# SINGLE TOUCH

The configuration `CONFIG_TOUCHSCREEN_ATMEL_MAXTOUCH=y` suggests that the Atmel MaxTouch touchscreen driver is enabled in the Linux kernel configuration. This means that the kernel includes support for Atmel MaxTouch touchscreen devices, allowing the kernel to communicate with and control these devices.

In a Linux kernel configuration, `y` typically stands for "yes," indicating that the support for the specified feature or device is built into the kernel. This means that the kernel image will include the necessary code to handle Atmel MaxTouch touchscreen devices without the need for additional modules or external drivers.

**About jiffies:---------**

The global variable **`jiffies`** holds the number of ticks that have occurred since the system booted. On boot, the kernel initializes the variable to zero, and it is incremented by one during each timer interrupt. Thus, because there are **`HZ`** timer interrupts in a second, there are **`HZ`** jiffies in a second. The system uptime is therefore **`jiffies/HZ`** seconds.

-->>computer engineering, a jiffy is often the time between two successive clock cycles. In electrical engineering, a jiffy is the time to complete one AC (alternating current) cycle. In the United States, this is 1/60 of a second.

-->>In operating systems, especially Unix, a jiffy is the time between two successive clock ticks. Historically, this has been 10ms. As we have seen in this chapter, however, a jiffy in Linux can have various values.

In scientific applications, jiffy represents various intervals of time, most commonly **10ms**.

The former is more common. For example, code often needs to set a value for some time in the future, for example:

```
unsigned long time_stamp = jiffies;           /* now */
unsigned long next_tick = jiffies +_1;        /* one tick from now */
unsigned long later = jiffies + 5*HZ;         /* five seconds from now */
```