     pthread_mutex_lock(&imutex(kb));
338     mode->bind.base[keyindex] = KEY_UNBOUND;
339     pthread_mutex_unlock(&imutex(kb));
340 }

```

9.20.2.6 void freebind (binding * bind)

Definition at line 300 of file input.c.

References keymacro::actions, binding::macrocount, and binding::macros.

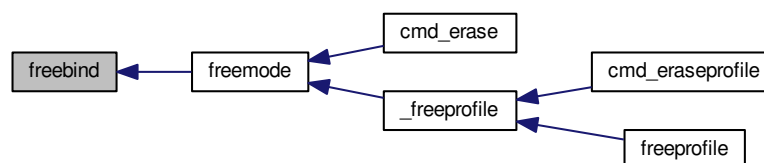
Referenced by freemode().

```

300                                     {
301     for(int i = 0; i < bind->macrocount; i++)
302         free(bind->macros[i].actions);
303     free(bind->macros);
304     memset(bind, 0, sizeof(*bind));
305 }

```

Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.20.2.7 void initbind (binding * bind)

Definition at line 292 of file input.c.

References binding::base, keymap, binding::macrocap, binding::macrocount, binding::macros, N_KEYS_INPUT, and key::scan.

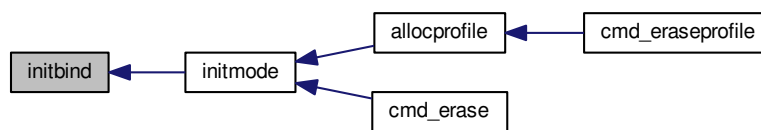
Referenced by initmode().

```

292     {
293     for(int i = 0; i < N_KEYS_INPUT; i++)
294         bind->base[i] = keymap[i].scan;
295     bind->macros = calloc(32, sizeof(keymacro));
296     bind->macrocap = 32;
297     bind->macrocount = 0;
298 }

```

Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.20.2.8 void inputupdate (usbdevice * kb)

Definition at line 241 of file input.c.

References `usbdevice::input`, `inputupdate_keys()`, `os_mousemove()`, `usbdevice::profile`, `usbinput::rel_x`, `usbinput::rel_y`, `usbdevice::uinput_kb`, and `usbdevice::uinput_mouse`.

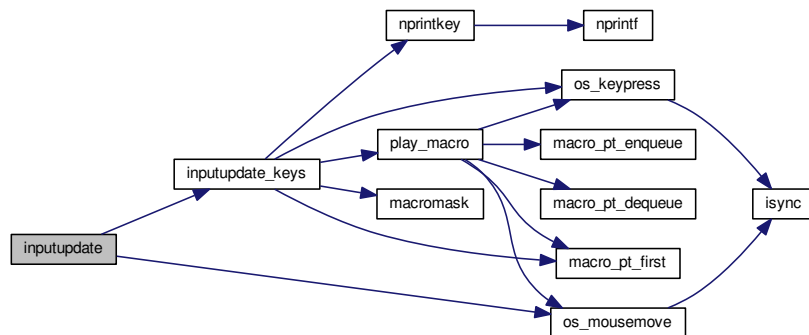
Referenced by `os_inputmain()`, `setactive_kb()`, and `setactive_mouse()`.

```

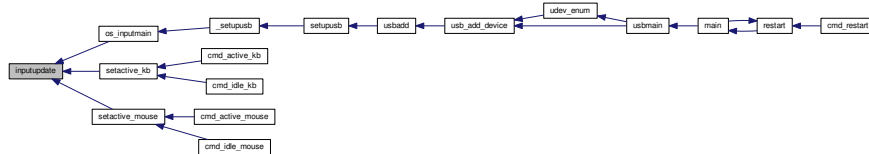
241     {
242     #ifdef OS_LINUX
243         if ((!kb->uinput_kb || !kb->uinput_mouse)
244         #else
245             if (!kb->event
246         #endif
247             || !kb->profile)
248         return;
249         // Process key/button input
250         inputupdate_keys(kb);
251         // Process mouse movement
252         usbinput* input = &kb->input;
253         if(input->rel_x != 0 || input->rel_y != 0){
254             os_mousemove(kb, input->rel_x, input->rel_y);
255             input->rel_x = input->rel_y = 0;
256         }
257         // Finish up
258         memcpy(input->prevkeys, input->keys, N_KEYBYTES_INPUT);
259     }

```

Here is the call graph for this function:



Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.20.2.9 static void inputupdate_keys (usbdevice * kb) [static]

Parameters

<i>kb</i>	
-----------	--

Process all queued keypresses if no macro is running yet.

Todo If we want to get all keys typed while a macro is played, add the code for it here.

Definition at line 134 of file input.c.

References `usbdevice::active`, `binding::base`, `usbmode::bind`, `keymacro::combo`, `usbprofile::currentmode`, `usbdevice::input`, `IS_MOD`, `IS_WHEEL`, `parameter::kb`, `keymap`, `usbinput::keys`, `parameter::macro`, `macro_pt_first()`, `binding::macrocount`, `macromask()`, `binding::macros`, `N_KEYBYTES_INPUT`, `N_KEYS_INPUT`, `usbmode::notify`, `nprintkey()`, `os_keypress()`, `OUTFIFO_MAX`, `play_macro()`, `usbinput::prevkeys`, `usbdevice::profile`, `key::scan`, `SCAN_SILENT`, and `keymacro::triggered`.

Referenced by `inputupdate()`.

```

134                                     {
135     usbmode* mode = kb->profile->currentmode;
136     binding* bind = &mode->bind;
137     usbinput* input = &kb->input;
138
139     // Don't do anything if the state hasn't changed
140     if (!memcmp(input->prevkeys, input->keys, N_KEYBYTES_INPUT))
141         return;
142     // Look for macros matching the current state
143     if (kb->active) {
144         for (int i = 0; i < bind->macrocount; i++) {
145             keymacro* macro = &bind->macros[i];
146             if (macromask(input->keys, macro->combo)) {

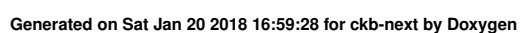
```

```

147         if (!macro->triggered) {
148             parameter_t* params = malloc(sizeof(parameter_t));
149             if (params == 0) {
150                 perror("inputupdate_keys got no more mem:");
151             } else {
152                 pthread_t thread = 0;
153                 params->kb = kb;
154                 params->macro = macro;
155                 int retval = pthread_create(&thread, 0, play_macro, (void*)params);
156                 if (retval) {
157                     perror("inputupdate_keys: Creating thread returned not null");
158                 } else {
159                     macro->triggered = 1;
160                 }
161             }
162         }
163     } else macro->triggered = 0;
164 }
165 }
166 // Make a list of keycodes to send. Rearrange them so that modifier keydowns always come first
167 // and modifier keyups always come last. This ensures that shortcut keys will register properly
168 // even if both keydown events happen at once.
169 // N_KEYS + 4 is used because the volume wheel generates keydowns and keyups at the same time
170 // (it's currently impossible to press all four at once, but safety first)
171 int events[N_KEYS_INPUT + 4];
172 int modcount = 0, keycount = 0, rmodcount = 0;
173 for(int byte = 0; byte < N_KEYBYTES_INPUT; byte++){
174     char oldb = input->prevkeys[byte], newb = input->keys[byte];
175     if(oldb == newb)
176         continue;
177     for(int bit = 0; bit < 8; bit++){
178         int keyindex = byte * 8 + bit;
179         if(keyindex >= N_KEYS_INPUT)
180             break;
181         const key* map = keymap + keyindex;
182         int scancode = (kb->active) ? bind->base[keyindex] : map->
scan;
183         char mask = 1 << bit;
184         char old = oldb & mask, new = newb & mask;
185         // If the key state changed, send it to the input device
186         if(old != new){
187             // Don't echo a key press if there's no scancode associated
188             if(!(scancode & SCAN_SILENT)){
189                 if(IS_MOD(scancode)){
190                     if(new){
191                         // Modifier down: Add to the end of modifier keys
192                         for(int i = keycount + rmodcount; i > 0; i--)
193                             events[modcount + i] = events[modcount + i - 1];
194                         // Add 1 to the scancode because A is zero on OSX
195                         // Positive code = keydown, negative code = keyup
196                         events[modcount++] = scancode + 1;
197                     } else {
198                         // Modifier up: Add to the end of everything
199                         events[modcount + keycount + rmodcount++] = -(scancode + 1);
200                     }
201                 } else {
202                     // Regular keypress: add to the end of regular keys
203                     for(int i = rmodcount; i > 0; i--)
204                         events[modcount + keycount + i] = events[modcount + keycount + i - 1];
205                     events[modcount + keycount++] = new ? (scancode + 1) : -(scancode + 1);
206                     // The volume wheel and the mouse wheel don't generate keyups, so create them
207                     automatically
208 #define IS_WHEEL(scan, kb) (((scan) == KEY_VOLUMEUP || (scan) == KEY_VOLUMEDOWN || (scan) == BTN_WHEELUP
|| (scan) == BTN_WHEELDOWN) && (!IS_K65(kb) && !IS_K63(kb)))
209                     if(new && IS_WHEEL(map->scan, kb)){
210                         for(int i = rmodcount; i > 0; i--)
211                             events[modcount + keycount + i] = events[modcount + keycount + i - 1];
212                         events[modcount + keycount++] = -(scancode + 1);
213                         input->keys[byte] &= ~mask;
214                     }
215                 }
216             }
217             // Print notifications if desired
218             if(kb->active){
219                 for(int notify = 0; notify < OUTFIFO_MAX; notify++){
220                     if(mode->notify[notify][byte] & mask){
221                         nprintkey(kb, notify, keyindex, new);
222                         // Wheels doesn't generate keyups
223                         if(new && IS_WHEEL(map->scan, kb))
224                             nprintkey(kb, notify, keyindex, 0);
225                     }
226                 }
227             }
228         }
229     }
230 }
231 if (!macro_pt_first()) {

```


Here is the call graph for this function:

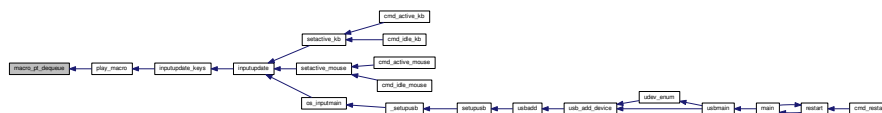


```

49     {
50     pthread_t retval = 0;
51     ptlist_t* elem = 0;
52     if (pt_head == 0 && pt_tail == 0) {
53         ckb_err("macro_pt_dequeue: called on empty list.\n");
54         return 0;
55     }
56     elem = pt_head;
57     pt_head = pt_head->next;
58     if (pt_head == 0) pt_tail = 0;
59     retval = elem->thread_id;
60     free(elem);
61     return retval;
62 }

```

Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.20.2.11 static void macro_pt_enqueue () [static]

Attention

Because multiple threads may use this function in parallel, save the critical section with a mutex.

< exit on critical situation;

Todo find a better exit strategy if no more mem available.

< The element knows its ID byself

< new list, first element

< existing list, append on last element (FIFO)

Definition at line 27 of file input.c.

References ptlist::next, and ptlist::thread_id.

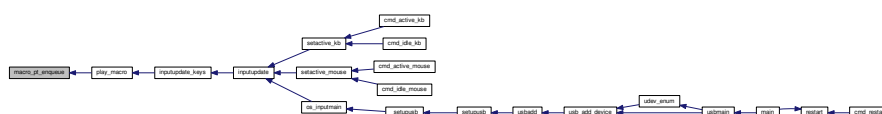
Referenced by play_macro().

```

27     {
28     ptlist_t* new_elem = malloc(sizeof(ptlist_t));
29     if (!new_elem) {
30         perror("macro_pt_enqueue: ");
31         exit (-1);
32     }
33     new_elem->next = 0;
34     new_elem->thread_id = pthread_self();
35     if (pt_head == 0) {
36         pt_head = pt_tail = new_elem;
37     } else {
38         pt_tail->next = new_elem;
39         pt_tail = new_elem;
40     }
41 }

```

Here is the caller graph for this function:



Parameters

<i>param</i>	<i>parameter_t</i> to store Kb-ptr and macro-ptr (thread may get only one user-parameter)
--------------	---

Returns

0 on success, -1 else (no one is interested in it except the kernel...)

First have a look if we are the first and only macro-thread to run. If not, wait. So enqueue our thread first, so it is remembered for us and can be seen by all others.

< If the first thread in the list is not our, another one is running

< Give all new threads the chance to enter the block.

Send events for each keypress in the macro

< Synchronization between macro output and color information

< use this unlock / relock for enabling the parallel running colorization

< local delay set

< use default global delay

< use delays depending on macro length

< protect the linked list and the mvar

< Wake up all waiting threads

< for the linked list and the mvar

< Sync keyboard input/output and colorization

Definition at line 79 of file input.c.

References keymacro::actioncount, keymacro::actions, macroaction::delay, usbdevice::delay, macroaction::down, parameter::kb, parameter::macro, macro_pt_dequeue(), macro_pt_enqueue(), macro_pt_first(), mmutex, mmutex2, mvar, os_keypress(), os_mousemove(), macroaction::rel_x, macroaction::rel_y, and macroaction::scan.

Referenced by inputupdate_keys().

```

79
80     parameter_t* ptr = (parameter_t*) param;
81     usbdevice* kb = ptr->kb;
82     keymacro* macro = ptr->macro;
83
84     pthread_mutex_lock(&mmutex2(kb));
85     macro_pt_enqueue();
86     // ckb_info("Entering critical section with 0x%x. Queue head is 0x%x\n", (unsigned long
87     int)pthread_self(), (unsigned long int)macro_pt_first());
88     while (macro_pt_first() != pthread_self()) {
89         // ckb_info("Now waiting with 0x%x because of 0x%x\n", (unsigned long int)pthread_self(),
90         (unsigned long int)macro_pt_first());
91         pthread_cond_wait(&mvar(kb), &mmutex2(kb));
92         // ckb_info("Waking up with 0x%x\n", (unsigned long int)pthread_self());
93     }
94     pthread_mutex_unlock(&mmutex2(kb));
95
96     pthread_mutex_lock(&mmutex(kb));
97     for (int a = 0; a < macro->actioncount; a++) {
98         macroaction* action = macro->actions + a;
99         if (action->rel_x != 0 || action->rel_y != 0)
100             os_mousemove(kb, action->rel_x, action->rel_y);
101         else {
102             os_keypress(kb, action->scan, action->down);
103             pthread_mutex_unlock(&mmutex(kb));
104             if (action->delay != UINT_MAX && action->delay) {
105                 clock_nanosleep(CLOCK_MONOTONIC, 0, &(struct timespec) {.tv_nsec = action->
106                 delay * 1000}, NULL);
107             } else if (kb->delay != UINT_MAX && kb->delay) {
108                 clock_nanosleep(CLOCK_MONOTONIC, 0, &(struct timespec) {.tv_nsec = kb->
109                 delay * 1000}, NULL);
110             } else if (a < (macro->actioncount - 1)) {
111                 if (a > 200) {
112                     clock_nanosleep(CLOCK_MONOTONIC, 0, &(struct timespec) {.tv_nsec = action->
113                     delay * 100000}, NULL);

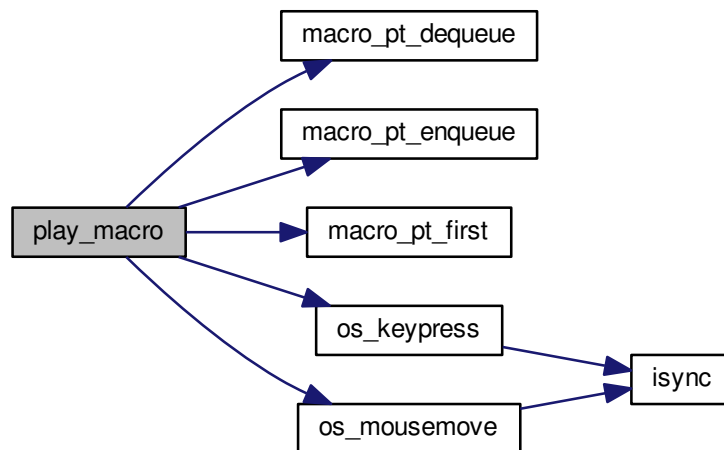
```

```

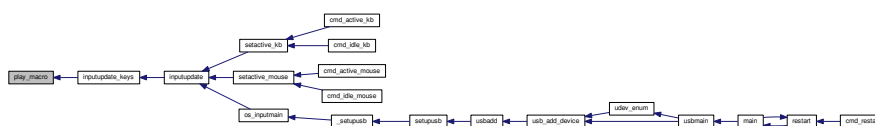
112         } else if (a > 20) {
113             clock_nanosleep(CLOCK_MONOTONIC, 0, &(struct timespec) {.tv_nsec = 30000}, NULL);
114         }
115     }
116     pthread_mutex_lock(&mmutex(kb));
117 }
118 }
119
120 pthread_mutex_lock(&mmutex2(kb));
121 // ckb_info("Now leaving 0x%lx and waking up all others\n", (unsigned long int)pthread_self());
122 macro_pt_dequeue();
123 pthread_cond_broadcast(&mvar(kb));
124 pthread_mutex_unlock(&mmutex2(kb));
125
126 pthread_mutex_unlock(&mmutex(kb));
127 return 0;
128 }

```

Here is the call graph for this function:



Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.20.2.15 void updateindicators_kb (usbdevice * kb, int force)

Definition at line 261 of file input.c.

References `usbdevice::active`, `usbprofile::currentmode`, `DELAY_SHORT`, `usbdevice::hw_ileds`, `usbdevice::hw_ileds_old`, `I_CAPS`, `I_NUM`, `I_SCROLL`, `usbdevice::ileds`, `usbmode::inotify`, `usbmode::ioff`, `usbmode::ion`, `nprintind()`, `os_sendindicators()`, `OUTFIFO_MAX`, and `usbdevice::profile`.

```

261 {
262     // Read current hardware indicator state (set externally)
263     uchar old = kb->ileds, hw_old = kb->hw_ileds_old;

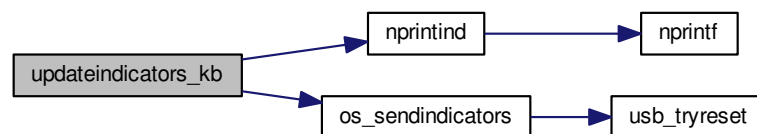
```

```

264     uchar new = kb->hw_ileds, hw_new = new;
265     // Update them if needed
266     if(kb->active){
267         usbmode* mode = kb->profile->currentmode;
268         new = (new & ~mode->ioff) | mode->ion;
269     }
270     kb->ileds = new;
271     kb->hw_ileds_old = hw_new;
272     if(old != new || force){
273         DELAY_SHORT(kb);
274         os_sendindicators(kb);
275     }
276     // Print notifications if desired
277     if(!kb->active)
278         return;
279     usbmode* mode = kb->profile->currentmode;
280     uchar indicators[] = { I_NUM, I_CAPS, I_SCROLL };
281     for(unsigned i = 0; i < sizeof(indicators) / sizeof(uchar); i++){
282         uchar mask = indicators[i];
283         if((hw_old & mask) == (hw_new & mask))
284             continue;
285         for(int notify = 0; notify < OUTFIFO_MAX; notify++){
286             if(mode->inotify[notify] & mask)
287                 nprintind(kb, notify, mask, hw_new & mask);
288         }
289     }
290 }

```

Here is the call graph for this function:



9.20.3 Variable Documentation

9.20.3.1 `ptlist_t* pt_head = 0` [static]

Definition at line 18 of file `input.c`.

Referenced by macro `pt_dequeue()`.

9.20.3.2 `ptlist_t* pt_tail = 0` [static]

Definition at line 20 of file `input.c`.

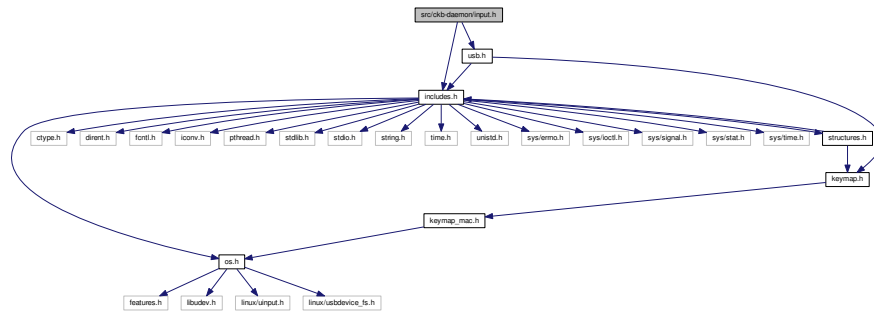
9.21 `src/ckb-daemon/input.h` File Reference

```

#include "includes.h"
#include "usb.h"

```

Include dependency graph for input.h:



This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



Data Structures

- struct [parameter](#)
struct parameter contains the values for a fresh started macro_play thread. parameter_t is the typedef for it. [More...](#)
- struct [ptlist](#)
struct ptlist is one element in the single linked list to store macro_play threads waiting for their execution ptlist_t is the typedef for it. [More...](#)

Macros

- `#define IS_MOD(s) ((s) == KEY_CAPSLOCK || (s) == KEY_NUMLOCK || (s) == KEY_SCROLLLOCK || (s) == KEY_LEFTSHIFT || (s) == KEY_RIGHTSHIFT || (s) == KEY_LEFTCTRL || (s) == KEY_RIGHTCTRL || (s) == KEY_LEFTMETA || (s) == KEY_RIGHTMETA || (s) == KEY_LEFTALT || (s) == KEY_RIGHTALT || (s) == KEY_FN)`

Typedefs

- typedef struct [parameter](#) [parameter_t](#)
struct parameter contains the values for a fresh started macro_play thread. parameter_t is the typedef for it.
- typedef struct [ptlist](#) [ptlist_t](#)
struct ptlist is one element in the single linked list to store macro_play threads waiting for their execution ptlist_t is the typedef for it.

Functions

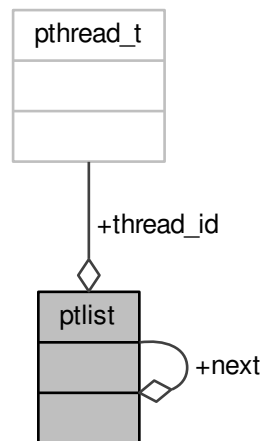
- int [os_inputopen](#) ([usbdevice](#) *kb)
os_inputopen
- void [os_inputclose](#) ([usbdevice](#) *kb)
- void [inputupdate](#) ([usbdevice](#) *kb)
- void [updateindicators_kb](#) ([usbdevice](#) *kb, int force)
- void [initbind](#) ([binding](#) *bind)

keymacro *	macro	
----------------------------	-------	--

9.21.1.2 struct ptlist

Definition at line 62 of file input.h.

Collaboration diagram for ptlist:



Data Fields

struct ptlist *	next	
pthread_t	thread_id	

9.21.2 Macro Definition Documentation

9.21.2.1 `#define IS_MOD(s) ((s) == KEY_CAPSLOCK || (s) == KEY_NUMLOCK || (s) == KEY_SCROLLLOCK || (s) == KEY_LEFTSHIFT || (s) == KEY_RIGHTSHIFT || (s) == KEY_LEFTCTRL || (s) == KEY_RIGHTCTRL || (s) == KEY_LEFTMETA || (s) == KEY_RIGHTMETA || (s) == KEY_LEFTALT || (s) == KEY_RIGHTALT || (s) == KEY_FN)`

Definition at line 34 of file input.h.

Referenced by `inputupdate_keys()`.

9.21.3 Typedef Documentation

9.21.3.1 `typedef struct parameter parameter_t`

9.21.3.2 `typedef struct ptlist ptlist_t`

9.21.4 Function Documentation

9.21.4.1 void cmd_bind (usbdevice * kb, usbmode * mode, int dummy, int keyindex, const char * to)

Definition at line 307 of file input.c.

References `binding::base`, `usbmode::bind`, `imutex`, `keymap`, `N_KEYS_INPUT`, and `key::scan`.

```

307                                     {
308     (void)dummy;
309
310     if(keyindex >= N_KEYS_INPUT)
311         return;
312     // Find the key to bind to
313     int tocode = 0;
314     if(sscanf(to, "%x%x", &tocode) != 1 && sscanf(to, "%u", &tocode) == 1 && tocode <
N_KEYS_INPUT){
315         pthread_mutex_lock(&imutex(kb));
316         mode->bind.base[keyindex] = tocode;
317         pthread_mutex_unlock(&imutex(kb));
318         return;
319     }
320     // If not numeric, look it up
321     for(int i = 0; i < N_KEYS_INPUT; i++){
322         if(keymap[i].name && !strcmp(to, keymap[i].name)){
323             pthread_mutex_lock(&imutex(kb));
324             mode->bind.base[keyindex] = keymap[i].scan;
325             pthread_mutex_unlock(&imutex(kb));
326             return;
327         }
328     }
329 }
```

9.21.4.2 void cmd_macro (usbdevice * kb, usbmode * mode, const int notifiynumber, const char * keys, const char * assignment)

Definition at line 475 of file input.c.

References `_cmd_macro()`, and `imutex`.

```

475     {
476     (void)notifiynumber;
477
478     pthread_mutex_lock(&imutex(kb));
479     _cmd_macro(mode, keys, assignment);
480     pthread_mutex_unlock(&imutex(kb));
481 }
```

Here is the call graph for this function:



9.21.4.3 void cmd_rebind (usbdevice * kb, usbmode * mode, int dummy, int keyindex, const char * ignored)

Definition at line 342 of file input.c.

References `binding::base`, `usbmode::bind`, `imutex`, `keymap`, `N_KEYS_INPUT`, and `key::scan`.

```

342                                     {
```

```

343     (void) dummy;
344     (void) to;
345
346     if(keyindex >= N_KEYS_INPUT)
347         return;
348     pthread_mutex_lock(&imutex(kb));
349     mode->bind.base[keyindex] = keymap[keyindex].scan;
350     pthread_mutex_unlock(&imutex(kb));
351 }

```

9.21.4.4 void cmd_unbind (usbdevice * kb, usbmode * mode, int dummy, int keyindex, const char * ignored)

Definition at line 331 of file input.c.

References binding::base, usbmode::bind, imutex, KEY_UNBOUND, and N_KEYS_INPUT.

```

331                                     {
332     (void) dummy;
333     (void) to;
334
335     if(keyindex >= N_KEYS_INPUT)
336         return;
337     pthread_mutex_lock(&imutex(kb));
338     mode->bind.base[keyindex] = KEY_UNBOUND;
339     pthread_mutex_unlock(&imutex(kb));
340 }

```

9.21.4.5 void freebind (binding * bind)

Definition at line 300 of file input.c.

References keymacro::actions, binding::macrocount, and binding::macros.

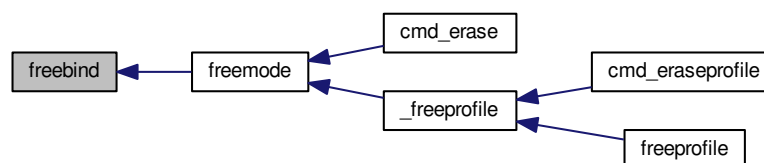
Referenced by freemode().

```

300                                     {
301     for(int i = 0; i < bind->macrocount; i++)
302         free(bind->macros[i].actions);
303     free(bind->macros);
304     memset(bind, 0, sizeof(*bind));
305 }

```

Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.21.4.6 void initbind (binding * bind)

Definition at line 292 of file input.c.

References binding::base, keymap, binding::macrocap, binding::macrocount, binding::macros, N_KEYS_INPUT, and key::scan.

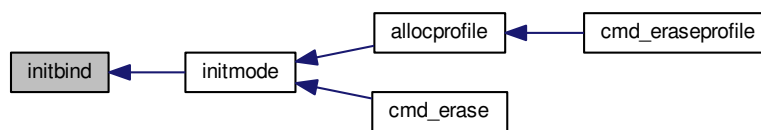
Referenced by initmode().

```

292     {
293     for(int i = 0; i < N_KEYS_INPUT; i++)
294         bind->base[i] = keymap[i].scan;
295     bind->macros = calloc(32, sizeof(keymacro));
296     bind->macrocap = 32;
297     bind->macrocount = 0;
298 }

```

Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.21.4.7 void inputupdate (usbdevice * kb)

Definition at line 241 of file input.c.

References `usbdevice::input`, `inputupdate_keys()`, `os_mousemove()`, `usbdevice::profile`, `usbinput::rel_x`, `usbinput::rel_y`, `usbdevice::uinput_kb`, and `usbdevice::uinput_mouse`.

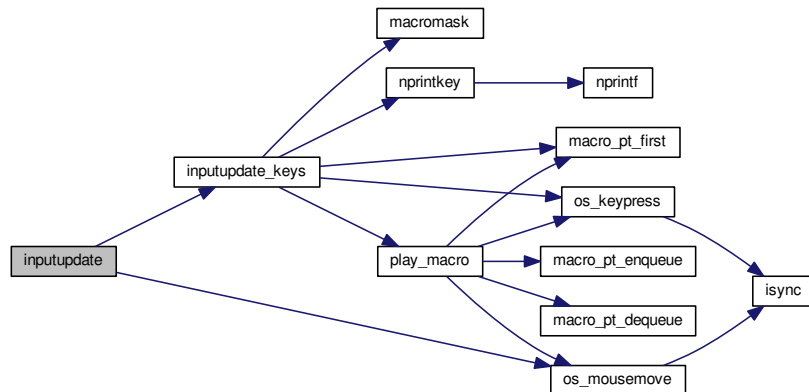
Referenced by `os_inputmain()`, `setactive_kb()`, and `setactive_mouse()`.

```

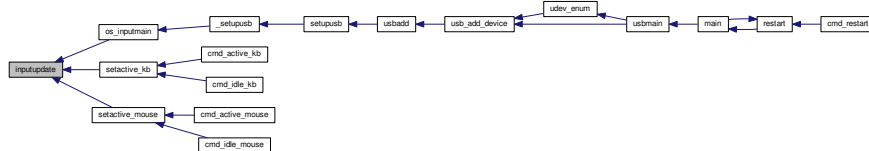
241     {
242     #ifdef OS_LINUX
243         if ((!kb->uinput_kb || !kb->uinput_mouse)
244         #else
245             if (!kb->event
246         #endif
247             || !kb->profile)
248         return;
249         // Process key/button input
250         inputupdate_keys(kb);
251         // Process mouse movement
252         usbinput* input = &kb->input;
253         if(input->rel_x != 0 || input->rel_y != 0){
254             os_mousemove(kb, input->rel_x, input->rel_y);
255             input->rel_x = input->rel_y = 0;
256         }
257         // Finish up
258         memcpy(input->prevkeys, input->keys, N_KEYBYTES_INPUT);
259     }

```

Here is the call graph for this function:



Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.21.4.8 void os_inputclose (usbdevice * kb)

Definition at line 76 of file input_linux.c.

References ckb_warn, usbdevice::uinput_kb, and usbdevice::uinput_mouse.

Referenced by closeusb().

```

76         {
77     if(kb->uinput_kb <= 0 || kb->uinput_mouse <= 0)
78         return;
79     // Set all keys released
80     struct input_event event;
81     memset(&event, 0, sizeof(event));
82     event.type = EV_KEY;
83     for(int key = 0; key < KEY_CNT; key++){
84         event.code = key;
85         if(write(kb->uinput_kb - 1, &event, sizeof(event)) <= 0)
86             ckb_warn("uinput write failed: %s\n", strerror(errno));
87         if(write(kb->uinput_mouse - 1, &event, sizeof(event)) <= 0)
88             ckb_warn("uinput write failed: %s\n", strerror(errno));
89     }
90     event.type = EV_SYN;
91     event.code = SYN_REPORT;
92     if(write(kb->uinput_kb - 1, &event, sizeof(event)) <= 0)
93         ckb_warn("uinput write failed: %s\n", strerror(errno));
94     if(write(kb->uinput_mouse - 1, &event, sizeof(event)) <= 0)
95         ckb_warn("uinput write failed: %s\n", strerror(errno));
96     // Close the keyboard
97     ioctl(kb->uinput_kb - 1, UI_DEV_DESTROY);
98     close(kb->uinput_kb - 1);
99     kb->uinput_kb = 0;
100    // Close the mouse
101    ioctl(kb->uinput_mouse - 1, UI_DEV_DESTROY);
102    close(kb->uinput_mouse - 1);

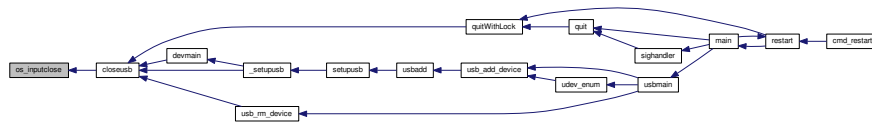
```

```

103     kb->uinput_mouse = 0;
104 }

```

Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.21.4.9 int os_inputopen (usbdevice * kb)

Parameters

<i>kb</i>	
-----------	--

Returns

Some tips on using `uinput_user_dev` in

Definition at line 55 of file `input_linux.c`.

References `usbdevice::fwversion`, `INDEX_OF`, `keyboard`, `usbdevice::name`, `usbdevice::product`, `usbdevice::uinput_kb`, `usbdevice::uinput_mouse`, `uinputopen()`, and `usbdevice::vendor`.

Referenced by `_setupusb()`.

```

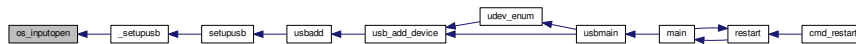
55     {
56         // Create the new input device
57         int index = INDEX_OF(kb, keyboard);
58         struct uinput_user_dev indev;
59         memset(&indev, 0, sizeof(indev));
60         snprintf(indev.name, UINPUT_MAX_NAME_SIZE, "ckb%d: %s", index, kb->name);
61         indev.id.bustype = BUS_USB;
62         indev.id.vendor = kb->vendor;
63         indev.id.product = kb->product;
64         indev.id.version = kb->fwversion;
65         // Open keyboard
66         int fd = uinputopen(&indev, 0);
67         kb->uinput_kb = fd;
68         if(fd <= 0)
69             return 0;
70         // Open mouse
71         fd = uinputopen(&indev, 1);
72         kb->uinput_mouse = fd;
73         return fd <= 0;
74     }

```

Here is the call graph for this function:



Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.21.4.10 void os_keypress (usbdevice * kb, int scancode, int down)

Definition at line 118 of file input_linux.c.

References `BTN_WHEELDOWN`, `BTN_WHEELUP`, `ckb_warn`, `isync()`, `SCAN_MOUSE`, `usbdevice::uinput_kb`, and `usbdevice::uinput_mouse`.

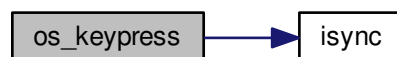
Referenced by `inputupdate_keys()`, and `play_macro()`.

```

118                                     {
119     struct input_event event;
120     memset(&event, 0, sizeof(event));
121     int is_mouse = 0;
122     if(scancode == BTN_WHEELUP || scancode == BTN_WHEELDOWN) {
123         // The mouse wheel is a relative axis
124         if(!down)
125             return;
126         event.type = EV_REL;
127         event.code = REL_WHEEL;
128         event.value = (scancode == BTN_WHEELUP ? 1 : -1);
129         is_mouse = 1;
130     } else {
131         // Mouse buttons and key events are both EV_KEY. The scancodes are already correct, just remove the
132         ckb bit
133         event.type = EV_KEY;
134         event.code = scancode & ~SCAN_MOUSE;
135         event.value = down;
136         is_mouse = !(scancode & SCAN_MOUSE);
137     }
138     if(write((is_mouse ? kb->uinput_mouse : kb->uinput_kb) - 1, &event, sizeof(event))
139         <= 0)
140         ckb_warn("uinput write failed: %s\n", strerror(errno));
141     else
142         isync(kb);
143 }

```

Here is the call graph for this function:



Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.21.4.11 void os_mousemove (usbdevice * kb, int x, int y)

Definition at line 143 of file input_linux.c.

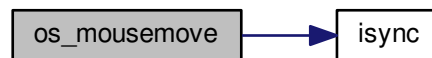
References ckb_warn, isync(), and usbdevice::uinput_mouse.

Referenced by inputupdate(), and play_macro().

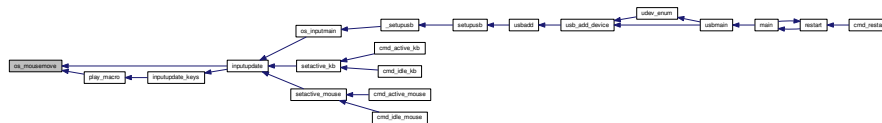
```

143                                     {
144     struct input_event event;
145     memset(&event, 0, sizeof(event));
146     event.type = EV_REL;
147     if(x != 0){
148         event.code = REL_X;
149         event.value = x;
150         if(write(kb->uinput_mouse - 1, &event, sizeof(event)) <= 0)
151             ckb_warn("uinput write failed: %s\n", strerror(errno));
152         else
153             isync(kb);
154     }
155     if(y != 0){
156         event.code = REL_Y;
157         event.value = y;
158         if(write(kb->uinput_mouse - 1, &event, sizeof(event)) <= 0)
159             ckb_warn("uinput write failed: %s\n", strerror(errno));
160         else
161             isync(kb);
162     }
163 }
```

Here is the call graph for this function:



Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.21.4.12 int os_setupindicators (usbdevice * kb)

Definition at line 189 of file input_linux.c.

References _ledthread(), usbdevice::hw_ileds, usbdevice::hw_ileds_old, and usbdevice::ileds.

Referenced by _setupusb().

```

189                                     {
190     // Initialize LEDs to all off
191     kb->hw_ileds = kb->hw_ileds_old = kb->ileds = 0;
192     // Create and detach thread to read LED events
193     pthread_t thread;
194     int err = pthread_create(&thread, 0, _ledthread, kb);
195     if(err != 0)
```

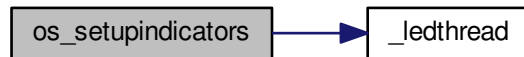


```

196         return err;
197     pthread_detach(thread);
198     return 0;
199 }

```

Here is the call graph for this function:



Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.21.4.13 void updateindicators_kb (usbdevice * kb, int force)

Definition at line 261 of file input.c.

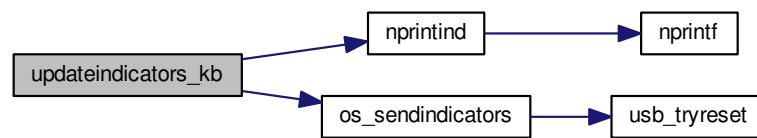
References `usbdevice::active`, `usbprofile::currentmode`, `DELAY_SHORT`, `usbdevice::hw_ileds`, `usbdevice::hw_ileds_old`, `I_CAPS`, `I_NUM`, `I_SCROLL`, `usbdevice::ileds`, `usbmode::inotify`, `usbmode::ioff`, `usbmode::ion`, `nprintind()`, `os_sendindicators()`, `OUTFIFO_MAX`, and `usbdevice::profile`.

```

261                                     {
262     // Read current hardware indicator state (set externally)
263     uchar old = kb->ileds, hw_old = kb->hw_ileds_old;
264     uchar new = kb->hw_ileds, hw_new = new;
265     // Update them if needed
266     if(kb->active){
267         usbmode* mode = kb->profile->currentmode;
268         new = (new & ~mode->ioff) | mode->ion;
269     }
270     kb->ileds = new;
271     kb->hw_ileds_old = hw_new;
272     if(old != new || force){
273         DELAY_SHORT(kb);
274         os_sendindicators(kb);
275     }
276     // Print notifications if desired
277     if(!kb->active)
278         return;
279     usbmode* mode = kb->profile->currentmode;
280     uchar indicators[] = { I_NUM, I_CAPS, I_SCROLL };
281     for(unsigned i = 0; i < sizeof(indicators) / sizeof(uchar); i++){
282         uchar mask = indicators[i];
283         if((hw_old & mask) == (hw_new & mask))
284             continue;
285         for(int notify = 0; notify < OUTFIFO_MAX; notify++){
286             if(mode->inotify[notify] & mask)
287                 nprintind(kb, notify, mask, hw_new & mask);
288         }
289     }
290 }

```

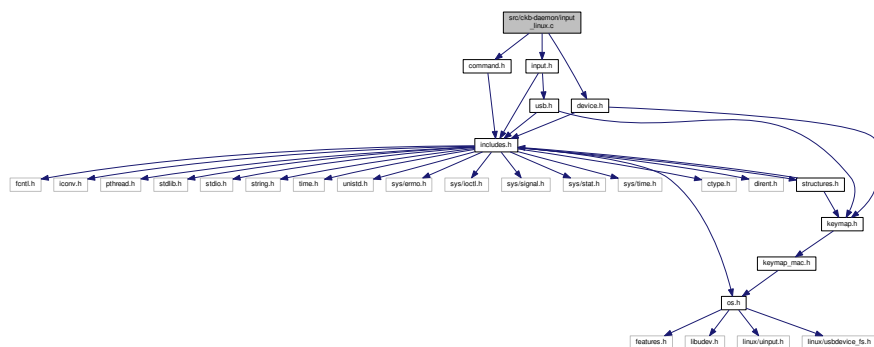
Here is the call graph for this function:



9.22 src/ckb-daemon/input_linux.c File Reference

```
#include "command.h"
#include "device.h"
#include "input.h"
```

Include dependency graph for input_linux.c:



Functions

- int [uinputopen](#) (struct uinput_user_dev *indev, int mouse)
- int [os_uinputopen](#) (usbdevice *kb)
 - os_uinputopen*
- void [os_uinputclose](#) (usbdevice *kb)
- static void [isync](#) (usbdevice *kb)
- void [os_keypress](#) (usbdevice *kb, int scancode, int down)
- void [os_mousemove](#) (usbdevice *kb, int x, int y)
- void * [_ledthread](#) (void *ctx)
- int [os_setupindicators](#) (usbdevice *kb)

9.22.1 Function Documentation

9.22.1.1 void* _ledthread (void * ctx)

Definition at line 165 of file input_linux.c.

References [dmutex](#), [usbdevice::hw_ileds](#), [usbdevice::uinput_kb](#), and [usbdevice::vtable](#).

Referenced by [os_setupindicators\(\)](#).

```

165                                     {
166     usbdevice* kb = ctx;
167     uchar ileds = 0;
168     // Read LED events from the uinput device
169     struct input_event event;
170     while (read(kb->uinput_kb - 1, &event, sizeof(event)) > 0) {
171         if (event.type == EV_LED && event.code < 8){
172             char which = 1 << event.code;
173             if(event.value)
174                 ileds |= which;
175             else
176                 ileds &= ~which;
177         }
178         // Update them if needed
179         pthread_mutex_lock(dmutex(kb));
180         if(kb->hw_ileds != ileds){
181             kb->hw_ileds = ileds;
182             kb->vtable->updateindicators(kb, 0);
183         }
184         pthread_mutex_unlock(dmutex(kb));
185     }
186     return 0;
187 }

```

Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.22.1.2 static void isync (usbdevice * kb) [static]

Definition at line 107 of file input_linux.c.

References ckb_warn, usbdevice::uinput_kb, and usbdevice::uinput_mouse.

Referenced by os_keypress(), and os_mousemove().

```

107                                     {
108     struct input_event event;
109     memset(&event, 0, sizeof(event));
110     event.type = EV_SYN;
111     event.code = SYN_REPORT;
112     if(write(kb->uinput_kb - 1, &event, sizeof(event)) <= 0)
113         ckb_warn("uinput write failed: %s\n", strerror(errno));
114     if(write(kb->uinput_mouse - 1, &event, sizeof(event)) <= 0)
115         ckb_warn("uinput write failed: %s\n", strerror(errno));
116 }

```

Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.22.1.3 void os_inputclose (usbdevice * kb)

Definition at line 76 of file input_linux.c.

References ckb_warn, usbdevice::uinput_kb, and usbdevice::uinput_mouse.

Referenced by closeusb().


```

68     if (fd <= 0)
69         return 0;
70     // Open mouse
71     fd = uinputopen(&indev, 1);
72     kb->uinput_mouse = fd;
73     return fd <= 0;
74 }

```

Here is the call graph for this function:



Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.22.15 void os_keypress (usbdevice * kb, int scancode, int down)

Definition at line 118 of file input_linux.c.

References `BTN_WHEELDOWN`, `BTN_WHEELUP`, `ckb_warn`, `isync()`, `SCAN_MOUSE`, `usbdevice::uinput_kb`, and `usbdevice::uinput_mouse`.

Referenced by `inputupdate_keys()`, and `play_macro()`.

```

118                                     {
119     struct input_event event;
120     memset(&event, 0, sizeof(event));
121     int is_mouse = 0;
122     if (scancode == BTN_WHEELUP || scancode == BTN_WHEELDOWN) {
123         // The mouse wheel is a relative axis
124         if (!down)
125             return;
126         event.type = EV_REL;
127         event.code = REL_WHEEL;
128         event.value = (scancode == BTN_WHEELUP ? 1 : -1);
129         is_mouse = 1;
130     } else {
131         // Mouse buttons and key events are both EV_KEY. The scancodes are already correct, just remove the
132         ckb bit
133         event.type = EV_KEY;
134         event.code = scancode & ~SCAN_MOUSE;
135         event.value = down;
136         is_mouse = !(scancode & SCAN_MOUSE);
137     }
138     if (write((is_mouse ? kb->uinput_mouse : kb->uinput_kb) - 1, &event, sizeof(event))
139         <= 0)
140         ckb_warn("uinput write failed: %s\n", strerror(errno));
141     else
142         isync(kb);
143 }

```



```

13     fd = open("/dev/input/uinput", O_RDWR);
14     if(fd < 0){
15         ckb_err("Failed to open uinput: %s\n", strerror(errno));
16         return 0;
17     }
18 }
19 // Enable all keys and mouse buttons
20 ioctl(fd, UI_SET_EVBIT, EV_KEY);
21 for(int i = 0; i < KEY_CNT; i++)
22     ioctl(fd, UI_SET_KEYBIT, i);
23 if(mouse){
24     // Enable mouse axes
25     ioctl(fd, UI_SET_EVBIT, EV_REL);
26     for(int i = 0; i < REL_CNT; i++)
27         ioctl(fd, UI_SET_RELBIT, i);
28 } else {
29     // Enable LEDs
30     ioctl(fd, UI_SET_EVBIT, EV_LED);
31     for(int i = 0; i < LED_CNT; i++)
32         ioctl(fd, UI_SET_LEDBIT, i);
33     // Enable autorepeat
34     ioctl(fd, UI_SET_EVBIT, EV_REP);
35 }
36 // Enable synchronization
37 ioctl(fd, UI_SET_EVBIT, EV_SYN);
38 // Create the device
39 if(write(fd, indev, sizeof(*indev)) <= 0)
40     ckb_warn("uinput write failed: %s\n", strerror(errno));
41 if(ioctl(fd, UI_DEV_CREATE)){
42     ckb_err("Failed to create uinput device: %s\n", strerror(errno));
43     close(fd);
44     return 0;
45 }
46 return fd + 1;
47 }

```

Here is the caller graph for this function:



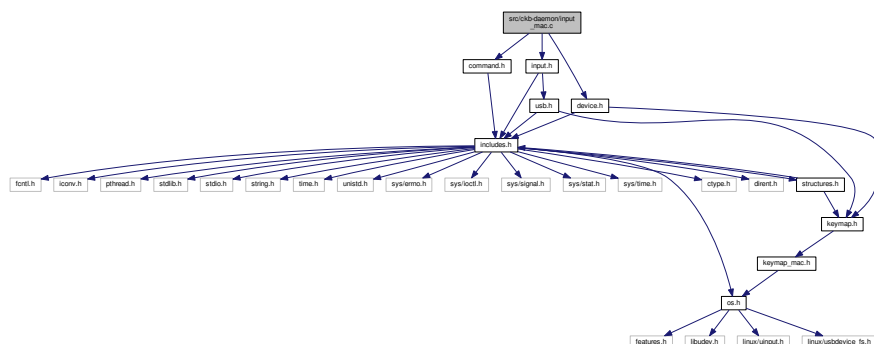
9.23 src/ckb-daemon/input_mac.c File Reference

```

#include "command.h"
#include "device.h"
#include "input.h"

```

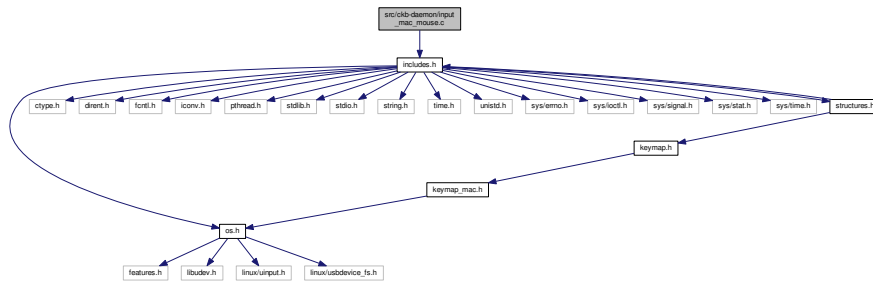
Include dependency graph for input_mac.c:



9.24 src/ckb-daemon/input_mac_mouse.c File Reference

```
#include "includes.h"
```

Include dependency graph for input_mac_mouse.c:



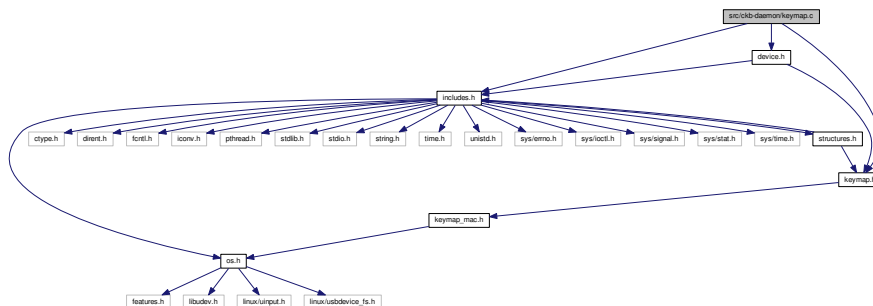
9.25 src/ckb-daemon/keymap.c File Reference

```
#include "device.h"
```

```
#include "includes.h"
```

```
#include "keymap.h"
```

Include dependency graph for keymap.c:



Macros

- `#define` [BUTTON_HID_COUNT](#) 5

Functions

- void [hid_kb_translate](#) (unsigned char *kbinput, int endpoint, int length, const unsigned char *urbinput)
- void [hid_mouse_translate](#) (unsigned char *kbinput, short *xaxis, short *yaxis, int endpoint, int length, const unsigned char *urbinput, [ushort](#) fwversion)
- void [corsair_kbcopy](#) (unsigned char *kbinput, int endpoint, const unsigned char *urbinput)
- void [corsair_mousecopy](#) (unsigned char *kbinput, int endpoint, const unsigned char *urbinput)

Variables

- const [key keymap](#) [((((152+22+12)+25)+12)]

9.25.1 Macro Definition Documentation

9.25.1.1 #define BUTTON_HID_COUNT 5

Definition at line 389 of file keymap.c.

Referenced by corsair_mousecopy(), and hid_mouse_translate().

9.25.2 Function Documentation

9.25.2.1 void corsair_kbcopy (unsigned char * kbinput, int endpoint, const unsigned char * urbinput)

Definition at line 420 of file keymap.c.

References N_KEYBYTES_HW.

Referenced by os_inputmain().

```

420
421     if(endpoint == 2 || endpoint == -2){
422         if(urbinput[0] != 3)
423             return;
424         urbinput++;
425     }
426     memcpy(kbinput, urbinput, N_KEYBYTES_HW);
427 }
```

Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.25.2.2 void corsair_mousecopy (unsigned char * kbinput, int endpoint, const unsigned char * urbinput)

Definition at line 429 of file keymap.c.

References BUTTON_HID_COUNT, CLEAR_KEYBIT, MOUSE_BUTTON_FIRST, N_BUTTONS_HW, and SET_KEYBIT.

Referenced by os_inputmain().

```

429
430     if(endpoint == 2 || endpoint == -2){
431         if(urbinput[0] != 3)
432             return;
433         urbinput++;
434     }
435     for(int bit = BUTTON_HID_COUNT; bit < N_BUTTONS_HW; bit++){
436         int byte = bit / 8;
437         uchar test = 1 << (bit % 8);
438         if(urbinput[byte] & test)
439             SET_KEYBIT(kbinput, MOUSE_BUTTON_FIRST + bit);
440         else
441             CLEAR_KEYBIT(kbinput, MOUSE_BUTTON_FIRST + bit);
442     }
443 }
```

Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.25.2.3 void hid_kb_translate (unsigned char * kbinput, int endpoint, int length, const unsigned char * urbinput)

Definition at line 246 of file keymap.c.

References ckb_warn, CLEAR_KEYBIT, and SET_KEYBIT.

Referenced by os_inputmain().

```

246                                                                 {
247     if(length < 1)
248         return;
249     // LUT for HID -> Corsair scancodes (-1 for no scan code, -2 for currently unsupported)
250     // Modified from Linux drivers/hid/usbhid/usbkbd.c, key codes replaced with keymap array indices and
K95 keys added
251     // Make sure the indices match the keyindex as passed to nprintkey() in notify.c
252     static const short hid_codes[256] = {
253         -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, 37, 54, 52, 39, 27, 40, 41, 42, 32, 43, 44, 45,
254         56, 55, 33, 34, 25, 28, 38, 29, 31, 53, 26, 51, 30, 50, 13, 14,
255         15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 82, 0, 86, 24, 64, 23, 84, 35,
256         79, 80, 81, 46, 47, 12, 57, 58, 59, 36, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6,
257         7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 87, 88, 89, 95,
258         93, 94, 92, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 115, 116, 117, 112, 113, 114, 108,
259         109, 110, 118, 119, 49, 69, -2, -2, -2, -2, -2, -2, -2, -2,
260         -2, -2, -2, -2, -2, -2, -2, -2, 98, -2, -2, -2, -2, -2, -2, 97,
261         130, 131, -1, -1, -1, -2, -1, 83, 66, 85, 145, 144, -2, -1, -1, -1,
262         -2, -2, -2, -2, -2, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1,
263         -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1,
264         -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1,
265         -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -3, -1, -1, -1, // <- -3 = non-RGB
program key
266         120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141,
267         60, 48, 62, 61, 91, 90, 67, 68, 142, 143, 99, 101, -2, 130, 131, 97,
268         -2, 133, 134, 135, -2, 96, -2, 132, -2, -2, 71, 71, 71, 71, -1, -1,
269     };
270     switch(endpoint){
271     case 1:
272     case -1:
273         // EP 1: 6KRO input (RGB and non-RGB)
274         // Clear previous input
275         for(int i = 0; i < 256; i++){
276             if(hid_codes[i] >= 0)
277                 CLEAR_KEYBIT(kbinput, hid_codes[i]);
278         }
279         // Set new input
280         for(int i = 0; i < 8; i++){
281             if((urbinput[0] >> i) & 1)
282                 SET_KEYBIT(kbinput, hid_codes[i + 224]);
283         }
284         for(int i = 2; i < length; i++){
285             if(urbinput[i] > 3){
286                 int scan = hid_codes[urbinput[i]];
287                 if(scan >= 0)
288                     SET_KEYBIT(kbinput, scan);
289                 else
290                     ckb_warn("Got unknown key press %d on EP 1\n", urbinput[i]);
291             }
292         }
293         break;
294     case -2:
295         // EP 2 RGB: NKRO input
296         if(urbinput[0] == 1){
297             // Type 1: standard key
298             if(length != 21)
299                 return;
300             for(int bit = 0; bit < 8; bit++){
301                 if((urbinput[1] >> bit) & 1)
302                     SET_KEYBIT(kbinput, hid_codes[bit + 224]);
303                 else
304                     CLEAR_KEYBIT(kbinput, hid_codes[bit + 224]);
305             }
306             for(int byte = 0; byte < 19; byte++){
307                 char input = urbinput[byte + 2];
308                 for(int bit = 0; bit < 8; bit++){
309                     int keybit = byte * 8 + bit;
310                     int scan = hid_codes[keybit];
311                     if((input >> bit) & 1){
312                         if(scan >= 0)
313                             SET_KEYBIT(kbinput, hid_codes[keybit]);
314                         else
315                             ckb_warn("Got unknown key press %d on EP 2\n", keybit);
316                     } else if(scan >= 0)
317                         CLEAR_KEYBIT(kbinput, hid_codes[keybit]);
318                 }
319             }
320             break;

```

```

321     } else if (urbinput[0] == 2)
322     ; // Type 2: media key (implicitly falls through)
323     else
324     break; // No other known types
325     /* FALLTHRU */
326     case 2:
327     // EP 2 Non-RGB: media keys
328     CLEAR_KEYBIT(kbinput, 97); // mute
329     CLEAR_KEYBIT(kbinput, 98); // stop
330     CLEAR_KEYBIT(kbinput, 99); // prev
331     CLEAR_KEYBIT(kbinput, 100); // play
332     CLEAR_KEYBIT(kbinput, 101); // next
333     CLEAR_KEYBIT(kbinput, 130); // volup
334     CLEAR_KEYBIT(kbinput, 131); // voldown
335     for(int i = 0; i < length; i++){
336         switch(urbinput[i]){
337             case 181:
338                 SET_KEYBIT(kbinput, 101); // next
339                 break;
340             case 182:
341                 SET_KEYBIT(kbinput, 99); // prev
342                 break;
343             case 183:
344                 SET_KEYBIT(kbinput, 98); // stop
345                 break;
346             case 205:
347                 SET_KEYBIT(kbinput, 100); // play
348                 break;
349             case 226:
350                 SET_KEYBIT(kbinput, 97); // mute
351                 break;
352             case 233:
353                 SET_KEYBIT(kbinput, 130); // volup
354                 break;
355             case 234:
356                 SET_KEYBIT(kbinput, 131); // voldown
357                 break;
358         }
359     }
360     break;
361     case 3:
362     // EP 3 non-RGB: NKRO input
363     if(length != 15)
364     return;
365     for(int bit = 0; bit < 8; bit++){
366         if((urbinput[0] >> bit) & 1)
367             SET_KEYBIT(kbinput, hid_codes[bit + 224]);
368         else
369             CLEAR_KEYBIT(kbinput, hid_codes[bit + 224]);
370     }
371     for(int byte = 0; byte < 14; byte++){
372         char input = urbinput[byte + 1];
373         for(int bit = 0; bit < 8; bit++){
374             int keybit = byte * 8 + bit;
375             int scan = hid_codes[keybit];
376             if((input >> bit) & 1){
377                 if(scan >= 0)
378                     SET_KEYBIT(kbinput, hid_codes[keybit]);
379                 else
380                     ckb_warn("Got unknown key press %d on EP 3\n", keybit);
381             } else if(scan >= 0)
382                 CLEAR_KEYBIT(kbinput, hid_codes[keybit]);
383         }
384     }
385     break;
386 }
387 }

```

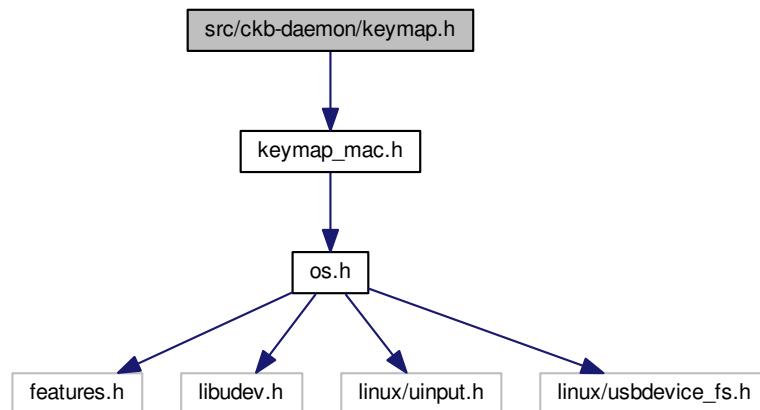
Here is the caller graph for this function:



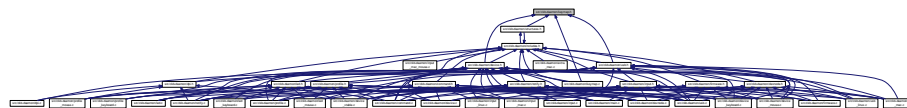
9.25.2.4 void `hid_mouse_translate` (unsigned char * *kbinput*, short * *xaxis*, short * *yaxis*, int *endpoint*, int *length*, const unsigned char * *urbinput*, ushort *fwversion*)

Definition at line 391 of file `keymap.c`.

Include dependency graph for keymap.h:



This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



Data Structures

- struct [key](#)

Macros

- `#define KEY_NONE -1`
- `#define KEY_CORSAIR -2`
- `#define KEY_UNBOUND -3`
- `#define BTN_WHEELUP 0x1f01`
- `#define BTN_WHEELDOWN 0x1f02`
- `#define KEY_BACKSLASH_ISO KEY_BACKSLASH`
- `#define N_KEYS_HW 152`
- `#define N_KEYBYTES_HW ((N_KEYS_HW + 7) / 8)`
- `#define N_KEY_ZONES 22`
- `#define N_KEYS_EXTRA 12`
- `#define N_BUTTONS_HW 20`
- `#define N_BUTTONS_EXTENDED 25`
- `#define MOUSE_BUTTON_FIRST (N_KEYS_HW + N_KEY_ZONES + N_KEYS_EXTRA)`
- `#define MOUSE_EXTRA_FIRST (MOUSE_BUTTON_FIRST + N_BUTTONS_HW)`
- `#define N_KEYS_INPUT (MOUSE_BUTTON_FIRST + N_BUTTONS_EXTENDED)`
- `#define N_KEYBYTES_INPUT ((N_KEYS_INPUT + 7) / 8)`
- `#define LED_MOUSE N_KEYS_HW`
- `#define N_MOUSE_ZONES 6`
- `#define N_MOUSE_ZONES_EXTENDED 12`

- `#define LED_DPI (LED_MOUSE + 2)`
- `#define N_KEYS_EXTENDED (N_KEYS_INPUT + N_MOUSE_ZONES_EXTENDED)`
- `#define N_KEYBYTES_EXTENDED ((N_KEYS_EXTENDED + 7) / 8)`
- `#define SCAN_SILENT 0x8000`
- `#define SCAN_KBD 0`
- `#define SCAN_MOUSE 0x1000`

Functions

- void `hid_kb_translate` (unsigned char *kbinput, int endpoint, int length, const unsigned char *urbinput)
- void `hid_mouse_translate` (unsigned char *kbinput, short *xaxis, short *yaxis, int endpoint, int length, const unsigned char *urbinput, ushort fwversion)
- void `corsair_kbcopy` (unsigned char *kbinput, int endpoint, const unsigned char *urbinput)
- void `corsair_mousecopy` (unsigned char *kbinput, int endpoint, const unsigned char *urbinput)

Variables

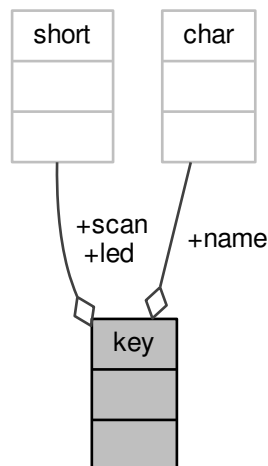
- const `key keymap` [((((152+22+12)+25)+12)]

9.26.1 Data Structure Documentation

9.26.1.1 struct key

Definition at line 49 of file keymap.h.

Collaboration diagram for key:



Data Fields

short	led	
const char *	name	
short	scan	

9.26.2 Macro Definition Documentation

9.26.2.1 #define BTN_WHEELDOWN 0x1f02

Definition at line 13 of file keymap.h.

Referenced by os_keypress().

9.26.2.2 #define BTN_WHEELUP 0x1f01

Definition at line 12 of file keymap.h.

Referenced by os_keypress().

9.26.2.3 #define KEY_BACKSLASH_ISO KEY_BACKSLASH

Definition at line 20 of file keymap.h.

9.26.2.4 #define KEY_CORSAIR -2

Definition at line 8 of file keymap.h.

9.26.2.5 #define KEY_NONE -1

Definition at line 7 of file keymap.h.

9.26.2.6 #define KEY_UNBOUND -3

Definition at line 9 of file keymap.h.

Referenced by cmd_unbind().

9.26.2.7 #define LED_DPI (LED_MOUSE + 2)

Definition at line 43 of file keymap.h.

Referenced by loadrgb_mouse(), and savergb_mouse().

9.26.2.8 #define LED_MOUSE N_KEYS_HW

Definition at line 39 of file keymap.h.

Referenced by isblack(), loaddpi(), loadrgb_mouse(), rgbcmp(), savedpi(), savergb_mouse(), and updatergb_mouse().

9.26.2.9 #define MOUSE_BUTTON_FIRST (N_KEYS_HW + N_KEY_ZONES + N_KEYS_EXTRA)

Definition at line 33 of file keymap.h.

Referenced by corsair_mousecopy(), and hid_mouse_translate().

9.26.2.10 #define MOUSE_EXTRA_FIRST (MOUSE_BUTTON_FIRST + N_BUTTONS_HW)

Definition at line 34 of file keymap.h.

Referenced by hid_mouse_translate().

9.26.2.11 #define N_BUTTONS_EXTENDED 25

Definition at line 32 of file keymap.h.

9.26.2.12 #define N_BUTTONS_HW 20

Definition at line 31 of file keymap.h.

Referenced by corsair_mousecopy().

9.26.2.13 #define N_KEY_ZONES 22

Definition at line 27 of file keymap.h.

9.26.2.14 #define N_KEYBYTES_EXTENDED ((N_KEYS_EXTENDED + 7) / 8)

Definition at line 46 of file keymap.h.

9.26.2.15 #define N_KEYBYTES_HW ((N_KEYS_HW + 7) / 8)

Definition at line 25 of file keymap.h.

Referenced by corsair_kbcopy().

9.26.2.16 #define N_KEYBYTES_INPUT ((N_KEYS_INPUT + 7) / 8)

Definition at line 37 of file keymap.h.

Referenced by _cmd_macro(), inputupdate_keys(), and macromask().

9.26.2.17 #define N_KEYS_EXTENDED (N_KEYS_INPUT + N_MOUSE_ZONES_EXTENDED)

Definition at line 45 of file keymap.h.

Referenced by printrgb(), and readcmd().

9.26.2.18 #define N_KEYS_EXTRA 12

Definition at line 29 of file keymap.h.

9.26.2.19 #define N_KEYS_HW 152

Definition at line 24 of file keymap.h.

Referenced by loadrgb_kb(), makergb_512(), rgbcmp(), and setactive_kb().

9.26.2.20 #define N_KEYS_INPUT (MOUSE_BUTTON_FIRST + N_BUTTONS_EXTENDED)

Definition at line 36 of file keymap.h.

Referenced by _cmd_get(), _cmd_macro(), cmd_bind(), cmd_notify(), cmd_rebind(), cmd_unbind(), initbind(), and inputupdate_keys().

9.26.2.21 #define N_MOUSE_ZONES 6

Definition at line 40 of file keymap.h.

Referenced by isblack(), loaddpi(), rgbcmp(), savedpi(), and updatergb_mouse().

9.26.2.22 #define N_MOUSE_ZONES_EXTENDED 12

Definition at line 41 of file keymap.h.

9.26.2.23 #define SCAN_KBD 0

Definition at line 57 of file keymap.h.

9.26.2.24 #define SCAN_MOUSE 0x1000

Definition at line 58 of file keymap.h.

Referenced by os_keypress().

9.26.2.25 #define SCAN_SILENT 0x8000

Definition at line 56 of file keymap.h.

Referenced by inputupdate_keys().

9.26.3 Function Documentation**9.26.3.1 void corsair_kbcopy (unsigned char * *kbinput*, int *endpoint*, const unsigned char * *urbinput*)**

Definition at line 420 of file keymap.c.

References N_KEYBYTES_HW.

Referenced by os_inputmain().

```

420
421     if(endpoint == 2 || endpoint == -2){
422         if(urbinput[0] != 3)
423             return;
424         urbinput++;
425     }
426     memcpy(kbinput, urbinput, N_KEYBYTES_HW);
427 }
```

Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.26.3.2 void corsair_mousecopy (unsigned char * kbinput, int endpoint, const unsigned char * urbinput)

Definition at line 429 of file keymap.c.

References BUTTON_HID_COUNT, CLEAR_KEYBIT, MOUSE_BUTTON_FIRST, N_BUTTONS_HW, and SET_KEYBIT.

Referenced by os_inputmain().

```

429                                     {
430     if(endpoint == 2 || endpoint == -2){
431         if(urbinput[0] != 3)
432             return;
433         urbinput++;
434     }
435     for(int bit = BUTTON_HID_COUNT; bit < N_BUTTONS_HW; bit++){
436         int byte = bit / 8;
437         uchar test = 1 << (bit % 8);
438         if(urbinput[byte] & test)
439             SET_KEYBIT(kbinput, MOUSE_BUTTON_FIRST + bit);
440         else
441             CLEAR_KEYBIT(kbinput, MOUSE_BUTTON_FIRST + bit);
442     }
443 }

```

Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.26.3.3 void hid_kb_translate (unsigned char * kbinput, int endpoint, int length, const unsigned char * urbinput)

Definition at line 246 of file keymap.c.

References ckb_warn, CLEAR_KEYBIT, and SET_KEYBIT.

Referenced by os_inputmain().

```

246                                     {
247     if(length < 1)
248         return;
249     // LUT for HID -> Corsair scan codes (-1 for no scan code, -2 for currently unsupported)
250     // Modified from Linux drivers/hid/usbhid/usbkbd.c, key codes replaced with keymap array indices and
251     // K95 keys added
252     // Make sure the indices match the keyindex as passed to nprintkey() in notify.c
253     static const short hid_codes[256] = {
254         -1, -1, -1, -1, 37, 54, 52, 39, 27, 40, 41, 42, 32, 43, 44, 45,
255         56, 55, 33, 34, 25, 28, 38, 29, 31, 53, 26, 51, 30, 50, 13, 14,
256         15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 82, 0, 86, 24, 64, 23, 84, 35,
257         79, 80, 81, 46, 47, 12, 57, 58, 59, 36, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6,
258         7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 87, 88, 89, 95,
259         93, 94, 92, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 115, 116, 117, 112, 113, 114, 108,
260         109, 110, 118, 119, 49, 69, -2, -2, -2, -2, -2, -2, -2, -2, -2, -2, -2, -2, -2, -2,
261         -2, -2, -2, -2, -2, -2, -2, -2, 98, -2, -2, -2, -2, -2, -2, 97,
262         130, 131, -1, -1, -1, -2, -1, 83, 66, 85, 145, 144, -2, -1, -1, -1, -1,
263         -2, -2, -2, -2, -2, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1,
264         -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1,
265         -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -3, -1, -1, -1, // <- -3 = non-RGB

```

```

program key
266     120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141,
267     60, 48, 62, 61, 91, 90, 67, 68, 142, 143, 99, 101, -2, 130, 131, 97,
268     -2, 133, 134, 135, -2, 96, -2, 132, -2, -2, 71, 71, 71, 71, -1, -1,
269 };
270 switch(endpoint){
271 case 1:
272 case -1:
273     // EP 1: 6KRO input (RGB and non-RGB)
274     // Clear previous input
275     for(int i = 0; i < 256; i++){
276         if(hid_codes[i] >= 0)
277             CLEAR_KEYBIT(kbinput, hid_codes[i]);
278     }
279     // Set new input
280     for(int i = 0; i < 8; i++){
281         if((urbinput[0] >> i) & 1)
282             SET_KEYBIT(kbinput, hid_codes[i + 224]);
283     }
284     for(int i = 2; i < length; i++){
285         if(urbinput[i] > 3){
286             int scan = hid_codes[urbinput[i]];
287             if(scan >= 0)
288                 SET_KEYBIT(kbinput, scan);
289             else
290                 ckb_warn("Got unknown key press %d on EP 1\n", urbinput[i]);
291         }
292     }
293     break;
294 case -2:
295     // EP 2 RGB: NKRO input
296     if(urbinput[0] == 1){
297         // Type 1: standard key
298         if(length != 21)
299             return;
300         for(int bit = 0; bit < 8; bit++){
301             if((urbinput[1] >> bit) & 1)
302                 SET_KEYBIT(kbinput, hid_codes[bit + 224]);
303             else
304                 CLEAR_KEYBIT(kbinput, hid_codes[bit + 224]);
305         }
306         for(int byte = 0; byte < 19; byte++){
307             char input = urbinput[byte + 2];
308             for(int bit = 0; bit < 8; bit++){
309                 int keybit = byte * 8 + bit;
310                 int scan = hid_codes[keybit];
311                 if((input >> bit) & 1){
312                     if(scan >= 0)
313                         SET_KEYBIT(kbinput, hid_codes[keybit]);
314                     else
315                         ckb_warn("Got unknown key press %d on EP 2\n", keybit);
316                 } else if(scan >= 0)
317                     CLEAR_KEYBIT(kbinput, hid_codes[keybit]);
318             }
319         }
320         break;
321     } else if (urbinput[0] == 2)
322         ; // Type 2: media key (implicitly falls through)
323     else
324         break; // No other known types
325     /* FALLTHRU */
326 case 2:
327     // EP 2 Non-RGB: media keys
328     CLEAR_KEYBIT(kbinput, 97); // mute
329     CLEAR_KEYBIT(kbinput, 98); // stop
330     CLEAR_KEYBIT(kbinput, 99); // prev
331     CLEAR_KEYBIT(kbinput, 100); // play
332     CLEAR_KEYBIT(kbinput, 101); // next
333     CLEAR_KEYBIT(kbinput, 130); // volup
334     CLEAR_KEYBIT(kbinput, 131); // voldown
335     for(int i = 0; i < length; i++){
336         switch(urbinput[i]){
337             case 181:
338                 SET_KEYBIT(kbinput, 101); // next
339                 break;
340             case 182:
341                 SET_KEYBIT(kbinput, 99); // prev
342                 break;
343             case 183:
344                 SET_KEYBIT(kbinput, 98); // stop
345                 break;
346             case 205:
347                 SET_KEYBIT(kbinput, 100); // play
348                 break;
349             case 226:
350                 SET_KEYBIT(kbinput, 97); // mute
351                 break;

```

```

352         case 233:
353             SET_KEYBIT(kbinput, 130);    // volup
354             break;
355         case 234:
356             SET_KEYBIT(kbinput, 131);    // voldown
357             break;
358     }
359 }
360 break;
361 case 3:
362     // EP 3 non-RGB: NKRO input
363     if(length != 15)
364         return;
365     for(int bit = 0; bit < 8; bit++){
366         if((urbinput[0] >> bit) & 1)
367             SET_KEYBIT(kbinput, hid_codes[bit + 224]);
368         else
369             CLEAR_KEYBIT(kbinput, hid_codes[bit + 224]);
370     }
371     for(int byte = 0; byte < 14; byte++){
372         char input = urbinput[byte + 1];
373         for(int bit = 0; bit < 8; bit++){
374             int keybit = byte * 8 + bit;
375             int scan = hid_codes[keybit];
376             if((input >> bit) & 1){
377                 if(scan >= 0)
378                     SET_KEYBIT(kbinput, hid_codes[keybit]);
379                 else
380                     ckb_warn("Got unknown key press %d on EP 3\n", keybit);
381             } else if(scan >= 0)
382                 CLEAR_KEYBIT(kbinput, hid_codes[keybit]);
383         }
384     }
385     break;
386 }
387 }

```

Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.26.3.4 void hid_mouse_translate (unsigned char * kbinput, short * xaxis, short * yaxis, int endpoint, int length, const unsigned char * urbinput, ushort fwversion)

Definition at line 391 of file keymap.c.

References BUTTON_HID_COUNT, CLEAR_KEYBIT, MOUSE_BUTTON_FIRST, MOUSE_EXTRA_FIRST, and SET_KEYBIT.

Referenced by os_inputmain().

```

391
392     {
393         //The HID Input Endpoint on FWv3 is 64 bytes, so we can't check for length.
394         if((endpoint != 2 && endpoint != -2) || (fwversion < 0x300 && length < 10))
395             return;
396         // EP 2: mouse input
397         if(urbinput[0] != 1)
398             return;
399         // Byte 1 = mouse buttons (bitfield)
400         for(int bit = 0; bit < BUTTON_HID_COUNT; bit++){
401             if(urbinput[1] & (1 << bit))
402                 SET_KEYBIT(kbinput, MOUSE_BUTTON_FIRST + bit);
403             else
404                 CLEAR_KEYBIT(kbinput, MOUSE_BUTTON_FIRST + bit);
405         }
406         // Bytes 5 - 8: movement
407         *xaxis += *(short*)(urbinput + 5);
408         *yaxis += *(short*)(urbinput + 7);
409         // Byte 9: wheel
410         char wheel = urbinput[9];
411         if(wheel > 0)
412             SET_KEYBIT(kbinput, MOUSE_EXTRA_FIRST);    // wheelup

```

```

412     else
413         CLEAR_KEYBIT(kbinput, MOUSE_EXTRA_FIRST);
414     if (wheel < 0)
415         SET_KEYBIT(kbinput, MOUSE_EXTRA_FIRST + 1);    // wheeldn
416     else
417         CLEAR_KEYBIT(kbinput, MOUSE_EXTRA_FIRST + 1);
418 }

```

Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.26.4 Variable Documentation

9.26.4.1 const key keymap[(((152+22+12)+25)+12)]

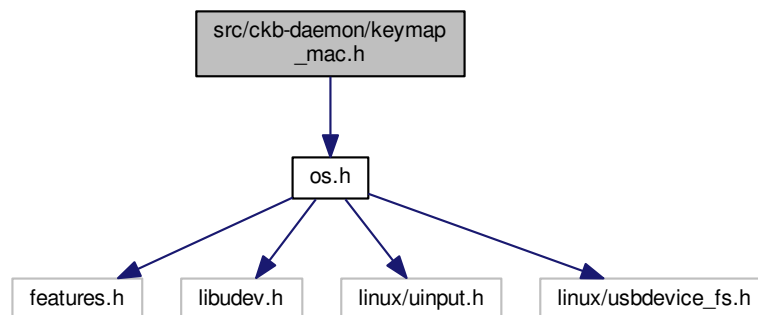
Definition at line 5 of file keymap.c.

Referenced by `_cmd_get()`, `_cmd_macro()`, `cmd_bind()`, `cmd_rebind()`, `cmd_rgb()`, `initbind()`, `inputupdate_keys()`, `nprintkey()`, `printrgb()`, `readcmd()`, and `setactive_kb()`.

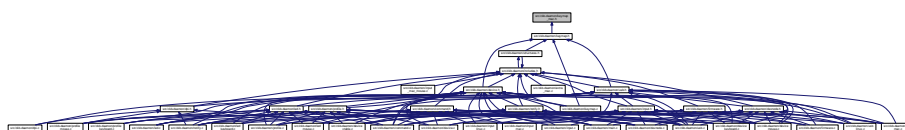
9.27 src/ckb-daemon/keymap_mac.h File Reference

```
#include "os.h"
```

Include dependency graph for keymap_mac.h:

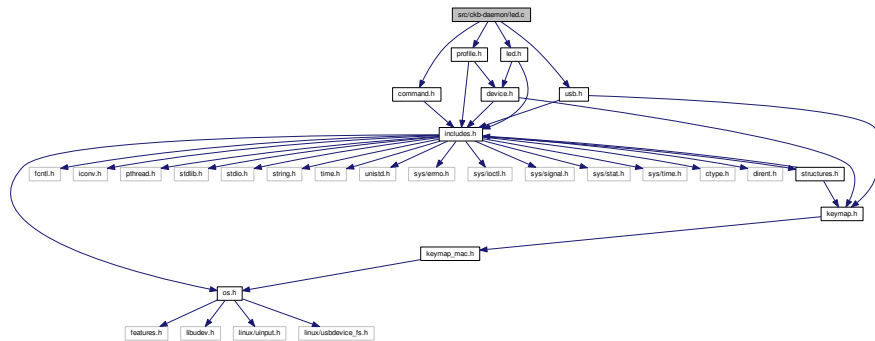


This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



9.28 src/ckb-daemon/led.c File Reference

```
#include "command.h"
#include "led.h"
#include "profile.h"
#include "usb.h"
Include dependency graph for led.c:
```



Functions

- void `cmd_rgb` (`usbdevice *kb`, `usbmode *mode`, int dummy, int keyindex, const char *code)
- static `uchar` `iselect` (const char *led)
- void `cmd_ioff` (`usbdevice *kb`, `usbmode *mode`, int dummy1, int dummy2, const char *led)
- void `cmd_ion` (`usbdevice *kb`, `usbmode *mode`, int dummy1, int dummy2, const char *led)
- void `cmd_iauto` (`usbdevice *kb`, `usbmode *mode`, int dummy1, int dummy2, const char *led)
- void `cmd_inotify` (`usbdevice *kb`, `usbmode *mode`, int nnumber, int dummy, const char *led)
- static int `has_key` (const char *name, const `usbdevice *kb`)
- char * `printrgb` (const `lighting *light`, const `usbdevice *kb`)

9.28.1 Function Documentation

9.28.1.1 void cmd_iauto (usbdevice * kb, usbmode * mode, int dummy1, int dummy2, const char * led)

Definition at line 63 of file led.c.

References `usbmode::ioff`, `usbmode::ion`, `iselect()`, and `usbdevice::vtable`.

```
63
64     (void) dummy1;
65     (void) dummy2;
66
67     uchar bits = iselect(led);
68     // Remove the bits from both ioff and ion
69     mode->ioff &= ~bits;
70     mode->ion &= ~bits;
71     kb->vtable->updateindicators(kb, 0);
72 }
```

Here is the call graph for this function:



9.28.1.2 void cmd_inotify (usbdevice * kb, usbmode * mode, int nnumber, int dummy, const char * led)

Definition at line 74 of file led.c.

References usbmode::inotify, and iselect().

```

74                                     {
75     (void) kb;
76     (void) dummy;
77
78     uchar bits = iselect(led);
79     if(strstr(led, ":off"))
80         // Turn notifications for these bits off
81         mode->inotify[nnumber] &= ~bits;
82     else
83         // Turn notifications for these bits on
84         mode->inotify[nnumber] |= bits;
85 }
```

Here is the call graph for this function:



9.28.1.3 void cmd_ioff (usbdevice * kb, usbmode * mode, int dummy1, int dummy2, const char * led)

Definition at line 41 of file led.c.

References usbmode::ioff, usbmode::ion, iselect(), and usbdevice::vtable.

```

41                                     {
42     (void) dummy1;
43     (void) dummy2;
44
45     uchar bits = iselect(led);
46     // Add the bits to ioff, remove them from ion
47     mode->ioff |= bits;
48     mode->ion &= ~bits;
49     kb->vtable->updateindicators(kb, 0);
50 }
```


Here is the call graph for this function:



9.28.1.4 void cmd_ion (usbdevice * kb, usbmode * mode, int dummy1, int dummy2, const char * led)

Definition at line 52 of file led.c.

References usbmode::ioff, usbmode::ion, iselect(), and usbdevice::vtable.

```

52                                     {
53     (void) dummy1;
54     (void) dummy2;
55
56     uchar bits = iselect(led);
57     // Remove the bits from ioff, add them to ion
58     mode->ioff &= ~bits;
59     mode->ion |= bits;
60     kb->vtable->updateindicators(kb, 0);
61 }
```

Here is the call graph for this function:



9.28.1.5 void cmd_rgb (usbdevice * kb, usbmode * mode, int dummy, int keyindex, const char * code)

Definition at line 6 of file led.c.

References lighting::b, lighting::g, keymap, key::led, usbmode::light, lighting::r, and lighting::sidelight.

```

6                                     {
7     (void) kb;
8     (void) dummy;
9
10    int index = keymap[keyindex].led;
11    if(index < 0) {
12        if (index == -2){ // Process strafe sidelights
13            uchar sideshine;
14            if (sscanf(code, "%2hhx",&sideshine)) // monochromatic
15                mode->light.sidelight = sideshine;
16        }
17        return;
18    }
19    uchar r, g, b;
20    if(sscanf(code, "%2hhx%2hhx%2hhx", &r, &g, &b) == 3){
21        mode->light.r[index] = r;
```

```

22     mode->light.g[index] = g;
23     mode->light.b[index] = b;
24 }
25 }

```

9.28.1.6 static int has_key (const char * name, const usbdevice * kb) [static]

Definition at line 88 of file led.c.

References IS_K63, IS_K65, IS_K95, IS_MOUSE, IS_SABRE, IS_SCIMITAR, usbdevice::product, and usbdevice::vendor.

Referenced by printrgb().

```

88                                     {
89     if(!name)
90         return 0;
91     if(IS_MOUSE(kb->vendor, kb->product)){
92         // Mice only have the RGB zones
93         if((IS_SABRE(kb) || IS_SCIMITAR(kb)) && !strcmp(name, "wheel"))
94             return 1;
95         if(IS_SCIMITAR(kb) && !strcmp(name, "thumb"))
96             return 1;
97         if(strstr(name, "dpi") == name || !strcmp(name, "front") || !strcmp(name, "back"))
98             return 1;
99         return 0;
100     } else {
101         // But keyboards don't have them at all
102         if(strstr(name, "dpi") == name || !strcmp(name, "front") || !strcmp(name, "back") || !strcmp(name,
103 "wheel") || !strcmp(name, "thumb"))
104             return 0;
105         // Only K95 has G keys and M keys (G1 - G18, MR, M1 - M3)
106         if(!IS_K95(kb) && ((name[0] == 'g' && name[1] >= '1' && name[1] <= '9') || (name[0] == 'm' &&
107 (name[1] == 'r' || name[1] == '1' || name[1] == '2' || name[1] == '3'))))
108             return 0;
109         // K65 and K63 have lights on VolUp/VolDn
110         if((!IS_K65(kb) && !IS_K63(kb)) && (!strcmp(name, "volup") || !strcmp(name, "voldn")))
111             return 0;
112         // K65 lacks numpad and media buttons
113         if(IS_K65(kb) && (strstr(name, "num") == name || !strcmp(name, "stop") || !strcmp(name, "prev
114 ") || !strcmp(name, "play") || !strcmp(name, "next")))
115             return 0;
116         // K63 lacks numpad
117         if(IS_K63(kb) && strstr(name, "num") == name)
118             return 0;
119     }
120     return 1;
121 }

```

Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.28.1.7 static uchar iselect (const char * led) [static]

Definition at line 28 of file led.c.

References I_CAPS, I_NUM, and I_SCROLL.

Referenced by `cmd_iauto()`, `cmd_inotify()`, `cmd_ioff()`, and `cmd_ion()`.

```

28                                     {

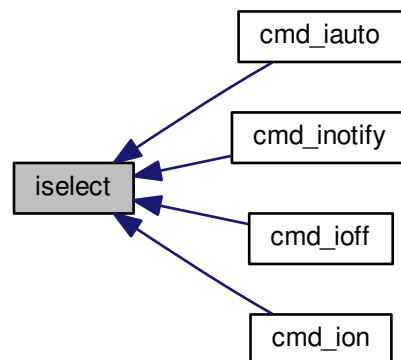
```

```

29     int result = 0;
30     if(!strcmp(led, "num", 3) || strstr(led, "num"))
31         result |= I_NUM;
32     if(!strcmp(led, "caps", 4) || strstr(led, "caps"))
33         result |= I_CAPS;
34     if(!strcmp(led, "scroll", 6) || strstr(led, "scroll"))
35         result |= I_SCROLL;
36     if(!strcmp(led, "all", 3) || strstr(led, "all"))
37         result |= I_NUM | I_CAPS | I_SCROLL;
38     return result;
39 }

```

Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.28.1.8 char* printrgb (const lighting * light, const usbdevice * kb)

Definition at line 120 of file led.c.

References `lighting::b`, `lighting::g`, `has_key()`, `keymap`, `key::led`, `N_KEYS_EXTENDED`, `key::name`, and `lighting::r`.

Referenced by `_cmd_get()`.

```

120
121     uchar r[N_KEYS_EXTENDED], g[N_KEYS_EXTENDED], b[
122         N_KEYS_EXTENDED];
123     const uchar* mr = light->r;
124     const uchar* mg = light->g;
125     const uchar* mb = light->b;
126     for(int i = 0; i < N_KEYS_EXTENDED; i++){
127         // Translate the key index to an RGB index using the key map
128         int k = keymap[i].led;
129         if(k < 0)
130             continue;
131         r[i] = mr[k];
132         g[i] = mg[k];
133         b[i] = mb[k];
134     }
135     // Make a buffer to track key names and to filter out duplicates
136     char names[N_KEYS_EXTENDED][11];
137     for(int i = 0; i < N_KEYS_EXTENDED; i++){
138         const char* name = keymap[i].name;
139         if(keymap[i].led < 0 || !has_key(name, kb))
140             names[i][0] = 0;
141         else
142             strncpy(names[i], name, 11);
143     }
144     // Check to make sure these aren't all the same color
145     int same = 1;
146     for(int i = 1; i < N_KEYS_EXTENDED; i++){
147         if(!names[i][0])

```

```

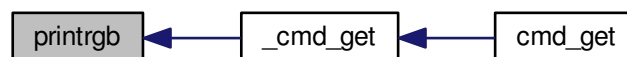
147         continue;
148         if(r[i] != r[0] || g[i] != g[0] || b[i] != b[0]){
149             same = 0;
150             break;
151         }
152     }
153     // If they are, just output that color
154     if(same){
155         char* buffer = malloc(7);
156         snprintf(buffer, 7, "%02x%02x%02x", r[0], g[0], b[0]);
157         return buffer;
158     }
159     const int BUFFER_LEN = 4096;    // Should be more than enough to fit all keys
160     char* buffer = malloc(BUFFER_LEN);
161     int length = 0;
162     for(int i = 0; i < N_KEYS_EXTENDED; i++){
163         if(!names[i][0])
164             continue;
165         // Print the key name
166         int newlen = 0;
167         snprintf(buffer + length, BUFFER_LEN - length, length == 0 ? "%s\n" : " %s\n", names[i], &newlen);
168         length += newlen;
169         // Look ahead to see if any other keys have this color. If so, print them here as well.
170         uchar kr = r[i], kg = g[i], kb = b[i];
171         for(int j = i + 1; j < N_KEYS_EXTENDED; j++){
172             if(!names[j][0])
173                 continue;
174             if(r[j] != kr || g[j] != kg || b[j] != kb)
175                 continue;
176             snprintf(buffer + length, BUFFER_LEN - length, "%s\n", names[j], &newlen);
177             length += newlen;
178             // Erase the key's name so it won't get printed later
179             names[j][0] = 0;
180         }
181         // Print the color
182         snprintf(buffer + length, BUFFER_LEN - length, ":%02x%02x%02x\n", kr, kg, kb, &newlen);
183         length += newlen;
184     }
185     return buffer;
186 }

```

Here is the call graph for this function:



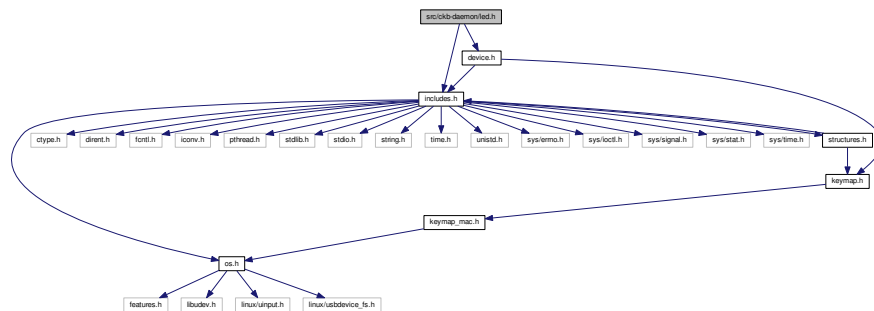
Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.29 src/ckb-daemon/led.h File Reference

```
#include "includes.h"
```

Include dependency graph for led.h:



```

graph TD
    Root[ec2-k8s-demon.deb] --> C1[ec2-k8s-demon-command.c]
    Root --> C2[ec2-k8s-demon-daemon.c]
    Root --> C3[ec2-k8s-demon-daemon.c]
    Root --> C4[ec2-k8s-demon-daemon.c]
    Root --> C5[ec2-k8s-demon-daemon.c]
    Root --> C6[ec2-k8s-demon-daemon.c]
    Root --> C7[ec2-k8s-demon-daemon.c]
    Root --> C8[ec2-k8s-demon-daemon.c]
    Root --> C9[ec2-k8s-demon-daemon.c]
    Root --> C10[ec2-k8s-demon-daemon.c]
  
```

- int **updatergb_kb** (**usbdevice** *kb, int force)
- int **updatergb_mouse** (**usbdevice** *kb, int force)
- int **savergb_kb** (**usbdevice** *kb, **lighting** *light, int mode)
- int **savergb_mouse** (**usbdevice** *kb, **lighting** *light, int mode)
- int **loadrgb_kb** (**usbdevice** *kb, **lighting** *light, int mode)
- int **loadrgb_mouse** (**usbdevice** *kb, **lighting** *light, int mode)
- char * **printrgb** (const **lighting** *light, const **usbdevice** *kb)
- void **cmd_rgb** (**usbdevice** *kb, **usbmode** *mode, int dummy, int keyindex, const char *code)
- void **cmd_loff** (**usbdevice** *kb, **usbmode** *mode, int dummy1, int dummy2, const char *led)
- void **cmd_ion** (**usbdevice** *kb, **usbmode** *mode, int dummy1, int dummy2, const char *led)
- void **cmd_iauto** (**usbdevice** *kb, **usbmode** *mode, int dummy1, int dummy2, const char *led)
- void **cmd_inotify** (**usbdevice** *kb, **usbmode** *mode, int nnumber, int dummy, const char *led)

9.29.1.1 void cmd_iauto (usbdevice * kb, usbmode * mode, int dummy1, int dummy2, const char * led)

References `usbmode::ioff`, `usbmode::ion`, `iselect()`, and `usbdevice::vtable`.

```

63
64     (void) dummy1;
65     (void) dummy2;
66
67     uchar bits = iselect(led);
68     // Remove the bits from both ioff and ion
69     mode->ioff &= ~bits;
70     mode->ion &= ~bits;
71     kb->vtable->updateindicators(kb, 0);
72 }

```

Here is the call graph for this function:



9.29.1.2 void cmd_inotify (usbdevice * kb, usbmode * mode, int nnumber, int dummy, const char * led)

Definition at line 74 of file led.c.

References usbmode::inotify, and iselect().

```

74                                     {
75     (void) kb;
76     (void) dummy;
77
78     uchar bits = iselect(led);
79     if(strstr(led, ":off"))
80         // Turn notifications for these bits off
81         mode->inotify[nnumber] &= ~bits;
82     else
83         // Turn notifications for these bits on
84         mode->inotify[nnumber] |= bits;
85 }
```

Here is the call graph for this function:



9.29.1.3 void cmd_ioff (usbdevice * kb, usbmode * mode, int dummy1, int dummy2, const char * led)

Definition at line 41 of file led.c.

References usbmode::ioff, usbmode::ion, iselect(), and usbdevice::vtable.

```

41                                     {
42     (void) dummy1;
43     (void) dummy2;
44
45     uchar bits = iselect(led);
46     // Add the bits to ioff, remove them from ion
47     mode->ioff |= bits;
48     mode->ion &= ~bits;
49     kb->vtable->updateindicators(kb, 0);
50 }
```

Here is the call graph for this function:



9.29.1.4 void cmd_ion (usbdevice * kb, usbmode * mode, int dummy1, int dummy2, const char * led)

Definition at line 52 of file led.c.

References usbmode::ioff, usbmode::ion, iselect(), and usbdevice::vtable.

```

52                                     {
53     (void) dummy1;
54     (void) dummy2;
55
56     uchar bits = iselect(led);
57     // Remove the bits from ioff, add them to ion
58     mode->ioff &= ~bits;
59     mode->ion |= bits;
60     kb->vtable->updateindicators(kb, 0);
61 }
```

Here is the call graph for this function:



9.29.1.5 void cmd_rgb (usbdevice * kb, usbmode * mode, int dummy, int keyindex, const char * code)

Definition at line 6 of file led.c.

References lighting::b, lighting::g, keymap, key::led, usbmode::light, lighting::r, and lighting::sidelight.

```

6                                     {
7     (void) kb;
8     (void) dummy;
9
10    int index = keymap[keyindex].led;
11    if(index < 0) {
12        if (index == -2){ // Process strafe sidelights
13            uchar sideshine;
14            if (sscanf(code, "%2hhx",&sideshine)) // monochromatic
15                mode->light.sidelight = sideshine;
16        }
17        return;
18    }
19    uchar r, g, b;
20    if(sscanf(code, "%2hhx%2hhx%2hhx", &r, &g, &b) == 3){
21        mode->light.r[index] = r;
```

```

22         mode->light.g[index] = g;
23         mode->light.b[index] = b;
24     }
25 }

```

9.29.1.6 int loadrgb_kb (usbdevice * kb, lighting * light, int mode)

Since Firmware Version 2.05 for K95RGB the answers for getting the stored color-maps from the hardware has changed a bit. So comparing for the correct answer cannot validate against the cmd, and has to be done against a third map. Up to now we know, that K70RGB Pro and K70 Lux RGB have firmware version 2.04 and having the problem also. So we have to determine in the most inner loop the firmware version and type of KB to select the correct compare-table.

Read colors

< That is the old comparison method: you get back what you sent.

Normally a firmware version ≥ 2.05 runs with the new compare array. Up to now there is a 2.04 running in K70 RGB Lux with the same behavior. It seems that K70RGB has the same problem

Definition at line 190 of file led_keyboard.c.

References lighting::b, ckb_err, usbdevice::fwversion, lighting::g, IS_V2_OVERRIDE, MSG_SIZE, N_KEYS_HW, P_K70_LUX, P_K70_LUX_NRGB, usbdevice::product, lighting::r, usbrecv, and usbsend.

Referenced by hwloadmode().

```

190
191     if(kb->fwversion >= 0x0120 || IS_V2_OVERRIDE(kb)){
192         uchar data_pkt[12][MSG_SIZE] = {
193             { 0x0e, 0x14, 0x03, 0x01, 0x01, mode + 1, 0x01 },
194             { 0xff, 0x01, 60, 0 },
195             { 0xff, 0x02, 60, 0 },
196             { 0xff, 0x03, 24, 0 },
197             { 0x0e, 0x14, 0x03, 0x01, 0x01, mode + 1, 0x02 },
198             { 0xff, 0x01, 60, 0 },
199             { 0xff, 0x02, 60, 0 },
200             { 0xff, 0x03, 24, 0 },
201             { 0x0e, 0x14, 0x03, 0x01, 0x01, mode + 1, 0x03 },
202             { 0xff, 0x01, 60, 0 },
203             { 0xff, 0x02, 60, 0 },
204             { 0xff, 0x03, 24, 0 },
205         };
206         uchar in_pkt[4][MSG_SIZE] = {
207             { 0x0e, 0x14, 0x03, 0x01 },
208             { 0xff, 0x01, 60, 0 },
209             { 0xff, 0x02, 60, 0 },
210             { 0xff, 0x03, 24, 0 },
211         };
212
213         uchar cmp_pkt[4][4] = {
214             { 0x0e, 0x14, 0x03, 0x01 },
215             { 0x0e, 0xff, 0x01, 60 },
216             { 0x0e, 0xff, 0x02, 60 },
217             { 0x0e, 0xff, 0x03, 24 },
218         };
219
220         uchar* colors[3] = { light->r, light->g, light->b };
221         for(int clr = 0; clr < 3; clr++){
222             for(int i = 0; i < 4; i++){
223                 if(!usbrecv(kb, data_pkt[i + clr * 4], in_pkt[i]))
224                     return -1;
225
226                 uchar* comparePacket = data_pkt[i + clr * 4];
227                 if ((kb->fwversion >= 0x205)
228                     || ((kb->fwversion >= 0x204)
229                         && ((kb->product == P_K70_LUX_NRGB) || (kb->
230 product == P_K70_LUX)))) {
231                     comparePacket = cmp_pkt[i];
232                 }
233
234                 if (memcmp(in_pkt[i], comparePacket, 4)) {
235                     ckb_err("Bad input header\n");
236                     ckb_err("color = %d, i = %d, mode = %d\nOutput (Request): %2.2x %2.2x %2.2x
237 %2.2x\nInput (Reply): %2.2x %2.2x %2.2x %2.2x %2.2x %2.2x %2.2x %2.2x\n", clr, i, mode,
238 comparePacket[0], comparePacket[1], comparePacket[2], comparePacket[3],
239 in_pkt[i][0], in_pkt[i][1], in_pkt[i][2], in_pkt[i][3], in_pkt[i][4], in_pkt[i][5],

```

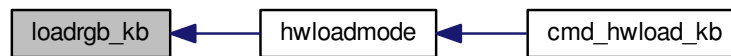


```

    in_pkt[i][6], in_pkt[i][7]);
247         in_pkt[2][0] = 0x99;
248         in_pkt[2][1] = 0x99;
249         in_pkt[2][2] = 0x99;
250         in_pkt[2][3] = 0x99;
251         usbrecv(kb, in_pkt[2], in_pkt[2]); // just to find it in the wireshark log
252         return -1;
253     }
254 }
255 // Copy colors to lighting. in_pkt[0] is irrelevant.
256 memcpy(colors[clr], in_pkt[1] + 4, 60);
257 memcpy(colors[clr] + 60, in_pkt[2] + 4, 60);
258 memcpy(colors[clr] + 120, in_pkt[3] + 4, 24);
259 }
260 } else {
261     uchar data_pkt[5][MSG_SIZE] = {
262         { 0x0e, 0x14, 0x02, 0x01, 0x01, mode + 1, 0 },
263         { 0xff, 0x01, 60, 0 },
264         { 0xff, 0x02, 60, 0 },
265         { 0xff, 0x03, 60, 0 },
266         { 0xff, 0x04, 36, 0 },
267     };
268     uchar in_pkt[4][MSG_SIZE] = {
269         { 0xff, 0x01, 60, 0 },
270         { 0xff, 0x02, 60, 0 },
271         { 0xff, 0x03, 60, 0 },
272         { 0xff, 0x04, 36, 0 },
273     };
274     // Write initial packet
275     if(!usbSEND(kb, data_pkt[0], 1))
276         return -1;
277     // Read colors
278     for(int i = 1; i < 5; i++){
279         if(!usbrecv(kb, data_pkt[i], in_pkt[i - 1]))
280             return -1;
281         if(memcmp(in_pkt[i - 1], data_pkt[i], 4)){
282             ckb_err("Bad input header\n");
283             return -1;
284         }
285     }
286     // Copy the data back to the mode
287     uint8_t mr[N_KEYS_HW / 2], mg[N_KEYS_HW / 2], mb[
N_KEYS_HW / 2];
288     memcpy(mr, in_pkt[0] + 4, 60);
289     memcpy(mr + 60, in_pkt[1] + 4, 12);
290     memcpy(mg, in_pkt[1] + 16, 48);
291     memcpy(mg + 48, in_pkt[2] + 4, 24);
292     memcpy(mb, in_pkt[2] + 28, 36);
293     memcpy(mb + 36, in_pkt[3] + 4, 36);
294     // Unpack LED data to 8bpc format
295     for(int i = 0; i < N_KEYS_HW; i++){
296         int i_2 = i / 2;
297         uint8_t r, g, b;
298
299         // 3-bit intensities stored in alternate nybbles.
300         if (i & 1) {
301             r = 7 - (mr[i_2] >> 4);
302             g = 7 - (mg[i_2] >> 4);
303             b = 7 - (mb[i_2] >> 4);
304         } else {
305             r = 7 - (mr[i_2] & 0x0F);
306             g = 7 - (mg[i_2] & 0x0F);
307             b = 7 - (mb[i_2] & 0x0F);
308         }
309         // Scale 3-bit values up to 8 bits.
310         light->r[i] = r << 5 | r << 2 | r >> 1;
311         light->g[i] = g << 5 | g << 2 | g >> 1;
312         light->b[i] = b << 5 | b << 2 | b >> 1;
313     }
314 }
315 return 0;
316 }

```

Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.29.1.7 `int loadrgb_mouse (usbdevice * kb, lighting * light, int mode)`

Definition at line 87 of file `led_mouse.c`.

References `lighting::b`, `ckb_err`, `lighting::g`, `IS_SABRE`, `IS_SCIMITAR`, `LED_DPI`, `LED_MOUSE`, `MSG_SIZE`, `lighting::r`, and `usbrecv`.

Referenced by `cmd_hwload_mouse()`.

```

87                                     {
88     (void)mode;
89
90     uchar data_pkt[MSG_SIZE] = { 0x0e, 0x13, 0x10, 1, 0 };
91     uchar in_pkt[MSG_SIZE] = { 0 };
92     // Load each RGB zone
93     int zonecount = IS_SCIMITAR(kb) ? 4 : IS_SABRE(kb) ? 3 : 2;
94     for(int i = 0; i < zonecount; i++){
95         if(!usbrecv(kb, data_pkt, in_pkt))
96             return -1;
97         if(memcmp(in_pkt, data_pkt, 4)){
98             ckb_err("Bad input header\n");
99             return -2;
100         }
101         // Copy data
102         int led = LED_MOUSE + i;
103         if(led >= LED_DPI)
104             led++; // Skip DPI light
105         light->r[led] = in_pkt[4];
106         light->g[led] = in_pkt[5];
107         light->b[led] = in_pkt[6];
108         // Set packet for next zone
109         data_pkt[2]++;
110     }
111     return 0;
112 }
  
```

Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.29.1.8 `char* printrgb (const lighting * light, const usbdevice * kb)`

Definition at line 120 of file `led.c`.

References `lighting::b`, `lighting::g`, `has_key()`, `keymap`, `key::led`, `N_KEYS_EXTENDED`, `key::name`, and `lighting::r`.

Referenced by `_cmd_get()`.

```

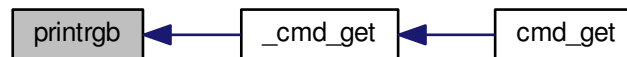
120                                     {
121     uchar r[N_KEYS_EXTENDED], g[N_KEYS_EXTENDED], b[
122     N_KEYS_EXTENDED];
123     const uchar* mr = light->r;
124     const uchar* mg = light->g;
125     const uchar* mb = light->b;
126     for(int i = 0; i < N_KEYS_EXTENDED; i++){
127         // Translate the key index to an RGB index using the key map
128         int k = keymap[i].led;
129         if(k < 0)
130             continue;
131         r[i] = mr[k];
132         g[i] = mg[k];
133         b[i] = mb[k];
134     }
135     // Make a buffer to track key names and to filter out duplicates
136     char names[N_KEYS_EXTENDED][11];
137     for(int i = 0; i < N_KEYS_EXTENDED; i++){
138         const char* name = keymap[i].name;
139         if(keymap[i].led < 0 || !has_key(name, kb))
140             names[i][0] = 0;
141         else
142             strncpy(names[i], name, 11);
143     }
144     // Check to make sure these aren't all the same color
145     int same = 1;
146     for(int i = 1; i < N_KEYS_EXTENDED; i++){
147         if(!names[i][0])
148             continue;
149         if(r[i] != r[0] || g[i] != g[0] || b[i] != b[0]){
150             same = 0;
151             break;
152         }
153     }
154     // If they are, just output that color
155     if(same){
156         char* buffer = malloc(7);
157         snprintf(buffer, 7, "%02x%02x%02x", r[0], g[0], b[0]);
158         return buffer;
159     }
160     const int BUFFER_LEN = 4096; // Should be more than enough to fit all keys
161     char* buffer = malloc(BUFFER_LEN);
162     int length = 0;
163     for(int i = 0; i < N_KEYS_EXTENDED; i++){
164         if(!names[i][0])
165             continue;
166         // Print the key name
167         int newlen = 0;
168         snprintf(buffer + length, BUFFER_LEN - length, length == 0 ? "%s\n" : " %s\n", names[i], &newlen);
169         length += newlen;
170         // Look ahead to see if any other keys have this color. If so, print them here as well.
171         uchar kr = r[i], kg = g[i], kb = b[i];
172         for(int j = i + 1; j < N_KEYS_EXTENDED; j++){
173             if(!names[j][0])
174                 continue;
175             if(r[j] != kr || g[j] != kg || b[j] != kb)
176                 continue;
177             snprintf(buffer + length, BUFFER_LEN - length, "%s\n", names[j], &newlen);
178             length += newlen;
179             // Erase the key's name so it won't get printed later
180             names[j][0] = 0;
181         }
182         // Print the color
183         snprintf(buffer + length, BUFFER_LEN - length, ":%02x%02x%02x\n", kr, kg, kb, &newlen);
184         length += newlen;
185     }
186     return buffer;
187 }

```

Here is the call graph for this function:



Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.29.1.9 int savergb_kb (usbdevice * kb, lighting * light, int mode)

Definition at line 148 of file led_keyboard.c.

References usbdevice::dither, usbdevice::fwversion, IS_STRAFE, IS_V2_OVERRIDE, makergb_512(), makergb_full(), MSG_SIZE, ordered8to3(), quantize8to3(), and usbsend.

Referenced by cmd_hwsave_kb().

```

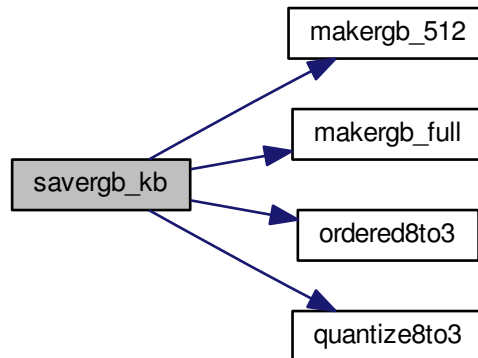
148
149     if(kb->fwversion >= 0x0120 || IS_V2_OVERRIDE(kb)){
150         uchar data_pkt[12][MSG_SIZE] = {
151             // Red
152             { 0x7f, 0x01, 60, 0 },
153             { 0x7f, 0x02, 60, 0 },
154             { 0x7f, 0x03, 24, 0 },
155             { 0x07, 0x14, 0x03, 0x01, 0x01, mode + 1, 0x01 },
156             // Green
157             { 0x7f, 0x01, 60, 0 },
158             { 0x7f, 0x02, 60, 0 },
159             { 0x7f, 0x03, 24, 0 },
160             { 0x07, 0x14, 0x03, 0x01, 0x01, mode + 1, 0x02 },
161             // Blue
162             { 0x7f, 0x01, 60, 0 },
163             { 0x7f, 0x02, 60, 0 },
164             { 0x7f, 0x03, 24, 0 },
165             { 0x07, 0x14, 0x03, 0x01, 0x01, mode + 1, 0x03 }
166         };
167         makergb_full(light, data_pkt);
168         if(!usbsend(kb, data_pkt[0], 12))
169             return -1;
170         if (IS_STRAFE(kb)){ // end save
171             uchar save_end_pkt[MSG_SIZE] = { 0x07, 0x14, 0x04, 0x01, 0x01 };
172             if(!usbsend(kb, save_end_pkt, 1))
173                 return -1;
174         }
175     } else {
176         uchar data_pkt[5][MSG_SIZE] = {
177             { 0x7f, 0x01, 60, 0 },
178             { 0x7f, 0x02, 60, 0 },
179             { 0x7f, 0x03, 60, 0 },
180             { 0x7f, 0x04, 36, 0 },
181             { 0x07, 0x14, 0x02, 0x00, 0x01, mode + 1 }
182         };
  
```

```

183     makergb_512(light, data_pkt, kb->dither ? ordered8to3 :
184     quantize8to3);
184     if(!usbend(kb, data_pkt[0], 5))
185         return -1;
186     }
187     return 0;
188 }

```

Here is the call graph for this function:



Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.29.1.10 int savergb_mouse (usbdevice * kb, lighting * light, int mode)

Definition at line 66 of file `led_mouse.c`.

References `lighting::b`, `lighting::g`, `IS_SABRE`, `IS_SCIMITAR`, `LED_DPI`, `LED_MOUSE`, `MSG_SIZE`, `lighting::r`, and `usbend`.

Referenced by `cmd_hwsave_mouse()`.

```

66     {
67         (void)mode;
68
69         uchar data_pkt[MSG_SIZE] = { 0x07, 0x13, 0x10, 1, 0 };
70         // Save each RGB zone, minus the DPI light which is sent in the DPI packets
71         int zonecount = IS_SCIMITAR(kb) ? 4 : IS_SABRE(kb) ? 3 : 2;
72         for(int i = 0; i < zonecount; i++){
73             int led = LED_MOUSE + i;
74             if(led >= LED_DPI)
75                 led++;           // Skip DPI light
76             data_pkt[4] = light->r[led];

```

```

77     data_pkt[5] = light->g[led];
78     data_pkt[6] = light->b[led];
79     if(!usb_send(kb, data_pkt, 1))
80         return -1;
81     // Set packet for next zone
82     data_pkt[2]++;
83 }
84 return 0;
85 }

```

Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.29.1.11 int updatergb_kb (usbdevice * kb, int force)

Definition at line 79 of file led_keyboard.c.

References `usbdevice::active`, `usbprofile::currentmode`, `usbdevice::dither`, `lighting::forceupdate`, `IS_FULLRANGE`, `usbprofile::lastlight`, `usbmode::light`, `makergb_512()`, `makergb_full()`, `MSG_SIZE`, `ordered8to3()`, `P_K95_PLATINUM`, `usbdevice::product`, `usbdevice::profile`, `quantize8to3()`, `rgbcmp()`, `lighting::sidelight`, and `usb_send`.

```

79                                     {
80     if(!kb->active)
81         return 0;
82     lighting* lastlight = &kb->profile->lastlight;
83     lighting* newlight = &kb->profile->currentmode->
light;
84     // Don't do anything if the lighting hasn't changed
85     if(!force && !lastlight->forceupdate && !newlight->forceupdate
86         && !rgbcmp(lastlight, newlight) && lastlight->sidelight == newlight->
sidelight) // strafe sidelights
87         return 0;
88     lastlight->forceupdate = newlight->forceupdate = 0;
89
90     if(IS_FULLRANGE(kb)) {
91         // Update strafe sidelights if necessary
92         if(lastlight->sidelight != newlight->sidelight) {
93             uchar data_pkt[2][MSG_SIZE] = {
94                 { 0x07, 0x05, 0x08, 0x00, 0x00 },
95                 { 0x07, 0x05, 0x02, 0, 0x03 }
96             };
97             if (newlight->sidelight)
98                 data_pkt[0][4]=1; // turn on
99             if(!usb_send(kb, data_pkt[0], 2))
100                 return -1;
101         }
102         // 16.8M color lighting works fine on strafe and is the only way it actually works
103         uchar data_pkt[12][MSG_SIZE] = {
104             // Red
105             { 0x7f, 0x01, 0x3c, 0 },
106             { 0x7f, 0x02, 0x3c, 0 },
107             { 0x7f, 0x03, 0x18, 0 },
108             { 0x07, 0x28, 0x01, 0x03, 0x01, 0 },
109             // Green
110             { 0x7f, 0x01, 0x3c, 0 },
111             { 0x7f, 0x02, 0x3c, 0 },
112             { 0x7f, 0x03, 0x18, 0 },
113             { 0x07, 0x28, 0x02, 0x03, 0x01, 0 },
114             // Blue
115             { 0x7f, 0x01, 0x3c, 0 },
116             { 0x7f, 0x02, 0x3c, 0 },
117             { 0x7f, 0x03, 0x18, 0 },
118             { 0x07, 0x28, 0x03, 0x03, 0x02, 0 }
119         };
120         // The K95 Platinum needs 0x30 for the lightbar to work, due to the length of the packet.

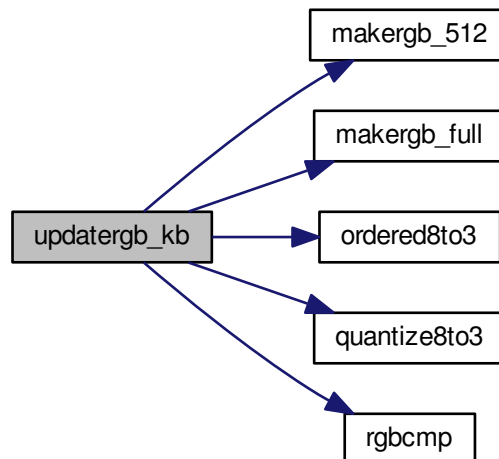
```

```

121         // A way to dynamically calculate the length would be preferred, based on the device.
122         if(kb->product == P_K95_PLATINUM){
123             data_pkt[2][2] = 0x30;
124             data_pkt[6][2] = 0x30;
125             data_pkt[10][2] = 0x30;
126         }
127         makergb_full(newlight, data_pkt);
128         if(!usbSEND(kb, data_pkt[0], 12))
129             return -1;
130     } else {
131         // On older keyboards it looks flickery and causes lighting glitches, so we don't use it.
132         uchar data_pkt[5][MSG_SIZE] = {
133             { 0x7f, 0x01, 60, 0 },
134             { 0x7f, 0x02, 60, 0 },
135             { 0x7f, 0x03, 60, 0 },
136             { 0x7f, 0x04, 36, 0 },
137             { 0x07, 0x27, 0x00, 0x00, 0xD8 }
138         };
139         makergb_512(newlight, data_pkt, kb->dither ?
140 ordered8to3 : quantize8to3);
141         if(!usbSEND(kb, data_pkt[0], 5))
142             return -1;
143     }
144     memcpy(lastlight, newlight, sizeof(lighting));
145     return 0;
146 }

```

Here is the call graph for this function:



9.29.1.12 int updatergb_mouse (usbdevice * kb, int force)

Definition at line 20 of file led_mouse.c.

References `usbdevice::active`, `lighting::b`, `usbprofile::currentmode`, `lighting::forceupdate`, `lighting::g`, `IS_GLAIVE`, `isblack()`, `usbprofile::lastlight`, `LED_MOUSE`, `usbmode::light`, `MSG_SIZE`, `N_MOUSE_ZONES`, `usbdevice::profile`, `lighting::r`, `rgbcmp()`, and `usbSEND`.

```

20         {
21             if(!kb->active)
22                 return 0;
23             lighting* lastlight = &kb->profile->lastlight;
24             lighting* newlight = &kb->profile->currentmode->
light;
25             // Don't do anything if the lighting hasn't changed

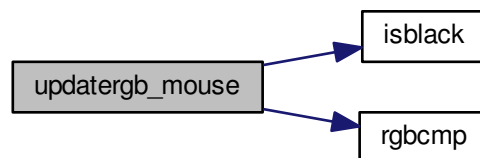
```

```

26     if(!force && !lastlight->forceupdate && !newlight->forceupdate
27         && !rgbcmp(lastlight, newlight))
28         return 0;
29     lastlight->forceupdate = newlight->forceupdate = 0;
30
31     // Prevent writing to DPI LEDs or non-existent LED zones for the Glaive.
32     int num_zones = IS_GLAIVE(kb) ? 3 : N_MOUSE_ZONES;
33     // Send the RGB values for each zone to the mouse
34     uchar data_pkt[2][MSG_SIZE] = {
35         { 0x07, 0x22, num_zones, 0x01, 0 }, // RGB colors
36         { 0x07, 0x05, 0x02, 0 }           // Lighting on/off
37     };
38     uchar* rgb_data = &data_pkt[0][4];
39     for(int i = 0; i < N_MOUSE_ZONES; i++){
40         if (IS_GLAIVE(kb) && i != 0 && i != 1 && i != 5)
41             continue;
42         *rgb_data++ = i + 1;
43         *rgb_data++ = newlight->r[LED_MOUSE + i];
44         *rgb_data++ = newlight->g[LED_MOUSE + i];
45         *rgb_data++ = newlight->b[LED_MOUSE + i];
46     }
47     // Send RGB data
48     if(!usb_send(kb, data_pkt[0], 1))
49         return -1;
50     int was_black = isblack(kb, lastlight), is_black = isblack(kb, newlight);
51     if(is_black){
52         // If the lighting is black, send the deactivation packet (M65 only)
53         if(!usb_send(kb, data_pkt[1], 1))
54             return -1;
55     } else if(was_black || force){
56         // If the lighting WAS black, or if we're on forced update, send the activation packet
57         data_pkt[1][4] = 1;
58         if(!usb_send(kb, data_pkt[1], 1))
59             return -1;
60     }
61
62     memcpy(lastlight, newlight, sizeof(lighting));
63     return 0;
64 }

```

Here is the call graph for this function:



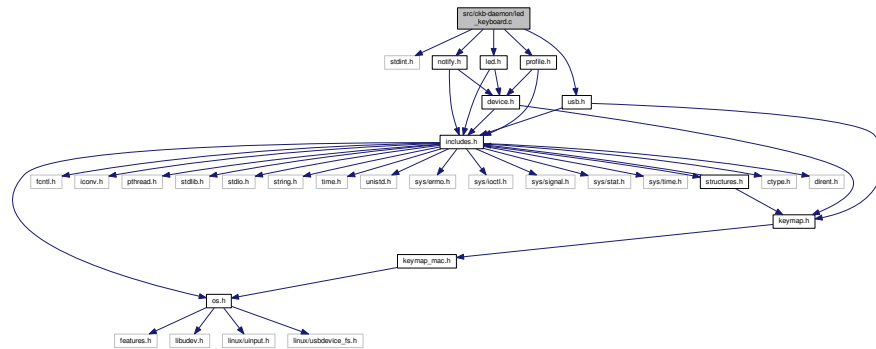
9.30 src/ckb-daemon/led_keyboard.c File Reference

```

#include <stdint.h>
#include "led.h"
#include "notify.h"
#include "profile.h"
#include "usb.h"

```


Include dependency graph for led_keyboard.c:



Macros

- #define **BR1**(x) (((x) & 0xaa) >> 1) | (((x) & 0x55) << 1))
- #define **BR2**(x) (((**BR1**(x) & 0xcc) >> 2) | ((**BR1**(x) & 0x33) << 2))
- #define **BR4**(x) (((**BR2**(x) & 0xf0) >> 4) | ((**BR2**(x) & 0x0f) << 4))
- #define **O0**(i) **BR4**(i),
- #define **O1**(i) **O0**(i) **O0**((i) + 1)
- #define **O2**(i) **O1**(i) **O1**((i) + 2)
- #define **O3**(i) **O2**(i) **O2**((i) + 4)
- #define **O4**(i) **O3**(i) **O3**((i) + 8)
- #define **O5**(i) **O4**(i) **O4**((i) + 16)
- #define **O6**(i) **O5**(i) **O5**((i) + 32)
- #define **O7**(i) **O6**(i) **O6**((i) + 64)
- #define **O8**(i) **O7**(i) **O7**((i) + 127)

Functions

- static **uchar** **ordered8to3** (int index, **uchar** value)
- static **uchar** **quantize8to3** (int index, **uchar** value)
- static void **makergb_512** (const **lighting** *light, **uchar** data_pkt[5][64], **uchar**(*ditherfn)(int, **uchar**))
- static void **makergb_full** (const **lighting** *light, **uchar** data_pkt[12][64])
- static int **rgbcmp** (const **lighting** *lhs, const **lighting** *rhs)
- int **updatergb_kb** (**usbdevice** *kb, int force)
- int **savergb_kb** (**usbdevice** *kb, **lighting** *light, int mode)
- int **loadrgb_kb** (**usbdevice** *kb, **lighting** *light, int mode)

Variables

- static **uchar** **bit_reverse_table** [256] = { ((((((((((0) & 0xaa) >> 1) | (((0) & 0x55) << 1)) & 0xcc) >> 2) | ((((((0) & 0xaa) >> 1) | (((0) & 0x55) << 1)) & 0x33) << 2)) & 0xf0) >> 4) | ((((((((((0) & 0xaa) >> 1) | (((0) & 0x55) << 1)) & 0xcc) >> 2) | ((((((0) & 0xaa) >> 1) | (((0) & 0x55) << 1)) & 0x33) << 2)) & 0xf0) >> 4)), ((((((((((0) + 1) & 0xaa) >> 1) | (((0) + 1) & 0x55) << 1)) & 0xcc) >> 2) | ((((((0) + 1) & 0xaa) >> 1) | (((0) + 1) & 0x55) << 1)) & 0x33) << 2)) & 0xf0) >> 4) | ((((((((((0) + 1) & 0xaa) >> 1) | (((0) + 1) & 0x55) << 1)) & 0xcc) >> 2) | ((((((0) + 1) & 0xaa) >> 1) | (((0) + 1) & 0x55) << 1)) & 0x33) << 2)) & 0xf0) >> 4)), ((((((((((0) + 2) & 0xaa) >> 1) | (((0) + 2) & 0x55) << 1)) & 0xcc) >> 2) | ((((((0) + 2) & 0xaa) >> 1) | (((0) + 2) & 0x55) << 1)) & 0x33) << 2)) & 0xf0) >> 4) | ((((((((((0) + 2) & 0xaa) >> 1) | (((0) + 2) & 0x55) << 1)) & 0xcc) >> 2) | ((((((0) + 2) & 0xaa) >> 1) | (((0) + 2) & 0x55) << 1)) & 0x33) << 2)) & 0xf0) >> 4)), ((((((((((0) + 2) & 0xaa) >> 1) | (((0) + 2) & 0x55) << 1)) & 0xcc) >> 2) | ((((((0) + 2) & 0xaa) >> 1) | (((0) + 2) & 0x55) << 1)) & 0x33) << 2)) & 0xf0) >> 4)), ((((((((((0) + 2) & 0xaa) >> 1) | (((0) + 2) & 0x55) << 1)) & 0x33) << 2)) & 0xf0) >> 4)), ((((((((((0) + 2) & 0xaa) >> 1) | (((0) + 2) & 0x55) << 1)) & 0x33) << 2)) & 0xf0) >> 4)), ((((((((((0) + 2) & 0xaa) >> 1) | (((0) + 2) & 0x55) << 1)) & 0x33) << 2)) & 0xf0) >> 4)), ((((((((((0) + 2) & 0xaa) >> 1) | (((0) + 2) & 0x55) << 1)) & 0x33) << 2)) & 0xf0) >> 4))

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```
( ( ( ( ( ( 0 ) + 127 ) + 64 ) + 32 ) + 16 ) + 8 ) + 2 ) + 1 ) & 0x55) << 1)) & 0xcc) >> 2) | (((((( ( ( ( ( ( ( 0 ) +
127 ) + 64 ) + 32 ) + 16 ) + 8 ) + 2 ) + 1 ) & 0xaa) >> 1) | ((( ( ( ( ( ( ( 0 ) + 127 ) + 64 ) + 32 ) + 16 ) + 8 ) + 2
) + 1 ) & 0x55) << 1)) & 0x33) << 2)) & 0xf) << 4)), (((((((((( ( ( ( ( ( ( 0 ) + 127 ) + 64 ) + 32 ) + 16 ) + 8 )
+ 4 ) & 0xaa) >> 1) | ((( ( ( ( ( ( ( 0 ) + 127 ) + 64 ) + 32 ) + 16 ) + 8 ) + 4 ) & 0x55) << 1)) & 0xcc) >> 2) |
((((((( ( ( ( ( ( ( 0 ) + 127 ) + 64 ) + 32 ) + 16 ) + 8 ) + 4 ) & 0xaa) >> 1) | ((( ( ( ( ( ( ( 0 ) + 127 ) + 64 ) + 32 ) +
16 ) + 8 ) + 4 ) & 0x55) << 1)) & 0x33) << 2)) & 0xf0) >> 4) | (((((((((( ( ( ( ( ( ( 0 ) + 127 ) + 64 ) + 32 ) + 16
) + 8 ) + 4 ) & 0xaa) >> 1) | ((( ( ( ( ( ( ( 0 ) + 127 ) + 64 ) + 32 ) + 16 ) + 8 ) + 4 ) & 0x55) << 1)) & 0xcc) >>
2) | (((((((((( ( ( ( ( ( ( 0 ) + 127 ) + 64 ) + 32 ) + 16 ) + 8 ) + 4 ) & 0xaa) >> 1) | ((( ( ( ( ( ( ( 0 ) + 127 ) + 64 ) + 32
) + 16 ) + 8 ) + 4 ) & 0x55) << 1)) & 0x33) << 2)) & 0xf0) << 4)), (((((((((( ( ( ( ( ( ( 0 ) + 127 ) + 64 ) + 32 )
+ 16 ) + 8 ) + 4 ) + 1 ) & 0xaa) >> 1) | ((( ( ( ( ( ( ( 0 ) + 127 ) + 64 ) + 32 ) + 16 ) + 8 ) + 4 ) + 1 ) & 0x55)
<< 1)) & 0xcc) >> 2) | (((((((((( ( ( ( ( ( ( 0 ) + 127 ) + 64 ) + 32 ) + 16 ) + 8 ) + 4 ) + 1 ) & 0xaa) >> 1) | ((( ( ( ( (
( ( ( 0 ) + 127 ) + 64 ) + 32 ) + 16 ) + 8 ) + 4 ) + 1 ) & 0x55) << 1)) & 0x33) << 2)) & 0xf0) >> 4) | (((((((((( (
( ( ( ( ( 0 ) + 127 ) + 64 ) + 32 ) + 16 ) + 8 ) + 4 ) + 1 ) & 0xaa) >> 1) | ((( ( ( ( ( ( ( 0 ) + 127 ) + 64 ) + 32 ) +
16 ) + 8 ) + 4 ) + 1 ) & 0x55) << 1)) & 0xcc) >> 2) | (((((((((( ( ( ( ( ( ( 0 ) + 127 ) + 64 ) + 32 ) + 16 ) + 8 ) + 4
) + 1 ) & 0xaa) >> 1) | ((( ( ( ( ( ( ( 0 ) + 127 ) + 64 ) + 32 ) + 16 ) + 8 ) + 4 ) + 1 ) & 0x55) << 1)) & 0x33)
<< 2)) & 0xf0) << 4)), (((((((((( ( ( ( ( ( ( 0 ) + 127 ) + 64 ) + 32 ) + 16 ) + 8 ) + 4 ) + 2 ) & 0xaa) >> 1) | ((( (
( ( ( ( ( 0 ) + 127 ) + 64 ) + 32 ) + 16 ) + 8 ) + 4 ) + 2 ) & 0x55) << 1)) & 0xcc) >> 2) | (((((((((( ( ( ( ( ( ( 0 ) +
127 ) + 64 ) + 32 ) + 16 ) + 8 ) + 4 ) + 2 ) & 0xaa) >> 1) | ((( ( ( ( ( ( ( 0 ) + 127 ) + 64 ) + 32 ) + 16 ) + 8 ) + 4
) + 2 ) & 0x55) << 1)) & 0x33) << 2)) & 0xf0) >> 4) | (((((((((( ( ( ( ( ( ( 0 ) + 127 ) + 64 ) + 32 ) + 16 ) + 8
) + 4 ) + 2 ) & 0xaa) >> 1) | ((( ( ( ( ( ( ( 0 ) + 127 ) + 64 ) + 32 ) + 16 ) + 8 ) + 4 ) + 2 ) & 0x55) << 1)) &
0xcc) >> 2) | (((((((((( ( ( ( ( ( ( 0 ) + 127 ) + 64 ) + 32 ) + 16 ) + 8 ) + 4 ) + 2 ) & 0xaa) >> 1) | ((( ( ( ( ( ( ( 0 )
+ 127 ) + 64 ) + 32 ) + 16 ) + 8 ) + 4 ) + 2 ) & 0x55) << 1)) & 0x33) << 2)) & 0xf0) << 4)), (((((((((( ( ( ( ( ( ( 0 ) +
127 ) + 64 ) + 32 ) + 16 ) + 8 ) + 4 ) + 2 ) + 1 ) & 0xaa) >> 1) | ((( ( ( ( ( ( ( 0 ) + 127 ) + 64 ) + 32 ) + 16 ) + 8
) + 4 ) + 2 ) + 1 ) & 0x55) << 1)) & 0xcc) >> 2) | (((((((((( ( ( ( ( ( ( 0 ) + 127 ) + 64 ) + 32 ) + 16 ) + 8
) + 4 ) + 2 ) + 1 ) & 0xaa) >> 1) | ((( ( ( ( ( ( ( 0 ) + 127 ) + 64 ) + 32 ) + 16 ) + 8 ) + 4 ) + 2 ) + 1 ) & 0x55)
<< 1)) & 0x33) << 2)) & 0xf0) >> 4) | (((((((((( ( ( ( ( ( ( 0 ) + 127 ) + 64 ) + 32 ) + 16 ) + 8 ) + 4 ) + 2 ) + 1
) & 0xaa) >> 1) | ((( ( ( ( ( ( ( 0 ) + 127 ) + 64 ) + 32 ) + 16 ) + 8 ) + 4 ) + 2 ) + 1 ) & 0x55) << 1)) & 0xcc)
>> 2) | (((((((((( ( ( ( ( ( ( 0 ) + 127 ) + 64 ) + 32 ) + 16 ) + 8 ) + 4 ) + 2 ) + 1 ) & 0xaa) >> 1) | ((( ( ( ( ( ( ( 0
) + 127 ) + 64 ) + 32 ) + 16 ) + 8 ) + 4 ) + 2 ) + 1 ) & 0x55) << 1)) & 0x33) << 2)) & 0xf0) << 4)), }
```

9.30.1 Macro Definition Documentation

9.30.1.1 `#define BR1(x) (((x) & 0xaa) >> 1) | (((x) & 0x55) << 1))`

Definition at line 9 of file led_keyboard.c.

9.30.1.2 `#define BR2(x) (((BR1(x) & 0xcc) >> 2) | ((BR1(x) & 0x33) << 2))`

Definition at line 10 of file led_keyboard.c.

9.30.1.3 `#define BR4(x) (((BR2(x) & 0xf0) >> 4) | ((BR2(x) & 0x0f) << 4))`

Definition at line 11 of file led_keyboard.c.

9.30.1.4 `#define O0(i) BR4(i),`

Definition at line 12 of file led_keyboard.c.

9.30.1.5 `#define O1(i) O0(i) O0((i) + 1)`

Definition at line 13 of file led_keyboard.c.

9.30.1.6 `#define O2(i) O1(i) O1((i) + 2)`

Definition at line 14 of file led_keyboard.c.

9.30.1.7 `#define O3(i) O2(i) O2((i) + 4)`

Definition at line 15 of file led_keyboard.c.

9.30.1.8 `#define O4(i) O3(i) O3((i) + 8)`

Definition at line 16 of file led_keyboard.c.

9.30.1.9 `#define O5(i) O4(i) O4((i) + 16)`

Definition at line 17 of file led_keyboard.c.

9.30.1.10 `#define O6(i) O5(i) O5((i) + 32)`

Definition at line 18 of file led_keyboard.c.

9.30.1.11 `#define O7(i) O6(i) O6((i) + 64)`

Definition at line 19 of file led_keyboard.c.

9.30.1.12 `#define O8(i) O7(i) O7((i) + 127)`

Definition at line 20 of file led_keyboard.c.

9.30.2 Function Documentation

9.30.2.1 `int loadrgb_kb (usbdevice * kb, lighting * light, int mode)`

Since Firmware Version 2.05 for K95RGB the answers for getting the stored color-maps from the hardware has changed a bit. So comparing for the correct answer cannot validate against the cmd, and has to be done against a third map. Up to now we know, that K70RGB Pro and K70 Lux RGB have firmware version 2.04 and having the problem also. So we have to determine in the most inner loop the firmware version and type of KB to select the correct compare-table.

Read colors

< That is the old comparison method: you get back what you sent.

Normally a firmware version ≥ 2.05 runs with the new compare array. Up to now there is a 2.04 running in K70 RGB Lux with the same behavior. It seems that K70RGB has the same problem

Definition at line 190 of file led_keyboard.c.

References lighting::b, ckb_err, usbdevice::fwversion, lighting::g, IS_V2_OVERRIDE, MSG_SIZE, N_KEYS_HW, P_K70_LUX, P_K70_LUX_NRGB, usbdevice::product, lighting::r, usbrecv, and usbsend.

Referenced by hwloadmode().

```
190
191     if(kb->fwversion >= 0x0120 || IS_V2_OVERRIDE(kb)){
192         uchar data_pkt[12][MSG_SIZE] = {
193             { 0x0e, 0x14, 0x03, 0x01, 0x01, mode + 1, 0x01 },
```



```

194         { 0xff, 0x01, 60, 0 },
195         { 0xff, 0x02, 60, 0 },
196         { 0xff, 0x03, 24, 0 },
197         { 0x0e, 0x14, 0x03, 0x01, 0x01, mode + 1, 0x02 },
198         { 0xff, 0x01, 60, 0 },
199         { 0xff, 0x02, 60, 0 },
200         { 0xff, 0x03, 24, 0 },
201         { 0x0e, 0x14, 0x03, 0x01, 0x01, mode + 1, 0x03 },
202         { 0xff, 0x01, 60, 0 },
203         { 0xff, 0x02, 60, 0 },
204         { 0xff, 0x03, 24, 0 },
205     };
206     uchar in_pkt[4][MSG_SIZE] = {
207         { 0x0e, 0x14, 0x03, 0x01 },
208         { 0xff, 0x01, 60, 0 },
209         { 0xff, 0x02, 60, 0 },
210         { 0xff, 0x03, 24, 0 },
211     };
212
213     uchar cmp_pkt[4][4] = {
214         { 0x0e, 0x14, 0x03, 0x01 },
215         { 0x0e, 0xff, 0x01, 60 },
216         { 0x0e, 0xff, 0x02, 60 },
217         { 0x0e, 0xff, 0x03, 24 },
218     };
219     uchar* colors[3] = { light->r, light->g, light->b };
220     for(int clr = 0; clr < 3; clr++){
221         for(int i = 0; i < 4; i++){
222             if(!usbrecv(kb, data_pkt[i + clr * 4], in_pkt[i]))
223                 return -1;
224
225             uchar* comparePacket = data_pkt[i + clr * 4];
226             if ((kb->fwversion >= 0x205)
227                 || ((kb->fwversion >= 0x204)
228                     && ((kb->product == P_K70_LUX_NRGB) || (kb->
229 product == P_K70_LUX)))) {
230                 comparePacket = cmp_pkt[i];
231             }
232
233             if (memcmp(in_pkt[i], comparePacket, 4)) {
234                 ckb_err("Bad input header\n");
235                 ckb_err("color = %d, i = %d, mode = %d\nOutput (Request): %2.2x %2.2x %2.2x
236 %2.2x\nInput (Reply): %2.2x %2.2x %2.2x %2.2x %2.2x %2.2x %2.2x %2.2x\n", clr, i, mode,
237 comparePacket[0], comparePacket[1], comparePacket[2], comparePacket[3],
238 in_pkt[i][0], in_pkt[i][1], in_pkt[i][2], in_pkt[i][3], in_pkt[i][4], in_pkt[i][5],
239 in_pkt[i][6], in_pkt[i][7]);
240                 in_pkt[2][0] = 0x99;
241                 in_pkt[2][1] = 0x99;
242                 in_pkt[2][2] = 0x99;
243                 in_pkt[2][3] = 0x99;
244                 usbrecv(kb, in_pkt[2], in_pkt[2]); // just to find it in the wireshark log
245                 return -1;
246             }
247         }
248         // Copy colors to lighting. in_pkt[0] is irrelevant.
249         memcpy(colors[clr], in_pkt[1] + 4, 60);
250         memcpy(colors[clr] + 60, in_pkt[2] + 4, 60);
251         memcpy(colors[clr] + 120, in_pkt[3] + 4, 24);
252     }
253     } else {
254         uchar data_pkt[5][MSG_SIZE] = {
255             { 0x0e, 0x14, 0x02, 0x01, 0x01, mode + 1, 0 },
256             { 0xff, 0x01, 60, 0 },
257             { 0xff, 0x02, 60, 0 },
258             { 0xff, 0x03, 60, 0 },
259             { 0xff, 0x04, 36, 0 },
260         };
261         uchar in_pkt[4][MSG_SIZE] = {
262             { 0xff, 0x01, 60, 0 },
263             { 0xff, 0x02, 60, 0 },
264             { 0xff, 0x03, 60, 0 },
265             { 0xff, 0x04, 36, 0 },
266         };
267     };
268     // Write initial packet
269     if(!usbsend(kb, data_pkt[0], 1))
270         return -1;
271     // Read colors
272     for(int i = 1; i < 5; i++){
273         if(!usbrecv(kb, data_pkt[i], in_pkt[i - 1]))
274             return -1;
275         if(memcmp(in_pkt[i - 1], data_pkt[i], 4)){
276             ckb_err("Bad input header\n");
277             return -1;
278         }
279     }
280     // Copy the data back to the mode

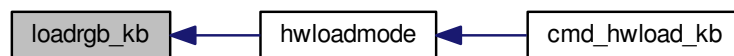
```

```

287     uint8_t mr[N_KEYS_HW / 2], mg[N_KEYS_HW / 2], mb[
N_KEYS_HW / 2];
288     memcpy(mr, in_pkt[0] + 4, 60);
289     memcpy(mr + 60, in_pkt[1] + 4, 12);
290     memcpy(mg, in_pkt[1] + 16, 48);
291     memcpy(mg + 48, in_pkt[2] + 4, 24);
292     memcpy(mb, in_pkt[2] + 28, 36);
293     memcpy(mb + 36, in_pkt[3] + 4, 36);
294     // Unpack LED data to 8bpc format
295     for(int i = 0; i < N_KEYS_HW; i++){
296         int i_2 = i / 2;
297         uint8_t r, g, b;
298
299         // 3-bit intensities stored in alternate nybbles.
300         if (i & 1) {
301             r = 7 - (mr[i_2] >> 4);
302             g = 7 - (mg[i_2] >> 4);
303             b = 7 - (mb[i_2] >> 4);
304         } else {
305             r = 7 - (mr[i_2] & 0x0F);
306             g = 7 - (mg[i_2] & 0x0F);
307             b = 7 - (mb[i_2] & 0x0F);
308         }
309         // Scale 3-bit values up to 8 bits.
310         light->r[i] = r << 5 | r << 2 | r >> 1;
311         light->g[i] = g << 5 | g << 2 | g >> 1;
312         light->b[i] = b << 5 | b << 2 | b >> 1;
313     }
314 }
315 return 0;
316 }

```

Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.30.2.2 static void makergb_512 (const lighting * *light*, uchar *data_pkt*[5][64], uchar(*)*(int, uchar) ditherfn*)
[static]

Definition at line 38 of file led_keyboard.c.

References `lighting::b`, `lighting::g`, `N_KEYS_HW`, and `lighting::r`.

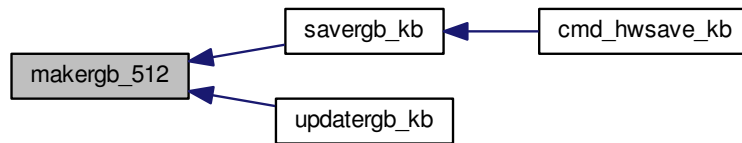
Referenced by `savergb_kb()`, and `updatergb_kb()`.

```

39     {
40     uchar r[N_KEYS_HW / 2], g[N_KEYS_HW / 2], b[N_KEYS_HW / 2];
41     // Compress RGB values to a 512-color palette
42     for(int i = 0; i < N_KEYS_HW; i += 2){
43         char r1 = ditherfn(i, light->r[i]), r2 = ditherfn(i + 1, light->r[i + 1]);
44         char g1 = ditherfn(i, light->g[i]), g2 = ditherfn(i + 1, light->g[i + 1]);
45         char b1 = ditherfn(i, light->b[i]), b2 = ditherfn(i + 1, light->b[i + 1]);
46         r[i / 2] = (7 - r2) << 4 | (7 - r1);
47         g[i / 2] = (7 - g2) << 4 | (7 - g1);
48         b[i / 2] = (7 - b2) << 4 | (7 - b1);
49     }
50     memcpy(data_pkt[0] + 4, r, 60);
51     memcpy(data_pkt[1] + 4, r + 60, 12);
52     memcpy(data_pkt[1] + 16, g, 48);
53     memcpy(data_pkt[2] + 4, g + 48, 24);
54     memcpy(data_pkt[2] + 28, b, 36);
55     memcpy(data_pkt[3] + 4, b + 36, 36);
56 }

```

Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.30.2.3 static void makergb_full (const lighting * *light*, uchar *data_pkt*[12][64]) [static]

Definition at line 58 of file `led_keyboard.c`.

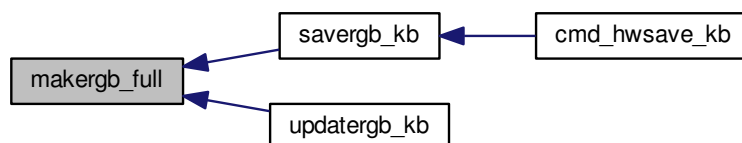
References `lighting::b`, `lighting::g`, and `lighting::r`.

Referenced by `savergb_kb()`, and `updatergb_kb()`.

```

58                                     {
59     const uchar* r = light->r, *g = light->g, *b = light->b;
60     // Red
61     memcpy(data_pkt[0] + 4, r, 60);
62     memcpy(data_pkt[1] + 4, r + 60, 60);
63     memcpy(data_pkt[2] + 4, r + 120, 60);
64     // Green (final R packet is blank)
65     memcpy(data_pkt[4] + 4, g, 60);
66     memcpy(data_pkt[5] + 4, g + 60, 60);
67     memcpy(data_pkt[6] + 4, g + 120, 60);
68     // Blue (final G packet is blank)
69     memcpy(data_pkt[8] + 4, b, 60);
70     memcpy(data_pkt[9] + 4, b + 60, 60);
71     memcpy(data_pkt[10] + 4, b + 120, 60);
72 }
```

Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.30.2.4 static uchar ordered8to3 (int *index*, uchar *value*) [static]

Definition at line 24 of file `led_keyboard.c`.

References `bit_reverse_table`.

Referenced by `savergb_kb()`, and `updatergb_kb()`.

24

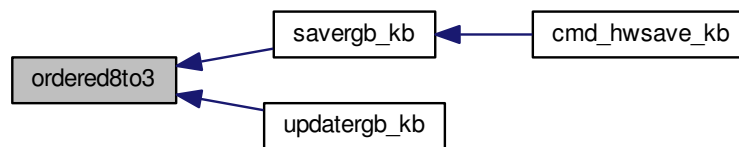
{

```

25     int m = value * 7;
26     int b = m / 255;
27     if ( (m % 255) > bit_reverse_table[index & 0xff] )
28         b++;
29     return b;
30 }

```

Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.30.2.5 static uchar quantize8to3 (int index, uchar value) [static]

Definition at line 32 of file `led_keyboard.c`.

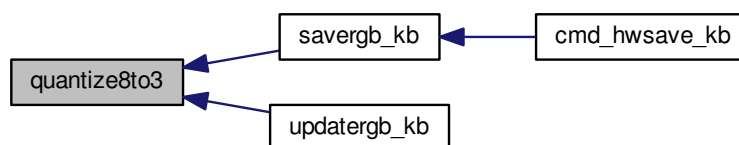
Referenced by `savergb_kb()`, and `updatergb_kb()`.

```

32     {
33     (void) index;
34
35     return value >> 5;
36 }

```

Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.30.2.6 static int rgbcmp (const lighting * lhs, const lighting * rhs) [static]

Definition at line 74 of file `led_keyboard.c`.

References `lighting::b`, `lighting::g`, `N_KEYS_HW`, and `lighting::r`.

Referenced by `updatergb_kb()`.

```

74     {
75     // Compare two light structures, ignore mouse zones
76     return memcmp(lhs->r, rhs->r, N_KEYS_HW) || memcmp(lhs->g, rhs->
77     g, N_KEYS_HW) || memcmp(lhs->b, rhs->b, N_KEYS_HW);

```

Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.30.2.7 int savergb_kb (usbdevice * kb, lighting * light, int mode)

Definition at line 148 of file led_keyboard.c.

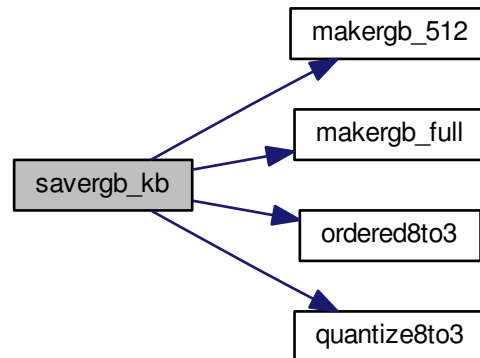
References `usbdevice::dither`, `usbdevice::fwversion`, `IS_STRAFE`, `IS_V2_OVERRIDE`, `makergb_512()`, `makergb_full()`, `MSG_SIZE`, `ordered8to3()`, `quantize8to3()`, and `usbsend`.

Referenced by `cmd_hwsave_kb()`.

```

148
149     if(kb->fwversion >= 0x0120 || IS_V2_OVERRIDE(kb)){
150         uchar data_pkt[12][MSG_SIZE] = {
151             // Red
152             { 0x7f, 0x01, 60, 0 },
153             { 0x7f, 0x02, 60, 0 },
154             { 0x7f, 0x03, 24, 0 },
155             { 0x07, 0x14, 0x03, 0x01, 0x01, mode + 1, 0x01 },
156             // Green
157             { 0x7f, 0x01, 60, 0 },
158             { 0x7f, 0x02, 60, 0 },
159             { 0x7f, 0x03, 24, 0 },
160             { 0x07, 0x14, 0x03, 0x01, 0x01, mode + 1, 0x02 },
161             // Blue
162             { 0x7f, 0x01, 60, 0 },
163             { 0x7f, 0x02, 60, 0 },
164             { 0x7f, 0x03, 24, 0 },
165             { 0x07, 0x14, 0x03, 0x01, 0x01, mode + 1, 0x03 }
166         };
167         makergb_full(light, data_pkt);
168         if(!usbsend(kb, data_pkt[0], 12))
169             return -1;
170         if (IS_STRAFE(kb)){ // end save
171             uchar save_end_pkt[MSG_SIZE] = { 0x07, 0x14, 0x04, 0x01, 0x01 };
172             if(!usbsend(kb, save_end_pkt, 1))
173                 return -1;
174         }
175     } else {
176         uchar data_pkt[5][MSG_SIZE] = {
177             { 0x7f, 0x01, 60, 0 },
178             { 0x7f, 0x02, 60, 0 },
179             { 0x7f, 0x03, 60, 0 },
180             { 0x7f, 0x04, 36, 0 },
181             { 0x07, 0x14, 0x02, 0x00, 0x01, mode + 1 }
182         };
183         makergb_512(light, data_pkt, kb->dither ? ordered8to3 :
quantize8to3);
184         if(!usbsend(kb, data_pkt[0], 5))
185             return -1;
186     }
187     return 0;
188 }
  
```

Here is the call graph for this function:



Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.30.2.8 int updatergb_kb (usbdevice * kb, int force)

Definition at line 79 of file `led_keyboard.c`.

References `usbdevice::active`, `usbprofile::currentmode`, `usbdevice::dither`, `lighting::forceupdate`, `IS_FULLRANGE`, `usbprofile::lastlight`, `usbmode::light`, `makergb_512()`, `makergb_full()`, `MSG_SIZE`, `ordered8to3()`, `P_K95_PLATINUM`, `usbdevice::product`, `usbdevice::profile`, `quantize8to3()`, `rgbcmp()`, `lighting::sidelight`, and `usb send`.

```

79                                     {
80     if(!kb->active)
81         return 0;
82     lighting* lastlight = &kb->profile->lastlight;
83     lighting* newlight = &kb->profile->currentmode->
light;
84     // Don't do anything if the lighting hasn't changed
85     if(!force && !lastlight->forceupdate && !newlight->forceupdate
86         && !rgbcmp(lastlight, newlight) && lastlight->sidelight == newlight->
sidelight) // strafe sidelights
87         return 0;
88     lastlight->forceupdate = newlight->forceupdate = 0;
89
90     if(IS_FULLRANGE(kb)){
91         // Update strafe sidelights if necessary
92         if(lastlight->sidelight != newlight->sidelight) {
93             uchar data_pkt[2][MSG_SIZE] = {
94                 { 0x07, 0x05, 0x08, 0x00, 0x00 },
95                 { 0x07, 0x05, 0x02, 0, 0x03 }
96             };
97             if (newlight->sidelight)

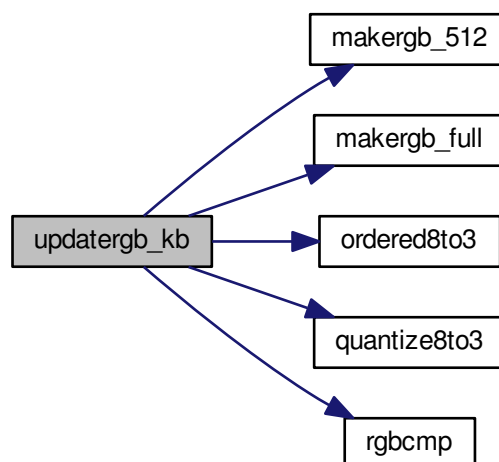
```

```

98         data_pkt[0][4]=1;    // turn on
99         if(!usb_send(kb, data_pkt[0], 2))
100             return -1;
101     }
102     // 16.8M color lighting works fine on strafe and is the only way it actually works
103     uchar data_pkt[12][MSG_SIZE] = {
104         // Red
105         { 0x7f, 0x01, 0x3c, 0 },
106         { 0x7f, 0x02, 0x3c, 0 },
107         { 0x7f, 0x03, 0x18, 0 },
108         { 0x07, 0x28, 0x01, 0x03, 0x01, 0 },
109         // Green
110         { 0x7f, 0x01, 0x3c, 0 },
111         { 0x7f, 0x02, 0x3c, 0 },
112         { 0x7f, 0x03, 0x18, 0 },
113         { 0x07, 0x28, 0x02, 0x03, 0x01, 0 },
114         // Blue
115         { 0x7f, 0x01, 0x3c, 0 },
116         { 0x7f, 0x02, 0x3c, 0 },
117         { 0x7f, 0x03, 0x18, 0 },
118         { 0x07, 0x28, 0x03, 0x03, 0x02, 0 }
119     };
120     // The K95 Platinum needs 0x30 for the lightbar to work, due to the length of the packet.
121     // A way to dynamically calculate the length would be preferred, based on the device.
122     if(kb->product == P_K95_PLATINUM){
123         data_pkt[2][2] = 0x30;
124         data_pkt[6][2] = 0x30;
125         data_pkt[10][2] = 0x30;
126     }
127     makergb_full(newlight, data_pkt);
128     if(!usb_send(kb, data_pkt[0], 12))
129         return -1;
130 } else {
131     // On older keyboards it looks flickery and causes lighting glitches, so we don't use it.
132     uchar data_pkt[5][MSG_SIZE] = {
133         { 0x7f, 0x01, 60, 0 },
134         { 0x7f, 0x02, 60, 0 },
135         { 0x7f, 0x03, 60, 0 },
136         { 0x7f, 0x04, 36, 0 },
137         { 0x07, 0x27, 0x00, 0x00, 0xD8 }
138     };
139     makergb_512(newlight, data_pkt, kb->dither ?
ordered8to3 : quantize8to3);
140     if(!usb_send(kb, data_pkt[0], 5))
141         return -1;
142 }
143
144 memcpy(lastlight, newlight, sizeof(lighting));
145 return 0;
146 }

```

Here is the call graph for this function:



9.30.3 Variable Documentation

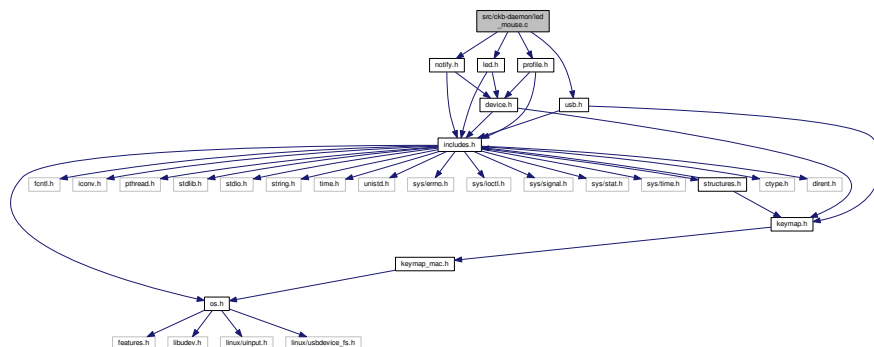
Generated on Sat Jan 20 2018 16:59:28 for ckb-next by Doxygen

Referenced by ordered8to3().

9.31 src/ckb-daemon/led_mouse.c File Reference

```
#include "led.h"
#include "notify.h"
#include "profile.h"
#include "usb.h"
```

Include dependency graph for led_mouse.c:



Functions

- static int `rbgcmp` (const `lighting` *lhs, const `lighting` *rhs)
- static int `isblack` (const `usbdevice` *kb, const `lighting` *light)
- int `updatergb_mouse` (`usbdevice` *kb, int force)
- int `savergb_mouse` (`usbdevice` *kb, `lighting` *light, int mode)
- int `loadrgb_mouse` (`usbdevice` *kb, `lighting` *light, int mode)

9.31.1 Function Documentation

9.31.1.1 static int isblack (const usbdevice * kb, const lighting * light) [static]

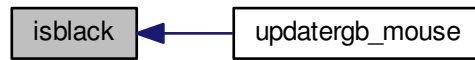
Definition at line 13 of file led_mouse.c.

References `lighting::b`, `lighting::g`, `IS_M65`, `LED_MOUSE`, `N_MOUSE_ZONES`, and `lighting::r`.

Referenced by `updatergb_mouse()`.

```
13                                     {
14     if (!IS_M65(kb))
15         return 0;
16     uchar black[N_MOUSE_ZONES] = { 0 };
17     return !memcmp(light->r + LED_MOUSE, black, sizeof(black)) && !memcmp(light->
18         g + LED_MOUSE, black, sizeof(black)) && !memcmp(light->b + LED_MOUSE, black, sizeof(
19         black));
20 }
```

Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.31.1.2 `int loadrgb_mouse (usbdevice * kb, lighting * light, int mode)`

Definition at line 87 of file `led_mouse.c`.

References `lighting::b`, `ckb_err`, `lighting::g`, `IS_SABRE`, `IS_SCIMITAR`, `LED_DPI`, `LED_MOUSE`, `MSG_SIZE`, `lighting::r`, and `usbrecv`.

Referenced by `cmd_hwload_mouse()`.

```

87                                     {
88     (void)mode;
89
90     uchar data_pkt[MSG_SIZE] = { 0x0e, 0x13, 0x10, 1, 0 };
91     uchar in_pkt[MSG_SIZE] = { 0 };
92     // Load each RGB zone
93     int zonecount = IS_SCIMITAR(kb) ? 4 : IS_SABRE(kb) ? 3 : 2;
94     for(int i = 0; i < zonecount; i++){
95         if(!usbrecv(kb, data_pkt, in_pkt))
96             return -1;
97         if(memcmp(in_pkt, data_pkt, 4)){
98             ckb_err("Bad input header\n");
99             return -2;
100         }
101         // Copy data
102         int led = LED_MOUSE + i;
103         if(led >= LED_DPI)
104             led++; // Skip DPI light
105         light->r[led] = in_pkt[4];
106         light->g[led] = in_pkt[5];
107         light->b[led] = in_pkt[6];
108         // Set packet for next zone
109         data_pkt[2]++;
110     }
111     return 0;
112 }
  
```

Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.31.1.3 `static int rgbcmp (const lighting * lhs, const lighting * rhs)` [static]

Definition at line 7 of file `led_mouse.c`.

References `lighting::b`, `lighting::g`, `LED_MOUSE`, `N_MOUSE_ZONES`, and `lighting::r`.

Referenced by `updatergb_mouse()`.

```

7
8     return memcmp(lhs->r + LED_MOUSE, rhs->r + LED_MOUSE,
   LED_MOUSE, N_MOUSE_ZONES) || memcmp(lhs->g + LED_MOUSE, rhs->g +
   LED_MOUSE, N_MOUSE_ZONES) || memcmp(lhs->b + LED_MOUSE, rhs->
   b + LED_MOUSE, N_MOUSE_ZONES);
9 }
```

Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.31.1.4 `int savergb_mouse (usbdevice * kb, lighting * light, int mode)`

Definition at line 66 of file `led_mouse.c`.

References `lighting::b`, `lighting::g`, `IS_SABRE`, `IS_SCIMITAR`, `LED_DPI`, `LED_MOUSE`, `MSG_SIZE`, `lighting::r`, and `usbsend`.

Referenced by `cmd_hwsave_mouse()`.

```

66                                     {
67     (void)mode;
68
69     uchar data_pkt[MSG_SIZE] = { 0x07, 0x13, 0x10, 1, 0 };
70     // Save each RGB zone, minus the DPI light which is sent in the DPI packets
71     int zonecount = IS_SCIMITAR(kb) ? 4 : IS_SABRE(kb) ? 3 : 2;
72     for(int i = 0; i < zonecount; i++){
73         int led = LED_MOUSE + i;
74         if(led >= LED_DPI)
75             led++; // Skip DPI light
76         data_pkt[4] = light->r[led];
77         data_pkt[5] = light->g[led];
78         data_pkt[6] = light->b[led];
79         if(!usbsend(kb, data_pkt, 1))
80             return -1;
81         // Set packet for next zone
82         data_pkt[2]++;
83     }
84     return 0;
85 }
```

Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.31.1.5 int updatergb_mouse (usbdevice * kb, int force)

Definition at line 20 of file led_mouse.c.

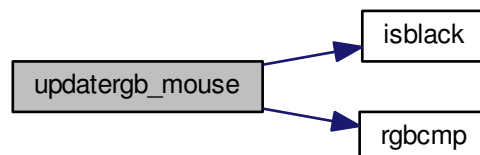
References `usbdevice::active`, `lighting::b`, `usbprofile::currentmode`, `lighting::forceupdate`, `lighting::g`, `IS_GLAIVE`, `isblack()`, `usbprofile::lastlight`, `LED_MOUSE`, `usbmode::light`, `MSG_SIZE`, `N_MOUSE_ZONES`, `usbdevice::profile`, `lighting::r`, `rgbcmp()`, and `usbsend`.

```

20                                     {
21     if(!kb->active)
22         return 0;
23     lighting* lastlight = &kb->profile->lastlight;
24     lighting* newlight = &kb->profile->currentmode->
light;
25     // Don't do anything if the lighting hasn't changed
26     if(!force && !lastlight->forceupdate && !newlight->forceupdate
27         && !rgbcmp(lastlight, newlight))
28         return 0;
29     lastlight->forceupdate = newlight->forceupdate = 0;
30
31     // Prevent writing to DPI LEDs or non-existent LED zones for the Glaive.
32     int num_zones = IS_GLAIVE(kb) ? 3 : N_MOUSE_ZONES;
33     // Send the RGB values for each zone to the mouse
34     uchar data_pkt[2][MSG_SIZE] = {
35         { 0x07, 0x22, num_zones, 0x01, 0 }, // RGB colors
36         { 0x07, 0x05, 0x02, 0 }           // Lighting on/off
37     };
38     uchar* rgb_data = &data_pkt[0][4];
39     for(int i = 0; i < N_MOUSE_ZONES; i++){
40         if (IS_GLAIVE(kb) && i != 0 && i != 1 && i != 5)
41             continue;
42         *rgb_data++ = i + 1;
43         *rgb_data++ = newlight->r[LED_MOUSE + i];
44         *rgb_data++ = newlight->g[LED_MOUSE + i];
45         *rgb_data++ = newlight->b[LED_MOUSE + i];
46     }
47     // Send RGB data
48     if(!usbsend(kb, data_pkt[0], 1))
49         return -1;
50     int was_black = isblack(kb, lastlight), is_black = isblack(kb, newlight);
51     if(is_black){
52         // If the lighting is black, send the deactivation packet (M65 only)
53         if(!usbsend(kb, data_pkt[1], 1))
54             return -1;
55     } else if(was_black || force){
56         // If the lighting WAS black, or if we're on forced update, send the activation packet
57         data_pkt[1][4] = 1;
58         if(!usbsend(kb, data_pkt[1], 1))
59             return -1;
60     }
61
62     memcpy(lastlight, newlight, sizeof(lighting));
63     return 0;
64 }

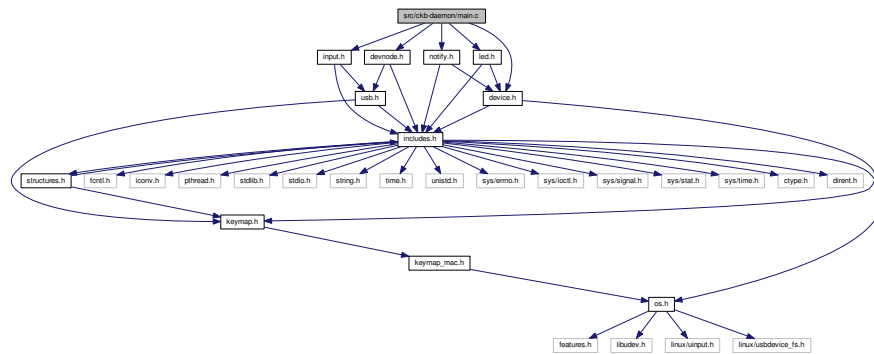
```

Here is the call graph for this function:



9.32 src/ckb-daemon/main.c File Reference

```
#include "device.h"
#include "devnode.h"
#include "input.h"
#include "led.h"
#include "notify.h"
Include dependency graph for main.c:
```



Functions

- static void [quitWithLock](#) (char mut)
 - quitWithLock*
- int [restart](#) ()
- void [timespec_add](#) (struct timespec *timespec, long nanoseconds)
- static void [quit](#) ()
 - quit* Stop working the daemon. function is called if the daemon received a sigterm In this case, locking the device-mutex is ok.
- void [sighandler2](#) (int type)
- void [sighandler](#) (int type)
- void [localecase](#) (char *dst, size_t length, const char *src)
- int [main](#) (int argc, char **argv)

Variables

- static int [main_ac](#)
- static char ** [main_av](#)
- volatile int [reset_stop](#)
 - brief.*
- int [features_mask](#)
 - brief.*
- int [hwlload_mode](#)
 - hwlload_mode = 1 means read hardware once. should be enough*

9.32.1 Function Documentation

9.32.1.1 void localecase (char * dst, size_t length, const char * src)

Definition at line 71 of file main.c.

```

71                                     {
72     char* ldst = dst + length;
73     char s;
74     while((s = *src++){
75         if(s == '_')
76             s = '-';
77         else
78             s = tolower(s);
79         *dst++ = s;
80         if(dst == ldst){
81             dst--;
82             break;
83         }
84     }
85     *dst = 0;
86 }

```

9.32.1.2 int main (int argc, char ** argv)

Definition at line 88 of file main.c.

References ckb_fatal_nofile, ckb_info, ckb_info_nofile, ckb_warn_nofile, devpath, FEAT_BIND, FEAT_MOUSE-ACCEL, FEAT_NOTIFY, features_mask, gid, hwload_mode, keyboard, main_ac, main_av, mkdevpath(), quit(), restart(), sighandler(), and usbmain().

Referenced by restart().

```

88                                     {
89     // Set output pipes to buffer on newlines, if they weren't set that way already
90     setlinebuf(stdout);
91     setlinebuf(stderr);
92     main_ac = argc;
93     main_av = argv;
94
95     printf("    ckb: Corsair RGB driver %s\n", CKB_VERSION_STR);
96     // If --help occurs anywhere in the command-line, don't launch the program but instead print usage
97     for(int i = 1; i < argc; i++){
98         if(!strcmp(argv[i], "--help")){
99             printf(
100 #ifdef OS_MAC
101                 "Usage: ckb-daemon [--gid=<gid>] [--hwload=<always|try|never>] [--nonotify]
102                 [--nobind] [--nomouseaccel] [--nonroot]\n"
103 #else
104                 "Usage: ckb-daemon [--gid=<gid>] [--hwload=<always|try|never>] [--nonotify]
105                 [--nobind] [--nonroot]\n"
106 #endif
107                 "\n"
108                 "See https://github.com/ccMSC/ckb/blob/master/DAEMON.md for full instructions.\n"
109                 "\n"
110                 "Command-line parameters:\n"
111                 "    --gid=<gid>\n"
112                 "        Restrict access to %s* nodes to users in group <gid>.\n"
113                 "        (Ordinarily they are accessible to anyone)\n"
114                 "    --hwload=<always|try|never>\n"
115                 "        --hwload=always will force loading of stored hardware profiles on
116                 compatible devices. May result in long start up times.\n"
117                 "        --hwload=try will try to load the profiles, but give up if not immediately
118                 successful (default).\n"
119                 "        --hwload=never will ignore hardware profiles completely.\n"
120                 "    --nonotify\n"
121                 "        Disables key monitoring/notifications.\n"
122                 "        Note that this makes reactive lighting impossible.\n"
123                 "    --nobind\n"
124                 "        Disables all key rebinding, macros, and notifications. Implies --nonotify.
125                 \n"
126 #ifdef OS_MAC
127                 "    --nomouseaccel\n"
128                 "        Disables mouse acceleration, even if the system preferences enable it.\n"
129 #endif
130                 "    --nonroot\n"
131                 "        Allows running ckb-daemon as a non root user.\n"
132                 "        This will almost certainly not work. Use only if you know what you're
133                 doing.\n"
134                 "\n", devpath);
135     exit(0);
136 }
137 }
138
139 // Check PID, quit if already running
140 char pidpath[strlen(devpath) + 6];
141 snprintf(pidpath, sizeof(pidpath), "%s0/pid", devpath);

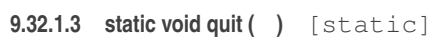
```

```

136 FILE* pidfile = fopen(pidpath, "r");
137 if(pidfile){
138     pid_t pid;
139     fscanf(pidfile, "%d", &pid);
140     fclose(pidfile);
141     if(pid > 0){
142         // kill -s 0 checks if the PID is active but doesn't send a signal
143         if(!kill(pid, 0)){
144             ckb_fatal_nofile("ckb-daemon is already running (PID %d). Try 'killall
ckb-daemon'\n", pid);
145             ckb_fatal_nofile("(If you're certain the process is dead, delete %s and try
again)\n", pidpath);
146             return 0;
147         }
148     }
149 }
150
151 // Read parameters
152 int forceroor = 1;
153 for(int i = 1; i < argc; i++){
154     char* argument = argv[i];
155     unsigned newgid;
156     char hwload[7];
157     if(sscanf(argument, "--gid=%u", &newgid) == 1){
158         // Set dev node GID
159         gid = newgid;
160         ckb_info_nofile("Setting /dev node gid: %u\n", newgid);
161     } else if(!strcmp(argument, "--nobind")){
162         // Disable key notifications and rebinding
163         features_mask &= ~FEAT_BIND & ~FEAT_NOTIFY;
164         ckb_info_nofile("Key binding and key notifications are disabled\n");
165     } else if(!strcmp(argument, "--nonotify")){
166         // Disable key notifications
167         features_mask &= ~FEAT_NOTIFY;
168         ckb_info_nofile("Key notifications are disabled\n");
169     } else if(sscanf(argument, "--hwload=%6s", hwload) == 1){
170         if(!strcmp(hwload, "always") || !strcmp(hwload, "yes") || !strcmp(hwload, "y") || !strcmp(
hwload, "a")){
171             hwload_mode = 2;
172             ckb_info_nofile("Setting hardware load: always\n");
173         } else if(!strcmp(hwload, "tryonce") || !strcmp(hwload, "try") || !strcmp(hwload, "once") || !
strcmp(hwload, "t") || !strcmp(hwload, "o")){
174             hwload_mode = 1;
175             ckb_info_nofile("Setting hardware load: tryonce\n");
176         } else if(!strcmp(hwload, "never") || !strcmp(hwload, "none") || !strcmp(hwload, "no") || !
strcmp(hwload, "n")){
177             hwload_mode = 0;
178             ckb_info_nofile("Setting hardware load: never\n");
179         }
180     } else if(!strcmp(argument, "--nonroot")){
181         // Allow running as a non-root user
182         forceroor = 0;
183     }
184 #ifdef OS_MAC
185     else if(!strcmp(argument, "--nomouseaccel")){
186         // On OSX, provide an option to disable mouse acceleration
187         features_mask &= ~FEAT_MOUSEACCEL;
188         ckb_info_nofile("Mouse acceleration disabled\n");
189     }
190 #endif
191 }
192
193 // Check UID
194 if(getuid() != 0){
195     if(forceroor){
196         ckb_fatal_nofile("ckb-daemon must be run as root. Try 'sudo %s'\n", argv[0]);
197         exit(0);
198     } else
199         ckb_warn_nofile("Warning: not running as root, allowing anyway per command-line
parameter...\n");
200 }
201
202 // Make root keyboard
203 umask(0);
204 memset(keyboard, 0, sizeof(keyboard));
205 if(!mkdevpath(keyboard))
206     ckb_info("Root controller ready at %s0\n", devpath);
207
208 // Set signals
209 sigset_t signals;
210 sigfillset(&signals);
211 sigdelset(&signals, SIGTERM);
212 sigdelset(&signals, SIGINT);
213 sigdelset(&signals, SIGQUIT);
214 sigdelset(&signals, SIGUSR1);
215 // Set up signal handlers for quitting the service.
216 sigprocmask(SIG_SETMASK, &signals, 0);

```

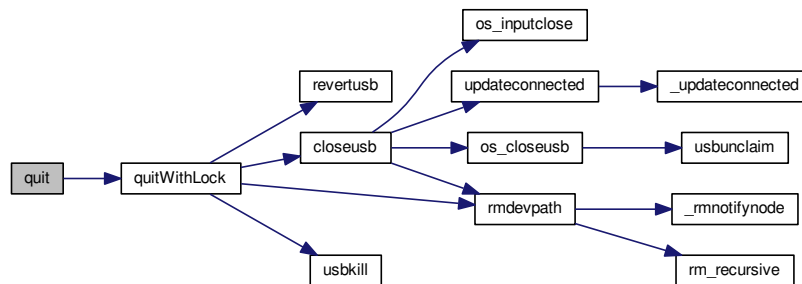

Here is the call graph for this function:



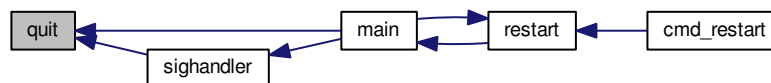
Referenced by `main()`, and `sighandler()`.

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Here is the call graph for this function:



Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.32.1.4 void quitWithLock (char mut) [static]

Parameters

<i>mut</i>	try to close files maybe without locking the mutex if mut == true then lock
------------	---

Definition at line 40 of file main.c.

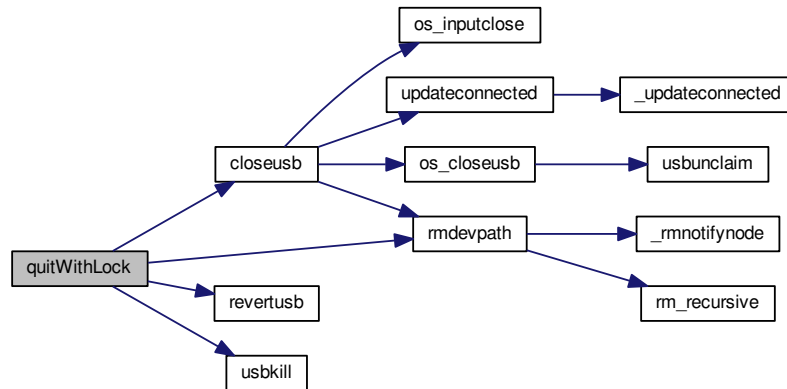
References ckb_info, closeusb(), DEV_MAX, devmutex, IS_CONNECTED, keyboard, reset_stop, revertusb(), rmdevpath(), and usbkill().

Referenced by quit(), and restart().

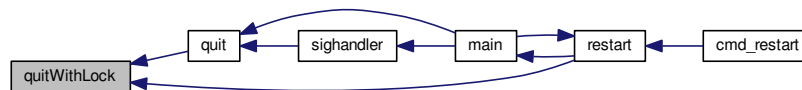
```

40     {
41         // Abort any USB resets in progress
42         reset_stop = 1;
43         for(int i = 1; i < DEV_MAX; i++){
44             // Before closing, set all keyboards back to HID input mode so that the stock driver can still talk
45             to them
46             if (mut) pthread_mutex_lock(devmutex + i);
47             if (IS_CONNECTED(keyboard + i)){
48                 revertusb(keyboard + i);
49                 closeusb(keyboard + i);
50             }
51             pthread_mutex_unlock(devmutex + i);
52         }
53         ckb_info("Closing root controller\n");
54         rmdevpath(keyboard);
55         usbkill();
56     }
  
```

Here is the call graph for this function:



Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.32.1.5 int restart ()

Definition at line 228 of file main.c.

References `ckb_err`, `main()`, `main_ac`, `main_av`, and `quitWithLock()`.

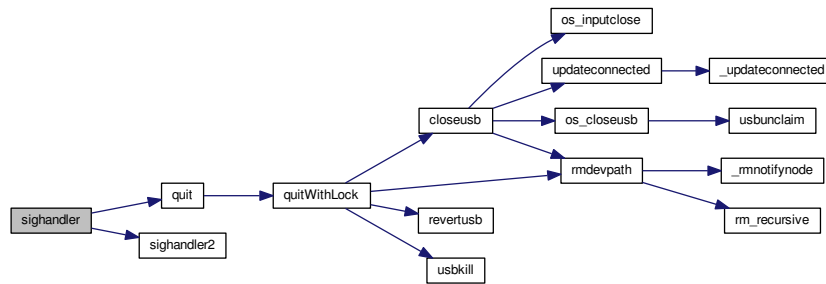
Referenced by `cmd_restart()`, and `main()`.

```

228     {
229         ckb_err("restart called, running quit without mutex-lock.\n");
230         quitWithLock(0);
231         return main(main_ac, main_av);
232     }

```


Here is the call graph for this function:



Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.32.1.7 void sighandler2 (int type)

Definition at line 57 of file main.c.

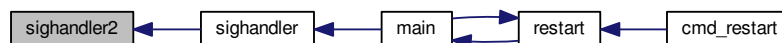
Referenced by sighandler().

```

57     {
58         // Don't use ckb_warn, we want an extra \n at the beginning
59         printf("\n[W] Ignoring signal %d (already shutting down)\n", type);
60     }

```

Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.32.1.8 void timespec_add (struct timespec * timespec, long nanoseconds)

Definition at line 19 of file main.c.

```

19     {
20         nanoseconds += timespec->tv_nsec;
21         timespec->tv_sec += nanoseconds / 1000000000;
22         timespec->tv_nsec = nanoseconds % 1000000000;
23     }

```

9.32.2 Variable Documentation

9.32.2.1 `int features_mask`

`features_mask` Mask of features to exclude from all devices

That bit mask ist set to enable all (-1). When interpreting the input parameters, some of these bits can be cleared.

At the moment binding, notifying and mouse-acceleration can be disabled via command line.

Have a look at [main\(\)](#) in [main.c](#) for details.

Definition at line 35 of file `usb.c`.

Referenced by `_setupusb()`, and `main()`.

9.32.2.2 `int hwload_mode`

Definition at line 7 of file `device.c`.

Referenced by `main()`.

9.32.2.3 `int main_ac` `[static]`

Definition at line 7 of file `main.c`.

Referenced by `main()`, and `restart()`.

9.32.2.4 `char** main_av` `[static]`

Definition at line 8 of file `main.c`.

Referenced by `main()`, and `restart()`.

9.32.2.5 `volatile int reset_stop`

`reset_stop` is boolean: Reset stopper for when the program shuts down.

Is set only by [quit\(\)](#) to true (1) to inform several `usb_*` functions to end their loops and tries.

Definition at line 25 of file `usb.c`.

Referenced by `_usbrecv()`, `_usbseend()`, `quitWithLock()`, and `usb_tryreset()`.

9.33 `src/ckb-daemon/notify.c` File Reference

```
#include "device.h"
#include "devnode.h"
#include "dpi.h"
#include "led.h"
#include "notify.h"
#include "profile.h"
```

- #define **HWMODE_OR_RETURN**(kb, index)
- #define **HW_STANDARD**

- void `nprintf (usbdevice *kb, int nodenumber, usbmode *mode, const char *format,...)`
- void `nprintkey (usbdevice *kb, int nnumber, int keyindex, int down)`
- void `nprintind (usbdevice *kb, int nnumber, int led, int on)`
- void `cmd_notify (usbdevice *kb, usbmode *mode, int nnumber, int keyindex, const char *toggle)`
- static void `_cmd_get (usbdevice *kb, usbmode *mode, int nnumber, const char *setting)`
- void `cmd_get (usbdevice *kb, usbmode *mode, int nnumber, int dummy, const char *setting)`
- int `restart ()`
- void `cmd_restart (usbdevice *kb, usbmode *mode, int nnumber, int dummy, const char *content)`

9.33.1.1 #define HW_STANDARD

```

if (!kb->hw)
    return;
unsigned index = INDEX_OF(mode, profile->mode);
/* Make sure the mode number is valid */
HWMODE_OR_RETURN(kb, index)

```

Referenced by `_cmd_get()`.

```
if (IS_K95 (kb)) {
    if ((index) >= HWMODE_K95)
        return;
    } else {
        if ((index) >= HWMODE_K70)
            return;
    }
}
```

Definition at line 73 of file notify.c.

9.33.2 Function Documentation

9.33.2.1 static void _cmd_get (usbdevice * kb, usbmode * mode, int nnumber, const char * setting) [static]

Definition at line 90 of file notify.c.

References dpiset::current, usbmode::dpi, hwprofile::dpi, gethwmodename(), gethwprofilename(), getid(), getmodename(), getprofilename(), usbdevice::hw, usbdevice::hw_ileds, HW_STANDARD, I_CAPS, I_NUM, I_SCROLL, usbmode::id, usbprofile::id, hwprofile::id, usbdevice::input, keymap, usbinput::keys, dpiset::lift, usbmode::light, hwprofile::light, usbid::modified, N_KEYS_INPUT, nprintf(), nprintind(), nprintkey(), printdpi(), printrgb(), usbdevice::profile, and dpiset::snap.

Referenced by cmd_get().

```

90
91     usbprofile* profile = kb->profile;
92     if(!strcmp(setting, ":mode")){
93         // Get the current mode number
94         nprintf(kb, nnumber, mode, "switch\n");
95         return;
96     } else if(!strcmp(setting, ":rgb")){
97         // Get the current RGB settings
98         char* rgb = printrgb(&mode->light, kb);
99         nprintf(kb, nnumber, mode, "rgb %s\n", rgb);
100        free(rgb);
101        return;
102    } else if(!strcmp(setting, ":hwrgb")){
103        // Get the current hardware RGB settings
104        HW_STANDARD;
105        char* rgb = printrgb(kb->hw->light + index, kb);
106        nprintf(kb, nnumber, mode, "hwrgb %s\n", rgb);
107        free(rgb);
108        return;
109    } else if(!strcmp(setting, ":profilename")){
110        // Get the current profile name
111        char* name = getprofilename(profile);
112        nprintf(kb, nnumber, 0, "profilename %s\n", name[0] ? name : "Unnamed");
113        free(name);
114    } else if(!strcmp(setting, ":name")){
115        // Get the current mode name
116        char* name = getmodename(mode);
117        nprintf(kb, nnumber, mode, "name %s\n", name[0] ? name : "Unnamed");
118        free(name);
119    } else if(!strcmp(setting, ":hwprofilename")){
120        // Get the current hardware profile name
121        if(!kb->hw)
122            return;
123        char* name = gethwprofilename(kb->hw);
124        nprintf(kb, nnumber, 0, "hwprofilename %s\n", name[0] ? name : "Unnamed");
125        free(name);
126    } else if(!strcmp(setting, ":hwname")){
127        // Get the current hardware mode name
128        HW_STANDARD;
129        char* name = gethwmodename(kb->hw, index);
130        nprintf(kb, nnumber, mode, "hwname %s\n", name[0] ? name : "Unnamed");
131        free(name);
132    } else if(!strcmp(setting, ":profileid")){
133        // Get the current profile ID
134        char* guid = getid(&profile->id);
135        int modified;
136        memcpy(&modified, &profile->id.modified, sizeof(modified));
137        nprintf(kb, nnumber, 0, "profileid %s %x\n", guid, modified);
138        free(guid);
139    } else if(!strcmp(setting, ":id")){
140        // Get the current mode ID
141        char* guid = getid(&mode->id);
142        int modified;
143        memcpy(&modified, &mode->id.modified, sizeof(modified));
144        nprintf(kb, nnumber, mode, "id %s %x\n", guid, modified);
145        free(guid);
146    } else if(!strcmp(setting, ":hwprofileid")){
147        // Get the current hardware profile ID
148        if(!kb->hw)
149            return;
150        char* guid = getid(&kb->hw->id[0]);
151        int modified;
152        memcpy(&modified, &kb->hw->id[0].modified, sizeof(modified));
153        nprintf(kb, nnumber, 0, "hwprofileid %s %x\n", guid, modified);

```

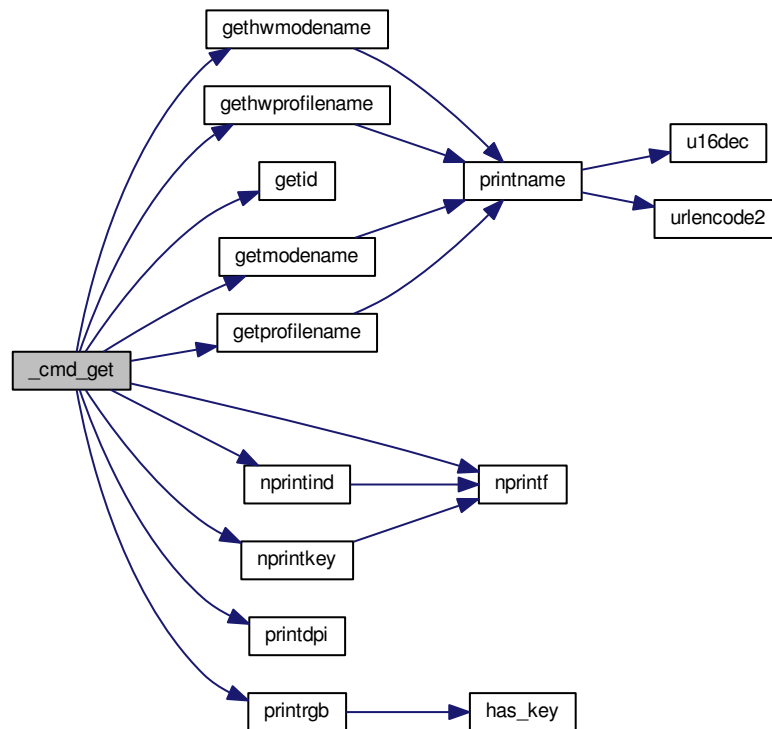


```

154     free(guid);
155 } else if(!strcmp(setting, ":hwid")){
156     // Get the current hardware mode ID
157     HW_STANDARD;
158     char* guid = getid(&kb->hw->id[index + 1]);
159     int modified;
160     memcpy(&modified, &kb->hw->id[index + 1].modified, sizeof(modified));
161     nprintf(kb, nnumber, mode, "hwid %s %x\n", guid, modified);
162     free(guid);
163 } else if(!strcmp(setting, ":keys")){
164     // Get the current state of all keys
165     for(int i = 0; i < N_KEYS_INPUT; i++){
166         if(!keymap[i].name)
167             continue;
168         int byte = i / 8, bit = 1 << (i & 7);
169         uchar state = kb->input.keys[byte] & bit;
170         if(state)
171             nprintkey(kb, nnumber, i, 1);
172     }
173 } else if(!strcmp(setting, ":i")){
174     // Get the current state of all indicator LEDs
175     if(kb->hw_ileds & I_NUM) nprintind(kb, nnumber,
176 I_NUM, 1);
177     if(kb->hw_ileds & I_CAPS) nprintind(kb, nnumber,
178 I_CAPS, 1);
179     if(kb->hw_ileds & I_SCROLL) nprintind(kb, nnumber,
180 I_SCROLL, 1);
181 } else if(!strcmp(setting, ":dpi")){
182     // Get the current DPI levels
183     char* dpi = printdpi(&mode->dpi, kb);
184     nprintf(kb, nnumber, mode, "dpi %s\n", dpi);
185     free(dpi);
186     return;
187 } else if(!strcmp(setting, ":hwdpi")){
188     // Get the current hardware DPI levels
189     HW_STANDARD;
190     char* dpi = printdpi(kb->hw->dpi + index, kb);
191     nprintf(kb, nnumber, mode, "hwdpi %s\n", dpi);
192     free(dpi);
193     return;
194 } else if(!strcmp(setting, ":dpisel")){
195     // Get the currently-selected DPI
196     nprintf(kb, nnumber, mode, "dpisel %d\n", mode->dpi.current);
197 } else if(!strcmp(setting, ":hwdpisel")){
198     // Get the currently-selected hardware DPI
199     HW_STANDARD;
200     nprintf(kb, nnumber, mode, "hwdpisel %d\n", kb->hw->dpi[index].
201 current);
202 } else if(!strcmp(setting, ":lift")){
203     // Get the mouse lift height
204     nprintf(kb, nnumber, mode, "lift %d\n", mode->dpi.lift);
205 } else if(!strcmp(setting, ":hwlift")){
206     // Get the hardware lift height
207     HW_STANDARD;
208     nprintf(kb, nnumber, mode, "hwlift %d\n", kb->hw->dpi[index].
209 lift);
210 } else if(!strcmp(setting, ":snap")){
211     // Get the angle snap status
212     nprintf(kb, nnumber, mode, "snap %s\n", mode->dpi.snap ? "on" : "off");
213 } else if(!strcmp(setting, ":hwsnap")){
214     // Get the hardware angle snap status
215     HW_STANDARD;
216     nprintf(kb, nnumber, mode, "hwsnap %s\n", kb->hw->dpi[index].
217 snap ? "on" : "off");
218 }
219 }

```

Here is the call graph for this function:



Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.33.2.2 void cmd_get (usbdevice * kb, usbmode * mode, int nnumber, int dummy, const char * setting)

Definition at line 215 of file notify.c.

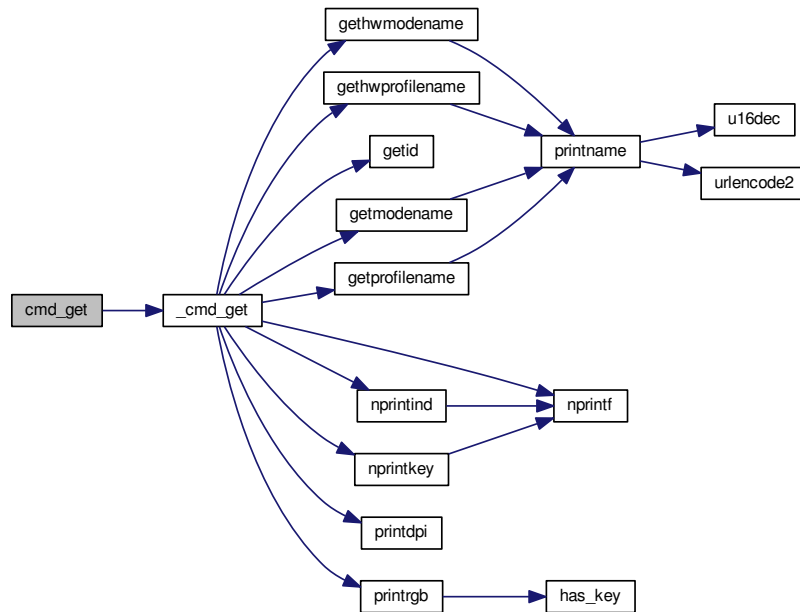
References `_cmd_get()`, and `imutex`.

```

215                                     {
216     (void) dummy;
217
218     pthread_mutex_lock(imutex(kb));
219     _cmd_get(kb, mode, nnumber, setting);
220     pthread_mutex_unlock(imutex(kb));
221 }

```

Here is the call graph for this function:



9.33.2.3 void cmd_notify (usbdevice * kb, usbmode * mode, int nnumber, int keyindex, const char * toggle)

Definition at line 61 of file notify.c.

References CLEAR_KEYBIT, imutex, N_KEYS_INPUT, usbmode::notify, and SET_KEYBIT.

```

61
62     if(keyindex >= N_KEYS_INPUT)
63         return;
64     pthread_mutex_lock(imutex(kb));
65     if(!strcmp(toggle, "on") || *toggle == 0)
66         SET_KEYBIT(mode->notify[nnumber], keyindex);
67     else if(!strcmp(toggle, "off"))
68         CLEAR_KEYBIT(mode->notify[nnumber], keyindex);
69     pthread_mutex_unlock(imutex(kb));
70 }

```

9.33.2.4 void cmd_restart (usbdevice * kb, usbmode * mode, int nnumber, int dummy, const char * content)

Definition at line 225 of file notify.c.

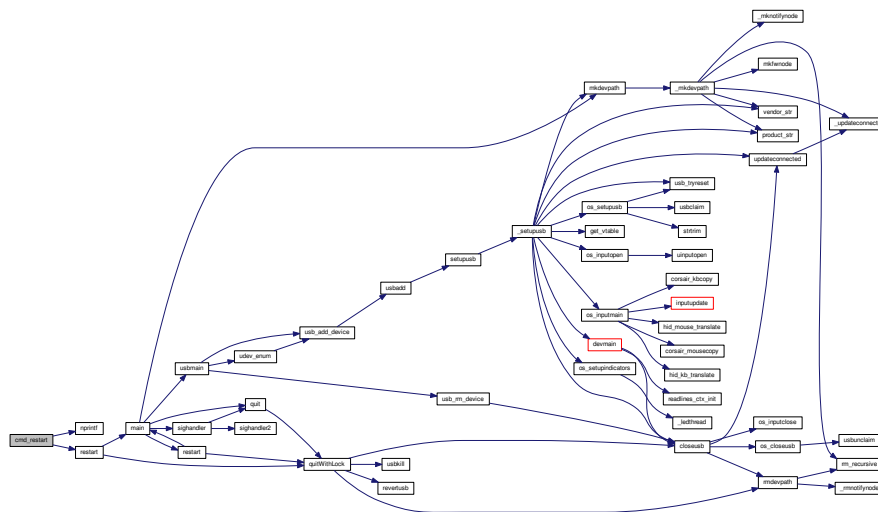
References ckb_info, nprintf(), and restart().

```

225
226     (void)mode;
227     (void)nnumber;
228     (void)dummy;
229
230     ckb_info("RESTART called with %s\n", content);
231     nprintf(kb, -1, 0, "RESTART called with %s\n", content);
232     restart();
233 }

```

Here is the call graph for this function:



9.33.2.5 void nprintf (usbdevice * kb, int nodenumber, usbmode * mode, const char * format, ...)

Definition at line 8 of file notify.c.

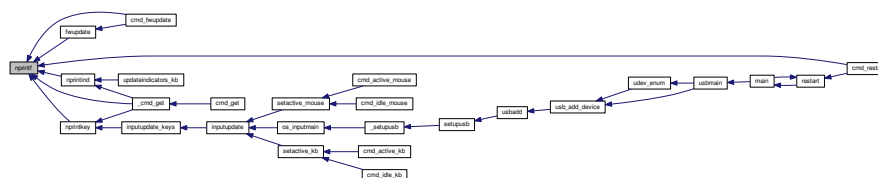
References INDEX_OF, usbprofile::mode, usbdevice::outfifo, OUTFIFO_MAX, and usbdevice::profile.

Referenced by _cmd_get(), cmd_fwupdate(), cmd_restart(), fwupdate(), nprintind(), and nprintkey().

```

8
9     if(!kb)
10         return;
11     usbprofile* profile = kb->profile;
12     va_list va_args;
13     int fifo;
14     if(nodenumber >= 0){
15         // If node number was given, print to that node (if open)
16         if((fifo = kb->outfifo[nodenumber] - 1) != -1){
17             va_start(va_args, format);
18             if(mode)
19                 dprintf(fifo, "mode %d ", INDEX_OF(mode, profile->mode) + 1);
20             vdprintf(fifo, format, va_args);
21         }
22         return;
23     }
24     // Otherwise, print to all nodes
25     for(int i = 0; i < OUTFIFO_MAX; i++){
26         if((fifo = kb->outfifo[i] - 1) != -1){
27             va_start(va_args, format);
28             if(mode)
29                 dprintf(fifo, "mode %d ", INDEX_OF(mode, profile->mode) + 1);
30             vdprintf(fifo, format, va_args);
31         }
32     }
33 }
```

Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.33.2.6 void nprintind (usbdevice * kb, int nnumber, int led, int on)

Definition at line 43 of file notify.c.

References I_CAPS, I_NUM, I_SCROLL, and nprintf().

Referenced by _cmd_get(), and updateindicators_kb().

```

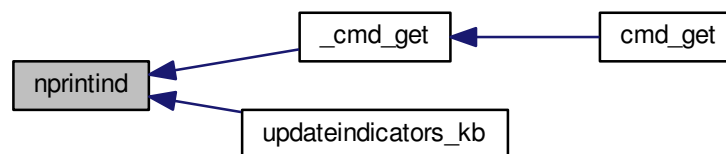
43                                     {
44     const char* name = 0;
45     switch(led) {
46     case I_NUM:
47         name = "num";
48         break;
49     case I_CAPS:
50         name = "caps";
51         break;
52     case I_SCROLL:
53         name = "scroll";
54         break;
55     default:
56         return;
57     }
58     nprintf(kb, nnumber, 0, "i %c%s\n", on ? '+' : '-', name);
59 }

```

Here is the call graph for this function:



Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.33.2.7 void nprintkey (usbdevice * kb, int nnumber, int keyindex, int down)

Definition at line 35 of file notify.c.

References keymap, key::name, and nprintf().

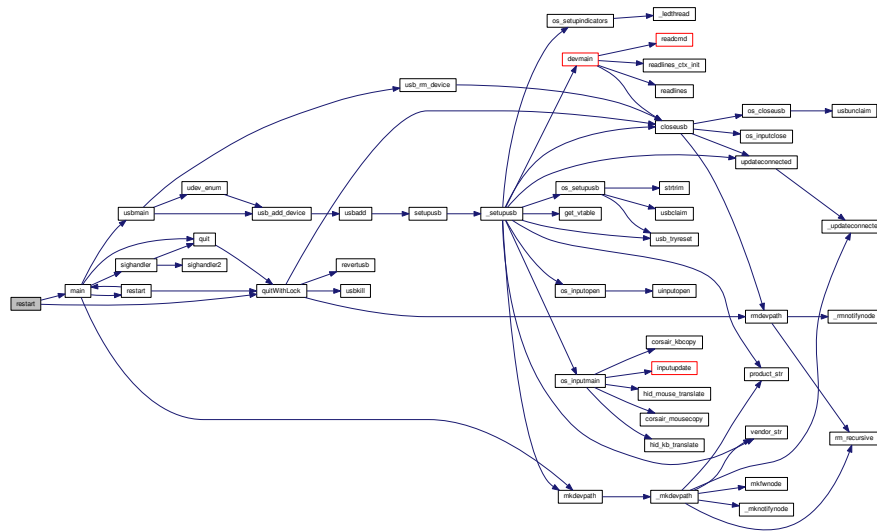
Referenced by _cmd_get(), and inputupdate_keys().

```

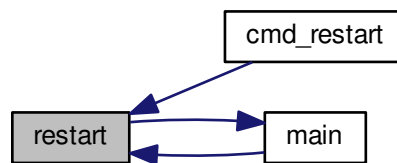
35                                     {
36     const key* map = keymap + keyindex;
37     if (map->name)

```


Here is the call graph for this function:

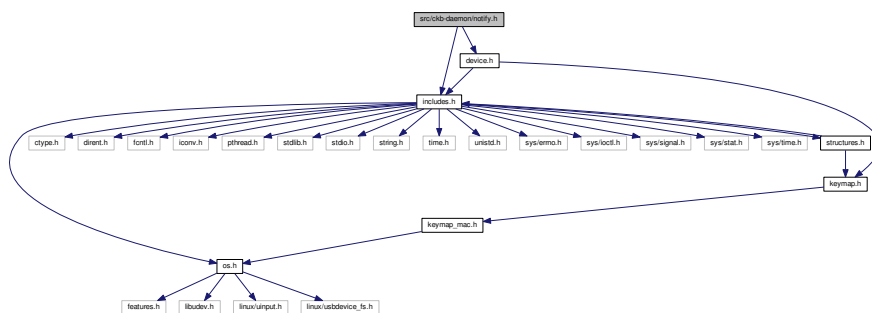


Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.34 src/ckb-daemon/notify.h File Reference

```
#include "includes.h"
#include "device.h"
Include dependency graph for notify.h:
```



This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



Functions

- void `nprintf` (`usbdevice` *`kb`, int `nodenumber`, `usbmode` *`mode`, const char *`format`,...)
- void `nprintkey` (`usbdevice` *`kb`, int `nnumber`, int `keyindex`, int `down`)
- void `nprintind` (`usbdevice` *`kb`, int `nnumber`, int `led`, int `on`)
- void `cmd_notify` (`usbdevice` *`kb`, `usbmode` *`mode`, int `nnumber`, int `keyindex`, const char *`toggle`)
- void `cmd_get` (`usbdevice` *`kb`, `usbmode` *`mode`, int `nnumber`, int `dummy`, const char *`setting`)
- void `cmd_restart` (`usbdevice` *`kb`, `usbmode` *`mode`, int `nnumber`, int `dummy`, const char *`content`)

9.34.1 Function Documentation

9.34.1.1 void `cmd_get` (`usbdevice` * `kb`, `usbmode` * `mode`, int `nnumber`, int `dummy`, const char * `setting`)

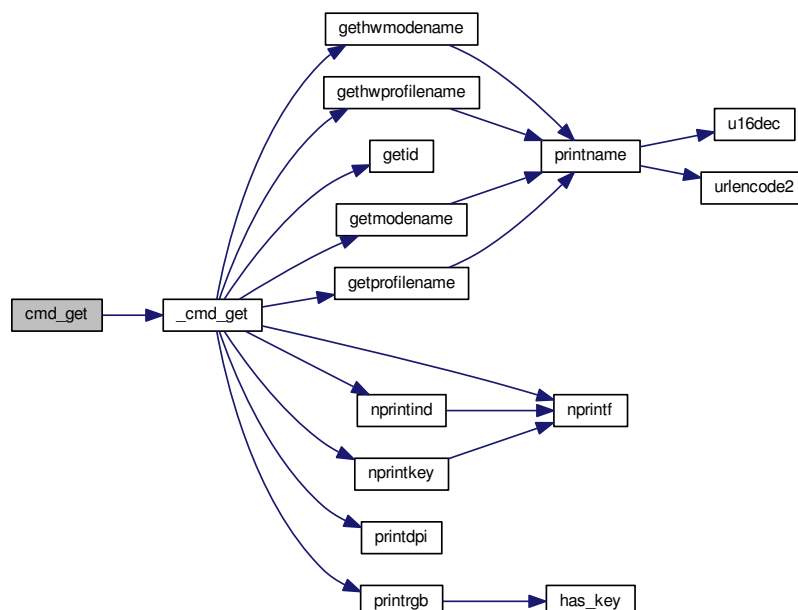
Definition at line 215 of file `notify.c`.

References `_cmd_get()`, and `imutex`.

```

215
216     (void) dummy;
217
218     pthread_mutex_lock(imutex(kb));
219     _cmd_get(kb, mode, nnumber, setting);
220     pthread_mutex_unlock(imutex(kb));
221 }
```

Here is the call graph for this function:



9.34.1.2 void cmd_notify (usbdevice * kb, usbmode * mode, int nnumber, int keyindex, const char * toggle)

Definition at line 61 of file notify.c.

References `CLEAR_KEYBIT`, `imutex`, `N_KEYS_INPUT`, `usbmode::notify`, and `SET_KEYBIT`.

```

61
62     if(keyindex >= N_KEYS_INPUT)
63         return;
64     pthread_mutex_lock(&mutex(kb));
65     if(!strcmp(toggle, "on") || *toggle == 0)
66         SET_KEYBIT(mode->notify[nnumber], keyindex);
67     else if(!strcmp(toggle, "off"))
68         CLEAR_KEYBIT(mode->notify[nnumber], keyindex);
69     pthread_mutex_unlock(&mutex(kb));
70 }

```

9.34.1.3 void cmd_restart (usbdevice * *kb*, usbmode * *mode*, int *nnumber*, int *dummy*, const char * *content*)

Definition at line 225 of file notify.c.

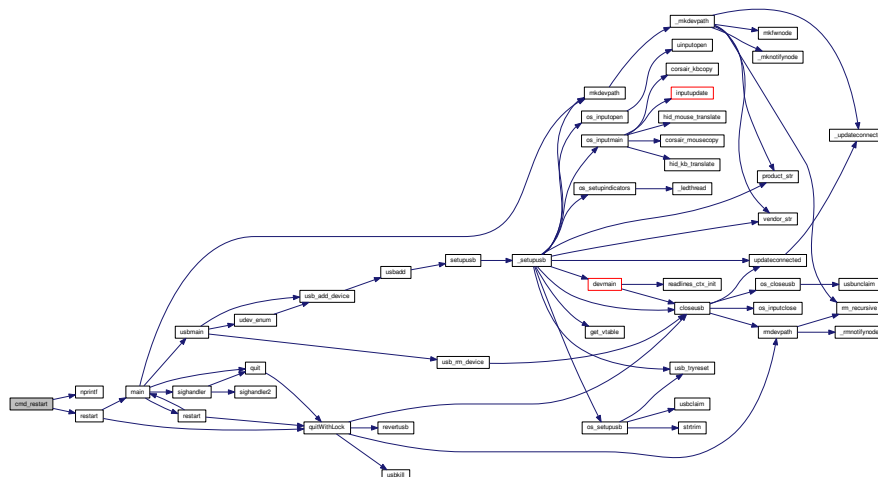
References ckb_info, nprintf(), and restart().

```

225
226     (void)mode;
227     (void)nnumber;
228     (void)dummy;
229
230     ckb_info("RESTART called with %s\n", content);
231     nprintf(kb, -1, 0, "RESTART called with %s\n", content);
232     restart();
233 }

```

Here is the call graph for this function:



9.34.1.4 void nprintf (usbdevice * kb, int nodenumber, usbmode * mode, const char * format, ...)

Definition at line 8 of file notify.c.

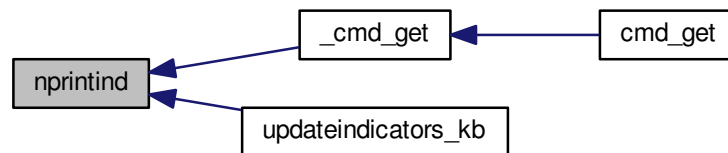
References INDEX_OF, usbprofile::mode, usbdevice::outfifo, OUTFIFO_MAX, and usbdevice::profile.

Referenced by `cmd_get()`, `cmd_fwupdate()`, `cmd_restart()`, `fwupdate()`, `nprintind()`, and `nprintkey()`.

Here is the call graph for this function:



Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.34.1.6 void nprintkey (usbdevice * kb, int nnumber, int keyindex, int down)

Definition at line 35 of file notify.c.

References keymap, key::name, and nprintf().

Referenced by _cmd_get(), and inputupdate_keys().

```

35                                     {
36     const key* map = keymap + keyindex;
37     if (map->name)
38         nprintf(kb, nnumber, 0, "key %c%s\n", down ? '+' : '-', map->name);
39     else
40         nprintf(kb, nnumber, 0, "key %c#%d\n", down ? '+' : '-', keyindex);
41 }
```

Here is the call graph for this function:



9.35.1.2 `#define _GNU_SOURCE`

Definition at line 26 of file `os.h`.

9.35.1.3 `#define euid_guard_start`

Definition at line 40 of file `os.h`.

Referenced by `mkdevpath()`, `mknotifynode()`, `rmdevpath()`, `rmnotifynode()`, and `updateconnected()`.

9.35.1.4 `#define euid_guard_stop`

Definition at line 41 of file `os.h`.

Referenced by `mkdevpath()`, `mknotifynode()`, `rmdevpath()`, `rmnotifynode()`, and `updateconnected()`.

9.35.1.5 `#define UINPUT_VERSION 2`

Definition at line 35 of file `os.h`.

9.36 `src/ckb-daemon/profile.c` File Reference

```
#include "command.h"
```

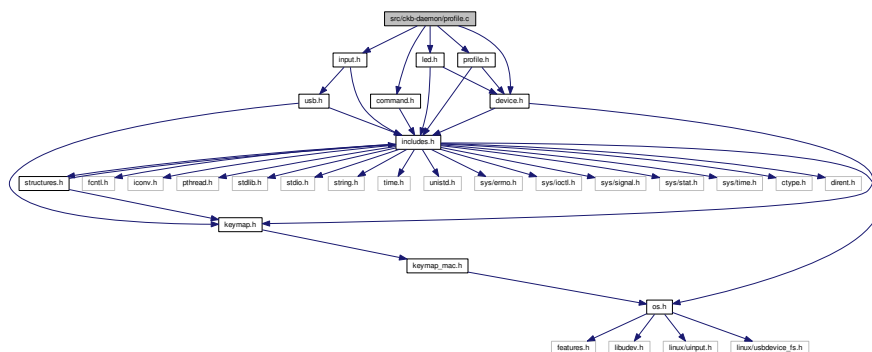
```
#include "device.h"
```

```
#include "input.h"
```

```
#include "led.h"
```

```
#include "profile.h"
```

Include dependency graph for `profile.c`:



Functions

- void `urldecode2` (char *dst, const char *src)
- void `urlencode2` (char *dst, const char *src)
- int `setid` (usbid *id, const char *guid)
- char * `getid` (usbid *id)
- void `u16enc` (char *in, ushort *out, size_t *srclen, size_t *dstlen)
- void `u16dec` (ushort *in, char *out, size_t *srclen, size_t *dstlen)
- void `cmd_name` (usbdevice *kb, usbmode *mode, int dummy1, int dummy2, const char *name)
- void `cmd_profilename` (usbdevice *kb, usbmode *dummy1, int dummy2, int dummy3, const char *name)

- char * [printname](#) (ushort *name, int length)
- char * [getmodename](#) (usbmode *mode)
- char * [getprofilename](#) (usbprofile *profile)
- char * [gethwmodename](#) (hwprofile *profile, int index)
- char * [gethwprofilename](#) (hwprofile *profile)
- void [cmd_id](#) (usbdevice *kb, usbmode *mode, int dummy1, int dummy2, const char *id)
- void [cmd_profileid](#) (usbdevice *kb, usbmode *mode, int dummy1, int dummy2, const char *id)
- static void [initmode](#) (usbmode *mode)
- void [allocprofile](#) (usbdevice *kb)
- int [loadprofile](#) (usbdevice *kb)
- static void [freemode](#) (usbmode *mode)
- void [cmd_erase](#) (usbdevice *kb, usbmode *mode, int dummy1, int dummy2, const char *dummy3)
- static void [_freeprofile](#) (usbdevice *kb)
- void [cmd_eraseprofile](#) (usbdevice *kb, usbmode *mode, int dummy1, int dummy2, int dummy3, const char *dummy4)
- void [freeprofile](#) (usbdevice *kb)
- void [hwtonative](#) (usbprofile *profile, hwprofile *hw, int modecount)
- void [nativetohw](#) (usbprofile *profile, hwprofile *hw, int modecount)

Variables

- static iconv_t [utf8to16](#) = 0
- static iconv_t [utf16to8](#) = 0

9.36.1 Function Documentation

9.36.1.1 static void _freeprofile (usbdevice * kb) [static]

Definition at line 230 of file profile.c.

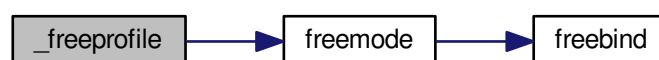
References [freemode\(\)](#), [usbprofile::mode](#), [MODE_COUNT](#), and [usbdevice::profile](#).

Referenced by [cmd_eraseprofile\(\)](#), and [freeprofile\(\)](#).

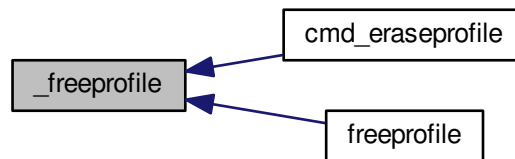
```

230
231     usbprofile* profile = kb->profile;
232     if(!profile)
233         return;
234     // Clear all mode data
235     for(int i = 0; i < MODE_COUNT; i++)
236         freemode(profile->mode + i);
237     free(profile);
238     kb->profile = 0;
239 }
```

Here is the call graph for this function:



Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.36.1.2 void allocprofile (usbdevice * kb)

Definition at line 198 of file profile.c.

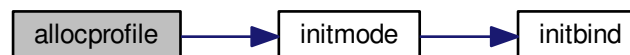
References `usbprofile::currentmode`, `dpiset::forceupdate`, `lighting::forceupdate`, `initmode()`, `usbprofile::lastdpi`, `usbprofile::lastlight`, `usbprofile::mode`, `MODE_COUNT`, and `usbdevice::profile`.

Referenced by `cmd_eraseprofile()`.

```

198     {
199         if(kb->profile)
200             return;
201         usbprofile* profile = kb->profile = calloc(1, sizeof(
usbprofile));
202         for(int i = 0; i < MODE_COUNT; i++)
203             initmode(profile->mode + i);
204         profile->currentmode = profile->mode;
205         profile->lastlight.forceupdate = profile->lastdpi.
forceupdate = 1;
206     }
  
```

Here is the call graph for this function:



Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.36.1.3 void cmd_erase (usbdevice * kb, usbmode * mode, int dummy1, int dummy2, const char * dummy3)

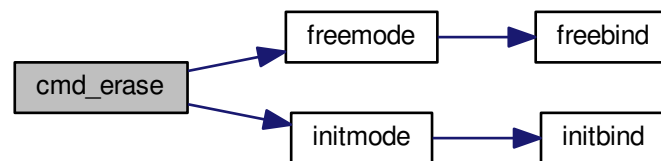
Definition at line 219 of file profile.c.

References freemode(), imutex, and initmode().

```

219                                     {
220     (void) dummy1;
221     (void) dummy2;
222     (void) dummy3;
223
224     pthread_mutex_lock (imutex (kb) );
225     freemode (mode);
226     initmode (mode);
227     pthread_mutex_unlock (imutex (kb) );
228 }
```

Here is the call graph for this function:



9.36.1.4 void cmd_eraseprofile (usbdevice * kb, usbmode * dummy1, int dummy2, int dummy3, const char * dummy4)

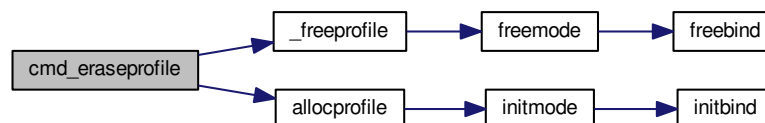
Definition at line 241 of file profile.c.

References _freeprofile(), allocprofile(), and imutex.

```

241                                     {
242     (void) dummy1;
243     (void) dummy2;
244     (void) dummy3;
245     (void) dummy4;
246
247     pthread_mutex_lock (imutex (kb) );
248     _freeprofile (kb);
249     allocprofile (kb);
250     pthread_mutex_unlock (imutex (kb) );
251 }
```

Here is the call graph for this function:



9.36.1.5 void cmd_id (usbdevice * kb, usbmode * mode, int dummy1, int dummy2, const char * id)

Definition at line 168 of file profile.c.

References `usbmode::id`, `usbid::modified`, and `setid()`.

```

168                                     {
169     (void) kb;
170     (void) dummy1;
171     (void) dummy2;
172
173     // ID is either a GUID or an 8-digit hex number
174     int newmodified;
175     if(!setid(&mode->id, id) && sscanf(id, "%08x", &newmodified) == 1)
176         memcpy(mode->id.modified, &newmodified, sizeof(newmodified));
177 }
```

Here is the call graph for this function:



9.36.1.6 void cmd_name (usbdevice * kb, usbmode * mode, int dummy1, int dummy2, const char * name)

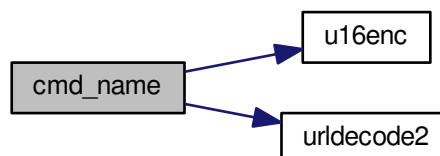
Definition at line 117 of file profile.c.

References `MD_NAME_LEN`, `usbmode::name`, `u16enc()`, and `urldecode2()`.

```

117                                     {
118     (void) kb;
119     (void) dummy1;
120     (void) dummy2;
121
122     char decoded[strlen(name) + 1];
123     urldecode2(decoded, name);
124     size_t srclen = strlen(decoded), dstlen = MD_NAME_LEN;
125     u16enc(decoded, mode->name, &srclen, &dstlen);
126 }
```

Here is the call graph for this function:



9.36.1.7 void cmd_profileid (usbdevice * kb, usbmode * mode, int dummy1, int dummy2, const char * id)

Definition at line 179 of file profile.c.

References usbprofile::id, usbid::modified, usbdevice::profile, and setid().

```

179                                     {
180     (void)mode;
181     (void)dummy1;
182     (void)dummy2;
183
184     usbprofile* profile = kb->profile;
185     int newmodified;
186     if(!setid(&profile->id, id) && sscanf(id, "%08x", &newmodified) == 1)
187         memcpy(profile->id.modified, &newmodified, sizeof(newmodified));
188
189 }
```

Here is the call graph for this function:



9.36.1.8 void cmd_profilename (usbdevice * kb, usbmode * dummy1, int dummy2, int dummy3, const char * name)

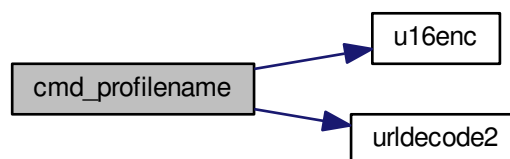
Definition at line 128 of file profile.c.

References usbprofile::name, PR_NAME_LEN, usbdevice::profile, u16enc(), and urldecode2().

```

128                                     {
129     (void)dummy1;
130     (void)dummy2;
131     (void)dummy3;
132
133     usbprofile* profile = kb->profile;
134     char decoded[strlen(name) + 1];
135     urldecode2(decoded, name);
136     size_t srclen = strlen(decoded), dstlen = PR_NAME_LEN;
137     u16enc(decoded, profile->name, &srclen, &dstlen);
138 }
```

Here is the call graph for this function:



9.36.1.9 static void freemode (usbmode * mode) [static]

Definition at line 214 of file profile.c.

References usbmode::bind, and freebind().

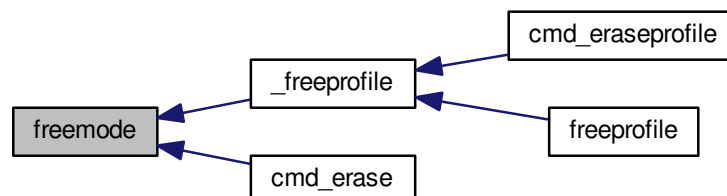
Referenced by _freeprofile(), and cmd_erase().

```
214                                     {  
215     freebind(&mode->bind);  
216     memset(mode, 0, sizeof(*mode));  
217 }
```

Here is the call graph for this function:



Here is the caller graph for this function:



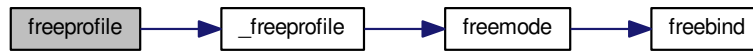
9.36.1.10 void freeprofile (usbdevice * kb)

Definition at line 253 of file profile.c.

References _freeprofile(), and usbdevice::hw.

```
253                                     {  
254     _freeprofile(kb);  
255     // Also free HW profile  
256     free(kb->hw);  
257     kb->hw = 0;  
258 }
```

Here is the call graph for this function:



9.36.1.11 `char* gethwmodename (hwprofile * profile, int index)`

Definition at line 160 of file `profile.c`.

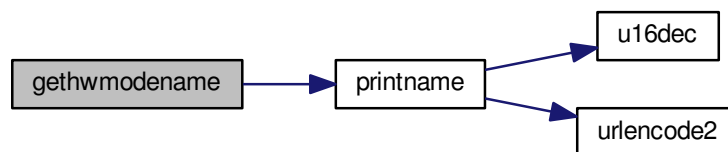
References `MD_NAME_LEN`, `hwprofile::name`, and `printname()`.

Referenced by `_cmd_get()`.

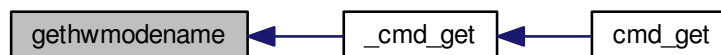
```

160
161     return printname(profile->name[index + 1], MD_NAME_LEN);
162 }
  
```

Here is the call graph for this function:



Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.36.1.12 `char* gethwprofilename (hwprofile * profile)`

Definition at line 164 of file `profile.c`.

References `MD_NAME_LEN`, `hwprofile::name`, and `printname()`.

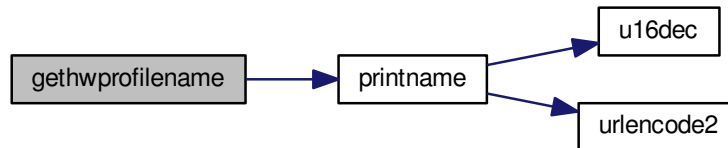
Referenced by `_cmd_get()`.

```

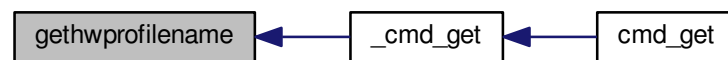
164         {
165     return printname(profile->name[0], MD_NAME_LEN);
166 }

```

Here is the call graph for this function:



Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.36.1.13 char* getid (usbid * id)

Definition at line 79 of file profile.c.

References `usbid::guid`.

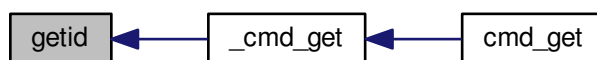
Referenced by `_cmd_get()`.

```

79     {
80     int32_t data1;
81     int16_t data2, data3, data4a;
82     char data4b[6];
83     memcpy(&data1, id->guid + 0x0, 4);
84     memcpy(&data2, id->guid + 0x4, 2);
85     memcpy(&data3, id->guid + 0x6, 2);
86     memcpy(&data4a, id->guid + 0x8, 2);
87     memcpy(data4b, id->guid + 0xA, 6);
88     char* guid = malloc(39);
89     snprintf(guid, 39, "{%08X-%04hX-%04hX-%04hX-%02hhX%02hhX%02hhX%02hhX%02hhX%02hhX}",
90             data1, data2, data3, data4a, data4b[0], data4b[1], data4b[2], data4b[3], data4b[4], data4b[5])
91     ;
92     return guid;
93 }

```

Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.36.1.14 `char* getmodename (usbmode * mode)`

Definition at line 152 of file `profile.c`.

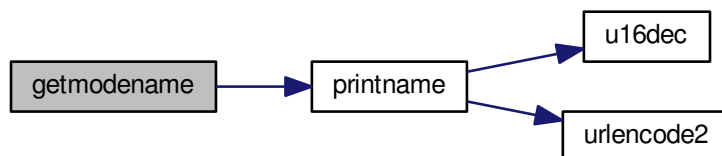
References `MD_NAME_LEN`, `usbmode::name`, and `printname()`.

Referenced by `_cmd_get()`.

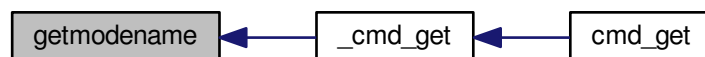
```

152
153     return printname(mode->name, MD_NAME_LEN);
154 }
  
```

Here is the call graph for this function:



Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.36.1.15 `char* getprofilename (usbprofile * profile)`

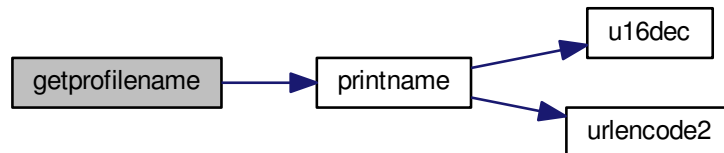
Definition at line 156 of file `profile.c`.

References usbprofile::name, PR_NAME_LEN, and printname().

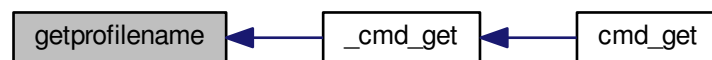
Referenced by _cmd_get().

```
156     {
157     return printname(profile->name, PR_NAME_LEN);
158 }
```

Here is the call graph for this function:



Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.36.1.16 void hwtonative (usbprofile * profile, hwprofile * hw, int modecount)

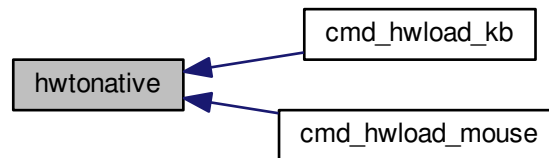
Definition at line 260 of file profile.c.

References usbmode::dpi, hwprofile::dpi, dpiset::forceupdate, lighting::forceupdate, usbmode::id, usbprofile::id, hwprofile::id, usbprofile::lastdpi, usbprofile::lastlight, usbmode::light, hwprofile::light, MD_NAME_LEN, usbprofile::mode, usbmode::name, usbprofile::name, hwprofile::name, and PR_NAME_LEN.

Referenced by cmd_hwload_kb(), and cmd_hwload_mouse().

```
260     {
261     // Copy the profile name and ID
262     memcpy(profile->name, hw->name[0], PR_NAME_LEN * 2);
263     memcpy(&profile->id, hw->id, sizeof(usbid));
264     // Copy the mode settings
265     for(int i = 0; i < modecount; i++){
266         usbmode* mode = profile->mode + i;
267         memcpy(mode->name, hw->name[i + 1], MD_NAME_LEN * 2);
268         memcpy(&mode->id, hw->id + i + 1, sizeof(usbid));
269         memcpy(&mode->light, hw->light + i, sizeof(lighting));
270         memcpy(&mode->dpi, hw->dpi + i, sizeof(dpiset));
271         // Set a force update on the light/DPI since they've been overwritten
272         mode->light.forceupdate = mode->dpi.forceupdate = 1;
273     }
274     profile->lastlight.forceupdate = profile->lastdpi.
forceupdate = 1;
275 }
```

Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.36.1.17 static void initmode (usbmode * mode) [static]

Definition at line 191 of file profile.c.

References `usbmode::bind`, `usbmode::dpi`, `dpiset::forceupdate`, `lighting::forceupdate`, `initbind()`, and `usbmode::light`.

Referenced by `allocprofile()`, and `cmd_erase()`.

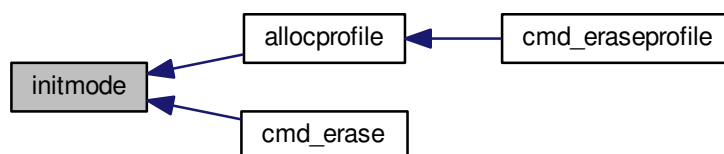
```

191     memset(mode, 0, sizeof(*mode)); {
192     mode->light.forceupdate = 1;
193     mode->light.forceupdate = 1;
194     mode->dpi.forceupdate = 1;
195     initbind(&mode->bind);
196 }
```

Here is the call graph for this function:



Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.36.1.18 int loadprofile (usbdevice * kb)

Definition at line 208 of file profile.c.

References hwloadprofile.

```

208     {
209         if(hwloadprofile(kb, 1))
210             return -1;
211         return 0;
212     }

```

9.36.1.19 void nativetohw (usbprofile * profile, hwprofile * hw, int modecount)

Definition at line 277 of file profile.c.

References usbmode::dpi, hwprofile::dpi, usbmode::id, usbprofile::id, hwprofile::id, usbmode::light, hwprofile::light, MD_NAME_LEN, usbprofile::mode, usbmode::name, usbprofile::name, hwprofile::name, and PR_NAME_LEN.

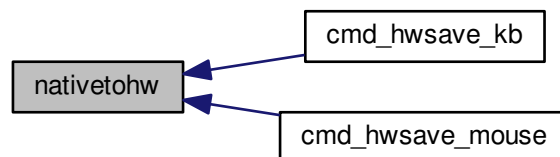
Referenced by cmd_hwsave_kb(), and cmd_hwsave_mouse().

```

277     {
278         // Copy name and ID
279         memcpy(hw->name[0], profile->name, PR_NAME_LEN * 2);
280         memcpy(hw->id, &profile->id, sizeof(usbid));
281         // Copy the mode settings
282         for(int i = 0; i < modecount; i++){
283             usbmode* mode = profile->mode + i;
284             memcpy(hw->name[i + 1], mode->name, MD_NAME_LEN * 2);
285             memcpy(hw->id + i + 1, &mode->id, sizeof(usbid));
286             memcpy(hw->light + i, &mode->light, sizeof(lighting));
287             memcpy(hw->dpi + i, &mode->dpi, sizeof(dpi));
288         }
289     }

```

Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.36.1.20 char* printname (ushort * name, int length)

Definition at line 140 of file profile.c.

References u16dec(), and urlencode2().

Referenced by gethwmodename(), gethwprofilename(), getmodename(), and getprofilename().

```

140     {
141         // Convert the name to UTF-8
142         char* buffer = calloc(1, length * 4 - 3);
143         size_t srclen = length, dstlen = length * 4 - 4;
144         u16dec(name, buffer, &srclen, &dstlen);
145         // URL-encode it

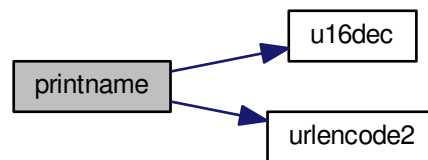
```

```

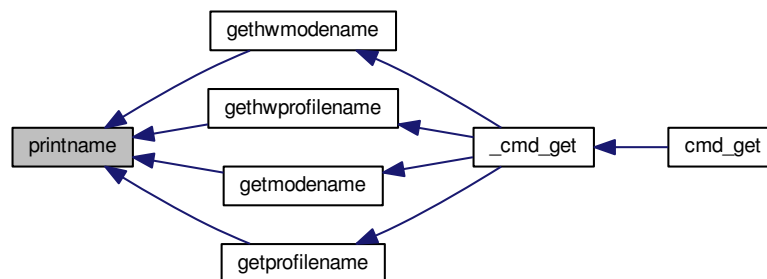
146     char* buffer2 = malloc(strlen(buffer) * 3 + 1);
147     urlencode2(buffer2, buffer);
148     free(buffer);
149     return buffer2;
150 }

```

Here is the call graph for this function:



Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.36.1.21 int setid (usbid * id, const char * guid)

Definition at line 64 of file profile.c.

References `usbid::guid`.

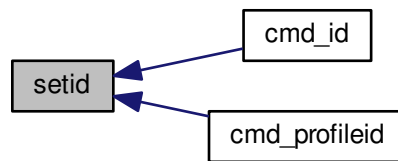
Referenced by `cmd_id()`, and `cmd_profileid()`.

```

64     {
65         int32_t data1;
66         int16_t data2, data3, data4a;
67         char data4b[6];
68         if(sscanf(guid, "%08X-%04hX-%04hX-%02hhX%02hhX%02hhX%02hhX%02hhX",
69             &data1, &data2, &data3, &data4a, data4b, data4b + 1, data4b + 2, data4b + 3, data4b + 4,
70             data4b + 5) != 10)
71             return 0;
72         memcpy(id->guid + 0x0, &data1, 4);
73         memcpy(id->guid + 0x4, &data2, 2);
74         memcpy(id->guid + 0x6, &data3, 2);
75         memcpy(id->guid + 0x8, &data4a, 2);
76         memcpy(id->guid + 0xA, data4b, 6);
77         return 1;
78     }

```

Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.36.1.22 void u16dec (ushort * in, char * out, size_t * srclen, size_t * dstlen)

Definition at line 105 of file profile.c.

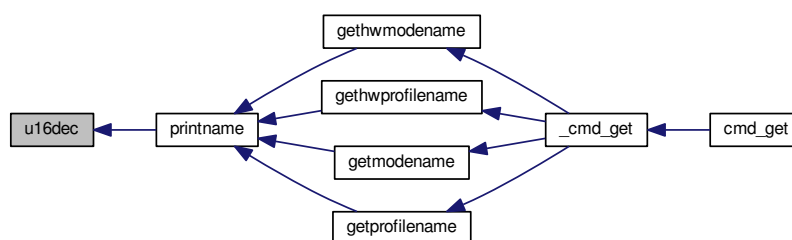
References `utf16to8`.

Referenced by `printname()`.

```

105                                     {
106     if(!utf16to8)
107         utf16to8 = iconv_open("UTF-8", "UTF-16LE");
108     size_t srclen2 = 0, srclenmax = *srclen;
109     for(; srclen2 < srclenmax; srclen2++){
110         if(!in[srclen2])
111             break;
112     }
113     *srclen = srclen2 * 2;
114     iconv(utf16to8, (char**)&in, srclen, &out, dstlen);
115 }
```

Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.36.1.23 void u16enc (char * in, ushort * out, size_t * srclen, size_t * dstlen)

Definition at line 97 of file profile.c.

References `utf8to16`.

Referenced by `cmd_name()`, and `cmd_profilename()`.

```

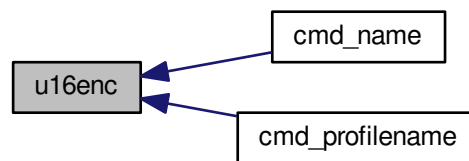
97                                     {
```

```

98     if(!utf8tol6)
99         utf8tol6 = iconv_open("UTF-16LE", "UTF-8");
100     memset(out, 0, *dstlen * 2);
101     *dstlen = *dstlen * 2 - 2;
102     iconv(utf8tol6, &in, srclen, (char**)&out, dstlen);
103 }

```

Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.36.1.24 void urldecode2 (char * dst, const char * src)

Definition at line 8 of file profile.c.

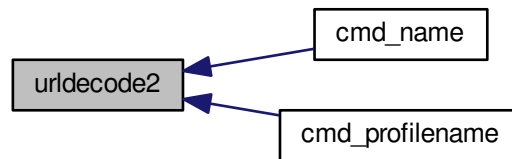
Referenced by cmd_name(), and cmd_profilename().

```

8                                     {
9     char a, b;
10    char s;
11    while((s = *src)){
12        if((s == '%') &&
13            ((a = src[1]) && (b = src[2])) &&
14            (isxdigit(a) && isxdigit(b))){
15            if(a >= 'a')
16                a -= 'a' - 'A';
17            if(a >= 'A')
18                a -= 'A' - 10;
19            else
20                a -= '0';
21            if(b >= 'a')
22                b -= 'a' - 'A';
23            if(b >= 'A')
24                b -= 'A' - 10;
25            else
26                b -= '0';
27            *dst++ = 16 * a + b;
28            src += 3;
29        } else {
30            *dst++ = s;
31            src++;
32        }
33    }
34    *dst = '\0';
35 }

```

Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.36.1.25 void urldecode2 (char * dst, const char * src)

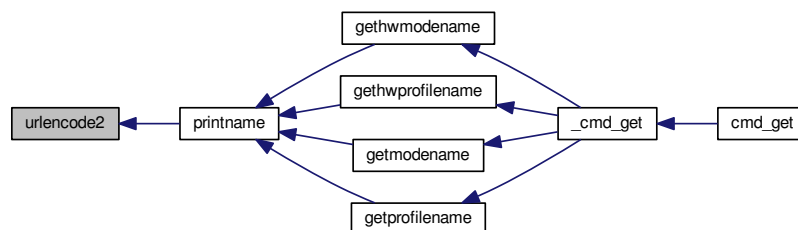
Definition at line 37 of file profile.c.

Referenced by printname().

```

37                                     {
38     char s;
39     while((s = *src++){
40         if(s <= '/' || s == '/' ||
41            (s >= ':' && s <= '@') ||
42            s == '[' || s == ']' ||
43            s >= 0x7F) {
44         char a = s >> 4, b = s & 0xF;
45         if(a >= 10)
46             a += 'A' - 10;
47         else
48             a += '0';
49         if(b >= 10)
50             b += 'A' - 10;
51         else
52             b += '0';
53         dst[0] = '%';
54         dst[1] = a;
55         dst[2] = b;
56         dst += 3;
57     } else
58         *dst++ = s;
59     }
60     *dst = '\0';
61 }
```

Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.36.2 Variable Documentation

9.36.2.1 `iconv_t utf16to8 = 0` [static]

Definition at line 95 of file `profile.c`.

Referenced by `u16dec()`.

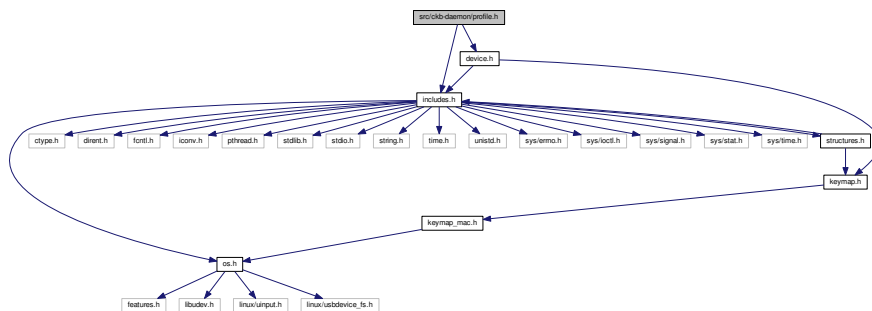
9.36.2.2 `iconv_t utf8to16 = 0` [static]

Definition at line 95 of file `profile.c`.

Referenced by `u16enc()`.

9.37 `src/ckb-daemon/profile.h` File Reference

```
#include "includes.h"
#include "device.h"
Include dependency graph for profile.h:
```



This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



Macros

- `#define hwloadprofile(kb, apply) (kb)->vtable->hwload(kb, 0, 0, apply, 0)`

Functions

- void `allocprofile (usbdevice *kb)`
- int `loadprofile (usbdevice *kb)`
- void `freeprofile (usbdevice *kb)`
- void `cmd_erase (usbdevice *kb, usbmode *mode, int dummy1, int dummy2, const char *dummy3)`
- void `cmd_eraseprofile (usbdevice *kb, usbmode *dummy1, int dummy2, int dummy3, const char *dummy4)`
- void `cmd_name (usbdevice *kb, usbmode *mode, int dummy1, int dummy2, const char *name)`
- void `cmd_profilename (usbdevice *kb, usbmode *dummy1, int dummy2, int dummy3, const char *name)`
- char * `getmodename (usbmode *mode)`
- char * `getprofilename (usbprofile *profile)`
- char * `gethwmodename (hwprofile *profile, int index)`

- char * [gethwprofilename](#) ([hwprofile](#) *profile)
- int [setid](#) ([usbid](#) *id, const char *guid)
- char * [getid](#) ([usbid](#) *id)
- void [hwtonative](#) ([usbprofile](#) *profile, [hwprofile](#) *hw, int modecount)
- void [nativetohw](#) ([usbprofile](#) *profile, [hwprofile](#) *hw, int modecount)
- void [cmd_id](#) ([usbdevice](#) *kb, [usbmode](#) *mode, int dummy1, int dummy2, const char *id)
- void [cmd_profileid](#) ([usbdevice](#) *kb, [usbmode](#) *mode, int dummy1, int dummy2, const char *id)
- int [cmd_hwload_kb](#) ([usbdevice](#) *kb, [usbmode](#) *dummy1, int dummy2, int apply, const char *dummy3)
- int [cmd_hwload_mouse](#) ([usbdevice](#) *kb, [usbmode](#) *dummy1, int dummy2, int apply, const char *dummy3)
- int [cmd_hwsave_kb](#) ([usbdevice](#) *kb, [usbmode](#) *dummy1, int dummy2, int dummy3, const char *dummy4)
- int [cmd_hwsave_mouse](#) ([usbdevice](#) *kb, [usbmode](#) *dummy1, int dummy2, int dummy3, const char *dummy4)

9.37.1 Macro Definition Documentation

9.37.1.1 `#define hwloadprofile(kb, apply) (kb)->vtable->hwload(kb, 0, 0, apply, 0)`

Definition at line 52 of file profile.h.

Referenced by `_start_dev()`, and `loadprofile()`.

9.37.2 Function Documentation

9.37.2.1 `void allocprofile (usbdevice * kb)`

Definition at line 198 of file profile.c.

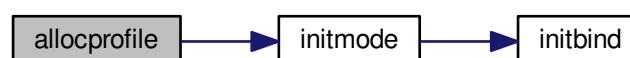
References `usbprofile::currentmode`, `dpiset::forceupdate`, `lighting::forceupdate`, `initmode()`, `usbprofile::lastdpi`, `usbprofile::lastlight`, `usbprofile::mode`, `MODE_COUNT`, and `usbdevice::profile`.

Referenced by `cmd_eraseprofile()`.

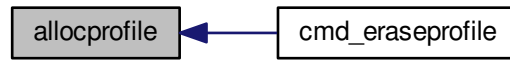
```

198                                     {
199     if(kb->profile)
200         return;
201     usbprofile* profile = kb->profile = calloc(1, sizeof(
usbprofile));
202     for(int i = 0; i < MODE_COUNT; i++)
203         initmode(profile->mode + i);
204     profile->currentmode = profile->mode;
205     profile->lastlight.forceupdate = profile->lastdpi.
forceupdate = 1;
206 }
```

Here is the call graph for this function:



Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.37.2.2 void cmd_erase (usbdevice * kb, usbmode * mode, int dummy1, int dummy2, const char * dummy3)

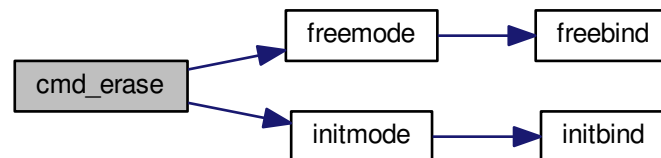
Definition at line 219 of file profile.c.

References freemode(), imutex, and initmode().

```

219
220     (void) dummy1;
221     (void) dummy2;
222     (void) dummy3;
223
224     pthread_mutex_lock (imutex (kb) );
225     freemode (mode);
226     initmode (mode);
227     pthread_mutex_unlock (imutex (kb) );
228 }
  
```

Here is the call graph for this function:



9.37.2.3 void cmd_eraseprofile (usbdevice * kb, usbmode * dummy1, int dummy2, int dummy3, const char * dummy4)

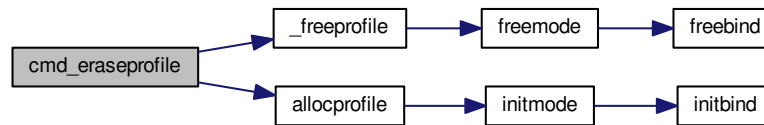
Definition at line 241 of file profile.c.

References _freeprofile(), allocprofile(), and imutex.

```

241
242     (void) dummy1;
243     (void) dummy2;
244     (void) dummy3;
245     (void) dummy4;
246
247     pthread_mutex_lock (imutex (kb) );
248     _freeprofile (kb);
249     allocprofile (kb);
250     pthread_mutex_unlock (imutex (kb) );
251 }
  
```


Here is the call graph for this function:



9.37.2.4 int cmd_hwload_kb (usbdevice * kb, usbmode * dummy1, int dummy2, int apply, const char * dummy3)

Definition at line 16 of file `profile_keyboard.c`.

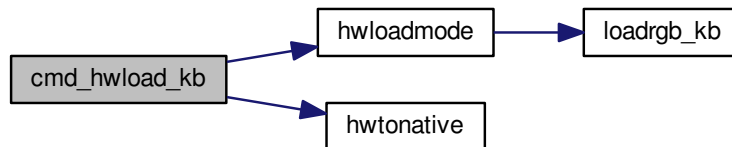
References `DELAY_LONG`, `usbdevice::hw`, `hwloadmode()`, `HWMODE_K70`, `HWMODE_K95`, `hwtonative()`, `hwprofile::id`, `IS_K95`, `MSG_SIZE`, `hwprofile::name`, `PR_NAME_LEN`, `usbdevice::profile`, and `usbrecv`.

```

16                                     {
17     (void) dummy1;
18     (void) dummy2;
19     (void) dummy3;
20
21     DELAY_LONG(kb);
22     hwprofile* hw = calloc(1, sizeof(hwprofile));
23     // Ask for profile and mode IDs
24     uchar data_pkt[2][MSG_SIZE] = {
25         { 0x0e, 0x15, 0x01, 0 },
26         { 0x0e, 0x16, 0x01, 0 }
27     };
28     uchar in_pkt[MSG_SIZE];
29     int modes = (IS_K95(kb) ? HWMODE_K95 : HWMODE_K70);
30     for(int i = 0; i <= modes; i++){
31         data_pkt[0][3] = i;
32         if(!usbrecv(kb, data_pkt[0], in_pkt)){
33             free(hw);
34             return -1;
35         }
36         memcpy(hw->id + i, in_pkt + 4, sizeof(usbid));
37     }
38     // Ask for profile name
39     if(!usbrecv(kb, data_pkt[1], in_pkt)){
40         free(hw);
41         return -1;
42     }
43     memcpy(hw->name[0], in_pkt + 4, PR_NAME_LEN * 2);
44     // Load modes
45     for(int i = 0; i < modes; i++){
46         if(hwloadmode(kb, hw, i)){
47             free(hw);
48             return -1;
49         }
50     }
51     // Make the profile active (if requested)
52     if(apply)
53         hwtonative(kb->profile, hw, modes);
54     // Free the existing profile (if any)
55     free(kb->hw);
56     kb->hw = hw;
57     DELAY_LONG(kb);
58     return 0;
59 }

```

Here is the call graph for this function:



9.37.2.5 `int cmd_hwload_mouse (usbdevice * kb, usbmode * dummy1, int dummy2, int apply, const char * dummy3)`

Definition at line 6 of file `profile_mouse.c`.

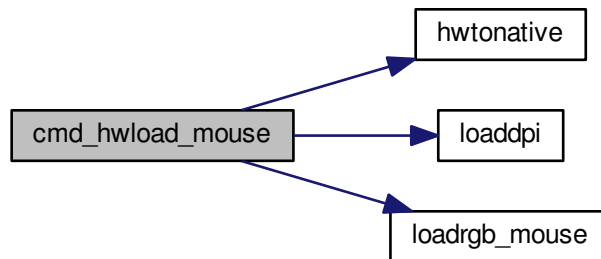
References `DELAY_LONG`, `hwprofile::dpi`, `usbdevice::hw`, `hwtonative()`, `hwprofile::id`, `hwprofile::light`, `loaddpi()`, `loadrgb_mouse()`, `MSG_SIZE`, `hwprofile::name`, `PR_NAME_LEN`, `usbdevice::profile`, and `usbrecv`.

```

6
7     (void) dummy1;
8     (void) dummy2;
9     (void) dummy3;
10
11     DELAY_LONG(kb);
12     hwprofile* hw = calloc(1, sizeof(hwprofile));
13     // Ask for profile and mode IDs
14     uchar data_pkt[2][MSG_SIZE] = {
15         { 0x0e, 0x15, 0x01, 0 },
16         { 0x0e, 0x16, 0x01, 0 }
17     };
18     uchar in_pkt[MSG_SIZE];
19     for(int i = 0; i <= 1; i++){
20         data_pkt[0][3] = i;
21         if(!usbrecv(kb, data_pkt[0], in_pkt)){
22             free(hw);
23             return -1;
24         }
25         memcpy(hw->id + i, in_pkt + 4, sizeof(usbid));
26     }
27     // Ask for profile and mode names
28     for(int i = 0; i <= 1; i++){
29         data_pkt[1][3] = i;
30         if(!usbrecv(kb, data_pkt[1], in_pkt)){
31             free(hw);
32             return -1;
33         }
34         memcpy(hw->name[i], in_pkt + 4, PR_NAME_LEN * 2);
35     }
36
37     // Load the RGB and DPI settings
38     if(loadrgb_mouse(kb, hw->light, 0)
39        || loaddpi(kb, hw->dpi, hw->light)){
40         free(hw);
41         return -1;
42     }
43
44     // Make the profile active (if requested)
45     if(apply)
46         hwtonative(kb->profile, hw, 1);
47     // Free the existing profile (if any)
48     free(kb->hw);
49     kb->hw = hw;
50     DELAY_LONG(kb);
51     return 0;
52 }

```

Here is the call graph for this function:



9.37.2.6 int cmd_hwsave_kb (usbdevice * kb, usbmode * dummy1, int dummy2, int dummy3, const char * dummy4)

Definition at line 61 of file profile_keyboard.c.

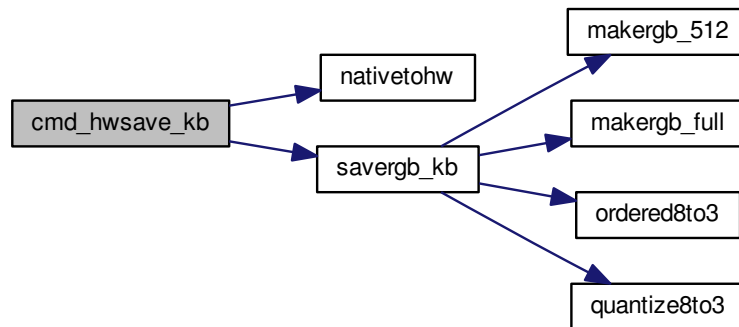
References `DELAY_LONG`, `usbdevice::hw`, `HWMODE_K70`, `HWMODE_K95`, `hwprofile::id`, `IS_K95`, `hwprofile::light`, `MD_NAME_LEN`, `MSG_SIZE`, `hwprofile::name`, `nativetohw()`, `usbdevice::profile`, `savergb_kb()`, and `usb send`.

```

61                                     {
62     (void) dummy1;
63     (void) dummy2;
64     (void) dummy3;
65     (void) dummy4;
66
67     DELAY_LONG(kb);
68     hwprofile* hw = kb->hw;
69     if(!hw)
70         hw = kb->hw = calloc(1, sizeof(hwprofile));
71     int modes = (IS_K95(kb) ? HWMODE_K95 : HWMODE_K70);
72     nativetohw(kb->profile, hw, modes);
73     // Save the profile and mode names
74     uchar data_pkt[2][MSG_SIZE] = {
75         { 0x07, 0x16, 0x01, 0 },
76         { 0x07, 0x15, 0x01, 0 },
77     };
78     // Save the mode names
79     for(int i = 0; i <= modes; i++){
80         data_pkt[0][3] = i;
81         memcpy(data_pkt[0] + 4, hw->name[i], MD_NAME_LEN * 2);
82         if(!usb send(kb, data_pkt[0], 1))
83             return -1;
84     }
85     // Save the IDs
86     for(int i = 0; i <= modes; i++){
87         data_pkt[1][3] = i;
88         memcpy(data_pkt[1] + 4, hw->id + i, sizeof(usb id));
89         if(!usb send(kb, data_pkt[1], 1))
90             return -1;
91     }
92     // Save the RGB data
93     for(int i = 0; i < modes; i++){
94         if(savergb_kb(kb, hw->light + i, i))
95             return -1;
96     }
97     DELAY_LONG(kb);
98     return 0;
99 }

```

Here is the call graph for this function:



9.37.2.7 `int cmd_hwsave_mouse (usbdevice * kb, usbmode * dummy1, int dummy2, int dummy3, const char * dummy4)`

Definition at line 54 of file `profile_mouse.c`.

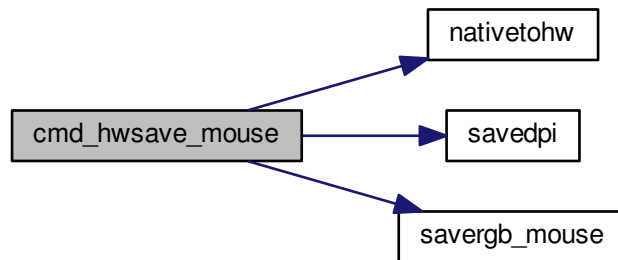
References `DELAY_LONG`, `hwprofile::dpi`, `usbdevice::hw`, `hwprofile::id`, `hwprofile::light`, `MD_NAME_LEN`, `MSG_SIZE`, `hwprofile::name`, `nativetohw()`, `usbdevice::profile`, `savedpi()`, `savergb_mouse()`, and `usbsend`.

```

54                                     {
55     (void) dummy1;
56     (void) dummy2;
57     (void) dummy3;
58     (void) dummy4;
59
60     DELAY_LONG(kb);
61     hwprofile* hw = kb->hw;
62     if(!hw)
63         hw = kb->hw = calloc(1, sizeof(hwprofile));
64     nativetohw(kb->profile, hw, 1);
65     // Save the profile and mode names
66     uchar data_pkt[2][MSG_SIZE] = {
67         { 0x07, 0x16, 0x01, 0 },
68         { 0x07, 0x15, 0x01, 0 },
69     };
70     for(int i = 0; i <= 1; i++){
71         data_pkt[0][3] = i;
72         memcpy(data_pkt[0] + 4, hw->name[i], MD_NAME_LEN * 2);
73         if(!usbsend(kb, data_pkt[0], 1))
74             return -1;
75     }
76     // Save the IDs
77     for(int i = 0; i <= 1; i++){
78         data_pkt[1][3] = i;
79         memcpy(data_pkt[1] + 4, hw->id + i, sizeof(usbid));
80         if(!usbsend(kb, data_pkt[1], 1))
81             return -1;
82     }
83     // Save the RGB data for the non-DPI zones
84     if(savergb_mouse(kb, hw->light, 0))
85         return -1;
86     // Save the DPI data (also saves RGB for those states)
87     if(savedpi(kb, hw->dpi, hw->light))
88         return -1;
89     DELAY_LONG(kb);
90     return 0;
91 }

```

Here is the call graph for this function:



9.37.2.8 void cmd_id (usbdevice * kb, usbmode * mode, int dummy1, int dummy2, const char * id)

Definition at line 168 of file profile.c.

References `usbmode::id`, `usbid::modified`, and `setid()`.

```

168                                     {
169     (void) kb;
170     (void) dummy1;
171     (void) dummy2;
172
173     // ID is either a GUID or an 8-digit hex number
174     int newmodified;
175     if (!setid(&mode->id, id) && sscanf(id, "%08x", &newmodified) == 1)
176         memcpy(mode->id.modified, &newmodified, sizeof(newmodified));
177 }
```

Here is the call graph for this function:



9.37.2.9 void cmd_name (usbdevice * kb, usbmode * mode, int dummy1, int dummy2, const char * name)

Definition at line 117 of file profile.c.

References `MD_NAME_LEN`, `usbmode::name`, `u16enc()`, and `urldecode2()`.

```

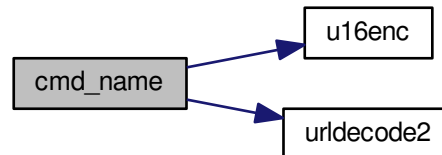
117                                     {
118     (void) kb;
119     (void) dummy1;
120     (void) dummy2;
121
122     char decoded[strlen(name) + 1];
123     urldecode2(decoded, name);
```

```

124     size_t srclen = strlen(decoded), dstlen = MD_NAME_LEN;
125     u16enc(decoded, mode->name, &srclen, &dstlen);
126 }

```

Here is the call graph for this function:



9.37.2.10 void cmd_profileid (usbdevice * kb, usbmode * mode, int dummy1, int dummy2, const char * id)

Definition at line 179 of file profile.c.

References `usbprofile::id`, `usbid::modified`, `usbdevice::profile`, and `setid()`.

```

179                                     {
180     (void)mode;
181     (void)dummy1;
182     (void)dummy2;
183
184     usbprofile* profile = kb->profile;
185     int newmodified;
186     if(!setid(&profile->id, id) && sscanf(id, "%08x", &newmodified) == 1)
187         memcpy(profile->id.modified, &newmodified, sizeof(newmodified));
188
189 }

```

Here is the call graph for this function:



9.37.2.11 void cmd_profilename (usbdevice * kb, usbmode * dummy1, int dummy2, int dummy3, const char * name)

Definition at line 128 of file profile.c.

References `usbprofile::name`, `PR_NAME_LEN`, `usbdevice::profile`, `u16enc()`, and `urldecode2()`.

```

128                                     {
129     (void)dummy1;
130     (void)dummy2;
131     (void)dummy3;
132

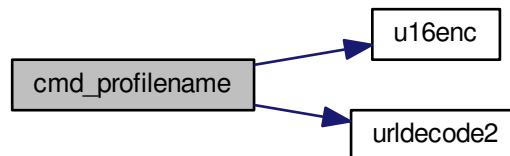
```

```

133     usbprofile* profile = kb->profile;
134     char decoded[strlen(name) + 1];
135     urldecode2(decoded, name);
136     size_t srclen = strlen(decoded), dstlen = PR_NAME_LEN;
137     u16enc(decoded, profile->name, &srclen, &dstlen);
138 }

```

Here is the call graph for this function:



9.37.2.12 void freeprofile (usbdevice * kb)

Definition at line 253 of file profile.c.

References `_freeprofile()`, and `usbdevice::hw`.

```

253     {
254         _freeprofile(kb);
255         // Also free HW profile
256         free(kb->hw);
257         kb->hw = 0;
258     }

```

Here is the call graph for this function:



9.37.2.13 char* gethwmodename (hwprofile * profile, int index)

Definition at line 160 of file profile.c.

References `MD_NAME_LEN`, `hwprofile::name`, and `printname()`.

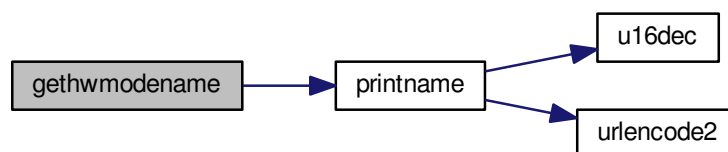
Referenced by `_cmd_get()`.

```

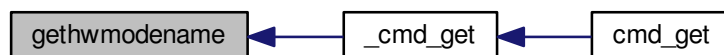
160     {
161         return printname(profile->name[index + 1], MD_NAME_LEN);
162     }

```

Here is the call graph for this function:



Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.37.2.14 `char* gethwprofilename (hwprofile * profile)`

Definition at line 164 of file `profile.c`.

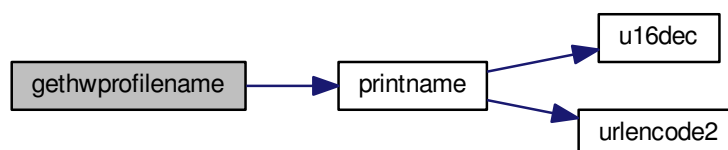
References `MD_NAME_LEN`, `hwprofile::name`, and `printname()`.

Referenced by `_cmd_get()`.

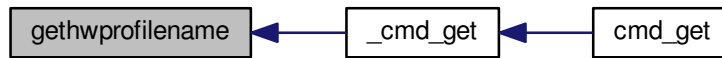
```

164
165     return printname(profile->name[0], MD_NAME_LEN);
166 }
  
```

Here is the call graph for this function:



Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.37.2.15 `char* getid (usbid * id)`

Definition at line 79 of file `profile.c`.

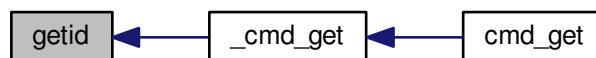
References `usbid::guid`.

Referenced by `_cmd_get()`.

```

79      {
80      int32_t data1;
81      int16_t data2, data3, data4a;
82      char data4b[6];
83      memcpy(&data1, id->guid + 0x0, 4);
84      memcpy(&data2, id->guid + 0x4, 2);
85      memcpy(&data3, id->guid + 0x6, 2);
86      memcpy(&data4a, id->guid + 0x8, 2);
87      memcpy(data4b, id->guid + 0xA, 6);
88      char* guid = malloc(39);
89      snprintf(guid, 39, "%08X-%04hX-%04hX-%04hX-%02hhX%02hhX%02hhX%02hhX%02hhX%02hhX",
90              data1, data2, data3, data4a, data4b[0], data4b[1], data4b[2], data4b[3], data4b[4], data4b[5])
91      ;
92      return guid;
93  }
  
```

Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.37.2.16 `char* getmodename (usbmode * mode)`

Definition at line 152 of file `profile.c`.

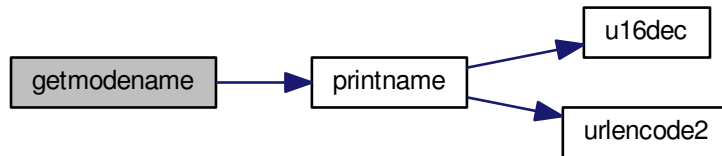
References `MD_NAME_LEN`, `usbmode::name`, and `printname()`.

Referenced by `_cmd_get()`.

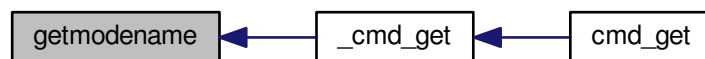
```

152      {
153      return printname(mode->name, MD_NAME_LEN);
154  }
  
```

Here is the call graph for this function:



Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.37.2.17 `char* getprofilename (usbprofile * profile)`

Definition at line 156 of file `profile.c`.

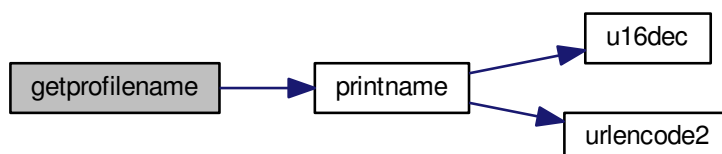
References `usbprofile::name`, `PR_NAME_LEN`, and `printname()`.

Referenced by `_cmd_get()`.

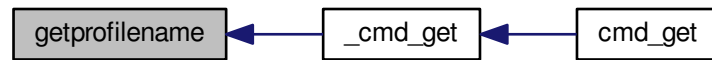
```

156 {
157     return printname(profile->name, PR_NAME_LEN);
158 }
  
```

Here is the call graph for this function:



Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.37.2.18 void hwtonative (usbprofile * profile, hwprofile * hw, int modecount)

Definition at line 260 of file profile.c.

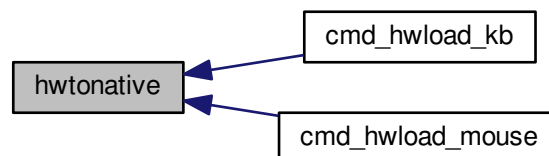
References `usbmode::dpi`, `hwprofile::dpi`, `dpiset::forceupdate`, `lighting::forceupdate`, `usbmode::id`, `usbprofile::id`, `hwprofile::id`, `usbprofile::lastdpi`, `usbprofile::lastlight`, `usbmode::light`, `hwprofile::light`, `MD_NAME_LEN`, `usbprofile::mode`, `usbmode::name`, `usbprofile::name`, `hwprofile::name`, and `PR_NAME_LEN`.

Referenced by `cmd_hwload_kb()`, and `cmd_hwload_mouse()`.

```

260                                     {
261     // Copy the profile name and ID
262     memcpy(profile->name, hw->name[0], PR_NAME_LEN * 2);
263     memcpy(&profile->id, hw->id, sizeof(usbid));
264     // Copy the mode settings
265     for(int i = 0; i < modecount; i++){
266         usbmode* mode = profile->mode + i;
267         memcpy(mode->name, hw->name[i + 1], MD_NAME_LEN * 2);
268         memcpy(&mode->id, hw->id + i + 1, sizeof(usbid));
269         memcpy(&mode->light, hw->light + i, sizeof(lighting));
270         memcpy(&mode->dpi, hw->dpi + i, sizeof(dpiset));
271         // Set a force update on the light/DPI since they've been overwritten
272         mode->light.forceupdate = mode->dpi.forceupdate = 1;
273     }
274     profile->lastlight.forceupdate = profile->lastdpi.
275     forceupdate = 1;
276 }
  
```

Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.37.2.19 int loadprofile (usbdevice * kb)

Definition at line 208 of file profile.c.

References `hwloadprofile`.

```

208     {
209         if(hwloadprofile(kb, 1))
210             return -1;
211         return 0;
212     }

```

9.37.2.20 void nativetohw (usbprofile * profile, hwprofile * hw, int modecount)

Definition at line 277 of file profile.c.

References usbmode::dpi, hwprofile::dpi, usbmode::id, usbprofile::id, hwprofile::id, usbmode::light, hwprofile::light, MD_NAME_LEN, usbprofile::mode, usbmode::name, usbprofile::name, hwprofile::name, and PR_NAME_LEN.

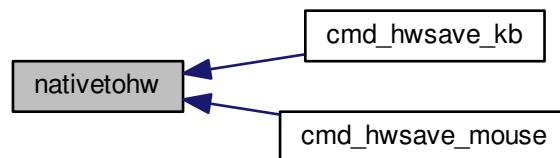
Referenced by cmd_hwsave_kb(), and cmd_hwsave_mouse().

```

277     {
278         // Copy name and ID
279         memcpy(hw->name[0], profile->name, PR_NAME_LEN * 2);
280         memcpy(hw->id, &profile->id, sizeof(usbid));
281         // Copy the mode settings
282         for(int i = 0; i < modecount; i++){
283             usbmode* mode = profile->mode + i;
284             memcpy(hw->name[i + 1], mode->name, MD_NAME_LEN * 2);
285             memcpy(hw->id + i + 1, &mode->id, sizeof(usbid));
286             memcpy(hw->light + i, &mode->light, sizeof(lighting));
287             memcpy(hw->dpi + i, &mode->dpi, sizeof(dpi));
288         }
289     }

```

Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.37.2.21 int setid (usbid * id, const char * guid)

Definition at line 64 of file profile.c.

References usbid::guid.

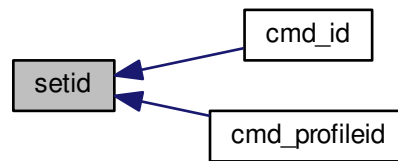
Referenced by cmd_id(), and cmd_profileid().

```

64     {
65         int32_t data1;
66         int16_t data2, data3, data4a;
67         char data4b[6];
68         if(sscanf(guid, "%08X-%04hX-%04hX-%04hX-%02hhX%02hhX%02hhX%02hhX%02hhX%02hhX",
69             &data1, &data2, &data3, &data4a, data4b, data4b + 1, data4b + 2, data4b + 3, data4b + 4,
70             data4b + 5) != 10)
71             return 0;
72         memcpy(id->guid + 0x0, &data1, 4);
73         memcpy(id->guid + 0x4, &data2, 2);
74         memcpy(id->guid + 0x6, &data3, 2);
75         memcpy(id->guid + 0x8, &data4a, 2);
76         memcpy(id->guid + 0xA, data4b, 6);
77         return 1;
78     }

```

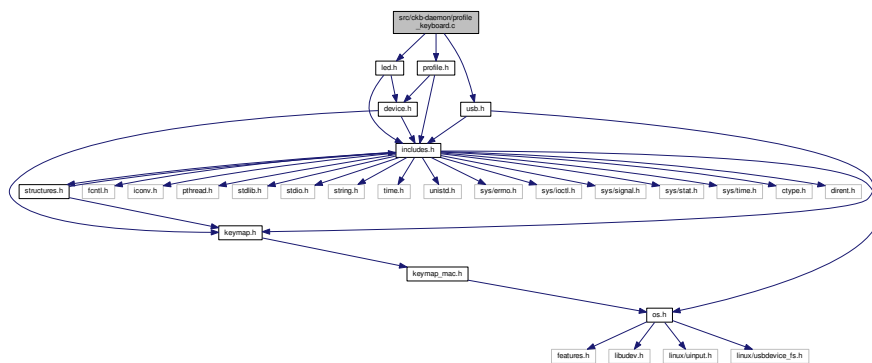
Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.38 src/ckb-daemon/profile_keyboard.c File Reference

```
#include "profile.h"
#include "usb.h"
#include "led.h"
```

Include dependency graph for profile_keyboard.c:



Functions

- static int [hwloadmode](#) (usbdevice *kb, hwprofile *hw, int mode)
- int [cmd_hwload_kb](#) (usbdevice *kb, usbmode *dummy1, int dummy2, int apply, const char *dummy3)
- int [cmd_hwsave_kb](#) (usbdevice *kb, usbmode *dummy1, int dummy2, int dummy3, const char *dummy4)

9.38.1 Function Documentation

9.38.1.1 int [cmd_hwload_kb](#) (usbdevice * kb, usbmode * dummy1, int dummy2, int apply, const char * dummy3)

Definition at line 16 of file profile_keyboard.c.

References [DELAY_LONG](#), [usbdevice::hw](#), [hwloadmode\(\)](#), [HWMODE_K70](#), [HWMODE_K95](#), [hwtonative\(\)](#), [hwprofile::id](#), [IS_K95](#), [MSG_SIZE](#), [hwprofile::name](#), [PR_NAME_LEN](#), [usbdevice::profile](#), and [usbrecv](#).

```

16
17     (void) dummy1;
18     (void) dummy2;
19     (void) dummy3;

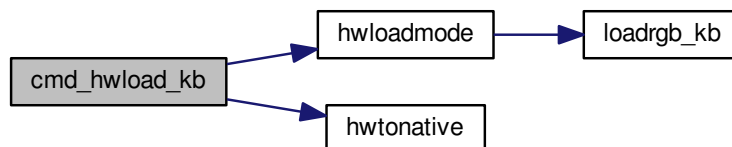
```

```

20
21     DELAY_LONG(kb);
22     hwprofile* hw = calloc(1, sizeof(hwprofile));
23     // Ask for profile and mode IDs
24     uchar data_pkt[2][MSG_SIZE] = {
25         { 0x0e, 0x15, 0x01, 0 },
26         { 0x0e, 0x16, 0x01, 0 }
27     };
28     uchar in_pkt[MSG_SIZE];
29     int modes = (IS_K95(kb) ? HWMODE_K95 : HWMODE_K70);
30     for(int i = 0; i <= modes; i++){
31         data_pkt[0][3] = i;
32         if(!usbrecv(kb, data_pkt[0], in_pkt)){
33             free(hw);
34             return -1;
35         }
36         memcpy(hw->id + i, in_pkt + 4, sizeof(usbid));
37     }
38     // Ask for profile name
39     if(!usbrecv(kb, data_pkt[1], in_pkt)){
40         free(hw);
41         return -1;
42     }
43     memcpy(hw->name[0], in_pkt + 4, PR_NAME_LEN * 2);
44     // Load modes
45     for(int i = 0; i < modes; i++){
46         if(hwloadmode(kb, hw, i)){
47             free(hw);
48             return -1;
49         }
50     }
51     // Make the profile active (if requested)
52     if(apply)
53         hwtonative(kb->profile, hw, modes);
54     // Free the existing profile (if any)
55     free(kb->hw);
56     kb->hw = hw;
57     DELAY_LONG(kb);
58     return 0;
59 }

```

Here is the call graph for this function:



9.38.1.2 int cmd_hwsave_kb (usbdevice * kb, usbmode * dummy1, int dummy2, int dummy3, const char * dummy4)

Definition at line 61 of file profile_keyboard.c.

References DELAY_LONG, usbdevice::hw, HWMODE_K70, HWMODE_K95, hwprofile::id, IS_K95, hwprofile::light, MD_NAME_LEN, MSG_SIZE, hwprofile::name, nativeto hw(), usbdevice::profile, savergb_kb(), and usb send.

```

61     {
62         (void) dummy1;
63         (void) dummy2;
64         (void) dummy3;
65         (void) dummy4;
66
67         DELAY_LONG(kb);
68         hwprofile* hw = kb->hw;
69         if(!hw)
70             hw = kb->hw = calloc(1, sizeof(hwprofile));
71         int modes = (IS_K95(kb) ? HWMODE_K95 : HWMODE_K70);

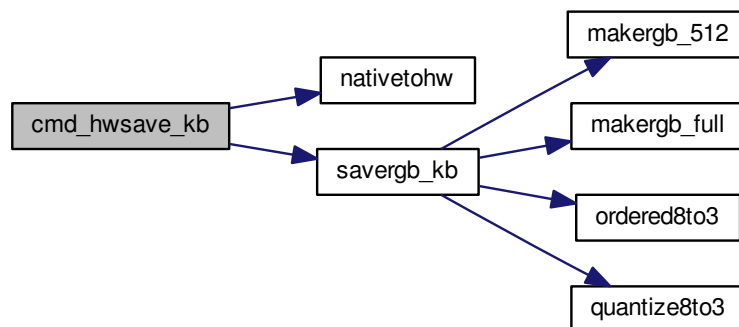
```

```

72     nativetohw(kb->profile, hw, modes);
73     // Save the profile and mode names
74     uchar data_pkt[2][MSG_SIZE] = {
75         { 0x07, 0x16, 0x01, 0 },
76         { 0x07, 0x15, 0x01, 0 },
77     };
78     // Save the mode names
79     for(int i = 0; i <= modes; i++){
80         data_pkt[0][3] = i;
81         memcpy(data_pkt[0] + 4, hw->name[i], MD_NAME_LEN * 2);
82         if(!usb_send(kb, data_pkt[0], 1))
83             return -1;
84     }
85     // Save the IDs
86     for(int i = 0; i <= modes; i++){
87         data_pkt[1][3] = i;
88         memcpy(data_pkt[1] + 4, hw->id + i, sizeof(usbid));
89         if(!usb_send(kb, data_pkt[1], 1))
90             return -1;
91     }
92     // Save the RGB data
93     for(int i = 0; i < modes; i++){
94         if(savergb_kb(kb, hw->light + i, i))
95             return -1;
96     }
97     DELAY_LONG(kb);
98     return 0;
99 }

```

Here is the call graph for this function:



9.38.1.3 static int hwloadmode (usbdevice * kb, hwprofile * hw, int mode) [static]

Definition at line 5 of file profile_keyboard.c.

References hwprofile::light, loadrgb_kb(), MD_NAME_LEN, MSG_SIZE, hwprofile::name, and usbrecv.

Referenced by cmd_hwload_kb().

```

5
6     // Ask for mode's name
7     uchar data_pkt[MSG_SIZE] = { 0x0e, 0x16, 0x01, mode + 1, 0 };
8     uchar in_pkt[MSG_SIZE];
9     if(!usb_recv(kb, data_pkt, in_pkt))
10         return -1;
11     memcpy(hw->name[mode + 1], in_pkt + 4, MD_NAME_LEN * 2);
12     // Load the RGB setting
13     return loadrgb_kb(kb, hw->light + mode, mode);
14 }

```

Here is the call graph for this function:



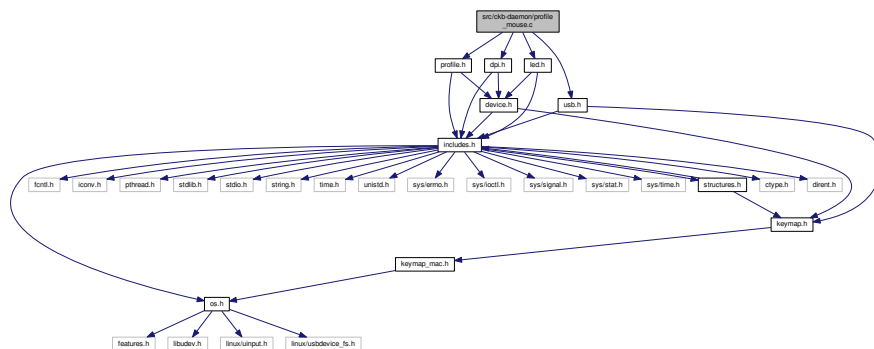
Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.39 src/ckb-daemon/profile_mouse.c File Reference

```
#include "dpi.h"
#include "profile.h"
#include "usb.h"
#include "led.h"
```

Include dependency graph for profile_mouse.c:



Functions

- `int cmd_hwload_mouse(usbdevice *kb, usbmode *dummy1, int dummy2, int apply, const char *dummy3)`
- `int cmd_hwsave_mouse(usbdevice *kb, usbmode *dummy1, int dummy2, int dummy3, const char *dummy4)`

9.39.1 Function Documentation

9.39.1.1 `int cmd_hwload_mouse (usbdevice * kb, usbmode * dummy1, int dummy2, int apply, const char * dummy3)`

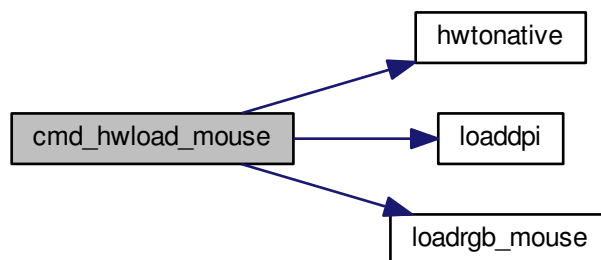
Definition at line 6 of file profile_mouse.c.

References `DELAY_LONG`, `hwprofile::dpi`, `usbdevice::hw`, `hwtonative()`, `hwprofile::id`, `hwprofile::light`, `loaddpi()`, `loadrgb_mouse()`, `MSG_SIZE`, `hwprofile::name`, `PR_NAME_LEN`, `usbdevice::profile`, and `usbrecv`.

```

6                                     {
7     (void) dummy1;
8     (void) dummy2;
9     (void) dummy3;
10
11     DELAY_LONG(kb);
12     hwprofile* hw = calloc(1, sizeof(hwprofile));
13     // Ask for profile and mode IDs
14     uchar data_pkt[2][MSG_SIZE] = {
15         { 0x0e, 0x15, 0x01, 0 },
16         { 0x0e, 0x16, 0x01, 0 }
17     };
18     uchar in_pkt[MSG_SIZE];
19     for(int i = 0; i <= 1; i++){
20         data_pkt[0][3] = i;
21         if(!usbrecv(kb, data_pkt[0], in_pkt)){
22             free(hw);
23             return -1;
24         }
25         memcpy(hw->id + i, in_pkt + 4, sizeof(usbid));
26     }
27     // Ask for profile and mode names
28     for(int i = 0; i <= 1; i++){
29         data_pkt[1][3] = i;
30         if(!usbrecv(kb, data_pkt[1], in_pkt)){
31             free(hw);
32             return -1;
33         }
34         memcpy(hw->name[i], in_pkt + 4, PR_NAME_LEN * 2);
35     }
36
37     // Load the RGB and DPI settings
38     if(loadrgb_mouse(kb, hw->light, 0)
39        || loaddpi(kb, hw->dpi, hw->light)){
40         free(hw);
41         return -1;
42     }
43
44     // Make the profile active (if requested)
45     if(apply)
46         hwtonative(kb->profile, hw, 1);
47     // Free the existing profile (if any)
48     free(kb->hw);
49     kb->hw = hw;
50     DELAY_LONG(kb);
51     return 0;
52 }
```

Here is the call graph for this function:



9.39.1.2 `int cmd_hwsave_mouse (usbdevice * kb, usbmode * dummy1, int dummy2, int dummy3, const char * dummy4)`

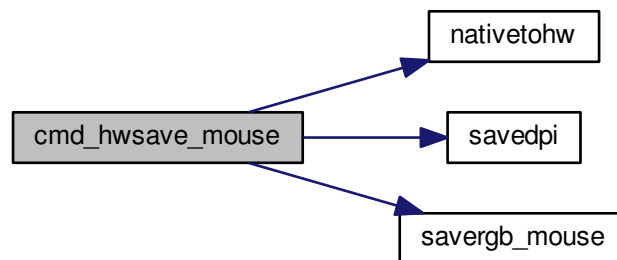
Definition at line 54 of file `profile_mouse.c`.

References `DELAY_LONG`, `hwprofile::dpi`, `usbdevice::hw`, `hwprofile::id`, `hwprofile::light`, `MD_NAME_LEN`, `MSG_SIZE`, `hwprofile::name`, `nativetohw()`, `usbdevice::profile`, `savedpi()`, `savergb_mouse()`, and `usb send`.

```

54                                     {
55     (void) dummy1;
56     (void) dummy2;
57     (void) dummy3;
58     (void) dummy4;
59
60     DELAY_LONG(kb);
61     hwprofile* hw = kb->hw;
62     if(!hw)
63         hw = kb->hw = calloc(1, sizeof(hwprofile));
64     nativetohw(kb->profile, hw, 1);
65     // Save the profile and mode names
66     uchar data_pkt[2][MSG_SIZE] = {
67         { 0x07, 0x16, 0x01, 0 },
68         { 0x07, 0x15, 0x01, 0 },
69     };
70     for(int i = 0; i <= 1; i++){
71         data_pkt[0][3] = i;
72         memcpy(data_pkt[0] + 4, hw->name[i], MD_NAME_LEN * 2);
73         if(!usb send(kb, data_pkt[0], 1))
74             return -1;
75     }
76     // Save the IDs
77     for(int i = 0; i <= 1; i++){
78         data_pkt[1][3] = i;
79         memcpy(data_pkt[1] + 4, hw->id + i, sizeof(usb id));
80         if(!usb send(kb, data_pkt[1], 1))
81             return -1;
82     }
83     // Save the RGB data for the non-DPI zones
84     if(savergb_mouse(kb, hw->light, 0))
85         return -1;
86     // Save the DPI data (also saves RGB for those states)
87     if(savedpi(kb, hw->dpi, hw->light))
88         return -1;
89     DELAY_LONG(kb);
90     return 0;
91 }
```

Here is the call graph for this function:

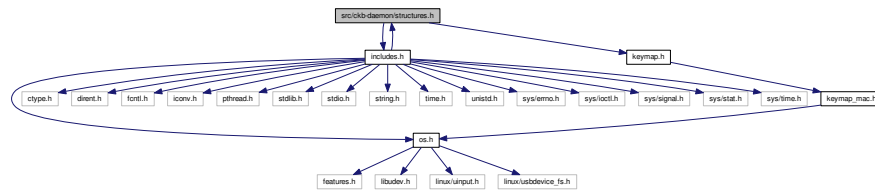


9.40 src/ckb-daemon/structures.h File Reference

```

#include "includes.h"
#include "keymap.h"
```

Include dependency graph for structures.h:



This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



Data Structures

- struct [usbid](#)
- struct [macroaction](#)
- struct [keymacro](#)
- struct [binding](#)
- struct [dpiset](#)
- struct [lighting](#)
- struct [usbmode](#)
- struct [usbprofile](#)
- struct [hwprofile](#)
- struct [usbinput](#)
- struct [usbdevice](#)

Macros

- #define [SET_KEYBIT](#)(array, index) do { (array)[(index) / 8] |= 1 << ((index) % 8); } while(0)
- #define [CLEAR_KEYBIT](#)(array, index) do { (array)[(index) / 8] &= ~(1 << ((index) % 8)); } while(0)
- #define [I_NUM](#) 1
- #define [I_CAPS](#) 2
- #define [I_SCROLL](#) 4
- #define [OUTFIFO_MAX](#) 10
- #define [MACRO_MAX](#) 1024
- #define [DPI_COUNT](#) 6
- #define [LIFT_MIN](#) 1
- #define [LIFT_MAX](#) 5
- #define [MD_NAME_LEN](#) 16
- #define [PR_NAME_LEN](#) 16
- #define [MODE_COUNT](#) 6
- #define [HWMODE_K70](#) 1
- #define [HWMODE_K95](#) 3
- #define [HWMODE_MAX](#) 3
- #define [FEAT_RGB](#) 0x001
- #define [FEAT_MONOCHROME](#) 0x002
- #define [FEAT_POLLRATE](#) 0x004

- `#define FEAT_ADJRATE 0x008`
- `#define FEAT_BIND 0x010`
- `#define FEAT_NOTIFY 0x020`
- `#define FEAT_FWVERSION 0x040`
- `#define FEAT_FWUPDATE 0x080`
- `#define FEAT_HWLOAD 0x100`
- `#define FEAT_ANSI 0x200`
- `#define FEAT_ISO 0x400`
- `#define FEAT_MOUSEACCEL 0x800`
- `#define FEAT_COMMON (FEAT_BIND | FEAT_NOTIFY | FEAT_FWVERSION | FEAT_MOUSEACCEL | FEAT_HWLOAD)`
- `#define FEAT_STD_RGB (FEAT_COMMON | FEAT_RGB | FEAT_POLLRATE | FEAT_FWUPDATE)`
- `#define FEAT_STD_NRGB (FEAT_COMMON)`
- `#define FEAT_LMASK (FEAT_ANSI | FEAT_ISO)`
- `#define HAS_FEATURES(kb, feat) (((kb)->features & (feat)) == (feat))`
- `#define HAS_ANY_FEATURE(kb, feat) (!((kb)->features & (feat)))`
- `#define NEEDS_FW_UPDATE(kb) ((kb)->fwversion == 0 && HAS_FEATURES((kb), FEAT_FWUPDATE | FEAT_FWVERSION))`
- `#define SCROLL_ACCELERATED 0`
- `#define SCROLL_MIN 1`
- `#define SCROLL_MAX 10`
- `#define KB_NAME_LEN 40`
- `#define SERIAL_LEN 34`
- `#define MSG_SIZE 64`
- `#define IFACE_MAX 4`

Variables

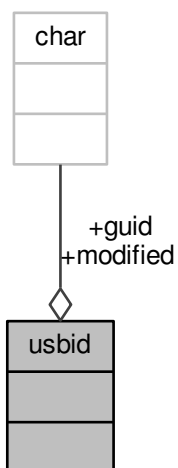
- `const union devcmd vtable_keyboard`
RGB keyboard vtable holds functions for each device type.
- `const union devcmd vtable_keyboard_nonrgb`
- `const union devcmd vtable_mouse`

9.40.1 Data Structure Documentation

9.40.1.1 struct usbid

Definition at line 8 of file structures.h.

Collaboration diagram for usbid:



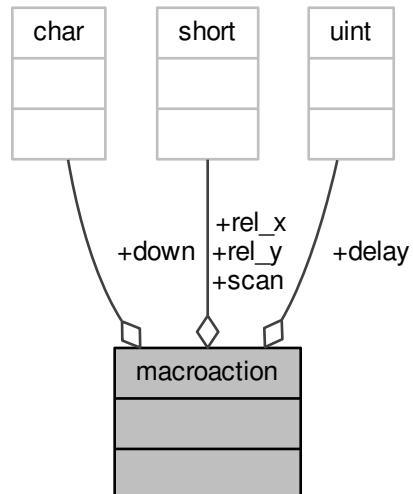
Data Fields

char	guid[16]	
char	modified[4]	

9.40.1.2 struct macroaction

Definition at line 27 of file structures.h.

Collaboration diagram for macroaction:



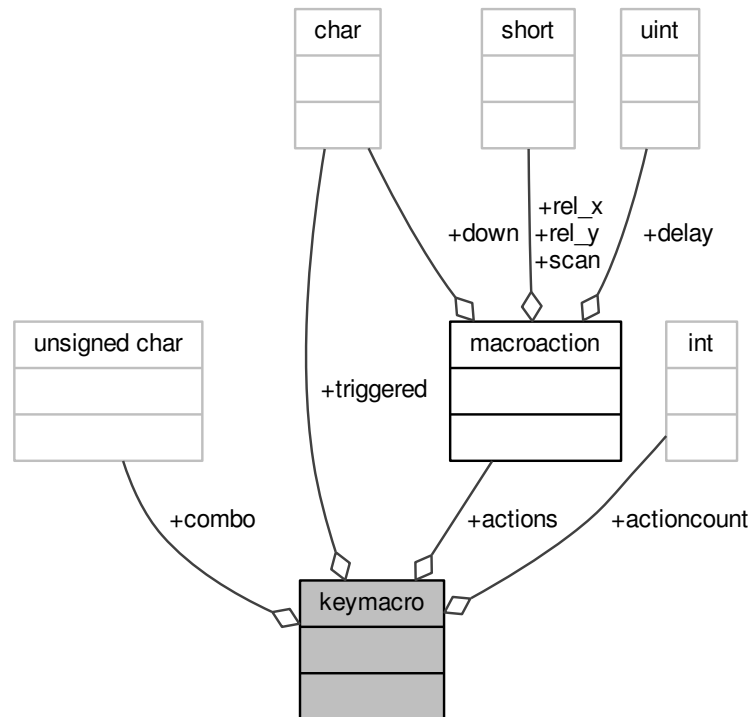
Data Fields

uint	delay	
char	down	
short	rel_x	
short	rel_y	
short	scan	

9.40.1.3 struct keymacro

Definition at line 35 of file structures.h.

Collaboration diagram for keymacro:



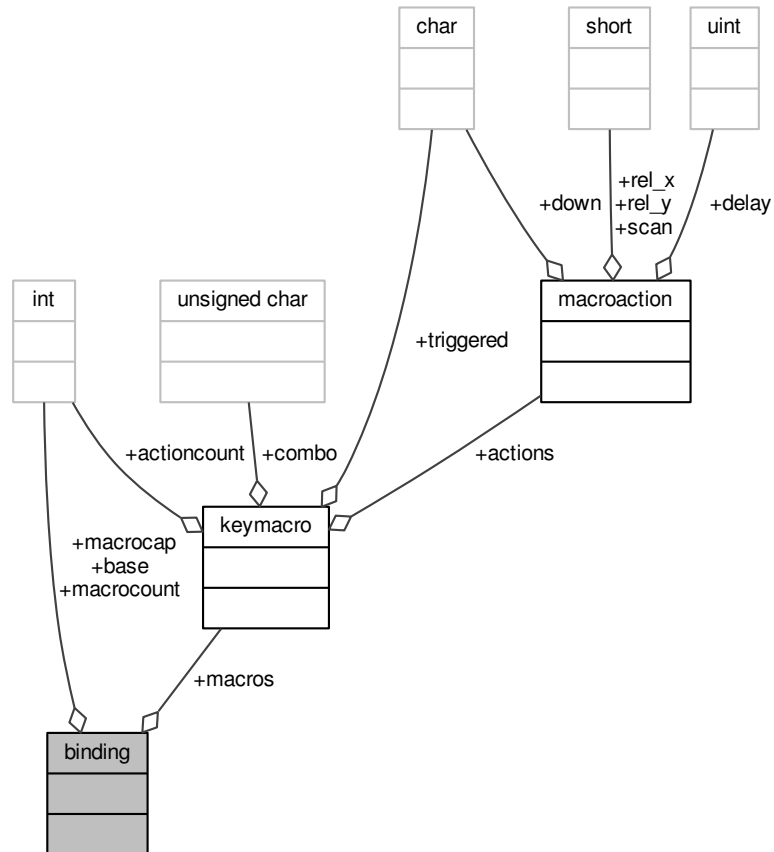
Data Fields

int	actioncount	
macroaction *	actions	
uchar	combo[(((152+22+12)+25)+7)/8]]	
char	triggered	

9.40.1.4 struct binding

Definition at line 43 of file structures.h.

Collaboration diagram for binding:



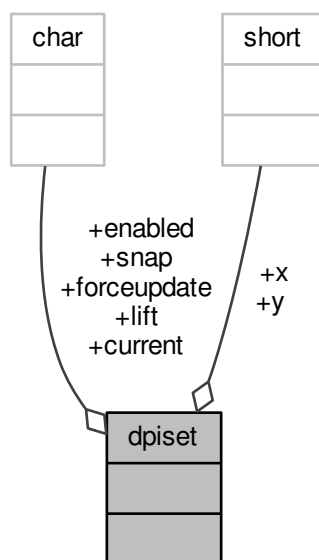
Data Fields

int	base[(((152+22+12)+25)]	
int	macrocap	
int	macrocount	
keymacro *	macros	

9.40.1.5 struct dpiset

Definition at line 57 of file structures.h.

Collaboration diagram for dpiset:



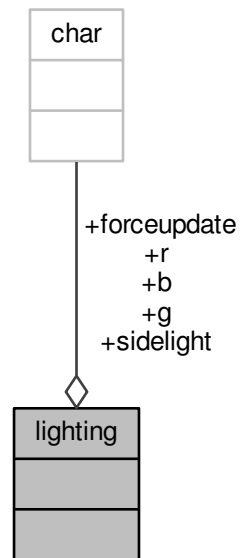
Data Fields

uchar	current	
uchar	enabled	
uchar	forceupdate	
uchar	lift	
uchar	snap	
ushort	x[6]	
ushort	y[6]	

9.40.1.6 struct lighting

Definition at line 73 of file structures.h.

Collaboration diagram for lighting:



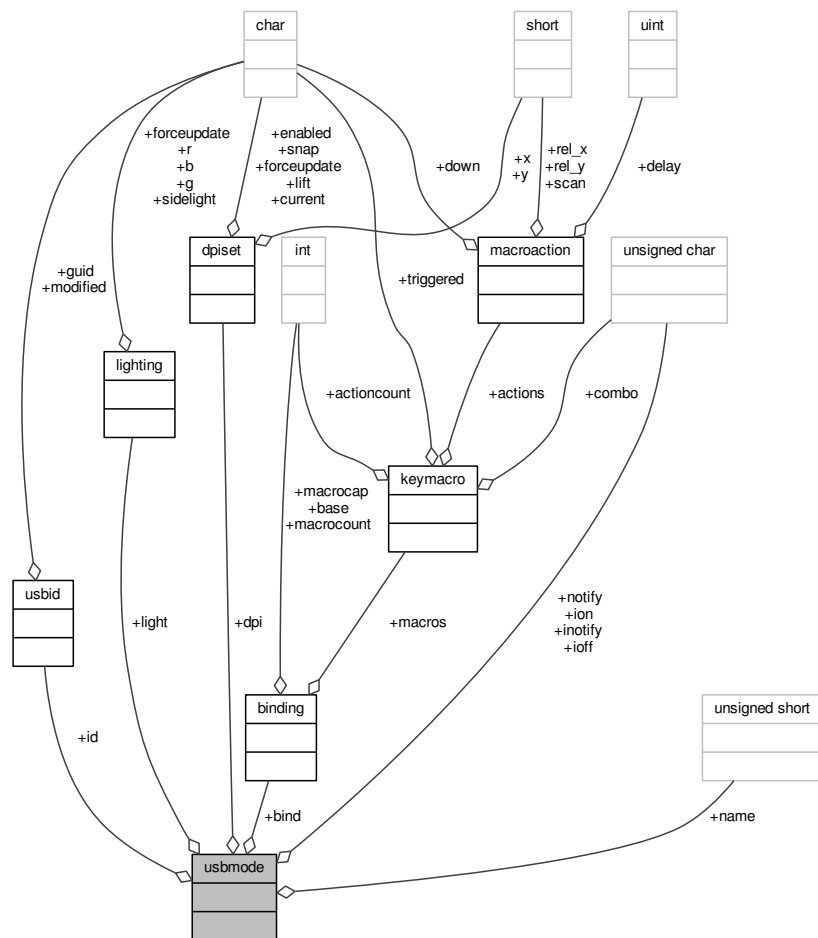
Data Fields

uchar	b[152+12]	
uchar	forceupdate	
uchar	g[152+12]	
uchar	r[152+12]	
uchar	sidelight	

9.40.1.7 struct usbmode

Definition at line 83 of file structures.h.

Collaboration diagram for usbmode:



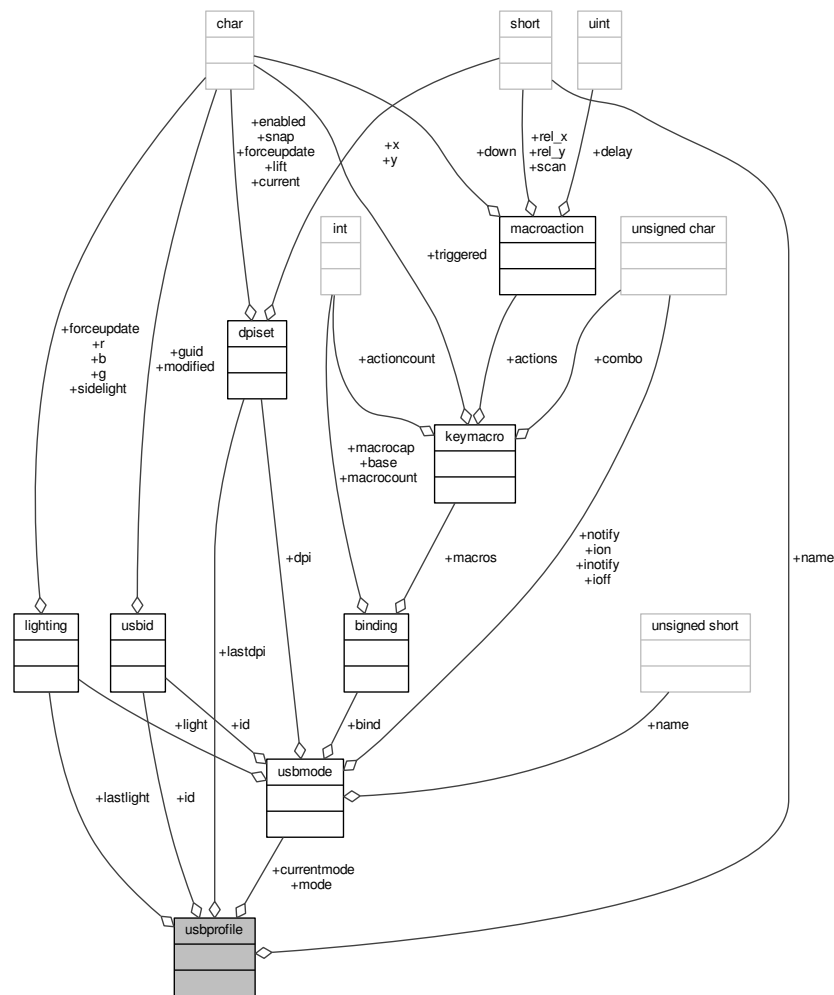
Data Fields

binding	bind	
dpiset	dpi	
usbid	id	
uchar	inotify[10]	
uchar	ioff	
uchar	ion	
lighting	light	
ushort	name[16]	
uchar	notify[10][((((152+22+12)+25)+7)/8)]	

9.40.1.8 struct usbprofile

Definition at line 101 of file structures.h.

Collaboration diagram for usbprofile:



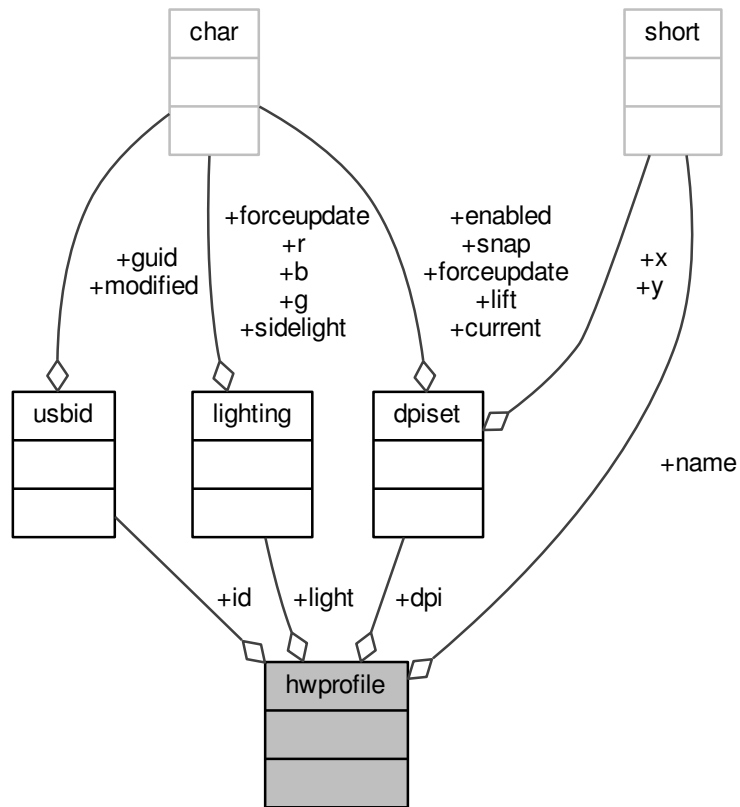
Data Fields

usbmode *	currentmode	
usbuid	id	
dpiset	lastdpi	
lighting	lastlight	
usbmode	mode[6]	
ushort	name[16]	

9.40.1.9 struct hwprofile

Definition at line 118 of file structures.h.

Collaboration diagram for hwprofile:



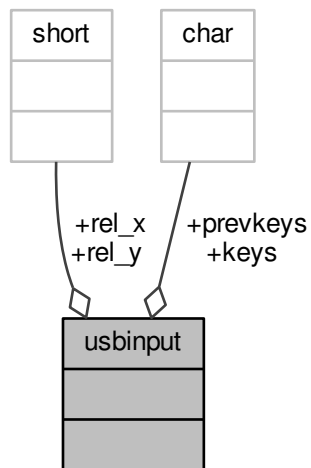
Data Fields

dpiset	<code>dpiset</code>	<code>dpiset</code>
usbid	<code>usbid</code>	<code>usbid</code>
lighting	<code>lighting</code>	<code>lighting</code>
ushort	<code>ushort</code>	<code>ushort</code>

9.40.1.10 struct usbinput

Definition at line 129 of file structures.h.

Collaboration diagram for usbinput:



Data Fields

uchar	<code>keys[((((152+22+12)+25)+7)/8)]</code>	
uchar	<code>prevkeys[((((152+22+12)+25)+7)/8)]</code>	
short	<code>rel_x</code>	
short	<code>rel_y</code>	

9.40.1.11 struct usbdevice

Definition at line 178 of file structures.h.

char	active	
uint	delay	
char	dither	
int	epcount	
ushort	features	
ushort	fwversion	
int	handle	
hwprofile *	hw	
uchar	hw_ileds	
uchar	hw_ileds_old	
uchar	ileds	
int	infifo	
usbinput	input	
pthread_t	inputthread	
char	name[40+1]	
int	outfifo[10]	
char	pollrate	

short	product	
usbprofile *	profile	
char	serial[34]	
pthread_t	thread	
struct udev_device *	udev	
int	uinput_kb	
int	uinput_mouse	
char	usbdelay	
short	vendor	
const union devcmd *	vtable	

9.40.2 Macro Definition Documentation

9.40.2.1 `#define CLEAR_KEYBIT(array, index) do { (array)[(index) / 8] &= ~(1 << ((index) % 8)); } while(0)`

Definition at line 16 of file structures.h.

Referenced by `cmd_notify()`, `corsair_mousecopy()`, `hid_kb_translate()`, and `hid_mouse_translate()`.

9.40.2.2 `#define DPI_COUNT 6`

Definition at line 54 of file structures.h.

Referenced by `cmd_dpi()`, `cmd_dpisel()`, `loaddpi()`, `printdpi()`, `savedpi()`, and `updatedpi()`.

9.40.2.3 `#define FEAT_ADJRATE 0x008`

Definition at line 139 of file structures.h.

Referenced by `_mkdevpath()`, `_setupusb()`, and `_start_dev()`.

9.40.2.4 `#define FEAT_ANSI 0x200`

Definition at line 146 of file structures.h.

Referenced by `readcmd()`.

9.40.2.5 `#define FEAT_BIND 0x010`

Definition at line 140 of file structures.h.

Referenced by `_mkdevpath()`, `main()`, and `readcmd()`.

9.40.2.6 `#define FEAT_COMMON (FEAT_BIND | FEAT_NOTIFY | FEAT_FWVERSION | FEAT_MOUSEACCEL | FEAT_HWLOAD)`

Definition at line 151 of file structures.h.

9.40.2.7 `#define FEAT_FWUPDATE 0x080`

Definition at line 143 of file structures.h.

Referenced by `_mkdevpath()`, `_start_dev()`, and `cmd_fwupdate()`.

9.40.2.8 #define FEAT_FWVERSION 0x040

Definition at line 142 of file structures.h.

Referenced by `_mkdevpath()`, and `_start_dev()`.

9.40.2.9 #define FEAT_HWLOAD 0x100

Definition at line 144 of file structures.h.

Referenced by `_start_dev()`.

9.40.2.10 #define FEAT_ISO 0x400

Definition at line 147 of file structures.h.

Referenced by `readcmd()`.

9.40.2.11 #define FEAT_LMASK (FEAT_ANSI | FEAT_ISO)

Definition at line 154 of file structures.h.

Referenced by `readcmd()`.

9.40.2.12 #define FEAT_MONOCHROME 0x002

Definition at line 137 of file structures.h.

Referenced by `_mkdevpath()`, and `_setupusb()`.

9.40.2.13 #define FEAT_MOUSEACCEL 0x800

Definition at line 148 of file structures.h.

Referenced by `main()`, and `readcmd()`.

9.40.2.14 #define FEAT_NOTIFY 0x020

Definition at line 141 of file structures.h.

Referenced by `_mkdevpath()`, `main()`, and `readcmd()`.

9.40.2.15 #define FEAT_POLLRATE 0x004

Definition at line 138 of file structures.h.

Referenced by `_mkdevpath()`, `_start_dev()`, and `getfwversion()`.

9.40.2.16 #define FEAT_RGB 0x001

Definition at line 136 of file structures.h.

Referenced by `_mkdevpath()`, `_start_dev()`, `revertusb()`, and `usbunclaim()`.

9.40.2.17 #define FEAT_STD_NRGB (FEAT_COMMON)

Definition at line 153 of file structures.h.

Referenced by `_setupusb()`.

9.40.2.18 #define FEAT_STD_RGB (FEAT_COMMON | FEAT_RGB | FEAT_POLLRATE | FEAT_FWUPDATE)

Definition at line 152 of file structures.h.

Referenced by `_setupusb()`.

9.40.2.19 #define HAS_ANY_FEATURE(kb, feat) (!((kb)->features & (feat)))

Definition at line 158 of file structures.h.

9.40.2.20 #define HAS_FEATURES(kb, feat) (((kb)->features & (feat)) == (feat))

Definition at line 157 of file structures.h.

Referenced by `_mkdevpath()`, `_start_dev()`, `cmd_fwupdate()`, `readcmd()`, `revertusb()`, and `usbunclaim()`.

9.40.2.21 #define HWMODE_K70 1

Definition at line 115 of file structures.h.

Referenced by `cmd_hwload_kb()`, and `cmd_hwsave_kb()`.

9.40.2.22 #define HWMODE_K95 3

Definition at line 116 of file structures.h.

Referenced by `cmd_hwload_kb()`, and `cmd_hwsave_kb()`.

9.40.2.23 #define HWMODE_MAX 3

Definition at line 117 of file structures.h.

9.40.2.24 #define I_CAPS 2

Definition at line 20 of file structures.h.

Referenced by `_cmd_get()`, `iselect()`, `nprintind()`, and `updateindicators_kb()`.

9.40.2.25 #define I_NUM 1

Definition at line 19 of file structures.h.

Referenced by `_cmd_get()`, `iselect()`, `nprintind()`, and `updateindicators_kb()`.

9.40.2.26 #define I_SCROLL 4

Definition at line 21 of file structures.h.

Referenced by `_cmd_get()`, `iselect()`, `nprintind()`, and `updateindicators_kb()`.

9.40.2.27 #define IFACE_MAX 4

Definition at line 177 of file structures.h.

9.40.2.28 #define KB_NAME_LEN 40

Definition at line 174 of file structures.h.

Referenced by `_setupusb()`, and `os_setupusb()`.

9.40.2.29 #define LIFT_MAX 5

Definition at line 56 of file structures.h.

Referenced by `cmd_lift()`, and `loaddpi()`.

9.40.2.30 #define LIFT_MIN 1

Definition at line 55 of file structures.h.

Referenced by `cmd_lift()`, and `loaddpi()`.

9.40.2.31 #define MACRO_MAX 1024

Definition at line 51 of file structures.h.

Referenced by `_cmd_macro()`.

9.40.2.32 #define MD_NAME_LEN 16

Definition at line 82 of file structures.h.

Referenced by `cmd_hwsave_kb()`, `cmd_hwsave_mouse()`, `cmd_name()`, `gethwmodename()`, `gethwprofilename()`, `getmodename()`, `hwloadmode()`, `hwtonative()`, and `nativetohw()`.

9.40.2.33 #define MODE_COUNT 6

Definition at line 100 of file structures.h.

Referenced by `_freeprofile()`, `allocprofile()`, and `readcmd()`.

9.40.2.34 #define MSG_SIZE 64

Definition at line 176 of file structures.h.

Referenced by `_usbend()`, `cmd_hwload_kb()`, `cmd_hwload_mouse()`, `cmd_hwsave_kb()`, `cmd_hwsave_mouse()`, `cmd_pollrate()`, `fwupdate()`, `getfwversion()`, `hwloadmode()`, `loaddpi()`, `loadrgb_kb()`, `loadrgb_mouse()`, `os_inputmain()`, `os_usbreceive()`, `os_usbend()`, `savedpi()`, `savergb_kb()`, `savergb_mouse()`, `setactive_kb()`, `setactive_mouse()`, `updatedpi()`, `updatergb_kb()`, and `updatergb_mouse()`.

9.40.2.35 #define NEEDS_FW_UPDATE(kb) ((kb)->fwversion == 0 && HAS_FEATURES((kb), FEAT_FWUPDATE | FEAT_FWVERSION))

Definition at line 161 of file structures.h.

Referenced by `_start_dev()`, `readcmd()`, `revertusb()`, `setactive_kb()`, and `setactive_mouse()`.

9.40.2.36 `#define OUTFIFO_MAX 10`

Definition at line 24 of file structures.h.

Referenced by `_mknotifynode()`, `_rmnotifynode()`, `inputupdate_keys()`, `nprintf()`, `readcmd()`, `rmdevpath()`, and `updateindicators_kb()`.

9.40.2.37 `#define PR_NAME_LEN 16`

Definition at line 99 of file structures.h.

Referenced by `cmd_hwload_kb()`, `cmd_hwload_mouse()`, `cmd_profilename()`, `getprofilename()`, `hwtonative()`, and `nativeohw()`.

9.40.2.38 `#define SCROLL_ACCELERATED 0`

Definition at line 164 of file structures.h.

Referenced by `readcmd()`.

9.40.2.39 `#define SCROLL_MAX 10`

Definition at line 166 of file structures.h.

Referenced by `readcmd()`.

9.40.2.40 `#define SCROLL_MIN 1`

Definition at line 165 of file structures.h.

Referenced by `readcmd()`.

9.40.2.41 `#define SERIAL_LEN 34`

Definition at line 175 of file structures.h.

Referenced by `_setupusb()`, and `os_setupusb()`.

9.40.2.42 `#define SET_KEYBIT(array, index) do { (array)[(index) / 8] |= 1 << ((index) % 8); } while(0)`

Definition at line 15 of file structures.h.

Referenced by `_cmd_macro()`, `cmd_notify()`, `corsair_mousecopy()`, `hid_kb_translate()`, and `hid_mouse_translate()`.

9.40.3 Variable Documentation

9.40.3.1 `const union devcmd vtable_keyboard`

Definition at line 52 of file device_vtable.c.

Referenced by `get_vtable()`.

9.40.3.2 `const union devcmd vtable_keyboard_nonrgb`

Definition at line 99 of file device_vtable.c.

Referenced by `get_vtable()`.

9.40.3.3 const union devcmd vtable_mouse

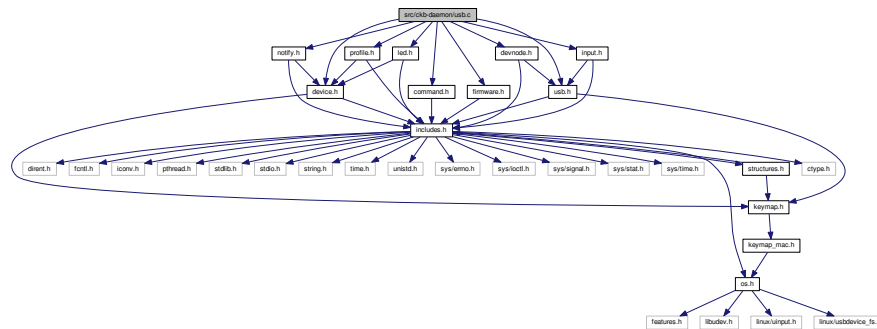
Definition at line 146 of file device_vtable.c.

Referenced by get_vtable().

9.41 src/ckb-daemon/usb.c File Reference

```
#include "command.h"
#include "device.h"
#include "devnode.h"
#include "firmware.h"
#include "input.h"
#include "led.h"
#include "notify.h"
#include "profile.h"
#include "usb.h"
```

Include dependency graph for usb.c:



Functions

- const char * [vendor_str](#) (short vendor)
brief.
- const char * [product_str](#) (short product)
brief.
- static const devcmd * [get_vtable](#) (short vendor, short product)
brief.
- static void * [devmain](#) (usbdevice *kb)
brief.
- static void * [_setupusb](#) (void *context)
brief.
- void [setupusb](#) (usbdevice *kb)
- int [revertusb](#) (usbdevice *kb)
- int [_resetusb](#) (usbdevice *kb, const char *file, int line)
- int [usb_tryreset](#) (usbdevice *kb)
- int [_usbSEND](#) (usbdevice *kb, const uchar *messages, int count, const char *file, int line)
- int [_usbrecv](#) (usbdevice *kb, const uchar *out_msg, uchar *in_msg, const char *file, int line)
- int [closeusb](#) (usbdevice *kb)

Variables

- pthread_mutex_t [usbmutex](#) = PTHREAD_MUTEX_INITIALIZER
brief .
- volatile int [reset_stop](#) = 0
brief .
- int [features_mask](#) = -1
brief .
- int [hload_mode](#)
hload_mode is defined in [device.c](#)

9.41.1 Function Documentation

9.41.1.1 int _resetusb (usbdevice * kb, const char * file, int line)

`_resetusb` Reset a USB device.

First reset the device via [os_resetusb\(\)](#) after a long delay (it may send something to the host). If this worked (retval == 0), give the device another long delay Then perform the initialization via the device specific start() function entry in kb->vtable and if this is successful also, return the result of the device depenten updatetrgb() with force=true.

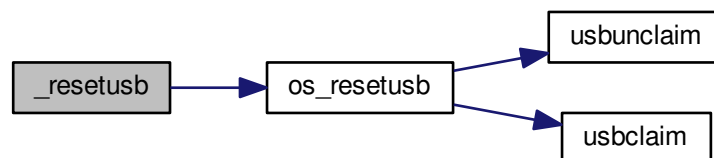
Definition at line 436 of file [usb.c](#).

References [usbdevice::active](#), [DELAY_LONG](#), [os_resetusb\(\)](#), and [usbdevice::vtable](#).

```

436                                     {
437     // Perform a USB reset
438     DELAY_LONG(kb);
439     int res = os_resetusb(kb, file, line);
440     if(res)
441         return res;
442     DELAY_LONG(kb);
443     // Re-initialize the device
444     if(kb->vtable->start(kb, kb->active) != 0)
445         return -1;
446     if(kb->vtable->updatetrgb(kb, 1) != 0)
447         return -1;
448     return 0;
449 }
```

Here is the call graph for this function:



9.41.1.2 static void* _setupusb (void * context) [static]

`_setupusb` A horrible function for setting up an usb device

Parameters

<i>context</i>	As _setupusb() is called as a new thread, the kb* is transferred as void*
----------------	---

Returns

a pthread_t* 0, here casted as void*. Retval is always null

The basic structure of the function is somewhat habituated. It is more like an assembler routine than a structured program. This is not really bad, but just getting used to.

After every action, which can be practically fault-prone, the routine goes into the same error handling: It goes via goto to one of two exit labels. The difference is whether or not an unlock has to be performed on the imutex variable. In both cases, [closeusb\(\)](#) is called, then an unlock is performed on the dmutex.

The only case where this error handling is not performed is the correct return of the call to [devmain\(\)](#). Here simply the return value of [devmain\(\)](#) is passed to the caller.

In either case, the routine terminates with a void* 0 because either [devmain\(\)](#) has returned constant null or the routine itself returns zero.

The basic idea of this routine is the following:

First some initialization of kb standard structured and local vars is done.

- **kb** is set to the pointer given from start environment
- local vars **vendor** and **product** are set to the values from the corresponding fields of kb
- local var **vt** and the **kb->vtable** are both set to the retval of [get_vtable\(\)](#)
- **kb->features** are set depending on the type of hardware connected:
 - set either to standard non rgb (all common flags like binding, notify, FW, hardware-loading etc) or in case of RGB-device set to standard + RGB, pollrate-change and fw-update
 - exclude all features which are disabled via feature_mask (set by daemon CLI parameters)
 - if it is a mouse, add adjust-rate
 - if it is a monochrome device, set the flag for RGB-protocol, but single color
- the standard delay time is initialized in kb->usbdelay
- A fixed 100ms wait is the start. **Although the DELAY_LONG macro is given a parameter, it is ignored. Occasionally refactor it.**
- The first relevant point is the operating system-specific opening of the interface in [os_setupusb\(\)](#). As a result, some parameters should be set in kb (name, serial, fwversion, epcount = number of usb endpoints), and all endpoints should be claimed with [usbclaim\(\)](#). Claiming is the only point where [os_setupusb\(\)](#) can produce an error (-1, otherwise 0).
- The following two statements deal with possible errors when setting the kb values in the current routine: If the version or the name was not read correctly, they are set to default values:
 - serial is set to "<vendor>: <product> -NoID"
 - the name is set to "<vendor> <product>".
- Then the user level input subsystem is activated via [os_openinput\(\)](#). There are two file descriptors, one for the mouse and one for the keyboard. **As mentioned in [structures.h](#), not the just opened FD numbers are stored under kb->uinput_kb or kb->uinput_mouse, but the values increased by 1!** The reason is, if the open fails or not open has been done until now, that struct member is set to 0, not to -1 or other negative value. So all usage of this kb->handle must be something like "kb->handle - 1", as you can find it in the code.
- The next action is to create a separate thread, which gets as parameter kb and starts with [os_inputmain\(\)](#). The thread is immediately detached so that it can return its resource completely independently if it should terminate.

- The same happens with `os_setupindicators()`, which initially initializes all LED variables in kb to off and then starts the `_ledthread()` thread with kb as parameter and then detaches it. Here again only the generation of the thread can fail.
- Via an entry in the vtable (allocprofile, identical for all three vtable types), `allocprofile()` is called in `profile.c`. With a valid parameter kb, a usbprofile structure is allocated and stored as a kb->profile. Then `initmode()` is called for each of the initializable modes (MODE_COUNT, currently 6). This procedure creates the memory space for the mode information, initializes the range to 0, and then sets the light.forceupdate and dpi.forceupdate to true. This forces an update later in the initialization of the device.

The first mode is set as the current mode and two force flags are set (this seems to be mode-intersecting flags for light and update).

Warning

There is no error handling for the `allocprofile()` and `initmode()` procedures. However, since they allocate storage areas, the subsequent assignments and initializations can run in a SEGV.

- Not completely understandable is why now via the vtable the function `updateindicators()` is called. But this actually happens in the just started thread `_ledthread()`. Either the initialization is wrong und must done here with force or the overview is lost, what happens when...

Regardless: For a mouse nothing happens here, for a keyboard `updateindicators_kb()` is called via the entry in kb->vtable. The first parameter is kb again, the second is constant 1 (means force = true). This causes the LED status to be sent after a 5ms delay via `os_sendindicators()` (ioctl with a `usbdevfs_ctrltransfer`).

The notification is sent to all currently open notification channels then.

`Setupindicators()` and with it `updateindicators_kb()` can fail.

- From this point - if an error is detected - the error label is addressed by goto statement, which first performs an unlock on the imutex. This is interesting because the next statement is exactly this: An unlock on the imutex.
- Via vtable the `kb->start()` function is called next. This is the same for a mouse and an RGB keyboard: `start_dev()`, for a non RGB keyboard it is `start_kb_nrgb()`.

First parameter is as always kb, second is 0 (makeactive = false).

- In `start_kb_nrgb()` set the keyboard into a so-called software mode (NK95_HWOFF) via ioctl with `usbdevfs_ctrltransfer` in function `_nk95cmd()`, which will in turn is called via macro `nk95cmd()` via `start_kb_nrgb()`.

Then two dummy values (active and pollrate) are set in the kb structure and ready.

- `start_dev()` does a bit more - because this function is for both mouse and keyboard. `start_dev()` calls - after setting an extended timeout parameter - `_start_dev()`. Both are located in `device.c`.

- First, `_start_dev()` attempts to determine the firmware version of the device, but only if two conditions are met: hwload-mode is not null (then hw-loading is disabled) and the device has the FEAT_HWLOAD feature. Then the firmware and the poll rate are fetched via `getfwversion()`.

If hwload_mode is set to "load only once" (==1), then the HWLOAD feature is masked, so that no further reading can take place.

- Now check if device needs a firmware update. If so, set it up and leave the function without error.
- Else load the hardware profile from device if the hw-pointer is not set and hw-loading is possible and allowed.

Return error if mode == 2 (load always) and loading got an error. Else mask the HWLOAD feature, because hwload must be 1 and the error could be a repeated hw-reading.

Puh, that is real Horror code. It seems to be not faulty, but completely unreadable.

- Finally, the second parameter of `_startdev()` is used to check whether the device is to be activated. Depending on the parameter, the active or the idle-member in the correspondig vtable is called. These are device-dependent again:

Device	active	idle
RGB Keyboard	cmd_active_kb() means: start the device with a lot of kb-specific initializers (software controlled mode)	cmd_idle_kb() set the device with a lot of kb-specific initializers into the hardware controlled mode)
non RGB Keyboard	cmd_io_none() means: Do nothing	cmd_io_none() means: Do nothing
Mouse	cmd_active_mouse() similar to cmd_active_kb()	cmd_idle_mouse similar to cmd_idle_kb()

- If either *start()* succeeded or the next following [usb_tryreset\(\)](#), it goes on, otherwise again a hard abort occurs.
- Next, go to [mkdevpath\(\)](#). After securing the EUID (effective UID) especially for macOS, work starts really in [_mkdevpath\(\)](#). Create - no matter how many devices were registered - either the ckb0/ files **version**, **pid** and **connected** or the **cmd** command fifo, the first notification fifo **notify0**, **model** and **serial** as well as the **features** of the device and the **pollrate**.
- If all this is done and no error has occurred, a debug info is printed ("Setup finished for ckbx") [updateconnected\(\)](#) writes the new device into the text file under ckb0/ and [devmain\(\)](#) is called.

[devmain\(\)](#)'s return value is returned by [_setupusb\(\)](#) when we terminate.

- The remaining code lines are the two exit labels as described above

Definition at line 224 of file usb.c.

References [ckb_info](#), [closeusb\(\)](#), [DELAY_LONG](#), [devmain\(\)](#), [devpath](#), [dmutex](#), [FEAT_ADJRATE](#), [FEAT_MONOCHROME](#), [FEAT_STD_NRGB](#), [FEAT_STD_RGB](#), [usbdevice::features](#), [features_mask](#), [get_vtable\(\)](#), [imutex](#), [INDEX_OF](#), [usbdevice::inputthread](#), [IS_MONOCHROME](#), [IS_MOUSE](#), [IS_RGB](#), [KB_NAME_LEN](#), [keyboard](#), [mkdevpath\(\)](#), [usbdevice::name](#), [os_inputmain\(\)](#), [os_inputopen\(\)](#), [os_setupindicators\(\)](#), [os_setupusb\(\)](#), [usbdevice::product](#), [product_str\(\)](#), [usbdevice::serial](#), [SERIAL_LEN](#), [updateconnected\(\)](#), [USB_DELAY_DEFAULT](#), [usb_tryreset\(\)](#), [usbdevice::usbdelay](#), [usbdevice::vendor](#), [vendor_str\(\)](#), and [usbdevice::vtable](#).

Referenced by [setupusb\(\)](#).

```

224                                     {
225     usbdevice* kb = context;
226     // Set standard fields
227     short vendor = kb->vendor, product = kb->product;
228     const devcmd* vt = kb->vtable = get_vtable(vendor, product);
229     kb->features = (IS_RGB(vendor, product) ? FEAT_STD_RGB :
230     FEAT_STD_NRGB) & features_mask;
231     if(IS_MOUSE(vendor, product)) kb->features |= FEAT_ADJRATE;
232     if(IS_MONOCHROME(vendor, product)) kb->features |=
233     FEAT_MONOCHROME;
234     kb->usbdelay = USB_DELAY_DEFAULT;
235
236     // Perform OS-specific setup
237     DELAY_LONG(kb);
238
239     if(os_setupusb(kb))
240         goto fail;
241
242     // Make up a device name and serial if they weren't assigned
243     if(!kb->serial[0])
244         snprintf(kb->serial, SERIAL_LEN, "%04x:%04x-NoID", kb->
245     vendor, kb->product);
246     if(!kb->name[0])
247         snprintf(kb->name, KB_NAME_LEN, "%s %s", vendor_str(kb->
248     vendor), product_str(kb->product));
249
250     // Set up an input device for key events
251     if(os_inputopen(kb))
252         goto fail;
253     if(pthread_create(&kb->inputthread, 0, os_inputmain, kb))
254         goto fail;
255     pthread_detach(kb->inputthread);
256     if(os_setupindicators(kb))
257         goto fail;
258
259     // Set up device
260     vt->allocprofile(kb);

```


9.41.1.3 `int _usbrecv (usbdevice * kb, const uchar * out_msg, uchar * in_msg, const char * file, int line)`

`_usbrecv` Request data from a USB device by first sending an output packet and then reading the response.

To fully understand this, you need to know about usb: All control is at the usb host (the CPU). If the device wants to communicate something to the host, it must wait for the host to ask. The usb protocol defines the cycles and periods in which actions are to be taken.

So in order to receive a data packet from the device, the host must first send a send request.

This is done by `_usbrecv()` in the first block by sending the MSG_SIZE large data block from `out_msg` via `os_usbsend()` as it is a machine depending implementation. The usb target device is as always determined over `kb`.

For `os_usbsend()` to know that it is a receive request, the `is_rcv` parameter is set to true (1). With this, `os_usbsend()` generates a control package for the hardware, not a data packet.

If sending of the control package is not successful, a maximum of 5 times the transmission is repeated (including the first attempt). If a non-cancelable error is signaled or the drive is stopped via `reset_stop`, `_usbrecv()` immediately returns 0.

After this, the function waits for the requested response from the device using `os_usbrecv()`.

`os_usbrecv()` returns 0, -1 or something else.

Zero signals a serious error which is not treatable and `_usbrecv()` also returns 0.

-1 means that it is a treatable error - a timeout for example - and therefore the next transfer attempt is started after a long pause (DELAY_LONG) if not `reset_stop` or the wrong `hwload_mode` require a termination with a return value of 0.

After 5 attempts, `_usbrecv()` returns and returns 0 as well as an error message.

When data is received, the number of received bytes is returned. This should always be MSG_SIZE, but `os_usbrecv()` can also return less. It should not be more, because then there would be an unhandled buffer overflow, but it could be less. This would be signaled in `os_usbrecv()` with a message.

The buffers behind `out_msg` and `in_msg` are MSG_SIZE at least (currently 64 Bytes). More is ok but useless, less brings unpredictable behavior. < Synchronization between macro and color information

Definition at line 611 of file usb.c.

References `ckb_err_fn`, `DELAY_LONG`, `DELAY_MEDIUM`, `DELAY_SHORT`, `hwload_mode`, `mmutex`, `os_usbrecv()`, `os_usbsend()`, and `reset_stop`.

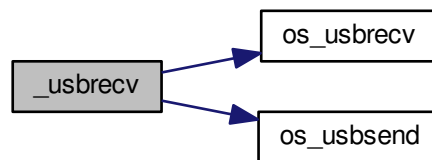
```

611
612 // Try a maximum of 5 times
613 for (int try = 0; try < 5; try++) {
614     // Send the output message
615     pthread_mutex_lock(&mmutex(kb));
616     DELAY_SHORT(kb);
617     int res = os_usbsend(kb, out_msg, 1, file, line);
618     pthread_mutex_unlock(&mmutex(kb));
619     if (res == 0)
620         return 0;
621     else if (res == -1) {
622         // Retry on temporary failure
623         if (reset_stop)
624             return 0;
625         DELAY_LONG(kb);
626         continue;
627     }
628     // Wait for the response
629     DELAY_MEDIUM(kb);
630     res = os_usbrecv(kb, in_msg, file, line);
631     if (res == 0)
632         return 0;
633     else if (res != -1)
634         return res;
635     if (reset_stop || hwload_mode != 2)
636         return 0;
637     DELAY_LONG(kb);
638 }
639 // Give up
640 ckb_err_fn("Too many send/rcv failures. Dropping.\n", file, line);
641 return 0;

```

642 }

Here is the call graph for this function:



9.41.1.4 `int _usbsend (usbdevice * kb, const uchar * messages, int count, const char * file, int line)`

`_usbsend` send a logical message completely to the given device

Todo A lot of different conditions are combined in this code. Don't think, it is good in every combination...

The main task of `_usbsend ()` is to transfer the complete logical message from the buffer beginning with *messages* to `count * MSG_SIZE`.

According to usb 2.0 specification, a USB transmits a maximum of 64 byte user data packets. For the transmission of longer messages we need a segmentation. And that is exactly what happens here.

The message is given one by one to `os_usbsend()` in `MSG_SIZE` (= 64) byte large bites.

Attention

This means that the buffer given as argument must be `n * MSG_SIZE` Byte long.

An essential constant parameter which is relevant for `os_usbsend()` only is `is_rcv = 0`, which means sending.

Now it gets a little complicated again:

- If `os_usbsend()` returns 0, only zero bytes could be sent in one of the packets, or it was an error (-1 from the systemcall), but not a timeout. How many Bytes were sent in total from earlier calls does not seem to matter, `_usbsend()` returns a total of 0.
- Returns `os_usbsend()` -1, first check if **reset_stop** is set globally or (incomprehensible) `hwload_mode` is not set to "always". In either case, `_usbsend()` returns 0, otherwise it is assumed to be a temporary transfer error and it simply retransmits the physical packet after a long delay.
- If the return value of `os_usbsend()` was neither 0 nor -1, it specifies the number of bytes transferred.

Here is an information hiding conflict with `os_usbsend()` (at least in the Linux version):

If `os_usbsend()` can not transfer the entire packet, errors are thrown and the number of bytes sent is returned. `_usbsend()` interprets this as well and remembers the total number of bytes transferred in the local variable **total_sent**. Subsequently, however, transmission is continued with the next complete `MSG_SIZE` block and not with the first of the possibly missing bytes.

Todo Check whether this is the same in the macOS variant. It is not dramatic, but if errors occur, it can certainly irritate the devices completely if they receive incomplete data streams. Do we have errors with the messages "Wrote YY bytes (expected 64)" in the system logs? If not, we do not need to look any further.

When the last packet is transferred, `_usbsend()` returns the effectively counted set of bytes (from `total_sent`). This at least gives the caller the opportunity to check whether something has been lost in the middle.

A bit strange is the structure of the program: Handling the `count` `MSG_SIZE` blocks to be transferred is done in the outer `for (...)` loop. Repeating the transfer with a treatable error is managed by the inner `while(1)` loop.

This must be considered when reading the code; The "break" on successful block transfer leaves the inner while, not the `for (...)`. < Synchronization between macro and color information

Definition at line 542 of file `usb.c`.

References `DELAY_LONG`, `DELAY_SHORT`, `hwload_mode`, `mmutex`, `MSG_SIZE`, `os_usbsend()`, and `reset_stop`.

```

542                                     {
543     int total_sent = 0;
544     for(int i = 0; i < count; i++){
545         // Send each message via the OS function
546         while(1){
547             pthread_mutex_lock(&mutex(kb));
548             DELAY_SHORT(kb);
549             int res = os_usbsend(kb, messages + i * MSG_SIZE, 0, file, line);
550             pthread_mutex_unlock(&mutex(kb));
551             if(res == 0)
552                 return 0;
553             else if(res != -1){
554                 total_sent += res;
555                 break;
556             }
557             // Stop immediately if the program is shutting down or hardware load is set to tryonce
558             if(reset_stop || hwload_mode != 2)
559                 return 0;
560             // Retry as long as the result is temporary failure
561             DELAY_LONG(kb);
562         }
563     }
564     return total_sent;
565 }
```

Here is the call graph for this function:



9.41.1.5 int closeusb (usbdevice * kb)

`closeusb` Close a USB device and remove device entry.

An imutex lock ensures first of all, that no communication is currently running from the viewpoint of the driver to the user input device (ie the virtual driver with which characters or mouse movements are sent from the daemon to the operating system as inputs).

If the `kb` has an acceptable value `!= 0`, the index of the device is looked for and with this index `os_inputclose()` is called. After this no more characters can be sent to the operating system.

Then the connection to the usb device is capped by `os_closeusb()`.

Todo What is not yet comprehensible is the call to `updateconnected()` BEFORE `os_closeusb()`. Should that be in the other sequence? Or is `updateconnected()` not displaying the connected usb devices, but the representation which uinput devices are loaded? Questions about questions ...

If there is no valid **handle**, only `updateconnected()` is called. We are probably trying to disconnect a connection under construction. Not clear.

The cmd pipe as well as all open notify pipes are deleted via `rmdevpath()`.

This means that nothing can happen to the input path - so the device-specific `imutex` is unlocked again and remains unlocked.

Also the `dmutex` is unlocked now, but only to join the thread, which was originally taken under **kb->thread** (which started with `_setupusb()`) with `pthread_join()` again. Because of the closed devices that thread would have to quit sometime

See Also

the hack note with `rmdevpath()`

As soon as the thread is caught, the `dmutex` is locked again, which is what I do not understand yet: What other thread can do usb communication now?

If the `vtable` exists for the given `kb` (why not? It seems to have race conditions here!!), via the `vtable` the actually device-specific, but still everywhere identical `freeprofile()` is called. This frees areas that are no longer needed. Then the **usbdevice** structure in its array is set to zero completely.

Error handling is rather unusual in `closeusb()`; Everything works (no matter what the called functions return), and `closeusb()` always returns zero (success).

Definition at line 687 of file `usb.c`.

References `ckb_info`, `devpath`, `dmutex`, `usbdevice::handle`, `imutex`, `INDEX_OF`, `keyboard`, `os_closeusb()`, `os_inputclose()`, `rmdevpath()`, `usbdevice::thread`, `updateconnected()`, and `usbdevice::vtable`.

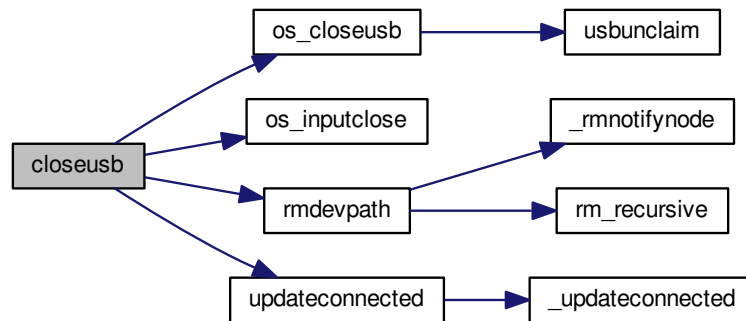
Referenced by `_setupusb()`, `devmain()`, `quitWithLock()`, and `usb_rm_device()`.

```

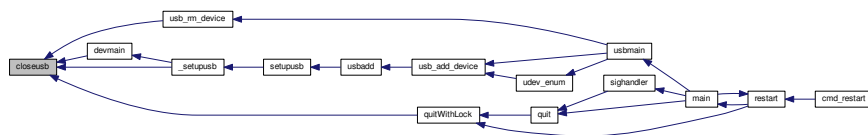
687         {
688     pthread_mutex_lock(imutex(kb));
689     if(kb->handle){
690         int index = INDEX_OF(kb, keyboard);
691         ckb_info("Disconnecting %s%d\n", devpath, index);
692         os_inputclose(kb);
693         updateconnected();
694         // Close USB device
695         os_closeusb(kb);
696     } else
697         updateconnected();
698     rmdevpath(kb);
699
700     // Wait for thread to close
701     pthread_mutex_unlock(imutex(kb));
702     pthread_mutex_unlock(dmutex(kb));
703     pthread_join(kb->thread, 0);
704     pthread_mutex_lock(dmutex(kb));
705
706     // Delete the profile and the control path
707     if(!kb->vtable)
708         return 0;
709     kb->vtable->freeprofile(kb);
710     memset(kb, 0, sizeof(usbdevice));
711     return 0;
712 }

```

Here is the call graph for this function:



Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.41.1.6 static void* devmain (usbdevice * kb) [static]

devmain is called by _setupusb

Parameters

<i>kb</i>	the pointer to the device. Even if it has the name kb, it is valid also for a mouse (the whole driver seems to be implemented first for a keyboard).
-----------	--

Returns

always a nullptr

Synchronization

The syncing via mutexes is interesting:

1. *imutex* (the Input mutex)

This one is locked in `setupusb()`. That function does only two things: Locking the mutex and trying to start a thread at `_setupusb()`. `_setupusb()` unlocks *imutex* after getting some buffers and initializing internal structures from the indicators (this function often gets problems with error messages like "unable to read indicators" or "Timeout bla blubb").

Warning

have a look at `updateindicators()` later.
 if creating the thread is not successful, the `mutex` remains blocked. Have a look at `setupusb()` later.

2. `dmutex` (the Device mutex)

This one is very interesting, because it is handled in `devmain()`. It seems that it is locked only in `_ledthread()`, which is a thread created in `os_setupindicators()`. `os_setupindicators()` again is called in `_setupusb()` long before calling `devmain()`. So this mutex is locked when we start the function as the old comment says.

Before reading from the FIFO and direct afterwards an `unlock..lock` sequence is implemented here. Even if only the function `readlines()` should be surrounded by the `unlock..lock`, the variable definition of the line pointer is also included here. Not nice, but does not bother either. Probably the `Unlock..lock` is needed so that now another process can change the control structure `linectx` while we wait in `readlines()`.

Todo Hope to find the need for `dmutex` usage later.

Should this function be declared as `pthread_t*` function, because of the definition of `pthread-create`?
 But `void*` works also...

Attention

`dmutex` should still be locked when this is called

First a `readlines_ctx` buffer structure is initialized by `readlines_ctx_init()`.

After some setup functions, beginning in `_setupusb()` which has called `devmain()`, we read the command input-Fifo designated to that device in an endless loop. This loop has two possible exits (plus reaction to signals, not mentioned here).

If the reading via `readlines()` is successful (we might have read multiple lines), the interpretation is done by `readcmd()` iff the connection to the device is still available (checked via `IS_CONNECTED(kb)`). This is true if the `kb`-structure has a handle and an event pointer both `!= Null`). If not, the loop is left (the first exit point).

if nothing is in the line buffer (some magic interrupt?), continue in the endless while without any reaction.

Todo `readcmd()` gets a **line**, not **lines**. Have a look on that later.

Is the condition `IS_CONNECTED` valid? What functions change the condition for the macro?

If interpretation and communication with the usb device got errors, they are signalled by `readcmd()` (non zero retcode). In this case the usb device is closed via `closeusb()` and the endless loop is left (the second exit point).

After leaving the endless loop the `readlines_ctx` structure and its buffers are freed by `readlines_ctx_free()`.

Definition at line 145 of file `usb.c`.

References `closeusb()`, `dmutex`, `usbdevice::infifo`, `IS_CONNECTED`, `readcmd()`, `readlines()`, `readlines_ctx_free()`, and `readlines_ctx_init()`.

Referenced by `_setupusb()`.

```

145                                     {
146     int kbfifo = kb->infifo - 1;
147     readlines_ctx linectx;
148     readlines_ctx_init(&linectx);
149     while(1){
150         pthread_mutex_unlock(dmutex(kb));
151         // Read from FIFO
152         const char* line;
153         int lines = readlines(kbfifo, linectx, &line);
154         pthread_mutex_lock(dmutex(kb));
155         // End thread when the handle is removed
156         if(!IS_CONNECTED(kb))
157             break;
158         if(lines){
159             if(readcmd(kb, line)){
160                 // USB transfer failed; destroy device
161                 closeusb(kb);
162                 break;

```

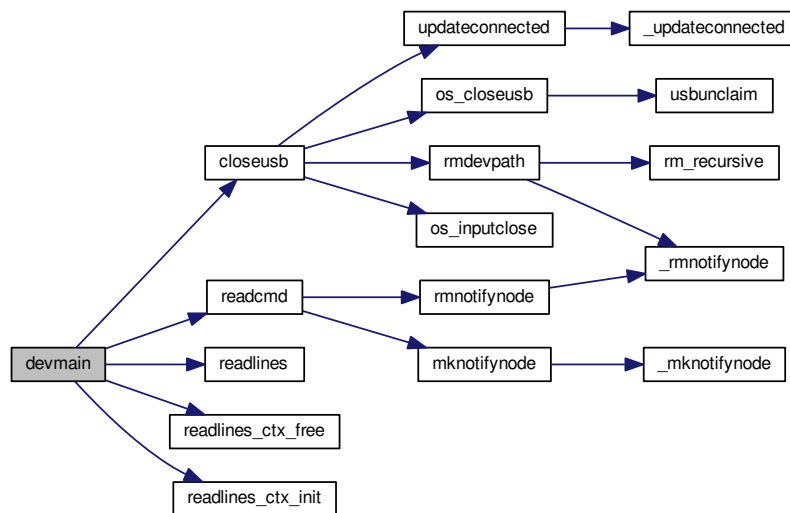


```

186         }
187     }
188 }
189 pthread_mutex_unlock (dmutex (kb));
192 readlines_ctx_free (linectx);
193 return 0;
194 }

```

Here is the call graph for this function:



Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.41.1.7 static const devcmd* get_vtable (short vendor, short product) [static]

get_vtable returns the correct vtable pointer

Parameters

<i>vendor</i>	short usb vendor ID
<i>product</i>	short usb product ID

Returns

Depending on the type and model, the corresponding vtable pointer is returned (see below)

At present, we have three different vtables:

- `vtable_mouse` is used for all mouse types. This may be wrong with some newer mice?
- `vtable_keyboard` is used for all RGB Keyboards.
- `vtable_keyboard_nonrgb` for all the rest.

Todo Is the last point really a good decision and always correct?

Definition at line 112 of file usb.c.

References IS_MOUSE, IS_RGB, vtable_keyboard, vtable_keyboard_nonrgb, and vtable_mouse.

Referenced by _setupusb().

```

112                                     {
113     return IS_MOUSE(vendor, product) ? &vtable_mouse :
114     IS_RGB(vendor, product) ? &vtable_keyboard : &
115     vtable_keyboard_nonrgb;
116 }
```

Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.41.1.8 const char* product_str (short product)

product_str returns a condensed view on what type of device we have.

At present, various models and their properties are known from corsair products. Some models differ in principle (mice and keyboards), others differ in the way they function (for example, RGB and non RGB), but they are very similar.

Here, only the first point is taken into consideration and we return a unified model string. If the model is not known with its number, *product_str* returns an empty string.

The model numbers and corresponding strings with the numbers in hex-string are defined in [usb.h](#)

At present, this function is used to initialize `kb->name` and to give information in debug strings.

Attention

The combinations below have to fit to the combinations in the macros mentioned above. So if you add a device with a new number, change both.

Todo There are macros defined in [usb.h](#) to detect all the combinations below. the only difference is the parameter: The macros need the *kb**, *product_str()* needs the *product ID*

Definition at line 70 of file usb.c.

References P_GLAIVE, P_HARPOON, P_K63_NRGB, P_K65, P_K65_LUX, P_K65_NRGB, P_K65_RFIRE, P_K68, P_K70, P_K70_LUX, P_K70_LUX_NRGB, P_K70_NRGB, P_K70_RFIRE, P_K70_RFIRE_NRGB, P_K95, P_K95_NRGB, P_K95_PLATINUM, P_M65, P_M65_PRO, P_SABRE_L, P_SABRE_N, P_SABRE_O, P_SABRE_O2, P_SCIMITAR, P_SCIMITAR_PRO, P_STRAFE, P_STRAFE_NRGB, and P_STRAFE_NRGB_2.

Referenced by _mkdevpath(), and _setupusb().

```

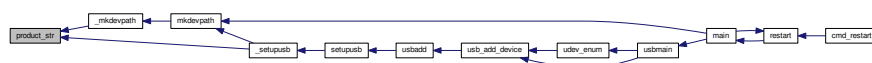
70                                     {
71     if (product == P_K95 || product == P_K95_NRGB)
72         return "k95";
73     if (product == P_K95_PLATINUM)
74         return "k95p";
75     if (product == P_K70 || product == P_K70_NRGB || product ==
76     P_K70_LUX || product == P_K70_LUX_NRGB || product ==
77     P_K70_RFIRE || product == P_K70_RFIRE_NRGB)
78         return "k70";
79     if (product == P_K68)
80         return "k68";
81     if (product == P_K65 || product == P_K65_NRGB || product ==
```

```

    P_K65_LUX || product == P_K65_RFIRE)
80     return "k65";
81     if (product == P_K63_NRGB)
82     return "k63";
83     if (product == P_STRAFE || product == P_STRAFE_NRGB || product ==
P_STRAFE_NRGB_2)
84     return "strafe";
85     if (product == P_M65 || product == P_M65_PRO)
86     return "m65";
87     if (product == P_SABRE_O || product == P_SABRE_L || product ==
P_SABRE_N || product == P_SABRE_O2)
88     return "sabre";
89     if (product == P_SCIMITAR || product == P_SCIMITAR_PRO)
90     return "scimitar";
91     if (product == P_HARPOON)
92     return "harpoon";
93     if (product == P_GLAIVE)
94     return "glaive";
95     return "";
96 }

```

Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.41.1.9 int revertusb(usbdevice * kb)

revertusb sets a given device to inactive (hardware controlled) mode if not a fw-upgrade is indicated

First is checked, whether a firmware-upgrade is indicated for the device. If so, [revertusb\(\)](#) returns 0.

Todo Why is this useful? Are there problems seen with deactivating a device with older fw-version??? Why isn't this an error indicating reason and we return success (0)?

Anyway, the following steps are similar to some other procs, dealing with low level usb handling:

- If we do not have an RGB device, a simple setting to Hardware-mode (NK95_HWON) is sent to the device via `nk95cmd()`.

Todo The return value of `nk95cmd()` is ignored (but sending the ioctl may produce an error and `_nk95_cmd` will indicate this), instead `revertusb()` returns success in any case.

- If we have an RGB device, `setactive()` is called with second param active = false. That function will have a look on differences between keyboards and mice.

More precisely `setactive()` is just a macro to call via the `kb->vtable` entries either the `active()` or the `idle()` function where the `vtable` points to. `setactive()` may return error indications. If so, `revertusb()` returns -1, otherwise 0 in any other case.

Definition at line 417 of file `usb.c`.

References `FEAT_RGB`, `HAS_FEATURES`, `NEEDS_FW_UPDATE`, `NK95_HWON`, `nk95cmd`, and `setactive`.

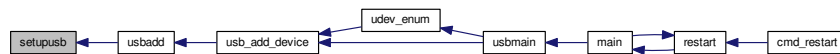
Referenced by `quitWithLock()`.

```

417     {
418     if (NEEDS_FW_UPDATE(kb))
419     return 0;
420     if (!HAS_FEATURES(kb, FEAT_RGB)) {
421     nk95cmd(kb, NK95_HWON);
422     return 0;
423     }
424     if (setactive(kb, 0))
425     return -1;
426     return 0;
427 }

```


Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.41.1.11 int usb_tryreset (usbdevice * kb)

usb_tryreset does what the name means: Try to reset the usb via [resetusb\(\)](#)

This function is called if an usb command ran into an error in case of one of the following two situations:

- When setting up a new usb device and the start() function got an error (

See Also

[_setupusb\(\)](#)

- If upgrading to a new firmware gets an error (

See Also

[cmd_fwupdate\(\)](#)).

The previous action which got the error will NOT be re-attempted.

In an endless loop [usb_tryreset\(\)](#) tries to reset the given usb device via the macro [resetusb\(\)](#).

This macro calls [_resetusb\(\)](#) with debugging information.

[_resetusb\(\)](#) sends a command via the operating system dependent function [os_resetusb\(\)](#) and - if successful - reinitializes the device. [os_resetusb\(\)](#) returns -2 to indicate a broken device and all structures should be removed for it.

In that case, the loop is terminated, an error message is produced and [usb_tryreset\(\)](#) returns -1.

In case [resetusb\(\)](#) has success, the endless loop is left via a return 0 (success).

If the return value from [resetusb\(\)](#) is -1, the loop is continued with the next try.

If the global variable **reset_stop** is set directly when the function is called or after each try, [usb_tryreset\(\)](#) stops working and returns -1.

Todo Why does [usb_tryreset\(\)](#) hide the information returned from [resetusb\(\)](#)? Isn't it needed by the callers?

Definition at line 475 of file usb.c.

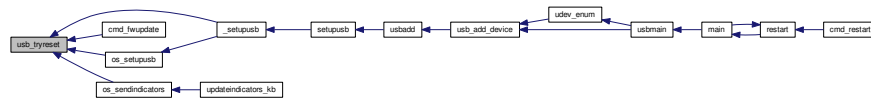
References [ckb_err](#), [ckb_info](#), [reset_stop](#), and [resetusb](#).

Referenced by [_setupusb\(\)](#), [cmd_fwupdate\(\)](#), [os_sendindicators\(\)](#), and [os_setupusb\(\)](#).

```

475         {
476     if(reset_stop)
477         return -1;
478     ckb_info("Attempting reset...\n");
479     while(1){
480         int res = resetusb(kb);
481         if(!res){
482             ckb_info("Reset success\n");
483             return 0;
484         }
485         if(res == -2 || reset_stop)
486             break;
487     }
488     ckb_err("Reset failed. Disconnecting.\n");
489     return -1;
490 }
  
```

Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.41.1.12 const char* vendor_str (short vendor)

uncomment to see USB packets sent to the device

vendor_str returns "corsair" if the given *vendor* argument is equal to *V_CORSAIR* (0x1bc) else it returns ""

Attention

There is also a string defined *V_CORSAIR_STR*, which returns the device number as string in hex "1b1c".

Definition at line 43 of file usb.c.

References *V_CORSAIR*.

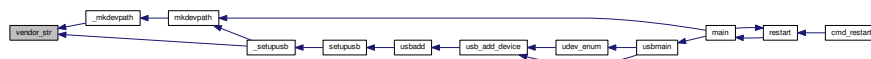
Referenced by *_mkdevpath()*, and *_setupusb()*.

```

43     {
44         if (vendor == V_CORSAIR)
45             return "corsair";
46         return "";
47     }

```

Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.41.2 Variable Documentation

9.41.2.1 int features_mask = -1

features_mask Mask of features to exclude from all devices

That bit mask ist set to enable all (-1). When interpreting the input parameters, some of these bits can be cleared.

At the moment binding, notifying and mouse-acceleration can be disabled via command line.

Have a look at [main\(\)](#) in [main.c](#) for details.

Definition at line 35 of file usb.c.

Referenced by *_setupusb()*, and *main()*.

9.41.2.2 int hwload_mode

hwload_mode is defined in [device.c](#)

Definition at line 7 of file device.c.

Referenced by *_start_dev()*, *_usbrecv()*, and *_usbSEND()*.

9.41.2.3 volatile int reset_stop = 0

reset_stop is boolean: Reset stopper for when the program shuts down.

Is set only by [quit\(\)](#) to true (1) to inform several usb_* functions to end their loops and tries.

Definition at line 25 of file usb.c.

Referenced by [_usbrecv\(\)](#), [_usbsend\(\)](#), [quitWithLock\(\)](#), and [usb_tryreset\(\)](#).

9.41.2.4 pthread_mutex_t usbmutex = PTHREAD_MUTEX_INITIALIZER

usbmutex is a never referenced mutex!

Todo We should have a look why this mutex is never used.

Definition at line 17 of file usb.c.

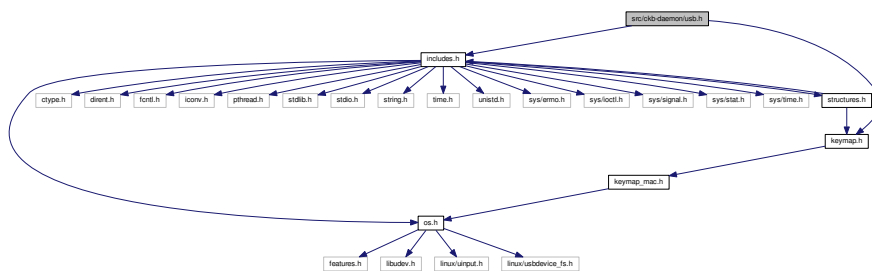
9.42 src/ckb-daemon/usb.h File Reference

Definitions for using USB interface.

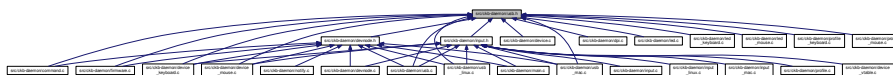
```
#include "includes.h"
```

```
#include "keymap.h"
```

Include dependency graph for usb.h:



This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



Macros

- `#define V_CORSAIR 0x1b1c`
For the following Defines please see "Detailed Description".
- `#define V_CORSAIR_STR "1b1c"`
- `#define P_K63_NRGB 0x1b40`
- `#define P_K63_NRGB_STR "1b40"`
- `#define IS_K63(kb) ((kb)->vendor == V_CORSAIR && (kb)->product == P_K63_NRGB)`
- `#define P_K65 0x1b17`
- `#define P_K65_STR "1b17"`

```

• #define P_K65_NRGB 0x1b07
• #define P_K65_NRGB_STR "1b07"
• #define P_K65_LUX 0x1b37
• #define P_K65_LUX_STR "1b37"
• #define P_K65_RFIRE 0x1b39
• #define P_K65_RFIRE_STR "1b39"
• #define IS_K65(kb) ((kb)->vendor == V_CORSAIR && ((kb)->product == P_K65 || (kb)->product == P_K65-
_NRGB || (kb)->product == P_K65_LUX || (kb)->product == P_K65_RFIRE))
• #define P_K68 0x1b3f
• #define P_K68_STR "1b3f"
• #define IS_K68(kb) ((kb)->vendor == V_CORSAIR && (kb)->product == P_K68)
• #define P_K70 0x1b13
• #define P_K70_STR "1b13"
• #define P_K70_NRGB 0x1b09
• #define P_K70_NRGB_STR "1b09"
• #define P_K70_LUX 0x1b33
• #define P_K70_LUX_STR "1b33"
• #define P_K70_LUX_NRGB 0x1b36
• #define P_K70_LUX_NRGB_STR "1b36"
• #define P_K70_RFIRE 0x1b38
• #define P_K70_RFIRE_STR "1b38"
• #define P_K70_RFIRE_NRGB 0x1b3a
• #define P_K70_RFIRE_NRGB_STR "1b3a"
• #define IS_K70(kb) ((kb)->vendor == V_CORSAIR && ((kb)->product == P_K70 || (kb)->product == P_-
K70_NRGB || (kb)->product == P_K70_RFIRE || (kb)->product == P_K70_RFIRE_NRGB || (kb)->product
== P_K70_LUX || (kb)->product == P_K70_LUX_NRGB))
• #define P_K95 0x1b11
• #define P_K95_STR "1b11"
• #define P_K95_NRGB 0x1b08
• #define P_K95_NRGB_STR "1b08"
• #define P_K95_PLATINUM 0x1b2d
• #define P_K95_PLATINUM_STR "1b2d"
• #define IS_K95(kb) ((kb)->vendor == V_CORSAIR && ((kb)->product == P_K95 || (kb)->product == P_K95-
_NRGB || (kb)->product == P_K95_PLATINUM))
• #define P_STRAFE 0x1b20
• #define P_STRAFE_STR "1b20"
• #define P_STRAFE_NRGB 0x1b15
• #define P_STRAFE_NRGB_STR "1b15"
• #define P_STRAFE_NRGB_2 0x1b44
• #define P_STRAFE_NRGB_2_STR "1b44"
• #define IS_STRAFE(kb) ((kb)->vendor == V_CORSAIR && ((kb)->product == P_STRAFE || (kb)->product
== P_STRAFE_NRGB || (kb)->product == P_STRAFE_NRGB_2))
• #define P_M65 0x1b12
• #define P_M65_STR "1b12"
• #define P_M65_PRO 0x1b2e
• #define P_M65_PRO_STR "1b2e"
• #define IS_M65(kb) ((kb)->vendor == V_CORSAIR && ((kb)->product == P_M65 || (kb)->product == P_-
M65_PRO))
• #define P_SABRE_O 0x1b14 /* optical */
• #define P_SABRE_O_STR "1b14"
• #define P_SABRE_L 0x1b19 /* laser */
• #define P_SABRE_L_STR "1b19"
• #define P_SABRE_N 0x1b2f /* new? */
• #define P_SABRE_N_STR "1b2f"
• #define P_SABRE_O2 0x1b32 /* Observed on a CH-9000111-EU model SABRE */

```


- #define `P_SABRE_O2_STR` "1b32"
- #define `IS_SABRE(kb)` ((kb)->vendor == `V_CORSAIR` && ((kb)->product == `P_SABRE_O` || (kb)->product == `P_SABRE_L` || (kb)->product == `P_SABRE_N` || (kb)->product == `P_SABRE_O2`))
- #define `P_SCIMITAR` 0x1b1e
- #define `P_SCIMITAR_STR` "1b1e"
- #define `P_SCIMITAR_PRO` 0x1b3e
- #define `P_SCIMITAR_PRO_STR` "1b3e"
- #define `IS_SCIMITAR(kb)` ((kb)->vendor == `V_CORSAIR` && ((kb)->product == `P_SCIMITAR` || (kb)->product == `P_SCIMITAR_PRO`))
- #define `P_HARPOON` 0x1b3c
- #define `P_HARPOON_STR` "1b3c"
- #define `IS_HARPOON(kb)` ((kb)->vendor == `V_CORSAIR` && (kb)->product == `P_HARPOON`)
- #define `P_GLAIVE` 0x1b34
- #define `P_GLAIVE_STR` "1b34"
- #define `IS_GLAIVE(kb)` ((kb)->vendor == `V_CORSAIR` && (kb)->product == `P_GLAIVE`)
- #define `IS_RGB(vendor, product)` ((vendor) == (`V_CORSAIR`) && (product) != (`P_K65_NRGB`) && (product) != (`P_K70_NRGB`) && (product) != (`P_K95_NRGB`))
RGB vs non-RGB test (note: non-RGB Strafe is still considered "RGB" in that it shares the same protocol. The difference is denoted with the "monochrome" feature).
- #define `IS_MONOCHROME(vendor, product)` ((vendor) == (`V_CORSAIR`) && ((product) == (`P_K68`) || (product) == (`P_STRAFE_NRGB`) || (product) == (`P_STRAFE_NRGB_2`)))
*The difference between non RGB and monochrome is, that monochrome has lights, but just in one color. nonRGB has no lights. Change this if new **monochrome** devices are added.*
- #define `IS_RGB_DEV(kb)` `IS_RGB`((kb)->vendor, (kb)->product)
For calling with a usbdevice, vendor and product are extracted and `IS_RGB()` is returned.*
- #define `IS_MONOCHROME_DEV(kb)` `IS_MONOCHROME`((kb)->vendor, (kb)->product)
For calling with a usbdevice, vendor and product are extracted and `IS_MONOCHROME()` is returned.*
- #define `IS_FULLRANGE(kb)` (`IS_RGB`((kb)->vendor, (kb)->product) && (kb)->product != `P_K65` && (kb)->product != `P_K70` && (kb)->product != `P_K95`)
Full color range (16.8M) vs partial color range (512)
- #define `IS_MOUSE(vendor, product)` ((vendor) == (`V_CORSAIR`) && ((product) == (`P_M65`) || (product) == (`P_M65_PRO`) || (product) == (`P_SABRE_O`) || (product) == (`P_SABRE_L`) || (product) == (`P_SABRE_N`) || (product) == (`P_SCIMITAR`) || (product) == (`P_SCIMITAR_PRO`) || (product) == (`P_SABRE_O2`) || (product) == (`P_GLAIVE`) || (product) == (`P_HARPOON`)))
Mouse vs keyboard test.
- #define `IS_MOUSE_DEV(kb)` `IS_MOUSE`((kb)->vendor, (kb)->product)
For calling with a usbdevice, vendor and product are extracted and `IS_MOUSE()` is returned.*
- #define `IS_PLATINUM(kb)` ((kb)->vendor == `V_CORSAIR` && ((kb)->product == `P_K95_PLATINUM`))
Used to apply quirks and features to the PLATINUM devices.
- #define `IS_V2_OVERRIDE(kb)` (`IS_PLATINUM`(kb) || `IS_K63`(kb) || `IS_K68`(kb) || `IS_HARPOON`(kb) || `IS_GLAIVE`(kb) || (kb)->product == `P_STRAFE_NRGB_2`)
Used when a device has a firmware with a low version number that uses the new protocol.
- #define `DELAY_SHORT(kb)` clock_nanosleep(CLOCK_MONOTONIC, 0, &(struct timespec) {.tv_nsec = ((int) (kb->usbdelay)) * 1000000}, NULL)
USB delays for when the keyboards get picky about timing That was the original comment, but it is used anytime.
- #define `DELAY_MEDIUM(kb)` clock_nanosleep(CLOCK_MONOTONIC, 0, &(struct timespec) {.tv_nsec = ((int) (kb->usbdelay)) * 10000000}, NULL)
the medium delay is used after sending a command before waiting for the answer.
- #define `DELAY_LONG(kb)` clock_nanosleep(CLOCK_MONOTONIC, 0, &(struct timespec) {.tv_nsec = 100000000}, NULL)
The longest delay takes place where something went wrong (eg when resetting the device)
- #define `USB_DELAY_DEFAULT` 5
This constant is used to initialize `kb->usbdelay`. It is used in many places (see macros above) but often also overwritten to the fixed value of 10. Pure Hacker code.

- `#define resetusb(kb) _resetusb(kb, __FILE__ __NOPATH__, __LINE__)`
resetusb() is just a macro to call _resetusb() with debuggin constants (file, lineno)
- `#define usbSEND(kb, messages, count) _usbSEND(kb, messages, count, __FILE__ __NOPATH__, __LINE__)`
usbSEND macro is used to wrap _usbSEND() with debugging information (file and lineno)
- `#define usbrecv(kb, out_msg, in_msg) _usbrecv(kb, out_msg, in_msg, __FILE__ __NOPATH__, __LINE__)`
usbrecv macro is used to wrap _usbrecv() with debugging information (file and lineno)
- `#define nk95cmd(kb, command) _nk95cmd(kb, (command) >> 16 & 0xFF, (command) & 0xFFFF, __FILE__ __NOPATH__, __LINE__)`
*nk95cmd() macro is used to wrap _nk95cmd() with debugging information (file and lineno). the command structure is different:
 Just the bits 23..16 are used as bits 7..0 for bRequest
 Bits 15..0 are used as wValue*
- `#define NK95_HWOFF 0x020030`
Hardware-specific commands for the K95 nonRGB,.
- `#define NK95_HWON 0x020001`
Hardware playback on.
- `#define NK95_M1 0x140001`
Switch to mode 1.
- `#define NK95_M2 0x140002`
Switch to mode 2.
- `#define NK95_M3 0x140003`
Switch to mode 3.

Functions

- `const char * vendor_str` (short vendor)
uncomment to see USB packets sent to the device
- `const char * product_str` (short product)
product_str returns a condensed view on what type of device we have.
- `int usbmain ()`
Start the USB main loop. Returns program exit code when finished.
- `void usbkill ()`
Stop the USB system.
- `void setupusb (usbdevice *kb)`
setupusb starts a thread with kb as parameter and _setupusb() as entryptoint.
- `int os_setupusb (usbdevice *kb)`
os_setupusb OS-specific setup for a specific usb device.
- `void * os_inputmain (void *context)`
os_inputmain is run in a separate thread and will be detached from the main thread, so it needs to clean up its own resources.
- `int revertusb (usbdevice *kb)`
revertusb sets a given device to inactive (hardware controlled) mode if not a fw-upgrade is indicated
- `int closeusb (usbdevice *kb)`
closeusb Close a USB device and remove device entry.
- `void os_closeusb (usbdevice *kb)`
os_closeusb unclaim it, destroy the udev device and clear data structures at kb
- `int _resetusb (usbdevice *kb, const char *file, int line)`
_resetusb Reset a USB device.
- `int os_resetusb (usbdevice *kb, const char *file, int line)`
os_resetusb is the os specific implementation for resetting usb
- `int _usbSEND (usbdevice *kb, const uchar *messages, int count, const char *file, int line)`

- _usbseend send a logical message completely to the given device*
- int [_usbrecv](#) ([usbdevice](#) *kb, const [uchar](#) *out_msg, [uchar](#) *in_msg, const char *file, int line)
_usbrecv Request data from a USB device by first sending an output packet and then reading the response.
- int [os_usbseend](#) ([usbdevice](#) *kb, const [uchar](#) *out_msg, int is_recv, const char *file, int line)
os_usbseend sends a data packet (MSG_SIZE = 64) Bytes long
- int [os_usbrecv](#) ([usbdevice](#) *kb, [uchar](#) *in_msg, const char *file, int line)
os_usbrecv receives a max MSGSIZE long buffer from usb device
- void [os_sendindicators](#) ([usbdevice](#) *kb)
os_sendindicators update the indicators for the special keys (Numlock, Capslock and what else?)
- int [_nk95cmd](#) ([usbdevice](#) *kb, [uchar](#) bRequest, [ushort](#) wValue, const char *file, int line)
_nk95cmd If we control a non RGB keyboard, set the keyboard via ioctl with usbdevfs_ctrltransfer
- int [usb_tryreset](#) ([usbdevice](#) *kb)
usb_tryreset does what the name means: Try to reset the usb via [resetusb\(\)](#)

9.42.1 Detailed Description

Vendor/product codes

The list of defines in the first part of the file describes the various types of equipment from Corsair and summarizes them according to specific characteristics.

Each device type is described with two defines:

- On the one hand the device ID with which the device can be recognized on the USB as a short
- and on the other hand the same representation as a string, but without leading "0x".

First entry-pair is the Provider ID (vendorID) from Corsair.

Block No. | contains | Devices are bundled via ----- | ----- | ----- 1 | The first block contains the K63 Non RGB Keyboard. No other K63 is known so far. 2 | the K65-like keyboards, regardless of their properties (RGB, ...). | In summary, they can be queried using the macro [IS_K65\(\)](#). 3 | K68 keyboard | [IS_K68\(\)](#). 4 | the K70-like Keyboards with all their configuration types | summarized by [IS_K70\(\)](#). 5 | the K95 series keyboards | collected with the macro [IS_K95\(\)](#). 6 | strafe keyboards | [IS_STRAFE\(\)](#) 7 | M65 mice with and without RGB | [IS_M65\(\)](#) 8 | Sabre mice | [IS_SABRE\(\)](#) 9 | Scimitar mice | [IS_SCIMITAR\(\)](#) 10 | Harpoon mice | [IS_HARPOON\(\)](#) 11 | Glaive mice | [IS_GLAIVE\(\)](#)

Definition in file [usb.h](#).

9.42.2 Macro Definition Documentation

9.42.2.1 `#define DELAY_LONG(kb) clock_nanosleep(CLOCK_MONOTONIC, 0, &(struct timespec) {.tv_nsec = 100000000}, NULL)`

Definition at line 186 of file [usb.h](#).

Referenced by [_resetusb\(\)](#), [_setupusb\(\)](#), [_usbrecv\(\)](#), [_usbseend\(\)](#), [cmd_hwload_kb\(\)](#), [cmd_hwload_mouse\(\)](#), [cmd_hwsave_kb\(\)](#), and [cmd_hwsave_mouse\(\)](#).

9.42.2.2 `#define DELAY_MEDIUM(kb) clock_nanosleep(CLOCK_MONOTONIC, 0, &(struct timespec) {.tv_nsec = ((int) (kb->usbdelay)) * 1000000}, NULL)`

Definition at line 182 of file [usb.h](#).

Referenced by [_usbrecv\(\)](#), and [setactive_kb\(\)](#).

9.42.2.3 `#define DELAY_SHORT(kb) clock_nanosleep(CLOCK_MONOTONIC, 0, &(struct timespec) { .tv_nsec = ((int) (kb->usbdelay)) * 1000000 }, NULL)`

The short delay is used before any send or receive

Definition at line 178 of file usb.h.

Referenced by `_usbrecv()`, `_usbsend()`, and `updateindicators_kb()`.

9.42.2.4 `#define IS_FULLRANGE(kb) (IS_RGB((kb)->vendor, (kb)->product) && (kb)->product != P_K65 && (kb)->product != P_K70 && (kb)->product != P_K95)`

Definition at line 160 of file usb.h.

Referenced by `readcmd()`, and `updatergb_kb()`.

9.42.2.5 `#define IS_GLAIVE(kb) ((kb)->vendor == V_CORSAIR && (kb)->product == P_GLAIVE)`

Definition at line 121 of file usb.h.

Referenced by `updatergb_mouse()`.

9.42.2.6 `#define IS_HARPOON(kb) ((kb)->vendor == V_CORSAIR && (kb)->product == P_HARPOON)`

Definition at line 117 of file usb.h.

9.42.2.7 `#define IS_K63(kb) ((kb)->vendor == V_CORSAIR && (kb)->product == P_K63_NRGB)`

Definition at line 47 of file usb.h.

Referenced by `has_key()`.

9.42.2.8 `#define IS_K65(kb) ((kb)->vendor == V_CORSAIR && ((kb)->product == P_K65 || (kb)->product == P_K65_NRGB || (kb)->product == P_K65_LUX || (kb)->product == P_K65_RFIRE))`

Definition at line 57 of file usb.h.

Referenced by `has_key()`.

9.42.2.9 `#define IS_K68(kb) ((kb)->vendor == V_CORSAIR && (kb)->product == P_K68)`

Definition at line 61 of file usb.h.

9.42.2.10 `#define IS_K70(kb) ((kb)->vendor == V_CORSAIR && ((kb)->product == P_K70 || (kb)->product == P_K70_NRGB || (kb)->product == P_K70_RFIRE || (kb)->product == P_K70_RFIRE_NRGB || (kb)->product == P_K70_LUX || (kb)->product == P_K70_LUX_NRGB))`

Definition at line 75 of file usb.h.

9.42.2.11 `#define IS_K95(kb) ((kb)->vendor == V_CORSAIR && ((kb)->product == P_K95 || (kb)->product == P_K95_NRGB || (kb)->product == P_K95_PLATINUM))`

Definition at line 83 of file usb.h.

Referenced by `cmd_hwload_kb()`, `cmd_hwsave_kb()`, and `has_key()`.

```
9.42.2.12 #define IS_M65( kb ) ((kb)->vendor == V_CORSAIR && ((kb)->product == P_M65 || (kb)->product ==
P_M65_PRO))
```

Definition at line 97 of file usb.h.

Referenced by isblack().

```
9.42.2.13 #define IS_MONOCHROME( vendor, product ) ((vendor) == (V_CORSAIR) && ((product) == (P_K68) || (product)
== (P_STRAFE_NRGB) || (product) == (P_STRAFE_NRGB_2)))
```

Definition at line 151 of file usb.h.

Referenced by _setupusb().

```
9.42.2.14 #define IS_MONOCHROME_DEV( kb ) IS_MONOCHROME((kb)->vendor, (kb)->product)
```

Definition at line 157 of file usb.h.

```
9.42.2.15 #define IS_MOUSE( vendor, product ) ((vendor) == (V_CORSAIR) && ((product) == (P_M65) || (product) ==
(P_M65_PRO) || (product) == (P_SABRE_O) || (product) == (P_SABRE_L) || (product) == (P_SABRE_N) ||
(product) == (P_SCIMITAR) || (product) == (P_SCIMITAR_PRO) || (product) == (P_SABRE_O2) || (product) ==
(P_GLAIVE) || (product) == (P_HARPOON)))
```

Definition at line 163 of file usb.h.

Referenced by _setupusb(), get_vtable(), has_key(), and os_inputmain().

```
9.42.2.16 #define IS_MOUSE_DEV( kb ) IS_MOUSE((kb)->vendor, (kb)->product)
```

Definition at line 166 of file usb.h.

Referenced by readcmd().

```
9.42.2.17 #define IS_PLATINUM( kb ) ((kb)->vendor == V_CORSAIR && ((kb)->product == P_K95_PLATINUM))
```

Definition at line 169 of file usb.h.

```
9.42.2.18 #define IS_RGB( vendor, product ) ((vendor) == (V_CORSAIR) && (product) != (P_K65_NRGB) && (product) !=
(P_K70_NRGB) && (product) != (P_K95_NRGB))
```

Definition at line 146 of file usb.h.

Referenced by _setupusb(), get_vtable(), and os_inputmain().

```
9.42.2.19 #define IS_RGB_DEV( kb ) IS_RGB((kb)->vendor, (kb)->product)
```

Definition at line 154 of file usb.h.

```
9.42.2.20 #define IS_SABRE( kb ) ((kb)->vendor == V_CORSAIR && ((kb)->product == P_SABRE_O || (kb)->product ==
P_SABRE_L || (kb)->product == P_SABRE_N || (kb)->product == P_SABRE_O2))
```

Definition at line 107 of file usb.h.

Referenced by has_key(), loadrgb_mouse(), and savergb_mouse().

```
9.42.2.21  #define IS_SCIMITAR( kb ) ((kb)->vendor == V_CORSAIR && ((kb)->product == P_SCIMITAR || (kb)->product == P_SCIMITAR_PRO))
```

Definition at line 113 of file usb.h.

Referenced by has_key(), loadrgb_mouse(), and savergb_mouse().

```
9.42.2.22  #define IS_STRAFE( kb ) ((kb)->vendor == V_CORSAIR && ((kb)->product == P_STRAFE || (kb)->product == P_STRAFE_NRGB || (kb)->product == P_STRAFE_NRGB_2))
```

Definition at line 91 of file usb.h.

Referenced by savergb_kb().

```
9.42.2.23  #define IS_V2_OVERRIDE( kb ) (IS_PLATINUM(kb) || IS_K63(kb) || IS_K68(kb) || IS_HARPOON(kb) || IS_GLAIVE(kb) || (kb)->product == P_STRAFE_NRGB_2)
```

Definition at line 172 of file usb.h.

Referenced by loadrgb_kb(), os_usbseend(), and savergb_kb().

```
9.42.2.24  #define NK95_HWOFF 0x020030
```

See Also

[usb2.0 documentation for details](#). Set Hardware playback off

Definition at line 333 of file usb.h.

Referenced by start_kb_nrgb().

```
9.42.2.25  #define NK95_HWON 0x020001
```

Definition at line 336 of file usb.h.

Referenced by revertusb().

```
9.42.2.26  #define NK95_M1 0x140001
```

Definition at line 339 of file usb.h.

Referenced by setmodeindex_nrgb().

```
9.42.2.27  #define NK95_M2 0x140002
```

Definition at line 342 of file usb.h.

Referenced by setmodeindex_nrgb().

```
9.42.2.28  #define NK95_M3 0x140003
```

Definition at line 345 of file usb.h.

Referenced by setmodeindex_nrgb().

9.42.2.29 `#define nk95cmd(kb, command) _nk95cmd(kb, (command) >> 16 & 0xFF, (command) & 0xFFFF, __FILE__NOPATH__, __LINE__)`

Definition at line 328 of file usb.h.

Referenced by `revertusb()`, `setmodeindex_nrgb()`, and `start_kb_nrgb()`.

9.42.2.30 `#define P_GLAIVE 0x1b34`

Definition at line 119 of file usb.h.

Referenced by `product_str()`.

9.42.2.31 `#define P_GLAIVE_STR "1b34"`

Definition at line 120 of file usb.h.

9.42.2.32 `#define P_HARPOON 0x1b3c`

Definition at line 115 of file usb.h.

Referenced by `product_str()`.

9.42.2.33 `#define P_HARPOON_STR "1b3c"`

Definition at line 116 of file usb.h.

9.42.2.34 `#define P_K63_NRGB 0x1b40`

Definition at line 45 of file usb.h.

Referenced by `product_str()`.

9.42.2.35 `#define P_K63_NRGB_STR "1b40"`

Definition at line 46 of file usb.h.

9.42.2.36 `#define P_K65 0x1b17`

Definition at line 49 of file usb.h.

Referenced by `product_str()`.

9.42.2.37 `#define P_K65_LUX 0x1b37`

Definition at line 53 of file usb.h.

Referenced by `product_str()`.

9.42.2.38 `#define P_K65_LUX_STR "1b37"`

Definition at line 54 of file usb.h.

9.42.2.39 `#define P_K65_NRGB 0x1b07`

Definition at line 51 of file usb.h.

Referenced by `product_str()`.

9.42.2.40 `#define P_K65_NRGB_STR "1b07"`

Definition at line 52 of file usb.h.

9.42.2.41 `#define P_K65_RFIRE 0x1b39`

Definition at line 55 of file usb.h.

Referenced by `product_str()`.

9.42.2.42 `#define P_K65_RFIRE_STR "1b39"`

Definition at line 56 of file usb.h.

9.42.2.43 `#define P_K65_STR "1b17"`

Definition at line 50 of file usb.h.

9.42.2.44 `#define P_K68 0x1b3f`

Definition at line 59 of file usb.h.

Referenced by `product_str()`.

9.42.2.45 `#define P_K68_STR "1b3f"`

Definition at line 60 of file usb.h.

9.42.2.46 `#define P_K70 0x1b13`

Definition at line 63 of file usb.h.

Referenced by `product_str()`.

9.42.2.47 `#define P_K70_LUX 0x1b33`

Definition at line 67 of file usb.h.

Referenced by `loadrgb_kb()`, and `product_str()`.

9.42.2.48 `#define P_K70_LUX_NRGB 0x1b36`

Definition at line 69 of file usb.h.

Referenced by `loadrgb_kb()`, and `product_str()`.

9.42.2.49 `#define P_K70_LUX_NRGB_STR "1b36"`

Definition at line 70 of file usb.h.

9.42.2.50 `#define P_K70_LUX_STR "1b33"`

Definition at line 68 of file usb.h.

9.42.2.51 `#define P_K70_NRGB 0x1b09`

Definition at line 65 of file usb.h.

Referenced by `product_str()`.

9.42.2.52 `#define P_K70_NRGB_STR "1b09"`

Definition at line 66 of file usb.h.

9.42.2.53 `#define P_K70_RFIRE 0x1b38`

Definition at line 71 of file usb.h.

Referenced by `product_str()`.

9.42.2.54 `#define P_K70_RFIRE_NRGB 0x1b3a`

Definition at line 73 of file usb.h.

Referenced by `product_str()`.

9.42.2.55 `#define P_K70_RFIRE_NRGB_STR "1b3a"`

Definition at line 74 of file usb.h.

9.42.2.56 `#define P_K70_RFIRE_STR "1b38"`

Definition at line 72 of file usb.h.

9.42.2.57 `#define P_K70_STR "1b13"`

Definition at line 64 of file usb.h.

9.42.2.58 `#define P_K95 0x1b11`

Definition at line 77 of file usb.h.

Referenced by `product_str()`.

9.42.2.59 `#define P_K95_NRGB 0x1b08`

Definition at line 79 of file usb.h.

Referenced by `_nk95cmd()`, and `product_str()`.

9.42.2.60 `#define P_K95_NRGB_STR "1b08"`

Definition at line 80 of file usb.h.

9.42.2.61 `#define P_K95_PLATINUM 0x1b2d`

Definition at line 81 of file usb.h.

Referenced by `product_str()`, and `updatergb_kb()`.

9.42.2.62 `#define P_K95_PLATINUM_STR "1b2d"`

Definition at line 82 of file usb.h.

9.42.2.63 `#define P_K95_STR "1b11"`

Definition at line 78 of file usb.h.

9.42.2.64 `#define P_M65 0x1b12`

Definition at line 93 of file usb.h.

Referenced by `product_str()`.

9.42.2.65 `#define P_M65_PRO 0x1b2e`

Definition at line 95 of file usb.h.

Referenced by `product_str()`.

9.42.2.66 `#define P_M65_PRO_STR "1b2e"`

Definition at line 96 of file usb.h.

9.42.2.67 `#define P_M65_STR "1b12"`

Definition at line 94 of file usb.h.

9.42.2.68 `#define P_SABRE_L 0x1b19 /* laser */`

Definition at line 101 of file usb.h.

Referenced by `product_str()`.

9.42.2.69 `#define P_SABRE_L_STR "1b19"`

Definition at line 102 of file usb.h.

9.42.2.70 `#define P_SABRE_N 0x1b2f /* new? */`

Definition at line 103 of file usb.h.

Referenced by `product_str()`.

9.42.2.71 **#define P_SABRE_N_STR "1b2f"**

Definition at line 104 of file usb.h.

9.42.2.72 **#define P_SABRE_O 0x1b14 /* optical */**

Definition at line 99 of file usb.h.

Referenced by product_str().

9.42.2.73 **#define P_SABRE_O2 0x1b32 /* Observed on a CH-9000111-EU model SABRE */**

Definition at line 105 of file usb.h.

Referenced by product_str().

9.42.2.74 **#define P_SABRE_O2_STR "1b32"**

Definition at line 106 of file usb.h.

9.42.2.75 **#define P_SABRE_O_STR "1b14"**

Definition at line 100 of file usb.h.

9.42.2.76 **#define P_SCIMITAR 0x1b1e**

Definition at line 109 of file usb.h.

Referenced by product_str().

9.42.2.77 **#define P_SCIMITAR_PRO 0x1b3e**

Definition at line 111 of file usb.h.

Referenced by product_str().

9.42.2.78 **#define P_SCIMITAR_PRO_STR "1b3e"**

Definition at line 112 of file usb.h.

9.42.2.79 **#define P_SCIMITAR_STR "1b1e"**

Definition at line 110 of file usb.h.

9.42.2.80 **#define P_STRAFE 0x1b20**

Definition at line 85 of file usb.h.

Referenced by product_str().

9.42.2.81 `#define P_STRAFE_NRGB 0x1b15`

Definition at line 87 of file usb.h.

Referenced by `product_str()`.

9.42.2.82 `#define P_STRAFE_NRGB_2 0x1b44`

Definition at line 89 of file usb.h.

Referenced by `product_str()`.

9.42.2.83 `#define P_STRAFE_NRGB_2_STR "1b44"`

Definition at line 90 of file usb.h.

9.42.2.84 `#define P_STRAFE_NRGB_STR "1b15"`

Definition at line 88 of file usb.h.

9.42.2.85 `#define P_STRAFE_STR "1b20"`

Definition at line 86 of file usb.h.

9.42.2.86 `#define resetusb(kb) _resetusb(kb, __FILE__ __NOPATH__, __LINE__)`

Definition at line 246 of file usb.h.

Referenced by `usb_tryreset()`.

9.42.2.87 `#define USB_DELAY_DEFAULT 5`

Definition at line 192 of file usb.h.

Referenced by `_setupusb()`, and `start_dev()`.

9.42.2.88 `#define usbrecv(kb, out_msg, in_msg) _usbrecv(kb, out_msg, in_msg, __FILE__ __NOPATH__, __LINE__)`

Parameters

<i>kb</i>	THE usbdevice*
<i>IN]</i>	out_msg What information does the caller want from the device?
<i>OUT]</i>	in_msg Here comes the answer; The names represent the usb view, not the view of this function! So INput from usb is OUTput of this function.

Definition at line 288 of file usb.h.

Referenced by `cmd_hwload_kb()`, `cmd_hwload_mouse()`, `getfwversion()`, `hwloadmode()`, `loaddpi()`, `loadrgb_kb()`, and `loadrgb_mouse()`.

9.42.2.89 `#define usbsend(kb, messages, count) _usbsend(kb, messages, count, __FILE__ __NOPATH__, __LINE__)`

Parameters

<i>kb</i>	THE usbdevice*
<i>/N/</i>	messages a Pointer to the first byte of the logical message
<i>/N/</i>	count how many MSG_SIZE buffers is the logical message long?

Definition at line 271 of file usb.h.

Referenced by cmd_hwsave_kb(), cmd_hwsave_mouse(), cmd_pollrate(), fwupdate(), loadrgb_kb(), savedpi(), savergb_kb(), savergb_mouse(), setactive_kb(), setactive_mouse(), updatedpi(), updatergb_kb(), and updatergb_mouse().

9.42.2.90 #define V_CORSAIR 0x1b1c

Warning

When adding new devices please update src/ckb/fwupgradedialog.cpp as well.
It should contain the same vendor/product IDs for any devices supporting firmware updates.
In the same way, all other corresponding files have to be supplemented or modified: Currently known for this are [usb_linux.c](#) and [usb_mac.c](#)

Definition at line 42 of file usb.h.

Referenced by usb_add_device(), and vendor_str().

9.42.2.91 #define V_CORSAIR_STR "1b1c"

Definition at line 43 of file usb.h.

Referenced by udev_enum(), and usb_add_device().

9.42.3 Function Documentation

9.42.3.1 int _nk95cmd (usbdevice * kb, uchar bRequest, ushort wValue, const char * file, int line)

Parameters

<i>kb</i>	THE usbdevice*
<i>bRequest</i>	the byte array with the usb request
<i>wValue</i>	a usb wValue
<i>file</i>	for error message
<i>line</i>	for error message

Returns

1 (true) on failure, 0 (false) on success.

To send control packets to a non RGB non color K95 Keyboard, use this function. Normally it is called via the `nk95cmd()` macro.

If it is the wrong device for which the function is called, 0 is returned and nothing done. Otherwise a `usbdevfs_ctrltransfer` structure is filled and an `USBDEVFS_CONTROL` `ioctl()` called.

bRequest-Type	bRequest	wValue	EP	size	Timeout	data
0x40	see table below to switch hardware-modus at Keyboard	wValue	device	MSG_SIZE	5ms	the message buffer pointer
Host to Device, Type=Vendor, Recipient=Device	bRequest parameter	given wValue Parameter	device 0	0 data to write	5000	null

If a 0 or a negative error number is returned by the `ioctl`, an error message is shown depending on the `errno` or "No data written" if `retval` was 0. In either case 1 is returned to indicate the error. If the `ioctl` returned a value > 0 , 0 is returned to indicate no error.

Currently the following combinations for `bRequest` and `wValue` are used:

Device	what it might to do	constant	bRequest	wValue
non RGB Keyboard	set HW-modus on (leave the ckb driver)	HWON	0x0002	0x0030
non RGB Keyboard	set HW-modus off (initialize the ckb driver)	HWOFF	0x0002	0x0001
non RGB Keyboard	set light modus M1 in single-color keyboards	NK95_M1	0x0014	0x0001
non RGB Keyboard	set light modus M2 in single-color keyboards	NK95_M2	0x0014	0x0002
non RGB Keyboard	set light modus M3 in single-color keyboards	NK95_M3	0x0014	0x0003

See Also

[usb.h](#)

Definition at line 189 of file `usb_linux.c`.

References `ckb_err_fn`, `usbdevice::handle`, `P_K95_NRGB`, and `usbdevice::product`.

```

189
190     if(kb->product != P_K95_NRGB)
191         return 0;
192     struct usbdevfs_ctrltransfer transfer = { 0x40, bRequest, wValue, 0, 0, 5000, 0 };
193     int res = ioctl(kb->handle - 1, USBDEVFS_CONTROL, &transfer);
194     if(res <= 0){
195         ckb_err_fn("%s\n", file, line, res ? strerror(errno) : "No data written");
196         return 1;
197     }
198     return 0;
199 }
```

9.42.3.2 int _resetusb (usbdevice * kb, const char * file, int line)

Parameters

<i>kb</i>	THE usbdevice*
<i>file</i>	filename for error messages
<i>line</i>	line where it is called for error messages

Returns

Returns 0 on success, -1 if device should be removed

_resetusb Reset a USB device.

First reset the device via [os_resetusb\(\)](#) after a long delay (it may send something to the host). If this worked (retval == 0), give the device another long delay Then perform the initialization via the device specific start() function entry in kb->vtable and if this is successful also, return the result of the device depenten updatetgb() with force=true.

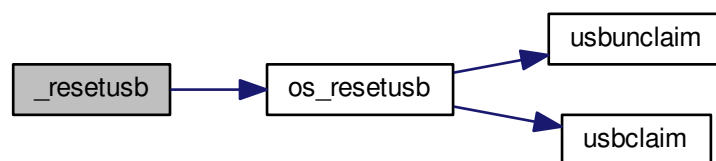
Definition at line 436 of file usb.c.

References [usbdevice::active](#), [DELAY_LONG](#), [os_resetusb\(\)](#), and [usbdevice::vtable](#).

```

436                                     {
437     // Perform a USB reset
438     DELAY_LONG(kb);
439     int res = os_resetusb(kb, file, line);
440     if(res)
441         return res;
442     DELAY_LONG(kb);
443     // Re-initialize the device
444     if(kb->vtable->start(kb, kb->active) != 0)
445         return -1;
446     if(kb->vtable->updatetgb(kb, 1) != 0)
447         return -1;
448     return 0;
449 }
```

Here is the call graph for this function:



9.42.3.3 int _usbrecv (usbdevice * kb, const uchar * out_msg, uchar * in_msg, const char * file, int line)

Parameters

<i>kb</i>	THE usbdevice*
-----------	----------------

<i>IN]</i>	out_msg What information does the caller want from the device?
<i>OUT]</i>	in_msg Here comes the answer; The names represent the usb view, not the view of this function! So INput from usb is OUTput of this function.
<i>IN]</i>	file for debugging
<i>IN]</i>	line for debugging
<i>IN]</i>	reset_stop global variable is read

Returns

number of bytes read or zero on failure.

`_usbrecv` Request data from a USB device by first sending an output packet and then reading the response.

To fully understand this, you need to know about usb: All control is at the usb host (the CPU). If the device wants to communicate something to the host, it must wait for the host to ask. The usb protocol defines the cycles and periods in which actions are to be taken.

So in order to receive a data packet from the device, the host must first send a send request.

This is done by `_usbrecv()` in the first block by sending the MSG_SIZE large data block from **out_msg** via `os_usb send()` as it is a machine depending implementation. The usb target device is as always determined over kb.

For `os_usb send()` to know that it is a receive request, the **is_recv** parameter is set to true (1). With this, `os_usb send()` generates a control package for the hardware, not a data packet.

If sending of the control package is not successful, a maximum of 5 times the transmission is repeated (including the first attempt). If a non-cancelable error is signaled or the drive is stopped via `reset_stop`, `_usbrecv()` immediately returns 0.

After this, the function waits for the requested response from the device using `os_usbrecv()`.

`os_usbrecv()` returns 0, -1 or something else.

Zero signals a serious error which is not treatable and `_usbrecv()` also returns 0.

-1 means that it is a treatable error - a timeout for example - and therefore the next transfer attempt is started after a long pause (DELAY_LONG) if not `reset_stop` or the wrong `hwload_mode` require a termination with a return value of 0.

After 5 attempts, `_usbrecv()` returns and returns 0 as well as an error message.

When data is received, the number of received bytes is returned. This should always be MSG_SIZE, but `os_usbrecv()` can also return less. It should not be more, because then there would be an unhandled buffer overflow, but it could be less. This would be signaled in `os_usbrecv()` with a message.

The buffers behind **out_msg** and **in_msg** are MSG_SIZE at least (currently 64 Bytes). More is ok but useless, less brings unpredictable behavior. < Synchronization between macro and color information

Definition at line 611 of file usb.c.

References `ckb_err_fn`, `DELAY_LONG`, `DELAY_MEDIUM`, `DELAY_SHORT`, `hwload_mode`, `mmutex`, `os_usbrecv()`, `os_usb send()`, and `reset_stop`.

```

611
612 // Try a maximum of 5 times
613 for (int try = 0; try < 5; try++) {
614     // Send the output message
615     pthread_mutex_lock(&mmutex(kb));
616     DELAY_SHORT(kb);
617     int res = os_usb send(kb, out_msg, 1, file, line);
618     pthread_mutex_unlock(&mmutex(kb));
619     if (res == 0)
620         return 0;
621     else if (res == -1) {
622         // Retry on temporary failure
623         if (reset_stop)
624             return 0;
625         DELAY_LONG(kb);
626         continue;
627     }
628 }
```

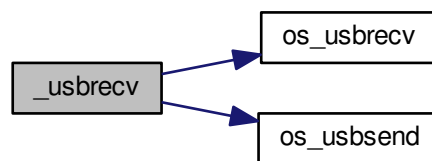


```

628         // Wait for the response
629         DELAY_MEDIUM(kb);
630         res = os_usbrecv(kb, in_msg, file, line);
631         if(res == 0)
632             return 0;
633         else if(res != -1)
634             return res;
635         if(reset_stop || hwload_mode != 2)
636             return 0;
637         DELAY_LONG(kb);
638     }
639     // Give up
640     ckb_err_fn("Too many send/rcv failures. Dropping.\n", file, line);
641     return 0;
642 }

```

Here is the call graph for this function:



9.42.3.4 int _usbsend (usbdevice * kb, const uchar * messages, int count, const char * file, int line)

Parameters

	<i>kb</i>	THE usbdevice*
	<i>IN]</i>	messages a Pointer to the first byte of the logical message
	<i>IN]</i>	count how many MSG_SIZE buffers is the logical message long?
	<i>IN]</i>	file for debugging
	<i>IN]</i>	line for debugging
<i>in</i>	<i>reset_stop</i>	global variable is read

Returns

number of Bytes sent (ideal == count * MSG_SIZE);
0 if a block could not be sent and it was not a timeout OR **reset_stop** was required or **hwload_mode** is not set to "always"

`_usbsend` send a logical message completely to the given device

Todo A lot of different conditions are combined in this code. Don't think, it is good in every combination...

The main task of `_usbsend ()` is to transfer the complete logical message from the buffer beginning with *messages* to **count * MSG_SIZE**.

According to usb 2.0 specification, a USB transmits a maximum of 64 byte user data packets. For the transmission of longer messages we need a segmentation. And that is exactly what happens here.

The message is given one by one to `os_usbsend()` in MSG_SIZE (= 64) byte large bites.

Attention

This means that the buffer given as argument must be $n * \text{MSG_SIZE}$ Byte long.

An essential constant parameter which is relevant for `os_usbsend()` only is `is_recv = 0`, which means sending.

Now it gets a little complicated again:

- If `os_usbsend()` returns 0, only zero bytes could be sent in one of the packets, or it was an error (-1 from the systemcall), but not a timeout. How many Bytes were sent in total from earlier calls does not seem to matter, `_usbsend()` returns a total of 0.
- Returns `os_usbsend()` -1, first check if **reset_stop** is set globally or (incomprehensible) `hwload_mode` is not set to "always". In either case, `_usbsend()` returns 0, otherwise it is assumed to be a temporary transfer error and it simply retransmits the physical packet after a long delay.
- If the return value of `os_usbsend()` was neither 0 nor -1, it specifies the number of bytes transferred.

Here is an information hiding conflict with `os_usbsend()` (at least in the Linux version):

If `os_usbsend()` can not transfer the entire packet, errors are thrown and the number of bytes sent is returned. `_usbsend()` interprets this as well and remembers the total number of bytes transferred in the local variable **total_sent**. Subsequently, however, transmission is continued with the next complete `MSG_SIZE` block and not with the first of the possibly missing bytes.

Todo Check whether this is the same in the macOS variant. It is not dramatic, but if errors occur, it can certainly irritate the devices completely if they receive incomplete data streams. Do we have errors with the messages "Wrote YY bytes (expected 64)" in the system logs? If not, we do not need to look any further.

When the last packet is transferred, `_usbsend()` returns the effectively counted set of bytes (from **total_sent**). This at least gives the caller the opportunity to check whether something has been lost in the middle.

A bit strange is the structure of the program: Handling the **count** `MSG_SIZE` blocks to be transferred is done in the outer for (...) loop. Repeating the transfer with a treatable error is managed by the inner while(1) loop.

This must be considered when reading the code; The "break" on successful block transfer leaves the inner while, not the for (...). < Synchronization between macro and color information

Definition at line 542 of file `usb.c`.

References `DELAY_LONG`, `DELAY_SHORT`, `hwload_mode`, `mmutex`, `MSG_SIZE`, `os_usbsend()`, and `reset_stop`.

```

542                                     {
543     int total_sent = 0;
544     for(int i = 0; i < count; i++){
545         // Send each message via the OS function
546         while(1){
547             pthread_mutex_lock(&mmutex(kb));
548             DELAY_SHORT(kb);
549             int res = os_usbsend(kb, messages + i * MSG_SIZE, 0, file, line);
550             pthread_mutex_unlock(&mmutex(kb));
551             if(res == 0)
552                 return 0;
553             else if(res != -1){
554                 total_sent += res;
555                 break;
556             }
557             // Stop immediately if the program is shutting down or hardware load is set to tryonce
558             if(reset_stop || hwload_mode != 2)
559                 return 0;
560             // Retry as long as the result is temporary failure
561             DELAY_LONG(kb);
562         }
563     }
564     return total_sent;
565 }
```

Here is the call graph for this function:



9.42.3.5 int closeusb (usbdevice * kb)

Parameters

<i>IN,OUT</i>	kb
---------------	----

Returns

Returns 0 (everytime. No error handling is done!)

closeusb Close a USB device and remove device entry.

An imutex lock ensures first of all, that no communication is currently running from the viewpoint of the driver to the user input device (ie the virtual driver with which characters or mouse movements are sent from the daemon to the operating system as inputs).

If the **kb** has an acceptable value $\neq 0$, the index of the device is looked for and with this index [os_inputclose\(\)](#) is called. After this no more characters can be sent to the operating system.

Then the connection to the usb device is capped by [os_closeusb\(\)](#).

Todo What is not yet comprehensible is the call to [updateconnected\(\)](#) BEFORE [os_closeusb\(\)](#). Should that be in the other sequence? Or is [updateconnected\(\)](#) not displaying the connected usb devices, but the representation which uinput devices are loaded? Questions about questions ...

If there is no valid **handle**, only [updateconnected\(\)](#) is called. We are probably trying to disconnect a connection under construction. Not clear.

The cmd pipe as well as all open notify pipes are deleted via [rmdevpath\(\)](#).

This means that nothing can happen to the input path - so the device-specific imutex is unlocked again and remains unlocked.

Also the dmutex is unlocked now, but only to join the thread, which was originally taken under **kb->thread** (which started with [_setupusb\(\)](#)) with [pthread_join\(\)](#) again. Because of the closed devices that thread would have to quit sometime

See Also

the hack note with [rmdevpath\(\)](#)

As soon as the thread is caught, the dmutex is locked again, which is what I do not understand yet: What other thread can do usb communication now?

If the vtable exists for the given kb (why not? It seems to have race conditions here!!), via the vtable the actually device-specific, but still everywhere identical [freeprofile\(\)](#) is called. This frees areas that are no longer needed. Then the **usbdevice** structure in its array is set to zero completely.

Error handling is rather unusual in [closeusb\(\)](#); Everything works (no matter what the called functions return), and [closeusb\(\)](#) always returns zero (success).

Definition at line 687 of file usb.c.

References ckb_info, devpath, dmutex, usbdevice::handle, imutex, INDEX_OF, keyboard, os_closeusb(), os_inputclose(), rmdevpath(), usbdevice::thread, updateconnected(), and usbdevice::vtable.

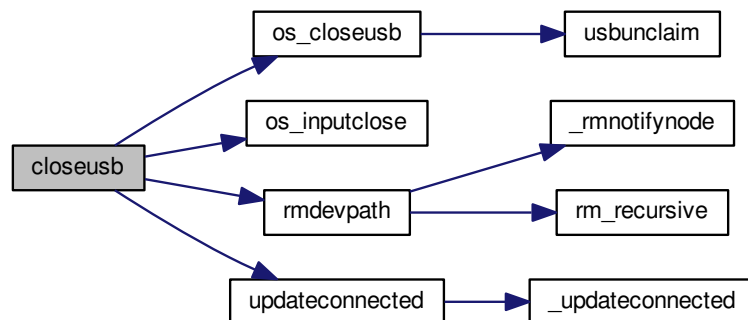
Referenced by _setupusb(), devmain(), quitWithLock(), and usb_rm_device().

```

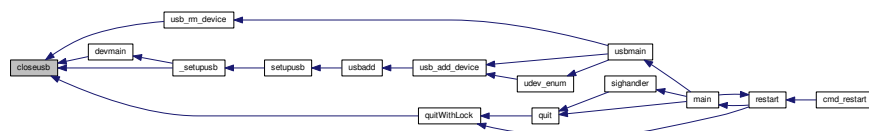
687 {
688     pthread_mutex_lock(&imutex(kb));
689     if(kb->handle){
690         int index = INDEX_OF(kb, keyboard);
691         ckb_info("Disconnecting %s%d\n", devpath, index);
692         os_inputclose(kb);
693         updateconnected();
694         // Close USB device
695         os_closeusb(kb);
696     } else
697         updateconnected();
698     rmdevpath(kb);
699
700     // Wait for thread to close
701     pthread_mutex_unlock(&imutex(kb));
702     pthread_mutex_unlock(&dmutex(kb));
703     pthread_join(kb->thread, 0);
704     pthread_mutex_lock(&dmutex(kb));
705
706     // Delete the profile and the control path
707     if(!kb->vtable)
708         return 0;
709     kb->vtable->freeprofile(kb);
710     memset(kb, 0, sizeof(usbdevice));
711     return 0;
712 }

```

Here is the call graph for this function:



Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.42.3.6 void os_closeusb (usbdevice * kb)

Parameters

<i>IN,OUT]</i>	kb THE usbdevice*
----------------	-------------------

os_closeusb unclaim it, destroy the udev device and clear data structures at kb

os_closeusb is the linux specific implementation for closing an active usb port.

If a valid handle is given in the kb structure, the usb port is unclaimed ([usbunclaim\(\)](#)).

The device is unreferenced via library function [udev_device_unref\(\)](#).

handle, udev and the first char of kbsyspath are cleared to 0 (empty string for kbsyspath).

Definition at line 448 of file [usb_linux.c](#).

References [usbdevice::handle](#), [INDEX_OF](#), [kbsyspath](#), [keyboard](#), [usbdevice::udev](#), and [usbunclaim\(\)](#).

Referenced by [closeusb\(\)](#).

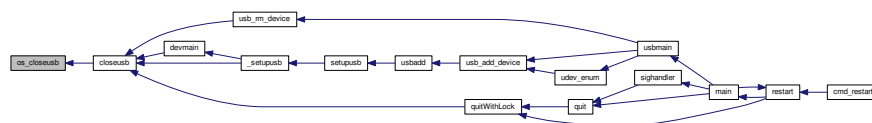
```

448                                     {
449     if (kb->handle) {
450         usbunclaim(kb, 0);
451         close(kb->handle - 1);
452     }
453     if (kb->udev)
454         udev_device_unref(kb->udev);
455     kb->handle = 0;
456     kb->udev = 0;
457     kbsyspath[INDEX_OF(kb, keyboard)][0] = 0;
458 }
```

Here is the call graph for this function:



Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.42.3.7 void* os_inputmain (void * context)

Parameters

<i>context</i>	THE usbdevice* ; Because os_inputmain() is started as a new thread, its formal parameter is named "context".
----------------	--

Returns

null

os_inputmain is run in a separate thread and will be detached from the main thread, so it needs to clean up its own resources.

Todo This function is a collection of many tasks. It should be divided into several sub-functions for the sake of greater convenience:

1. set up an URB (Userspace Ressource Buffer) to communicate with the USBDEVFS_* ioctl()s
2. perform the ioctl()
3. interpretate the information got into the URB buffer or handle error situations and retry operation or leave the endless loop
4. inform the os about the data
5. loop endless via 2.
6. if endless loop has gone, deinitalize the interface, free buffers etc.
7. return null

Here the actions in detail:

Monitor input transfers on all endpoints for non-RGB devices For RGB, monitor all but the last, as it's used for input/output

Get an usbdevfs_urb data structure and clear it via memset()

Hopefully the buffer lengths are equal for all devices with congruent types. You can find out the correctness for your device with lsusb -v or similar on macOS. Currently the following combinations are known and implemented:

device	detect with macro combination	endpoint #	buffer-length
each	none	0	8, 64 for FW v3
RGB Mouse	IS_RGB && IS_MOUSE	1	10
RGB Keyboard	IS_RGB && !IS_MOUSE	1	21
RGB Mouse or Keyboard	IS_RGB	2	MSG_SIZE (64)
non RGB Mouse or Keyboard	!IS_RGB	1	4
non RGB Mouse or Keyboard	!IS_RGB	2	15

Now submit all the URBs via ioctl(USBDEVFS_SUBMITURB) with type USBDEVFS_URB_TYPE_INTERRUPT (the endpoints are defined as type interrupt). Endpoint number is 0x80..0x82 or 0x83, depending on the model.

The userSpaceFS knows the URBs now, so start monitoring input

if the ioctl returns something != 0, let's have a deeper look what happened. Broken devices or shutting down the entire system leads to closing the device and finishing this thread.

If just an EPIPE occurred, give the device a CLEAR_HALT and resubmit the URB.

A correct REAPURB returns a Pointer to the URB which we now have a closer look into. Lock all following actions with imutex.

Process the input depending on type of device. Interpret the actual size of the URB buffer

device	detect with macro combination	seems to be endpoint #	actual buffer-length	function called
--------	-------------------------------	------------------------	----------------------	-----------------

mouse (RGB and non RGB)	IS_MOUSE	nA	8, 10 or 11	hid_mouse_translate()
mouse (RGB and non RGB)	IS_MOUSE	nA	MSG_SIZE (64)	corsair_mousecopy()
RGB Keyboard	IS_RGB && !IS_MOUSE	1	8 (BIOS Mode)	hid_kb_translate()
RGB Keyboard	IS_RGB && !IS_MOUSE	2	5 or 21, KB inactive!	hid_kb_translate()
RGB Keyboard	IS_RGB && !IS_MOUSE	3?	MSG_SIZE	corsair_kbcopy()
non RGB Keyboard	!IS_RGB && !IS_MOUSE	nA	nA	hid_kb_translate()

The input data is transformed and copied to the kb structure. Now give it to the OS and unlock the imutex afterwards.

Re-submit the URB for the next run.

If the endless loop is terminated, clean up by discarding the URBs via `ioctl(USBDEVFS_DISCARDURB)`, free the URB buffers and return a null pointer as thread exit code.

Definition at line 248 of file `usb_linux.c`.

References `usbdevice::active`, `ckb_err`, `ckb_info`, `corsair_kbcopy()`, `corsair_mousecopy()`, `devpath`, `usbdevice::epcount`, `usbdevice::fwversion`, `usbdevice::handle`, `hid_kb_translate()`, `hid_mouse_translate()`, `imutex`, `INDEX_OF`, `usbdevice::input`, `inputupdate()`, `IS_MOUSE`, `IS_RGB`, `keyboard`, `usbinput::keys`, `MSG_SIZE`, `usbdevice::product`, `usbinput::rel_x`, `usbinput::rel_y`, and `usbdevice::vendor`.

Referenced by `_setupusb()`.

```

248                                     {
249     usbdevice* kb = context;
250     int fd = kb->handle - 1;
251     short vendor = kb->vendor, product = kb->product;
252     int index = INDEX_OF(kb, keyboard);
253     ckb_info("Starting input thread for %s%d\n", devpath, index);
254
255     int urbcount = IS_RGB(vendor, product) ? (kb->epcount - 1) : kb->
256     epcount;
257
258     if (urbcount == 0) {
259         ckb_err("urbcount = 0, so there is nothing to claim in os_inputmain()\n");
260         return 0;
261     }
262
263     struct usbdevfs_urb urbs[urbcount + 1];
264     memset(urbs, 0, sizeof(urbs));
265
266     urbs[0].buffer_length = (kb->fwversion >= 0x300 ? MSG_SIZE : 8);
267     if(urbcount > 1 && IS_RGB(vendor, product)) {
268         if(IS_MOUSE(vendor, product))
269             urbs[1].buffer_length = 10;
270         else
271             urbs[1].buffer_length = 21;
272         urbs[2].buffer_length = MSG_SIZE;
273         if(urbcount != 3)
274             urbs[urbcount - 1].buffer_length = MSG_SIZE;
275     } else if(kb->fwversion < 0x300) {
276         urbs[1].buffer_length = 4;
277         urbs[2].buffer_length = 15;
278     }
279
280     for(int i = 0; i < urbcount; i++){
281         urbs[i].type = USBDEVFS_URB_TYPE_INTERRUPT;
282         urbs[i].endpoint = 0x80 | (i + 1);
283         urbs[i].buffer = malloc(urbs[i].buffer_length);
284         ioctl(fd, USBDEVFS_SUBMITURB, urbs + i);
285     }
286
287     while (1) {
288         struct usbdevfs_urb* urb = 0;
289
290         if (ioctl(fd, USBDEVFS_REAPURB, &urb)) {
291             if (errno == ENODEV || errno == ENOENT || errno == ESHUTDOWN)
292                 // Stop the thread if the handle closes
293                 break;
294             else if(errno == EPIPE && urb){
295                 ioctl(fd, USBDEVFS_CLEAR_HALT, &urb->endpoint);
296                 // Re-submit the URB
297                 if(urb)

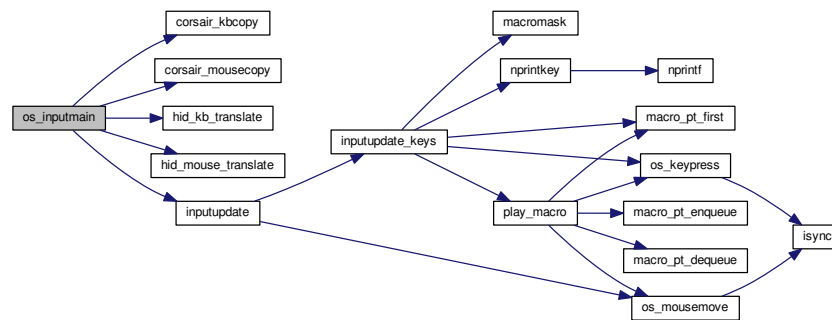
```

```

320         ioctl(fd, USBDEVFS_SUBMITURB, urb);
321         urb = 0;
322     }
323     continue;
324 }
325
329     if (urb) {
330
331         pthread_mutex_lock(&mutex(kb));
332         // EP workaround for FWv3
333         // Corsair input comes through 0x81, but case 1 in keymap.c is used for 6KRO
334         uchar urbendpoint = (kb->fwversion >= 0x300 ? 2 : (urb->endpoint & 0xF));
335         if(IS_MOUSE(vendor, product)){
336             switch(urb->actual_length){
337                 case 8:
338                     // HID mouse input
339                     hid_mouse_translate(kb->input.keys, &kb->
340 input.rel_x, &kb->input.rel_y, -urbendpoint, urb->actual_length, urb->buffer, kb->
341 fwversion);
342                     break;
343                 case MSG_SIZE:
344                     // Corsair mouse input
345                     corsair_mousecopy(kb->input.keys, -urbendpoint, urb->buffer);
346                     break;
347             }
348         } else if(IS_RGB(vendor, product)){
349             switch(urb->actual_length){
350                 case 8:
351                     // RGB EP 1: 6KRO (BIOS mode) input
352                     hid_kb_translate(kb->input.keys, -1, urb->actual_length, urb->
353 buffer);
354                     break;
355                 case 21:
356                 case 5:
357                     // RGB EP 2: NKRO (non-BIOS) input. Accept only if keyboard is inactive
358                     if(!kb->active)
359                         hid_kb_translate(kb->input.keys, -2, urb->actual_length,
360 urb->buffer);
361                     break;
362                 case MSG_SIZE:
363                     // RGB EP 3: Corsair input
364                     corsair_kbcopy(kb->input.keys, -urbendpoint, urb->buffer);
365                     break;
366             }
367         } else {
368             // Non-RGB input
369             hid_kb_translate(kb->input.keys, urb->endpoint & 0xF, urb->
370 actual_length, urb->buffer);
371         }
372         inputupdate(kb);
373         pthread_mutex_unlock(&mutex(kb));
374
375         ioctl(fd, USBDEVFS_SUBMITURB, urb);
376         urb = 0;
377     }
378 }
379
380     ckb_info("Stopping input thread for %s%d\n", devpath, index);
381     for(int i = 0; i < urbcount; i++){
382         ioctl(fd, USBDEVFS_DISCARDURB, urbs + i);
383         free(urbs[i].buffer);
384     }
385     return 0;
386 }
387

```


Here is the call graph for this function:



Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.42.3.8 int os_resetusb (usbdevice * kb, const char * file, int line)

Parameters

<i>kb</i>	THE usbdevice*
<i>file</i>	filename for error messages
<i>line</i>	line where it is called for error messages

Returns

Returns 0 on success, -2 if device should be removed and -1 if reset should be tried again

os_resetusb is the os specific implementation for resetting usb

Try to reset an usb device in a linux user space driver.

1. unclaim the device, but do not reconnect the system driver (second param resetting = true)
2. reset the device via USBDEVFS_RESET command
3. claim the device again. Returns 0 on success, -2 if device should be removed and -1 if reset should be tried again

Todo it seems that no one wants to try the reset again. But I've seen it somewhere...

Definition at line 510 of file usb_linux.c.

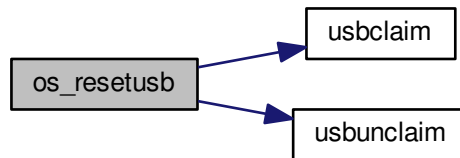
References usbdevice::handle, TEST_RESET, usbclaim(), and usbunclaim().

Referenced by _resetusb().

```

510                                     {
511     TEST_RESET(usbunclaim(kb, 1));
512     TEST_RESET(ioctl(kb->handle - 1, USBDEVFS_RESET));
513     TEST_RESET(usbclaim(kb));
514     // Success!
515     return 0;
516 }
  
```

Here is the call graph for this function:



Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.42.3.9 void os_sendindicators (usbdevice * kb)

Parameters

<i>kb</i>	THE usbdevice*
-----------	----------------

os_sendindicators update the indicators for the special keys (Numlock, Capslock and what else?)

os_sendindicators update the indicators for the special keys (Numlock, Capslock and what else?)

Read the data from kb->ileds ans send them via ioctl() to the keyboard.

bRequest-Type	bRequest	wValue	EP	size	Timeout	data
0x21	0x09	0x0200	Interface 0	MSG_SIZE 1 Byte	timeout 0,5ms	the message buffer pointer
Host to Device, Type=Class, Recipient=Interface (why not endpoint?)	9 = SEND?	specific	0	1	500	struct* kb->ileds

The ioctl command is USBDEVFS_CONTROL.

Definition at line 214 of file usb_linux.c.

References ckb_err, usbdevice::fwversion, usbdevice::handle, usbdevice::ileds, and usb_tryreset().

Referenced by updateindicators_kb().

```

215     static int countForReset = 0;
216     void *ileds;
217     ushort leds;
218     if(kb->fwversion >= 0x300) {
219         leds = (kb->ileds << 8) | 0x0001;
220         ileds = &leds;
221     }
222     else {
223         ileds = &kb->ileds;
224     }
225     struct usbdevfs_ctrltransfer transfer = { 0x21, 0x09, 0x0200, 0x00, (kb->
fwversion >= 0x300 ? 2 : 1), 500, ileds };
226     int res = ioctl(kb->handle - 1, USBDEVFS_CONTROL, &transfer);
227     if(res <= 0) {
228         ckb_err("%s\n", res ? strerror(errno) : "No data written");
229         if (usb_tryreset(kb) == 0 && countForReset++ < 3) {
230             os_sendindicators(kb);
231         }
232     }
233 }

```

Here is the call graph for this function:



Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.42.3.10 int os_setupusb (usbdevice * kb)

Parameters

<i>kb</i>	THE usbdevice*
-----------	----------------

Returns

0 on success, -1 otherwise.

os_setupusb OS-specific setup for a specific usb device.

Perform the operating system-specific opening of the interface in [os_setupusb\(\)](#). As a result, some parameters should be set in kb (name, serial, fwversion, epcount = number of usb endpoints), and all endpoints should be claimed with [usbclaim\(\)](#). Claiming is the only point where [os_setupusb\(\)](#) can produce an error (-1).

- Copy device description and serial

- Copy firmware version (needed to determine USB protocol)
- Do some output about connecting interfaces
- Claim the USB interfaces

Todo in these modules a pullrequest is outstanding

< Try to reset the device and recall the function

< Don't do this endless in recursion

< `os_setupusb()` has a return value (used as boolean)

Definition at line 548 of file `usb_linux.c`.

References `ckb_err`, `ckb_info`, `devpath`, `usbdevice::epcount`, `usbdevice::fwversion`, `INDEX_OF`, `KB_NAME_LEN`, `keyboard`, `usbdevice::name`, `usbdevice::serial`, `SERIAL_LEN`, `strtrim()`, `usbdevice::udev`, `usb_tryreset()`, and `usb-claim()`.

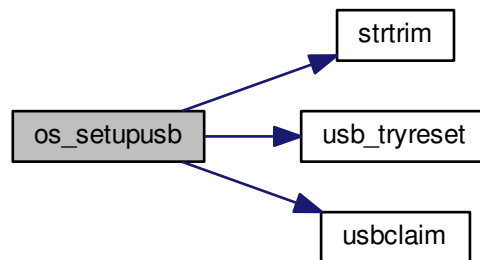
Referenced by `_setupusb()`.

```

548     {
551     struct udev_device* dev = kb->udev;
552     const char* name = udev_device_get_sysattr_value(dev, "product");
553     if(name)
554         strncpy(kb->name, name, KB_NAME_LEN);
555     strtrim(kb->name);
556     const char* serial = udev_device_get_sysattr_value(dev, "serial");
557     if(serial)
558         strncpy(kb->serial, serial, SERIAL_LEN);
559     strtrim(kb->serial);
560     const char* firmware = udev_device_get_sysattr_value(dev, "bcdDevice");
561     if(firmware)
562         sscanf(firmware, "%hx", &kb->fwversion);
563     else
564         kb->fwversion = 0;
565     int index = INDEX_OF(kb, keyboard);
566
567     ckb_info("Connecting %s at %s%d\n", kb->name, devpath, index);
568
569     const char* ep_str = udev_device_get_sysattr_value(dev, "bNumInterfaces");
570 #ifdef DEBUG
571     ckb_info("claiming interfaces. name=%s, firmware=%s; ep_str=%s\n", name, firmware, ep_str);
572 #endif //DEBUG
573     kb->epcount = 0;
574     if(ep_str)
575         sscanf(ep_str, "%d", &kb->epcount);
576     if(kb->epcount < 2){
577         // IF we have an RGB KB with 0 or 1 endpoints, it will be in BIOS mode.
578         ckb_err("Unable to read endpoint count from udev, assuming %d and reading >>%s<< or device
579 is in BIOS mode\n", kb->epcount, ep_str);
580         if (usb_tryreset(kb) == 0) {
581             static int retryCount = 0;
582             if (retryCount++ < 5) {
583                 return os_setupusb(kb);
584             }
585         }
586         return -1;
587         // ToDo are there special versions we have to detect? If there are, that was the old code to handle
588         it:
589         // This shouldn't happen, but if it does, assume EP count based on ckb_warn what the device is
590         supposed to have
591         kb->epcount = (HAS_FEATURES(kb, FEAT_RGB) ? 4 : 3);
592         // ckb_warn("Unable to read endpoint count from udev, assuming %d and reading >>%s<<...\n",
593         kb->epcount, ep_str);
594     }
595     if(usbclaim(kb)){
596         ckb_err("Failed to claim interfaces: %s\n", strerror(errno));
597         return -1;
598     }
599     return 0;
600 }

```

Here is the call graph for this function:



Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.42.3.11 int os_usbrecv (usbdevice * kb, uchar * in_msg, const char * file, int line)

Parameters

<i>kb</i>	THE usbdevice*
<i>in_msg</i>	the buffer to fill with the message received
<i>file</i>	for debugging
<i>line</i>	for debugging

Returns

-1 on timeout, 0 on hard error, number of bytes received otherwise

os_usbrecv does what its name says:

The comment at the beginning of the procedure causes the suspicion that the firmware versionspecific distinction is missing for receiving from usb endpoint 3 or 4. The commented code contains only the reception from EP4, but this may be wrong for a software version 2.0 or higher (see the code for os_usbsend ()).

So all the receiving is done via an ioctl() like in os_usbsend. The ioctl() is given a struct usbdevfs_ctrltransfer, in which the relevant parameters are entered:

bRequest-Type	bRequest	wValue	EP	size	Timeout	data
0xA1	0x01	0x0200	endpoint to be addressed from epcount - 1	MSG_SIZE	5ms	the message buffer pointer

Device to Host, Type=Class, Recipient=Interface	1 = RECEIVE?	specific	Interface #	64	5000	in_msg
---	-----------------	----------	-------------	----	------	--------

The `ioctl()` returns the number of bytes received. Here is the usual check again:

- If the return value is -1 AND the error is a timeout (ETIMEOUT), `os_usbrecv()` will return -1 to indicate that it is probably a recoverable problem and a retry is recommended.
- For another negative value or other error identifier OR 0 bytes are received, 0 is returned as an identifier for a heavy error.
- In all other cases, the function returns the number of bytes received.

If this is not the entire blocksize (MSG_SIZE bytes), an error message is issued on the standard error channel [warning "Read YY bytes (expected 64)"].

Definition at line 130 of file `usb_linux.c`.

References `ckb_err_fn`, `ckb_warn_fn`, `usbdevice::epcount`, `usbdevice::handle`, and `MSG_SIZE`.

Referenced by `_usbrecv()`.

```

130                                     {
131     int res;
132     // This is what CUE does, but it doesn't seem to work on linux.
133     /*if(kb->fwversion >= 0x130){
134         struct usbdevfs_bulktransfer transfer = {0};
135         transfer.ep = 0x84;
136         transfer.len = MSG_SIZE;
137         transfer.timeout = 5000;
138         transfer.data = in_msg;
139         res = ioctl(kb->handle - 1, USBDEVFS_BULK, &transfer);
140     } else {*/
141     struct usbdevfs_ctrltransfer transfer = { 0x01, 0x01, 0x0300, kb->
142     epcount - 1, MSG_SIZE, 5000, in_msg };
143     res = ioctl(kb->handle - 1, USBDEVFS_CONTROL, &transfer);
144     /*}
145     if(res <= 0){
146         ckb_err_fn("%s\n", file, line, res ? strerror(errno) : "No data read");
147         if(res == -1 && errno == ETIMEDOUT)
148             return -1;
149         else
150             return 0;
151     } else if(res != MSG_SIZE)
152         ckb_warn_fn("Read %d bytes (expected %d)\n", file, line, res,
153         MSG_SIZE);
154 #ifdef DEBUG_USB_RECV
155     char converted[MSG_SIZE*3 + 1];
156     for(int i=0;i<MSG_SIZE;i++)
157         sprintf(&converted[i*3], "%02x ", in_msg[i]);
158     ckb_warn_fn("Recv %s\n", file, line, converted);
159 #endif
160     return res;
161 }

```

Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.42.3.12 `int os_usbsend (usbdevice * kb, const uchar * out_msg, int is_rcv, const char * file, int line)`

Parameters

<i>kb</i>	THE usbdevice*
<i>out_msg</i>	the MSG_SIZE char long buffer to send
<i>is_rcv</i>	if true, just send an ioctl for further reading packets. If false, send the data at out_msg .
<i>file</i>	for debugging
<i>line</i>	for debugging

Returns

-1 on timeout (try again), 0 on hard error, number of bytes sent otherwise

os_usbsend has two functions:

- if `is_rcv == false`, it tries to send a given MSG_SIZE buffer via the usb interface given with `kb`.
- otherwise a request is sent via the usb device to initiate the receiving of a message from the remote device.

The functionality for sending distinguishes two cases, depending on the version number of the firmware of the connected device:

If the firmware is less or equal 1.2, the transmission is done via an `ioctl()`. The `ioctl()` is given a struct `usbdevfs_ctrltransfer`, in which the relevant parameters are entered:

bRequest-Type	bRequest	wValue	EP	size	Timeout	data
0x21	0x09	0x0200	endpoint / IF to be addressed from epcount-1	MSG_SIZE	5000 (=5ms)	the message buffer pointer
Host to Device, Type=Class, Recipient=Interface	9 = Send data?	specific	last or pre-last device #	64	5000	out_msg

The `ioctl` command is `USBDEVFS_CONTROL`.

The same constellation is used if the device is requested to send its data (`is_rcv = true`).

For a more recent firmware and `is_rcv = false`, the `ioctl` command `USBDEVFS_CONTROL` is not used (this tells the bus to enter the control mode), but the bulk method is used: `USBDEVFS_BULK`. This is astonishing, because all of the endpoints are type Interrupt, not bulk.

Anyhow, for this purpose a different structure is used for the `ioctl()` (struct `usbdevfs_bulktransfer`) and this is also initialized differently:

The length and timeout parameters are given the same values as above. The formal parameter `out_msg` is also passed as a buffer pointer. For the endpoints, the firmware version is differentiated again:

For a firmware version between 1.3 and <2.0 endpoint 4 is used, otherwise (it can only be >=2.0) endpoint 3 is used.

Todo Since the handling of endpoints has already led to problems elsewhere, this implementation is extremely hardware-dependent and critical!

Eg. the new keyboard K95PLATINUMRGB has a version number significantly less than 2.0 - will it run with this implementation?

The `ioctl()` - no matter what type - returns the number of bytes sent. Now comes the usual check:

- If the return value is -1 AND the error is a timeout (ETIMEDOUT), `os_usbsend()` will return -1 to indicate that it is probably a recoverable problem and a retry is recommended.

- For another negative value or other error identifier OR 0 bytes sent, 0 is returned as a heavy error identifier.
- In all other cases, the function returns the number of bytes sent.

If this is not the entire blocksize (MSG_SIZE bytes), an error message is issued on the standard error channel [warning "Wrote YY bytes (expected 64)"].

If DEBUG_USB_SEND is set during compilation, the number of bytes sent and their representation are logged to the error channel.

Definition at line 68 of file usb_linux.c.

References ckb_err_fn, ckb_warn_fn, usbdevice::epcount, usbdevice::fwversion, usbdevice::handle, IS_V2_OVERRIDE, and MSG_SIZE.

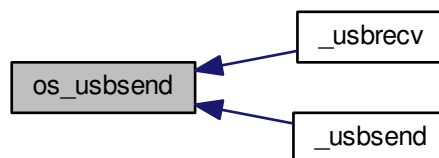
Referenced by _usbrecv(), and _usbsend().

```

68                                     {
69     int res;
70     if ((kb->fwversion >= 0x120 || IS_V2_OVERRIDE(kb)) && !is_recv){
71         struct usbdevfs_bulktransfer transfer = {0};
72         // FW 2.XX uses 0x03, FW 3.XX uses 0x02
73         transfer.ep = (kb->fwversion >= 0x130 && kb->fwversion < 0x200) ? 4 : (kb->
fwversion >= 0x300 ? 2 : 3);
74         transfer.len = MSG_SIZE;
75         transfer.timeout = 5000;
76         transfer.data = (void*)out_msg;
77         res = ioctl(kb->handle - 1, USBDEVFS_BULK, &transfer);
78     } else {
79         struct usbdevfs_ctrltransfer transfer = { 0x21, 0x09, 0x0200, kb->
epcount - 1, MSG_SIZE, 5000, (void*)out_msg };
80         res = ioctl(kb->handle - 1, USBDEVFS_CONTROL, &transfer);
81     }
82
83     if (res <= 0){
84         ckb_err_fn(" %s, res = 0x%x\n", file, line, res ? strerror(errno) : "No data written",
res);
85         if(res == -1 && errno == ETIMEDOUT)
86             return -1;
87         else
88             return 0;
89     } else if (res != MSG_SIZE)
90         ckb_warn_fn("Wrote %d bytes (expected %d)\n", file, line, res,
MSG_SIZE);
91 #ifdef DEBUG_USB_SEND
92     char converted[MSG_SIZE*3 + 1];
93     for(int i=0;i<MSG_SIZE;i++)
94         sprintf(&converted[i*3], "%02x ", out_msg[i]);
95     ckb_warn_fn("Sent %s\n", file, line, converted);
96 #endif
97     return res;
98 }

```

Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.42.3.13 const char* product_str (short product)

Parameters

<i>product</i>	is the <i>short</i> USB device product ID
----------------	---

Returns

string to identify a type of device (see below)

`product_str` returns a condensed view on what type of device we have.

At present, various models and their properties are known from corsair products. Some models differ in principle (mice and keyboards), others differ in the way they function (for example, RGB and non RGB), but they are very similar.

Here, only the first point is taken into consideration and we return a unified model string. If the model is not known with its number, `product_str` returns an empty string.

The model numbers and corresponding strings with the numbers in hex-string are defined in [usb.h](#)

At present, this function is used to initialize `kb->name` and to give information in debug strings.

Attention

The combinations below have to fit to the combinations in the macros mentioned above. So if you add a device with a new number, change both.

Todo There are macros defined in [usb.h](#) to detect all the combinations below. the only difference is the parameter: The macros need the `kb*`, `product_str()` needs the *product ID*

Definition at line 70 of file `usb.c`.

References `P_GLAIVE`, `P_HARPOON`, `P_K63_NRGB`, `P_K65`, `P_K65_LUX`, `P_K65_NRGB`, `P_K65_RFIRE`, `P_K68`, `P_K70`, `P_K70_LUX`, `P_K70_LUX_NRGB`, `P_K70_NRGB`, `P_K70_RFIRE`, `P_K70_RFIRE_NRGB`, `P_K95`, `P_K95_NRGB`, `P_K95_PLATINUM`, `P_M65`, `P_M65_PRO`, `P_SABRE_L`, `P_SABRE_N`, `P_SABRE_O`, `P_SABRE_O2`, `P_SCIMITAR`, `P_SCIMITAR_PRO`, `P_STRAFE`, `P_STRAFE_NRGB`, and `P_STRAFE_NRGB_2`.

Referenced by `_mkdevpath()`, and `_setupusb()`.

```

70     {
71         if (product == P_K95 || product == P_K95_NRGB)
72             return "k95";
73         if (product == P_K95_PLATINUM)
74             return "k95p";
75         if (product == P_K70 || product == P_K70_NRGB || product ==
P_K70_LUX || product == P_K70_LUX_NRGB || product ==
P_K70_RFIRE || product == P_K70_RFIRE_NRGB)
76             return "k70";
77         if (product == P_K68)
78             return "k68";
79         if (product == P_K65 || product == P_K65_NRGB || product ==
P_K65_LUX || product == P_K65_RFIRE)
80             return "k65";
81         if (product == P_K63_NRGB)
82             return "k63";
83         if (product == P_STRAFE || product == P_STRAFE_NRGB || product ==
P_STRAFE_NRGB_2)
84             return "strafe";
85         if (product == P_M65 || product == P_M65_PRO)
86             return "m65";
87         if (product == P_SABRE_O || product == P_SABRE_L || product ==
P_SABRE_N || product == P_SABRE_O2)
88             return "sabre";
89         if (product == P_SCIMITAR || product == P_SCIMITAR_PRO)
90             return "scimitar";
91         if (product == P_HARPOON)
92             return "harpoon";
93         if (product == P_GLAIVE)
94             return "glaive";
95         return "";
96     }

```


Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.42.3.15 void setupusb (usbdevice * kb)

Attention

Lock a device's dmutex (see [device.h](#)) before accessing the USB interface.

Parameters

<i>kb</i>	THE usbdevice* used everywhere
<i>OUT</i>	kb->thread is used to store the thread ID of the fresh created thread.

setupusb starts a thread with kb as parameter and [_setupusb\(\)](#) as entrypoint.

Set up a USB device after its handle is open. Spawns a new thread [_setupusb\(\)](#) with standard parameter kb. dmutex must be locked prior to calling this function. The function will unlock it when finished. In kb->thread the thread id is mentioned, because [closeusb\(\)](#) needs this info for joining that thread again.

Definition at line 396 of file usb.c.

References [_setupusb\(\)](#), [ckb_err](#), [imutex](#), and [usbdevice::thread](#).

Referenced by [usbadd\(\)](#).

```

396         {
397     pthread_mutex_lock(imutex(kb));
398     if(pthread_create(&kb->thread, 0, _setupusb, kb))
399         ckb_err("Failed to create USB thread\n");
400 }

```

```

graph LR
    setupusb --> usbadd[usbadd]
    usbadd --> usb_add_device
    usb_add_device --> udev_enum
    udev_enum --> usbmain
    usbmain --> main
    main --> restart
    restart --> cmd_restart
    cmd_restart --> restart
    restart --> usbmain
    restart --> udev_enum
    restart --> usb_add_device
    restart --> usbadd
    restart --> setupusb

```

Parameters

in, out	<i>kb</i>	THE usbdevice*
in	<i>reset stop</i>	global variable is read

0 on success, -1 otherwise

This function is called if an usb command ran into an error in case of one of the following two situations:

- When setting up a new usb device and the start() function got an error (

See Also

[_setupusb\(\)](#)

- If upgrading to a new firmware gets an error (

See Also

[cmd_fwupdate\(\)](#).

The previous action which got the error will NOT be re-attempted.

In an endless loop [usb_tryreset\(\)](#) tries to reset the given usb device via the macro [resetusb\(\)](#).

This macro calls [_resetusb\(\)](#) with debugging information.

[_resetusb\(\)](#) sends a command via the operating system dependent function [os_resetusb\(\)](#) and - if successful - reinitializes the device. [os_resetusb\(\)](#) returns -2 to indicate a broken device and all structures should be removed for it.

In that case, the loop is terminated, an error message is produced and [usb_tryreset\(\)](#) returns -1.

In case [resetusb\(\)](#) has success, the endless loop is left via a return 0 (success).

If the return value from [resetusb\(\)](#) is -1, the loop is continued with the next try.

If the global variable **reset_stop** is set directly when the function is called or after each try, [usb_tryreset\(\)](#) stops working and returns -1.

Todo Why does [usb_tryreset\(\)](#) hide the information returned from [resetusb\(\)](#)? Isn't it needed by the callers?

Definition at line 475 of file usb.c.

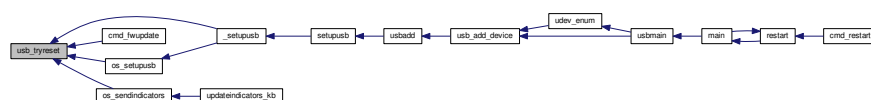
References [ckb_err](#), [ckb_info](#), [reset_stop](#), and [resetusb](#).

Referenced by [_setupusb\(\)](#), [cmd_fwupdate\(\)](#), [os_sendindicators\(\)](#), and [os_setupusb\(\)](#).

```

475                                     {
476     if(reset_stop)
477         return -1;
478     ckb_info("Attempting reset...\n");
479     while(1) {
480         int res = resetusb(kb);
481         if(!res) {
482             ckb_info("Reset success\n");
483             return 0;
484         }
485         if(res == -2 || reset_stop)
486             break;
487     }
488     ckb_err("Reset failed. Disconnecting.\n");
489     return -1;
490 }
```

Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.42.3.17 void usbkill ()

Definition at line 853 of file usb_linux.c.

Referenced by [quitWithLock\(\)](#).

```

853     {
854         udev_unref(udev);
855         udev = 0;
856     }

```

Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.42.3.18 int usbmain ()

Start the USB main loop. Returns program exit code when finished.

`usbmain` is called by `main()` after setting up all other stuff.

Returns

0 normally or -1 if fatal error occurs (up to now only if no new devices are available)

First check whether the `uinput` module is loaded by the kernel.

Todo Why isn't missing of `uinput` a fatal error?

Create the `udev` object with `udev_new()` (is a function from `libudev.h`) terminate -1 if error

Enumerate all currently connected devices

Todo lae. here the work has to go on...

Definition at line 793 of file `usb_linux.c`.

References `ckb_fatal`, `ckb_warn`, `udev_enum()`, `usb_add_device()`, and `usb_rm_device()`.

Referenced by `main()`.

```

793     {
794         // Load the uinput module (if it's not loaded already)
795         if(system("modprobe uinput") != 0)
796             ckb_warn("Failed to load uinput module\n");
797
798         if(!(udev = udev_new())) {
799             ckb_fatal("Failed to initialize udev in usbmain(), usb_linux.c\n");
800             return -1;
801         }
802
803         udev_enum();
804
805         // Done scanning. Enter a loop to poll for device updates
806         struct udev_monitor* monitor = udev_monitor_new_from_netlink(udev, "udev");
807         udev_monitor_filter_add_match_subsystem_devtype(monitor, "usb", 0);
808         udev_monitor_enable_receiving(monitor);
809         // Get an fd for the monitor
810         int fd = udev_monitor_get_fd(monitor);
811         fd_set fds;
812         while(udev){
813             FD_ZERO(&fds);
814             FD_SET(fd, &fds);
815             // Block until an event is read
816             if(select(fd + 1, &fds, 0, 0, 0) > 0 && FD_ISSET(fd, &fds)){
817                 struct udev_device* dev = udev_monitor_receive_device(monitor);
818                 if(!dev)
819                     continue;

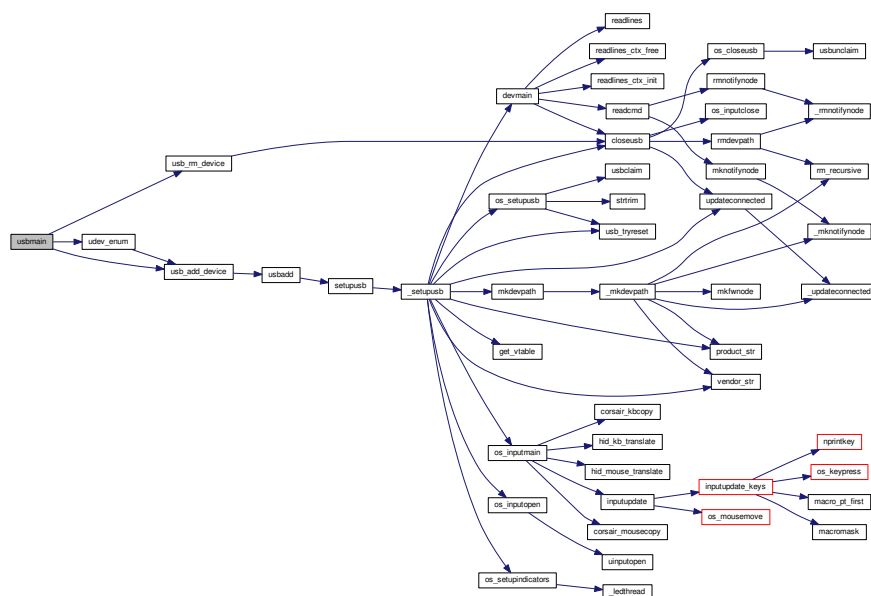
```

```

831     const char* action = udev_device_get_action(dev);
832     if(!action){
833         udev_device_unref(dev);
834         continue;
835     }
836     // Add/remove device
837     if(!strcmp(action, "add")){
838         int res = usb_add_device(dev);
839         if(res == 0)
840             continue;
841         // If the device matched but the handle wasn't opened correctly, re-enumerate (this
            sometimes solves the problem)
842         if(res == -1)
843             udev_enumerate();
844     } else if(!strcmp(action, "remove"))
845         usb_rm_device(dev);
846     udev_device_unref(dev);
847 }
848 }
849 udev_monitor_unref(monitor);
850 return 0;
851 }

```

Here is the call graph for this function:



Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.42.3.19 const char* vendor_str (short vendor)

uncomment to see USB packets received from the device vendor_str Vendor/product string representations

Parameters

<i>vendor</i>	short vendor ID
---------------	-----------------

Returns

a string: either "" or "corsair"

uncomment to see USB packets sent to the device

vendor_str returns "corsair" if the given *vendor* argument is equal to *V_CORSAIR* (0x1bc) else it returns ""

Attention

There is also a string defined `V_CORSAIR_STR`, which returns the device number as string in hex "1b1c".

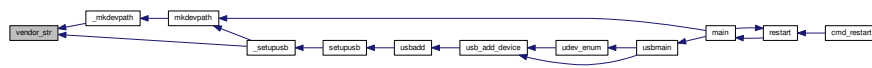
Definition at line 43 of file usb.c.

References V_CORSAIR.

Referenced by `_mkdevpath()`, and `_setupusb()`.

```
43     {
44         if (vendor == V_CORSAIR)
45             return "corsair";
46         return "";
47     }
```

Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.43 src/ckb-daemon/usb_linux.c File Reference

```
#include "device.h"
```

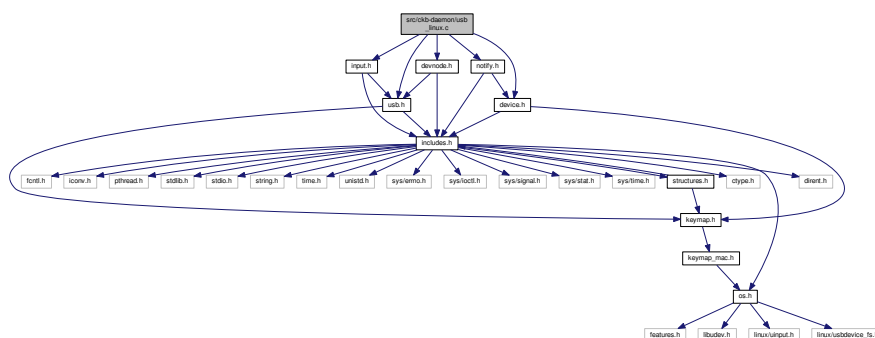
```
#include "devnode.h"
```

```
#include "input.h"
```

```
#include "notify.h"
```

```
#include "usb.h"
```

Include dependency graph for usb_linux.c:



Data Structures

- struct [_model](#)

Macros

- #define [DEBUG](#)
all open usb devices have their system path names here in this array.
- #define [TEST_RESET](#)(op)
TEST_RESET does a "try / catch" for resetting the usb interface.
- #define [N_MODELS](#) (sizeof([models](#)) / sizeof([_model](#)))

Functions

- int [os_usbsend](#) (usbdevice *kb, const uchar *out_msg, int is_rcv, const char *file, int line)
os_usbsend sends a data packet (MSG_SIZE = 64) Bytes long
- int [os_usbrecv](#) (usbdevice *kb, uchar *in_msg, const char *file, int line)
os_usbrecv receives a max MSGSIZE long buffer from usb device
- int [_nk95cmd](#) (usbdevice *kb, uchar bRequest, ushort wValue, const char *file, int line)
_nk95cmd If we control a non RGB keyboard, set the keyboard via ioctl with usbdevfs_ctrltransfer
- void [os_sendindicators](#) (usbdevice *kb)
- void * [os_inputmain](#) (void *context)
os_inputmain This function is run in a separate thread and will be detached from the main thread, so it needs to clean up its own resources.
- static int [usbunclaim](#) (usbdevice *kb, int resetting)
- void [os_closeusb](#) (usbdevice *kb)
- static int [usbclaim](#) (usbdevice *kb)
- int [os_resetusb](#) (usbdevice *kb, const char *file, int line)
- void [strtrim](#) (char *string)
- int [os_setupusb](#) (usbdevice *kb)
- int [usbadd](#) (struct udev_device *dev, short vendor, short product)
- static int [usb_add_device](#) (struct udev_device *dev)
Add a udev device. Returns 0 if device was recognized/added.
- static void [usb_rm_device](#) (struct udev_device *dev)
usb_rm_device find the usb port to remove and close it via [closeusb\(\)](#).
- static void [udev_enum](#) ()
udev_enum use the udev_enumerate_add_match_subsystem() to get all you need but only that.
- int [usbmain](#) ()
- void [usbkill](#) ()
Stop the USB system.

Variables

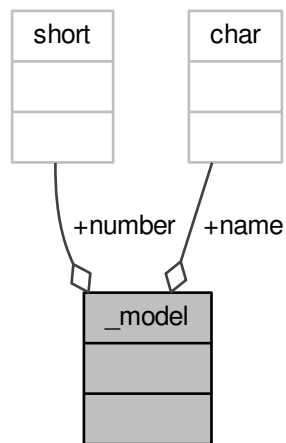
- static char [kbsyspath](#) [9][FILENAME_MAX]
- static struct udev * [udev](#)
struct udev is defined in /usr/include/libudev.h
- pthread_t [usbthread](#)
- pthread_t [udevthread](#)
- static [_model](#) [models](#) []

9.43.1 Data Structure Documentation

9.43.1.1 struct _model

Definition at line 658 of file usb_linux.c.

Collaboration diagram for _model:



Data Fields

const char *	name	
short	number	

9.43.2 Macro Definition Documentation

9.43.2.1 #define DEBUG

Definition at line 11 of file usb_linux.c.

9.43.2.2 #define N_MODELS (sizeof(models) / sizeof(_model))

Definition at line 700 of file usb_linux.c.

Referenced by usb_add_device().

9.43.2.3 #define TEST_RESET(op)

Value:

```

if (op) {
    ckb_err_fn("resetusb failed: %s\n", file, line, strerror(errno)); \
    if(errno == EINTR || errno == EAGAIN)                             \
        return -1; /* try again if status code says so */           \
    return -2; /* else, remove device */                             \
}
  
```

Definition at line 492 of file usb_linux.c.

Referenced by os_resetusb().

9.43.3 Function Documentation

9.43.3.1 int _nk95cmd (usbdevice * kb, uchar bRequest, ushort wValue, const char * file, int line)

To send control packets to a non RGB non color K95 Keyboard, use this function. Normally it is called via the [nk95cmd\(\)](#) macro.

If it is the wrong device for which the function is called, 0 is returned and nothing done. Otherwise a usbdevfs_ -ctrltransfer structure is filled and an USBDEVFS_CONTROL ioctl() called.

bRequest-Type	bRequest	wValue	EP	size	Timeout	data
0x40	see table below to switch hardware-modus at Keyboard	wValue	device	MSG_SIZE	5ms	the message buffer pointer
Host to Device, Type=Vendor, Recipient=Device	bRequest parameter	given wValue Parameter	device 0	0 data to write	5000	null

If a 0 or a negative error number is returned by the ioctl, an error message is shown depending on the errno or "No data written" if retval was 0. In either case 1 is returned to indicate the error. If the ioctl returned a value > 0, 0 is returned to indicate no error.

Currently the following combinations for bRequest and wValue are used:

Device	what it might to do	constant	bRequest	wValue
non RGB Keyboard	set HW-modus on (leave the ckb driver)	HWON	0x0002	0x0030
non RGB Keyboard	set HW-modus off (initialize the ckb driver)	HWOFF	0x0002	0x0001
non RGB Keyboard	set light modus M1 in single-color keyboards	NK95_M1	0x0014	0x0001
non RGB Keyboard	set light modus M2 in single-color keyboards	NK95_M2	0x0014	0x0002
non RGB Keyboard	set light modus M3 in single-color keyboards	NK95_M3	0x0014	0x0003

See Also

[usb.h](#)

Definition at line 189 of file usb_linux.c.

References ckb_err_fn, usbdevice::handle, P_K95_NRGB, and usbdevice::product.

```

189
190     if (kb->product != P_K95_NRGB)

```

```

{

```

```

191         return 0;
192     struct usbdevfs_ctrltransfer transfer = { 0x40, bRequest, wValue, 0, 0, 5000, 0 };
193     int res = ioctl(kb->handle - 1, USBDEVFS_CONTROL, &transfer);
194     if(res <= 0){
195         ckb_err_fn("%s\n", file, line, res ? strerror(errno) : "No data written");
196         return 1;
197     }
198     return 0;
199 }

```

9.43.3.2 void os_closeusb (usbdevice * kb)

os_closeusb unclaim it, destroy the udev device and clear data structures at kb

os_closeusb is the linux specific implementation for closing an active usb port.

If a valid handle is given in the kb structure, the usb port is unclaimed ([usbunclaim\(\)](#)).

The device is unrefenced via library function udev_device_unref().

handle, udev and the first char of kbsyspath are cleared to 0 (empty string for kbsyspath).

Definition at line 448 of file usb_linux.c.

References [usbdevice::handle](#), [INDEX_OF](#), [kbsyspath](#), [keyboard](#), [usbdevice::udev](#), and [usbunclaim\(\)](#).

Referenced by [closeusb\(\)](#).

```

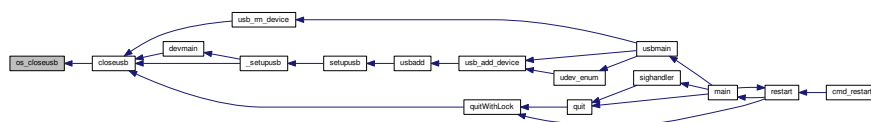
448                                     {
449     if(kb->handle){
450         usbunclaim(kb, 0);
451         close(kb->handle - 1);
452     }
453     if(kb->udev)
454         udev_device_unref(kb->udev);
455     kb->handle = 0;
456     kb->udev = 0;
457     kbsyspath[INDEX_OF(kb, keyboard)][0] = 0;
458 }

```

Here is the call graph for this function:



Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.43.3.3 void* os_inputmain (void * context)

os_inputmain is run in a separate thread and will be detached from the main thread, so it needs to clean up its own resources.

Todo This function is a collection of many tasks. It should be divided into several sub-functions for the sake of greater convenience:

1. set up an URB (Userspace Resource Buffer) to communicate with the USBDEVFS_* ioctl()s
2. perform the ioctl()
3. interpretate the information got into the URB buffer or handle error situations and retry operation or leave the endless loop
4. inform the os about the data
5. loop endless via 2.
6. if endless loop has gone, deinitalize the interface, free buffers etc.
7. return null

Here the actions in detail:

Monitor input transfers on all endpoints for non-RGB devices For RGB, monitor all but the last, as it's used for input/output

Get an usbdevfs_urb data structure and clear it via memset()

Hopefully the buffer lengths are equal for all devices with congruent types. You can find out the correctness for your device with lsusb -v or similar on macOS. Currently the following combinations are known and implemented:

device	detect with macro combination	endpoint #	buffer-length
each	none	0	8, 64 for FW v3
RGB Mouse	IS_RGB && IS_MOUSE	1	10
RGB Keyboard	IS_RGB && !IS_MOUSE	1	21
RGB Mouse or Keyboard	IS_RGB	2	MSG_SIZE (64)
non RGB Mouse or Keyboard	!IS_RGB	1	4
non RGB Mouse or Keyboard	!IS_RGB	2	15

Now submit all the URBs via ioctl(USBDEVFS_SUBMITURB) with type USBDEVFS_URB_TYPE_INTERRUPT (the endpoints are defined as type interrupt). Endpoint number is 0x80..0x82 or 0x83, depending on the model.

The userSpaceFS knows the URBs now, so start monitoring input

if the ioctl returns something != 0, let's have a deeper look what happened. Broken devices or shutting down the entire system leads to closing the device and finishing this thread.

If just an EPIPE occurred, give the device a CLEAR_HALT and resubmit the URB.

A correct REAPURB returns a Pointer to the URB which we now have a closer look into. Lock all following actions with imutex.

Process the input depending on type of device. Interpret the actual size of the URB buffer

device	detect with macro combination	seems to be endpoint #	actual buffer-length	function called
mouse (RGB and non RGB)	IS_MOUSE	nA	8, 10 or 11	hid_mouse_translate()
mouse (RGB and non RGB)	IS_MOUSE	nA	MSG_SIZE (64)	corsair_mousecopy()
RGB Keyboard	IS_RGB && !IS_MOUSE	1	8 (BIOS Mode)	hid_kb_translate()

RGB Keyboard	IS_RGB && !IS_MOUSE	2	5 or 21, KB inactive!	hid_kb_translate()
RGB Keyboard	IS_RGB && !IS_MOUSE	3?	MSG_SIZE	corsair_kbcopy()
non RGB Keyboard	!IS_RGB && !IS_MOUSE	nA	nA	hid_kb_translate()

The input data is transformed and copied to the kb structure. Now give it to the OS and unlock the imutex afterwards.

Re-submit the URB for the next run.

If the endless loop is terminated, clean up by discarding the URBs via `ioctl(USBDEVFS_DISCARDURB)`, free the URB buffers and return a null pointer as thread exit code.

Definition at line 248 of file `usb_linux.c`.

References `usbdevice::active`, `ckb_err`, `ckb_info`, `corsair_kbcopy()`, `corsair_mousecopy()`, `devpath`, `usbdevice::epcount`, `usbdevice::fwversion`, `usbdevice::handle`, `hid_kb_translate()`, `hid_mouse_translate()`, `imutex`, `INDEX_OF`, `usbdevice::input`, `inputupdate()`, `IS_MOUSE`, `IS_RGB`, `keyboard`, `usbinput::keys`, `MSG_SIZE`, `usbdevice::product`, `usbinput::rel_x`, `usbinput::rel_y`, and `usbdevice::vendor`.

Referenced by `_setupusb()`.

```

248                                     {
249     usbdevice* kb = context;
250     int fd = kb->handle - 1;
251     short vendor = kb->vendor, product = kb->product;
252     int index = INDEX_OF(kb, keyboard);
253     ckb_info("Starting input thread for %s%d\n", devpath, index);
254
255     int urbcount = IS_RGB(vendor, product) ? (kb->epcount - 1) : kb->
256     epcount;
257     if (urbcount == 0) {
258         ckb_err("urbcount = 0, so there is nothing to claim in os_inputmain()\n");
259         return 0;
260     }
261
262     struct usbdevfs_urb urbs[urbcount + 1];
263     memset(urbs, 0, sizeof(urbs));
264
265     urbs[0].buffer_length = (kb->fwversion >= 0x300 ? MSG_SIZE : 8);
266     if (urbcount > 1 && IS_RGB(vendor, product)) {
267         if (IS_MOUSE(vendor, product))
268             urbs[1].buffer_length = 10;
269         else
270             urbs[1].buffer_length = 21;
271         urbs[2].buffer_length = MSG_SIZE;
272         if (urbcount != 3)
273             urbs[urbcount - 1].buffer_length = MSG_SIZE;
274     } else if (kb->fwversion < 0x300) {
275         urbs[1].buffer_length = 4;
276         urbs[2].buffer_length = 15;
277     }
278
279     for (int i = 0; i < urbcount; i++) {
280         urbs[i].type = USBDEVFS_URB_TYPE_INTERRUPT;
281         urbs[i].endpoint = 0x80 | (i + 1);
282         urbs[i].buffer = malloc(urbs[i].buffer_length);
283         ioctl(fd, USBDEVFS_SUBMITURB, urbs + i);
284     }
285
286     while (1) {
287         struct usbdevfs_urb* urb = 0;
288
289         if (ioctl(fd, USBDEVFS_REAPURB, &urb)) {
290             if (errno == ENODEV || errno == ENOENT || errno == ESHUTDOWN)
291                 // Stop the thread if the handle closes
292                 break;
293             else if (errno == EPIPE && urb) {
294                 ioctl(fd, USBDEVFS_CLEAR_HALT, &urb->endpoint);
295                 // Re-submit the URB
296                 if (urb)
297                     ioctl(fd, USBDEVFS_SUBMITURB, urb);
298                 urb = 0;
299             }
300             continue;
301         }
302
303         if (urb) {
304             pthread_mutex_lock(imutex(kb));

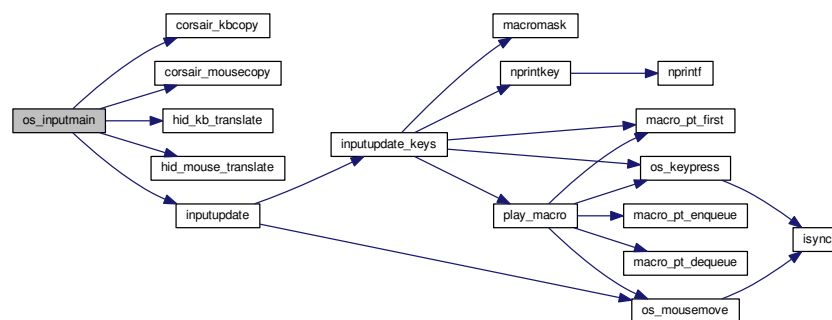
```

```

343         // EP workaround for FWv3
344         // Corsair input comes through 0x81, but case 1 in keymap.c is used for 6KRO
345         uchar urbendpoint = (kb->fwversion >= 0x300 ? 2 : (urb->endpoint & 0xF));
346         if(IS_MOUSE(vendor, product)){
347             switch(urb->actual_length){
348                 case 8:
349                 case 10:
350                 case 11:
351                 // HID mouse input
352                 hid_mouse_translate(kb->input.keys, &kb->
input.rel_x, &kb->input.rel_y, -urbendpoint, urb->actual_length, urb->buffer, kb->
fwversion);
353                 break;
354                 case MSG_SIZE:
355                 // Corsair mouse input
356                 corsair_mousecopy(kb->input.keys, -urbendpoint, urb->buffer);
357                 break;
358             }
359         } else if(IS_RGB(vendor, product)){
360             switch(urb->actual_length){
361                 case 8:
362                 // RGB EP 1: 6KRO (BIOS mode) input
363                 hid_kb_translate(kb->input.keys, -1, urb->actual_length, urb->
buffer);
364                 break;
365                 case 21:
366                 case 5:
367                 // RGB EP 2: NKRO (non-BIOS) input. Accept only if keyboard is inactive
368                 if(!kb->active)
369                 hid_kb_translate(kb->input.keys, -2, urb->actual_length,
urb->buffer);
370                 break;
371                 case MSG_SIZE:
372                 // RGB EP 3: Corsair input
373                 corsair_kbcopy(kb->input.keys, -urbendpoint, urb->buffer);
374                 break;
375             }
376         } else {
377         // Non-RGB input
378         hid_kb_translate(kb->input.keys, urb->endpoint & 0xF, urb->
actual_length, urb->buffer);
379         }
380         inputupdate(kb);
381         pthread_mutex_unlock(&mutex(kb));
382         ioctl(fd, USBDEVFS_SUBMITURB, urb);
383         urb = 0;
384     }
385 }
386
387 ckb_info("Stopping input thread for %s%d\n", devpath, index);
388 for(int i = 0; i < urbcount; i++){
389     ioctl(fd, USBDEVFS_DISCARDURB, urbs + i);
390     free(urbs[i].buffer);
391 }
392 return 0;
393 }
394 }

```

Here is the call graph for this function:



Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.43.3.4 int os_resetusb (usbdevice * kb, const char * file, int line)

os_resetusb is the os specific implementation for resetting usb

Try to reset an usb device in a linux user space driver.

1. unclaim the device, but do not reconnect the system driver (second param resetting = true)
2. reset the device via USBDEVFS_RESET command
3. claim the device again. Returns 0 on success, -2 if device should be removed and -1 if reset should be tried again

Todo it seems that no one wants to try the reset again. But I've seen it somewhere...

Definition at line 510 of file usb_linux.c.

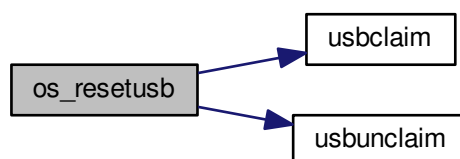
References usbdevice::handle, TEST_RESET, usbclaim(), and usbunclaim().

Referenced by _resetusb().

```

510                                     {
511     TEST_RESET(usbunclaim(kb, 1));
512     TEST_RESET(ioctl(kb->handle - 1, USBDEVFS_RESET));
513     TEST_RESET(usbclaim(kb));
514     // Success!
515     return 0;
516 }
  
```

Here is the call graph for this function:



Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.43.3.5 void os_sendindicators (usbdevice * kb)

os_sendindicators update the indicators for the special keys (Numlock, Capslock and what else?)

os_sendindicators update the indicators for the special keys (Numlock, Capslock and what else?)

Read the data from kb->ileds ans send them via ioctl() to the keyboard.

bRequest-Type	bRequest	wValue	EP	size	Timeout	data
0x21	0x09	0x0200	Interface 0	MSG_SIZE 1 Byte	timeout 0,5ms	the message buffer pointer
Host to Device, Type=Class, Recipi-ent=Interface (why not endpoint?)	9 = SEND?	specific	0	1	500	struct* kb->ileds

The ioctl command is USBDEVFS_CONTROL.

Definition at line 214 of file usb_linux.c.

References ckb_err, usbdevice::fwversion, usbdevice::handle, usbdevice::ileds, and usb_tryreset().

Referenced by updateindicators_kb().

```

214
215     static int countForReset = 0;
216     void *ileds;
217     ushort leds;
218     if(kb->fwversion >= 0x300) {
219         leds = (kb->ileds << 8) | 0x0001;
220         ileds = &leds;
221     }
222     else {
223         ileds = &kb->ileds;
224     }
225     struct usbdevfs_ctrltransfer transfer = { 0x21, 0x09, 0x0200, 0x00, (kb->
fwversion >= 0x300 ? 2 : 1), 500, ileds };
226     int res = ioctl(kb->handle - 1, USBDEVFS_CONTROL, &transfer);
227     if(res <= 0) {
228         ckb_err("%s\n", res ? strerror(errno) : "No data written");
229         if (usb_tryreset(kb) == 0 && countForReset++ < 3) {
230             os_sendindicators(kb);
231         }
232     }
233 }
  
```

Here is the call graph for this function:



Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.43.3.6 int os_setupusb (usbdevice * kb)

os_setupusb OS-specific setup for a specific usb device.

Perform the operating system-specific opening of the interface in [os_setupusb\(\)](#). As a result, some parameters should be set in kb (name, serial, fwversion, epcount = number of usb endpoints), and all endpoints should be claimed with [usbclaim\(\)](#). Claiming is the only point where [os_setupusb\(\)](#) can produce an error (-1).

- Copy device description and serial
- Copy firmware version (needed to determine USB protocol)
- Do some output about connecting interfaces
- Claim the USB interfaces

Todo in these modules a pullrequest is outstanding

- < Try to reset the device and recall the function
- < Don't do this endless in recursion
- < [os_setupusb\(\)](#) has a return value (used as boolean)

Definition at line 548 of file usb_linux.c.

References [ckb_err](#), [ckb_info](#), [devpath](#), [usbdevice::epcount](#), [usbdevice::fwversion](#), [INDEX_OF](#), [KB_NAME_LEN](#), [keyboard](#), [usbdevice::name](#), [usbdevice::serial](#), [SERIAL_LEN](#), [strtrim\(\)](#), [usbdevice::udev](#), [usb_tryreset\(\)](#), and [usbclaim\(\)](#).

Referenced by [_setupusb\(\)](#).

```

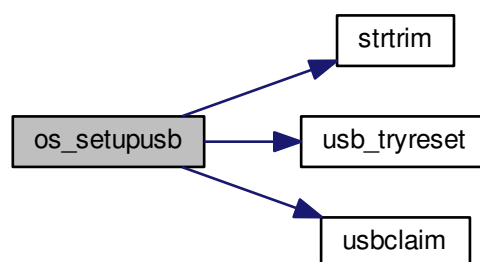
548     {
551     struct udev_device* dev = kb->udev;
552     const char* name = udev_device_get_sysattr_value(dev, "product");
553     if (name)
  
```

```

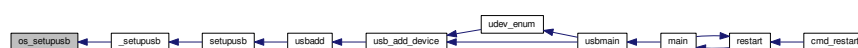
554     strncpy(kb->name, name, KB_NAME_LEN);
555     strtrim(kb->name);
556     const char* serial = udev_device_get_sysattr_value(dev, "serial");
557     if(serial)
558         strncpy(kb->serial, serial, SERIAL_LEN);
559     strtrim(kb->serial);
560     const char* firmware = udev_device_get_sysattr_value(dev, "bcdDevice");
561     if(firmware)
562         sscanf(firmware, "%hx", &kb->fwversion);
563     else
564         kb->fwversion = 0;
565     int index = INDEX_OF(kb, keyboard);
566     ckb_info("Connecting %s at %s%d\n", kb->name, devpath, index);
567
568     const char* ep_str = udev_device_get_sysattr_value(dev, "bNumInterfaces");
569 #ifdef DEBUG
570     ckb_info("claiming interfaces. name=%s, firmware=%s; ep_str=%s\n", name, firmware, ep_str);
571 #endif //DEBUG
572     kb->epcount = 0;
573     if(ep_str)
574         sscanf(ep_str, "%d", &kb->epcount);
575     if(kb->epcount < 2){
576         // IF we have an RGB KB with 0 or 1 endpoints, it will be in BIOS mode.
577         ckb_err("Unable to read endpoint count from udev, assuming %d and reading >>%s<< or device
578 is in BIOS mode\n", kb->epcount, ep_str);
579         if (usb_tryreset(kb) == 0) {
580             static int retryCount = 0;
581             if (retryCount++ < 5) {
582                 return os_setupusb(kb);
583             }
584         }
585         return -1;
586         // ToDo are there special versions we have to detect? If there are, that was the old code to handle
587         it:
588         // This shouldn't happen, but if it does, assume EP count based on ckb_warn what the device is
589         supposed to have
590         // kb->epcount = (HAS_FEATURES(kb, FEAT_RGB) ? 4 : 3);
591         // ckb_warn("Unable to read endpoint count from udev, assuming %d and reading >>%s<<...\n",
592         kb->epcount, ep_str);
593     }
594     if(usbclaim(kb)){
595         ckb_err("Failed to claim interfaces: %s\n", strerror(errno));
596         return -1;
597     }
598     return 0;
599 }

```

Here is the call graph for this function:



Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.43.3.7 `int os_usbrecv (usbdevice * kb, uchar * in_msg, const char * file, int line)`

`os_usbrecv` does what its name says:

The comment at the beginning of the procedure causes the suspicion that the firmware versionspecific distinction is missing for receiving from usb endpoint 3 or 4. The commented code contains only the reception from EP4, but this may be wrong for a software version 2.0 or higher (see the code for `os_usbSEND`()).

So all the receiving is done via an `ioctl()` like in `os_usbSEND`. The `ioctl()` is given a struct `usbdevfs_ctrltransfer`, in which the relevant parameters are entered:

bRequest-Type	bRequest	wValue	EP	size	Timeout	data
0xA1	0x01	0x0200	endpoint to be addressed from epcount - 1	MSG_SIZE	5ms	the message buffer pointer
Device to Host, Type=Class, Recipient=Interface	1 = RECEIVE?	specific	Interface #	64	5000	in_msg

The `ioctl()` returns the number of bytes received. Here is the usual check again:

- If the return value is -1 AND the error is a timeout (ETIMEDOUT), `os_usbrecv()` will return -1 to indicate that it is probably a recoverable problem and a retry is recommended.
- For another negative value or other error identifier OR 0 bytes are received, 0 is returned as an identifier for a heavy error.
- In all other cases, the function returns the number of bytes received.

If this is not the entire blocksize (MSG_SIZE bytes), an error message is issued on the standard error channel [warning "Read YY bytes (expected 64)"].

Definition at line 130 of file `usb_linux.c`.

References `ckb_err_fn`, `ckb_warn_fn`, `usbdevice::epcount`, `usbdevice::handle`, and `MSG_SIZE`.

Referenced by `_usbrecv()`.

```

130                                     {
131     int res;
132     // This is what CUE does, but it doesn't seem to work on linux.
133     /*if(kb->fwversion >= 0x130){
134         struct usbdevfs_bulktransfer transfer = {0};
135         transfer.ep = 0x84;
136         transfer.len = MSG_SIZE;
137         transfer.timeout = 5000;
138         transfer.data = in_msg;
139         res = ioctl(kb->handle - 1, USBDEVFS_BULK, &transfer);
140     } else {*/
141     struct usbdevfs_ctrltransfer transfer = { 0xa1, 0x01, 0x0300, kb->
142     epcount - 1, MSG_SIZE, 5000, in_msg };
143     res = ioctl(kb->handle - 1, USBDEVFS_CONTROL, &transfer);
144     //}
145     if(res <= 0){
146         ckb_err_fn("%s\n", file, line, res ? strerror(errno) : "No data read");
147         if(res == -1 && errno == ETIMEDOUT)
148             return -1;
149         else
150             return 0;
151     } else if(res != MSG_SIZE)
152         ckb_warn_fn("Read %d bytes (expected %d)\n", file, line, res,
153         MSG_SIZE);
154 #ifdef DEBUG_USB_RECV
155     char converted[MSG_SIZE*3 + 1];
156     for(int i=0;i<MSG_SIZE;i++)
157         sprintf(&converted[i*3], "%02x ", in_msg[i]);
158     ckb_warn_fn("Recv %s\n", file, line, converted);

```

```

157 #endif
158     return res;
159 }

```

Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.43.3.8 `int os_usbsend (usbdevice * kb, const uchar * out_msg, int is_recv, const char * file, int line)`

`os_usbsend` has two functions:

- if `is_recv == false`, it tries to send a given `MSG_SIZE` buffer via the usb interface given with `kb`.
- otherwise a request is sent via the usb device to initiate the receiving of a message from the remote device.

The functionality for sending distinguishes two cases, depending on the version number of the firmware of the connected device:

If the firmware is less or equal 1.2, the transmission is done via an `ioctl()`. The `ioctl()` is given a struct `usbdevfs_ - ctrltransfer`, in which the relevant parameters are entered:

bRequest-Type	bRequest	wValue	EP	size	Timeout	data
0x21	0x09	0x0200	endpoint / IF to be addressed from epcount-1	MSG_SIZE	5000 (=5ms)	the message buffer pointer
Host to Device, Type=Class, Recipient=Interface	9 = Send data?	specific	last or pre-last device #	64	5000	out_msg

The `ioctl` command is `USBDEVFS_CONTROL`.

The same constellation is used if the device is requested to send its data (`is_recv = true`).

For a more recent firmware and `is_recv = false`, the `ioctl` command `USBDEVFS_CONTROL` is not used (this tells the bus to enter the control mode), but the bulk method is used: `USBDEVFS_BULK`. This is astonishing, because all of the endpoints are type Interrupt, not bulk.

Anyhow, for this purpose a different structure is used for the `ioctl()` (struct `usbdevfs_bulktransfer`) and this is also initialized differently:

The length and timeout parameters are given the same values as above. The formal parameter `out_msg` is also passed as a buffer pointer. For the endpoints, the firmware version is differentiated again:

For a firmware version between 1.3 and <2.0 endpoint 4 is used, otherwise (it can only be >=2.0) endpoint 3 is used.

Todo Since the handling of endpoints has already led to problems elsewhere, this implementation is extremely hardware-dependent and critical!

Eg. the new keyboard K95PLATINUMRGB has a version number significantly less than 2.0 - will it run with this implementation?

The `ioctl()` - no matter what type - returns the number of bytes sent. Now comes the usual check:

- If the return value is -1 AND the error is a timeout (ETIMEDOUT), `os_usbSEND()` will return -1 to indicate that it is probably a recoverable problem and a retry is recommended.
- For another negative value or other error identifier OR 0 bytes sent, 0 is returned as a heavy error identifier.
- In all other cases, the function returns the number of bytes sent.

If this is not the entire blocksize (MSG_SIZE bytes), an error message is issued on the standard error channel [warning "Wrote YY bytes (expected 64)"].

If `DEBUG_USB_SEND` is set during compilation, the number of bytes sent and their representation are logged to the error channel.

Definition at line 68 of file `usb_linux.c`.

References `ckb_err_fn`, `ckb_warn_fn`, `usbdevice::epcount`, `usbdevice::fwversion`, `usbdevice::handle`, `IS_V2_OVERRIDE`, and `MSG_SIZE`.

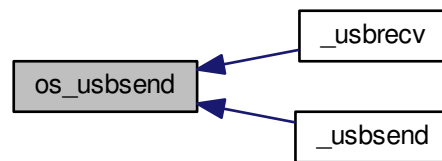
Referenced by `_usbrecv()`, and `_usbSEND()`.

```

68                                     {
69     int res;
70     if ((kb->fwversion >= 0x120 || IS_V2_OVERRIDE(kb)) && !is_recv){
71         struct usbdevfs_bulktransfer transfer = {0};
72         // FW 2.XX uses 0x03, FW 3.XX uses 0x02
73         transfer.ep = (kb->fwversion >= 0x130 && kb->fwversion < 0x200) ? 4 : (kb->
fwversion >= 0x300 ? 2 : 3);
74         transfer.len = MSG_SIZE;
75         transfer.timeout = 5000;
76         transfer.data = (void*)out_msg;
77         res = ioctl(kb->handle - 1, USBDEVFS_BULK, &transfer);
78     } else {
79         struct usbdevfs_ctrltransfer transfer = { 0x21, 0x09, 0x0200, kb->
epcount - 1, MSG_SIZE, 5000, (void*)out_msg };
80         res = ioctl(kb->handle - 1, USBDEVFS_CONTROL, &transfer);
81     }
82
83     if (res <= 0){
84         ckb_err_fn(" %s, res = 0x%x\n", file, line, res ? strerror(errno) : "No data written",
res);
85         if(res == -1 && errno == ETIMEDOUT)
86             return -1;
87         else
88             return 0;
89     } else if (res != MSG_SIZE)
90         ckb_warn_fn("Wrote %d bytes (expected %d)\n", file, line, res,
MSG_SIZE);
91 #ifdef DEBUG_USB_SEND
92     char converted[MSG_SIZE*3 + 1];
93     for(int i=0;i<MSG_SIZE;i++)
94         sprintf(&converted[i*3], "%02x ", out_msg[i]);
95     ckb_warn_fn("Sent %s\n", file, line, converted);
96 #endif
97     return res;
98 }

```

Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.43.3.9 void strtrim (char * string)

`strtrim` trims a string by removing leading and trailing spaces.

Parameters

<i>string</i>

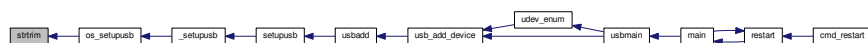
Definition at line 523 of file `usb_linux.c`.

Referenced by `os_setupusb()`.

```

523 {
524     // Find last non-space
525     char* last = string;
526     for(char* c = string; *c != 0; c++){
527         if(!isspace(*c))
528             last = c;
529     }
530     last[1] = 0;
531     // Find first non-space
532     char* first = string;
533     for(; *first != 0; first++){
534         if(!isspace(*first))
535             break;
536     }
537     if(first != string)
538         memmove(string, first, last - first);
539 }
  
```

Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.43.3.10 static void udev_enum () [static]

Reduce the hits of the enumeration by limiting to usb as technology and corsair as idVendor. Then filter with `udev_enumerate_scan_devices()` all hits.

The following call to `udev_enumerate_get_list_entry()` fetches the entire hitlist as `udev_list_entry *`.

Use `udev_list_entry_foreach()` to iterate through the hit set.

If both the device name exists (`udev_list_entry_get_name`) and the subsequent creation of a new `udev_device` (`udev_device_new_from_syspath`) is ok, the new device is added to the list with [usb_add_device\(\)](#).

9.43.3.11 `static int usb_add_device (struct udev_device * dev)` `[static]`

If the device id can be found, call [usbadd\(\)](#) with the appropriate parameters.

Parameters

<i>dev</i>	the functions <code>usb_*_device</code> get a struct <code>udev*</code> with the necessary hardware-related information.
------------	--

Returns

the retval of `usbadd()` or 1 if either vendor is not corsair or product is not mentioned in `model[]`.

First get the idVendor via `udev_device_get_sysattr_value()`. If this is equal to the ID-string of corsair ("1b1c"), get the idProduct on the same way.

If we can find the model name in the model array, call `usbadd()` with the model number.

Todo So why the hell not a transformation between the string and the short presentation? Lets check if the string representation is used elsewhere.

Definition at line 713 of file usb_linux.c.

References N_MODELS, usbadd(), V_CORSAIR, and V_CORSAIR_STR.

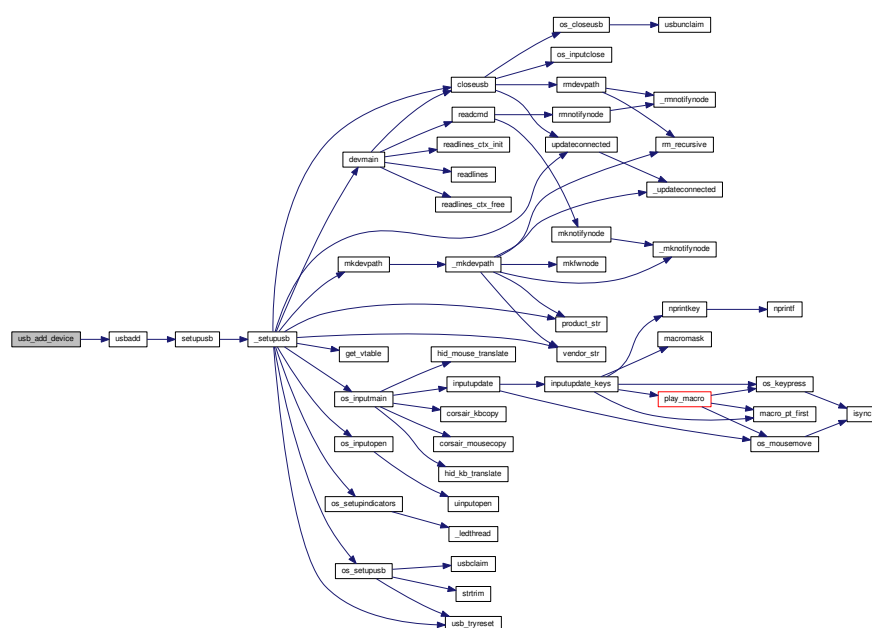
Referenced by `udev_enum()`, and `usbmain()`.

```

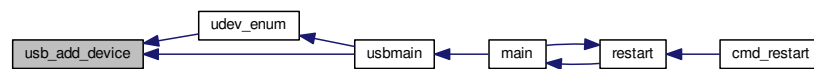
713                                     {
714     const char* vendor = udev_device_get_sysattr_value(dev, "idVendor");
715     if(vendor && !strcmp(vendor, V_CORSAIR_STR)){
716         const char* product = udev_device_get_sysattr_value(dev, "idProduct");
717         if(product){
718             for(_model* model = models; model < models +
N_MODELS; model++){
719                 if(!strcmp(product, model->name)){
720                     return usbadd(dev, V_CORSAIR, model->number);
721                 }
722             }
723         }
724     }
725     return 1;
726 }

```

Here is the call graph for this function:



Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.43.3.12 static void usb_rm_device (struct udev_device * dev) [static]

Parameters

<i>dev</i>	the functions <code>usb_*_device</code> get a struct <code>udev*</code> with the necessary hardware-related information.
------------	--

First try to find the system path of the device given in parameter `dev`. The index where the name is found is the same index we need to address the global keyboard array. That array holds all usbdevices.

Searching for the correct name in `kbsyspath`-array and closing the usb via [closeusb\(\)](#) are protected by lock..unlock of the corresponding `devmutex` arraymember.

Definition at line 738 of file `usb_linux.c`.

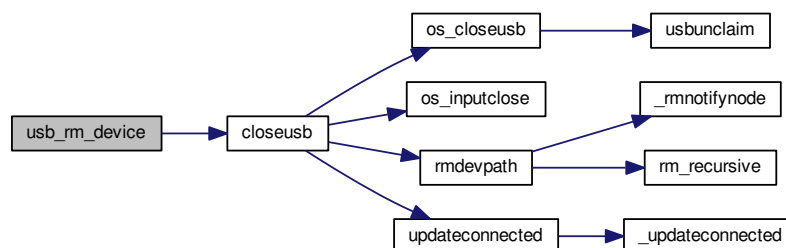
References [closeusb\(\)](#), `DEV_MAX`, `devmutex`, `kbsyspath`, and `keyboard`.

Referenced by [usbmain\(\)](#).

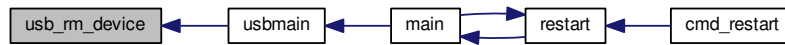
```

738                                     {
739     // Device removed. Look for it in our list of keyboards
740     const char* syspath = udev_device_get_syspath(dev);
741     if(!syspath || syspath[0] == 0)
742         return;
743     for(int i = 1; i < DEV_MAX; i++){
744         pthread_mutex_lock(devmutex + i);
745         if(!strcmp(syspath, kbsyspath[i]))
746             closeusb(keyboard + i);
747         pthread_mutex_unlock(devmutex + i);
748     }
749 }
```

Here is the call graph for this function:



Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.43.3.13 int usbadd (struct udev_device * dev, short vendor, short product)

Definition at line 606 of file usb_linux.c.

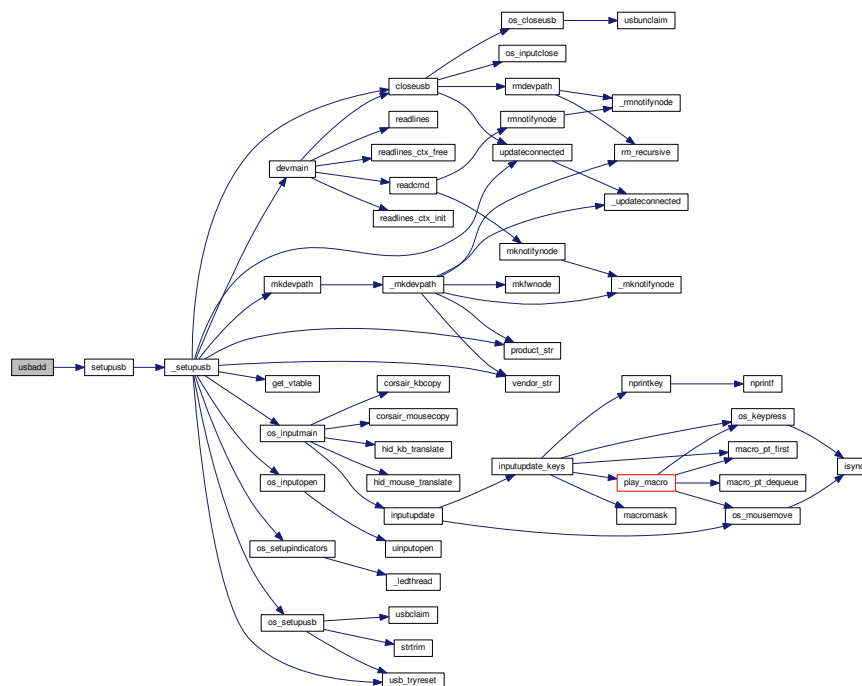
References ckb_err, ckb_info, DEV_MAX, dmutex, usbdevice::handle, IS_CONNECTED, kbsyspath, keyboard, usbdevice::product, setupusb(), usbdevice::udev, and usbdevice::vendor.

Referenced by usb_add_device().

```

606                                     {
607     const char* path = udev_device_get_devnode(dev);
608     const char* syspath = udev_device_get_syspath(dev);
609     if(!path || !syspath || path[0] == 0 || syspath[0] == 0){
610         ckb_err("Failed to get device path\n");
611         return -1;
612     }
613 #ifdef DEBUG
614     ckb_info(">>>vendor = 0x%x, product = 0x%x, path = %s, syspath = %s\n", vendor, product, path,
        syspath);
615 #endif // DEBUG
616     // Find a free USB slot
617     for(int index = 1; index < DEV_MAX; index++){
618         usbdevice* kb = keyboard + index;
619         if(pthread_mutex_trylock(dmutex(kb))){
620             // If the mutex is locked then the device is obviously in use, so keep going
621             if(!strcmp(syspath, kbsyspath[index])){
622                 // Make sure this existing keyboard doesn't have the same syspath (this shouldn't happen)
623                 return 0;
624             }
625             continue;
626         }
627         if(!IS_CONNECTED(kb)){
628             // Open the sysfs device
629             kb->handle = open(path, O_RDWR) + 1;
630             if(kb->handle <= 0){
631                 ckb_err("Failed to open USB device: %s\n", strerror(errno));
632                 kb->handle = 0;
633                 pthread_mutex_unlock(dmutex(kb));
634                 return -1;
635             } else {
636                 // Set up device
637                 kb->udev = dev;
638                 kb->vendor = vendor;
639                 kb->product = product;
640                 strncpy(kbsyspath[index], syspath, FILENAME_MAX);
641                 // Mutex remains locked
642                 setupusb(kb);
643                 return 0;
644             }
645         }
646         pthread_mutex_unlock(dmutex(kb));
647     }
648     ckb_err("No free devices\n");
649     return -1;
650 }
  
```

Here is the call graph for this function:



Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.43.3.14 static int usbclaim (usbdevice * kb) [static]

usbclaim does claiming all EPs for the usb device given by kb.

Parameters

<i>kb</i>	THE usbdevice*
-----------	----------------

Returns

0 on success, -1 otherwise.

Claim all endpoints for a given device (remember the decrementing of the file descriptor) via `ioctl(USBDEVFS_DISCONNECT)` and `ioctl(USBDEVFS_CLAIMINTERFACE)`.

Error handling is done for the `ioctl(USBDEVFS_CLAIMINTERFACE)` only. If this fails, now an error message is thrown and -1 is returned. Function is called in `usb_linux.c` only, so it is declared as static now.

Definition at line 472 of file `usb_linux.c`.

References `ckb_err`, `ckb_info`, `usbdevice::epcount`, and `usbdevice::handle`.

Referenced by `os_resetusb()`, and `os_setupusb()`.

```

472                                     {
473     int count = kb->epcount;
474 #ifdef DEBUG
475     ckb_info("claiming %d endpoints\n", count);
476 #endif // DEBUG
477
478     for(int i = 0; i < count; i++){
479         struct usbdevfs_ioctl ctl = { i, USBDEVFS_DISCONNECT, 0 };
480         ioctl(kb->handle - 1, USBDEVFS_IOCTL, &ctl);
481         if(ioctl(kb->handle - 1, USBDEVFS_CLAIMINTERFACE, &i)) {
482             ckb_err("Failed to claim interface %d: %s\n", i, strerror(errno));
483             return -1;
484         }
485     }
486     return 0;
487 }

```

Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.43.3.15 void usbkill ()

Definition at line 853 of file usb_linux.c.

Referenced by quitWithLock().

```

853     {
854         udev_unref(udev);
855         udev = 0;
856     }

```

Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.43.3.16 int usbmain ()

Start the USB main loop. Returns program exit code when finished.

usbmain is called by [main\(\)](#) after setting up all other stuff.

Returns

0 normally or -1 if fatal error occurs (up to now only if no new devices are available)

First check whether the uinput module is loaded by the kernel.

Todo Why isn't missing of uinput a fatal error?

Create the udev object with `udev_new()` (is a function from `libudev.h`) terminate -1 if error

Enumerate all currently connected devices

Todo lae. here the work has to go on...

Definition at line 793 of file usb_linux.c.

References ckb_fatal, ckb_warn, udev_enum(), usb_add_device(), and usb_rm_device().

Referenced by main().

```

793     {
794         // Load the uinput module (if it's not loaded already)
795         if(system("modprobe uinput") != 0)
796             ckb_warn("Failed to load uinput module\n");
797     }
798     if(!(udev = udev_new())) {
799         ckb_fatal("Failed to initialize udev in usbmain(), usb_linux.c\n");
800         return -1;
801     }
802     udev_enum();
803
804     // Done scanning. Enter a loop to poll for device updates
805     struct udev_monitor* monitor = udev_monitor_new_from_netlink(udev, "udev");
806     udev_monitor_filter_add_match_subsystem_devtype(monitor, "usb", 0);
807     udev_monitor_enable_receiving(monitor);
808     // Get an fd for the monitor
809     int fd = udev_monitor_get_fd(monitor);
810     fd_set fds;
811     while(udev){
812         FD_ZERO(&fds);
813         FD_SET(fd, &fds);
814         // Block until an event is read
815         if(select(fd + 1, &fds, 0, 0, 0) > 0 && FD_ISSET(fd, &fds)){
816             struct udev_device* dev = udev_monitor_receive_device(monitor);
817             if(!dev)
818                 continue;
819             const char* action = udev_device_get_action(dev);
820             if(!action){
821                 udev_device_unref(dev);
822                 continue;
823             }
824             // Add/remove device
825             if(!strcmp(action, "add")){
826                 int res = usb_add_device(dev);
827                 if(res == 0)
828                     continue;
829                 // If the device matched but the handle wasn't opened correctly, re-enumerate (this
830                 // sometimes solves the problem)
831                 if(res == -1)
832                     udev_enum();
833             } else if(!strcmp(action, "remove"))
834                 usb_rm_device(dev);
835             udev_device_unref(dev);
836         }
837     }
838     udev_monitor_unref(monitor);
839     return 0;
840 }

```



```

graph LR
    usbmain[usbmain]
    main[main]
    restart[restart]
    cmd_restart[cmd_restart]
    main --> usbmain
    main --> restart
    restart --> main
    restart --> cmd_restart

```

usbunclaim do an unclaiming of the usb device gicen by kb.

<i>kb</i>	THE usbdevice*
<i>resetting</i>	boolean flag: If resetting is true, the caller will perform a bus reset command after unclaiming the device.

always 0.

Afterwards - if resetting is false - do a USBDEVFS_CONNECT for EP 0 and 1. If it is a non RGB device, connect EP 2 also. The comment mentions RGB keyboards only, but as I understand the code, this is valid also for RGB mice.

There is no error handling yet. Function is called in `usb_linux.c` only, so it is declared as static now.

Definition at line 419 of file usb_linux.c.

References usbdevice::epcount, FEAT_RGB, usbdevice::handle, and HAS_FEATURES.

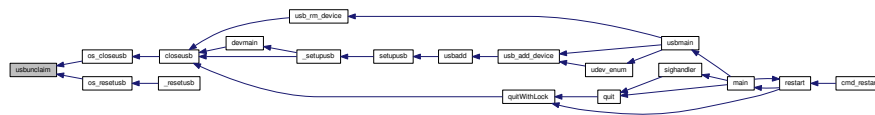
Referenced by os_closeusb(), and os_resetusb().

```

419                                     {
420     int handle = kb->handle - 1;
421     int count = kb->epcount;
422     for (int i = 0; i < count; i++) {
423         ioctl(handle, USBDEVFS_RELEASEINTERFACE, &i);
424     }
425     // For RGB keyboards, the kernel driver should only be reconnected to interfaces 0 and 1 (HID), and
426     // only if we're not about to do a USB reset.
427     // Reconnecting any of the others causes trouble.
428     if (!resetting) {
429         struct usbdevfs_ioctl ctl = { 0, USBDEVFS_CONNECT, 0 };
430         ioctl(handle, USBDEVFS_IOCTL, &ctl);
431         ctl.ifno = 1;
432         ioctl(handle, USBDEVFS_IOCTL, &ctl);
433         // Also reconnect iface #2 (HID) for non-RGB keyboards
434         if (!HAS_FEATURES(kb, FEAT_RGB)) {
435             ctl.ifno = 2;
436             ioctl(handle, USBDEVFS_IOCTL, &ctl);
437         }
438     }
439     return 0;

```

Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.43.4 Variable Documentation

9.43.4.1 char kbsyspath[9][FILENAME_MAX] [static]

Definition at line 13 of file usb_linux.c.

Referenced by os_closeusb(), usb_rm_device(), and usbadd().

9.43.4.2 _model models[] [static]

Attention

when adding new hardware this file hat to be changed too.

In this structure array *models[]* for each device the name (the device id as string in hex without leading 0x) and its usb device id as short must be entered in this array.

Definition at line 668 of file usb_linux.c.

9.43.4.3 struct udev* udev [static]

Definition at line 652 of file usb_linux.c.

9.43.4.4 pthread_t udevthread

Definition at line 655 of file usb_linux.c.

9.43.4.5 pthread_t usbthread

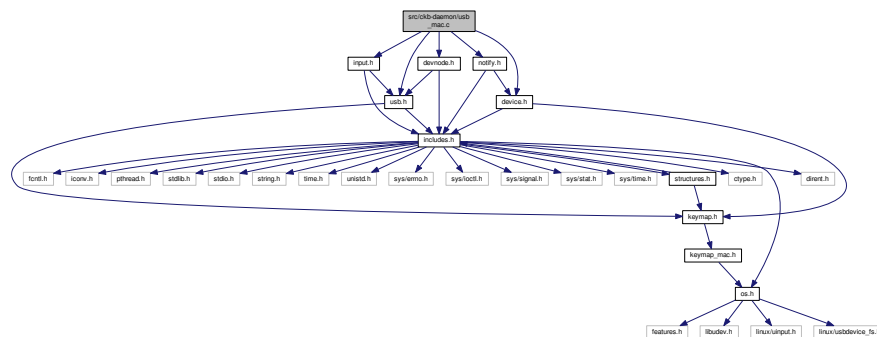
Todo These two thread variables seem to be unused: usbthread, udevthread

Definition at line 655 of file usb_linux.c.

9.44 src/ckb-daemon/usb_mac.c File Reference

```
#include "device.h"
#include "devnode.h"
#include "input.h"
#include "notify.h"
#include "usb.h"
```

Include dependency graph for usb_mac.c:



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