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# **Linux Media Subsystem Documentation**

***Release***

**The kernel development community**

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<b>1 Linux Media Infrastructure userspace API</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Introduction . . . . .	1
1.2 Part I - Video for Linux API . . . . .	1
1.3 Part II - Digital TV API . . . . .	378
1.4 Part III - Remote Controller API . . . . .	515
1.5 Part IV - Media Controller API . . . . .	538
1.6 Part V - Consumer Electronics Control API . . . . .	559
1.7 Generic Error Codes . . . . .	601
1.8 GNU Free Documentation License . . . . .	601
<b>2 Media subsystem kernel internal API</b>	<b>607</b>
2.1 Video4Linux devices . . . . .	607
2.2 Digital TV (DVB) devices . . . . .	754
2.3 Remote Controller devices . . . . .	802
2.4 Media Controller devices . . . . .	809
2.5 CEC Kernel Support . . . . .	835
2.6 MIPI CSI-2 . . . . .	843
<b>3 Linux Digital TV driver-specific documentation</b>	<b>845</b>
3.1 Introduction . . . . .	845
3.2 HOWTO: Get An Avermedia DVB-T working under Linux . . . . .	845
3.3 How to get the bt8xx cards working . . . . .	849
3.4 Hardware supported by the linuxtv.org DVB drivers . . . . .	851
3.5 Digital TV Conditional Access Interface (CI API) . . . . .	853
3.6 Idea behind the dvb-usb-framework . . . . .	857
3.7 FAQ . . . . .	861
3.8 Firmware files for Imedm04 cards . . . . .	863
3.9 Opera firmware . . . . .	865
3.10 How to set up the Technisat/B2C2 Flexcop devices . . . . .	865
3.11 TechnoTrend/Hauppauge DEC USB Driver . . . . .	867
3.12 UDEV rules for DVB . . . . .	867
3.13 Frontend drivers . . . . .	868
3.14 Contributors . . . . .	881
<b>4 Video4Linux (V4L) driver-specific documentation</b>	<b>883</b>
4.1 Guidelines for Video4Linux pixel format 4CCs . . . . .	883
4.2 Infrared remote control support in video4linux drivers . . . . .	883
4.3 Using with lircd . . . . .	884
4.4 Using without lircd . . . . .	884
4.5 Tuner drivers . . . . .	884
4.6 Cards List . . . . .	887
4.7 The bttv driver . . . . .	915
4.8 The cafe_ccic driver . . . . .	944
4.9 The cplia2 driver . . . . .	944
4.10 The cx18 driver . . . . .	947

4.11 The cx2341x driver . . . . .	948
4.12 The cx88 driver . . . . .	1007
4.13 The VPBE V4L2 driver design . . . . .	1009
4.14 The Samsung S5P/EXYNOS4 FIMC driver . . . . .	1011
4.15 i.MX Video Capture Driver . . . . .	1013
4.16 The ivtv driver . . . . .	1021
4.17 Maxim Integrated MAX2175 RF to bits tuner driver . . . . .	1024
4.18 Vaio Picturebook Motion Eye Camera Driver . . . . .	1024
4.19 OMAP 3 Image Signal Processor (ISP) driver . . . . .	1026
4.20 OMAP4 ISS Driver . . . . .	1030
4.21 Philips webcams (pwc driver) . . . . .	1031
4.22 The pvrusb2 driver . . . . .	1035
4.23 PXA-Camera Host Driver . . . . .	1037
4.24 Qualcomm Camera Subsystem driver . . . . .	1040
4.25 The Radiotrack radio driver . . . . .	1043
4.26 Renesas R-Car Fine Display Processor (FDP1) Driver . . . . .	1045
4.27 The saa7134 driver . . . . .	1045
4.28 Cropping and Scaling algorithm, used in the sh_mobile_ceu_camera driver . . . . .	1047
4.29 The Silicon Labs Si470x FM Radio Receivers driver . . . . .	1049
4.30 The Silicon Labs Si4713 FM Radio Transmitter Driver . . . . .	1052
4.31 The SI476x Driver . . . . .	1054
4.32 The Soc-Camera Drivers . . . . .	1056
4.33 The Linux USB Video Class (UVC) driver . . . . .	1059
4.34 The Virtual Video Test Driver (vivid) . . . . .	1062
4.35 The Zoran driver . . . . .	1079
4.36 Zoran 364xx based USB webcam module . . . . .	1088
<b>5 CEC driver-specific documentation</b>	<b>1091</b>
5.1 Pulse-Eight CEC Adapter driver . . . . .	1091
<b>Index</b>	<b>1093</b>

## LINUX MEDIA INFRASTRUCTURE USERSPACE API

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## Introduction

This document covers the Linux Kernel to Userspace API’s used by video and radio streaming devices, including video cameras, analog and digital TV receiver cards, AM/FM receiver cards, Software Defined Radio (SDR), streaming capture and output devices, codec devices and remote controllers.

A typical media device hardware is shown at [Typical Media Device](#).

The media infrastructure API was designed to control such devices. It is divided into five parts.

1. The *first part* covers radio, video capture and output, cameras, analog TV devices and codecs.
2. The *second part* covers the API used for digital TV and Internet reception via one of the several digital tv standards. While it is called as DVB API, in fact it covers several different video standards including DVB-T/T2, DVB-S/S2, DVB-C, ATSC, ISDB-T, ISDB-S, DTMB, etc. The complete list of supported standards can be found at [fe\\_delivery\\_system](#).
3. The *third part* covers the Remote Controller API.
4. The *fourth part* covers the Media Controller API.
5. The *fifth part* covers the CEC (Consumer Electronics Control) API.

It should also be noted that a media device may also have audio components, like mixers, PCM capture, PCM playback, etc, which are controlled via ALSA API. For additional information and for the latest development code, see: <https://linuxtv.org>. For discussing improvements, reporting troubles, sending new drivers, etc, please mail to: [Linux Media Mailing List \(LMML\)](#).

## Part I - Video for Linux API

This part describes the Video for Linux API version 2 (V4L2 API) specification.

### Revision 4.5

#### Common API Elements

Programming a V4L2 device consists of these steps:

- Opening the device

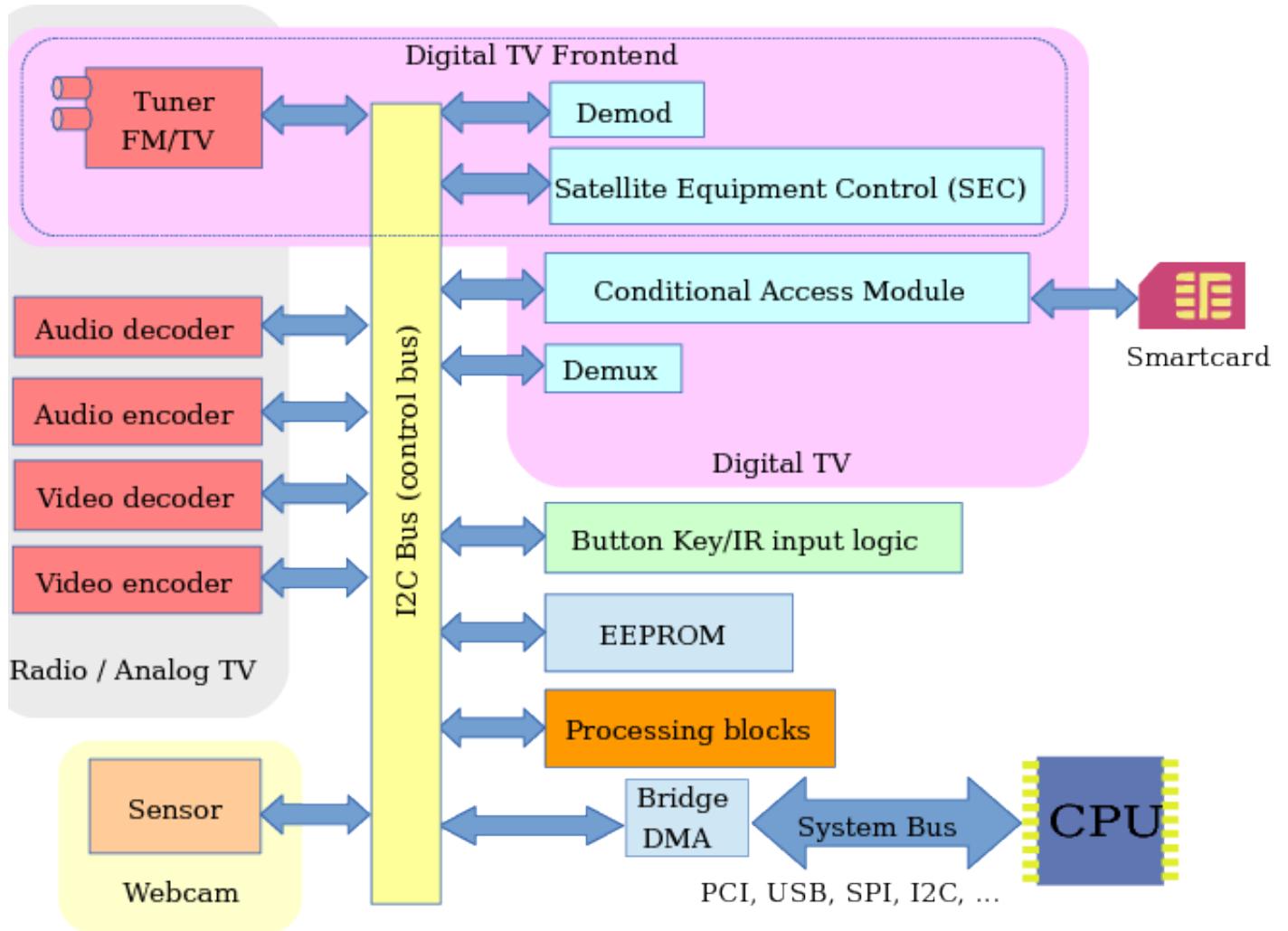


Fig. 1.1: Typical Media Device

- Changing device properties, selecting a video and audio input, video standard, picture brightness a.o.
- Negotiating a data format
- Negotiating an input/output method
- The actual input/output loop
- Closing the device

In practice most steps are optional and can be executed out of order. It depends on the V4L2 device type, you can read about the details in [Interfaces](#). In this chapter we will discuss the basic concepts applicable to all devices.

## Opening and Closing Devices

### Device Naming

V4L2 drivers are implemented as kernel modules, loaded manually by the system administrator or automatically when a device is first discovered. The driver modules plug into the “videodev” kernel module. It provides helper functions and a common application interface specified in this document.

Each driver thus loaded registers one or more device nodes with major number 81 and a minor number between 0 and 255. Minor numbers are allocated dynamically unless the kernel is compiled with the kernel option CONFIG\_VIDEO\_FIXED\_MINOR\_RANGES. In that case minor numbers are allocated in ranges depending on the device node type (video, radio, etc.).

Many drivers support “video\_nr”, “radio\_nr” or “vbi\_nr” module options to select specific video/radio/vbi node numbers. This allows the user to request that the device node is named e.g. /dev/video5 instead of leaving it to chance. When the driver supports multiple devices of the same type more than one device node number can be assigned, separated by commas:

```
# modprobe mydriver video_nr=0,1 radio_nr=0,1
```

In /etc/modules.conf this may be written as:

```
options mydriver video_nr=0,1 radio_nr=0,1
```

When no device node number is given as module option the driver supplies a default.

Normally udev will create the device nodes in /dev automatically for you. If udev is not installed, then you need to enable the CONFIG\_VIDEO\_FIXED\_MINOR\_RANGES kernel option in order to be able to correctly relate a minor number to a device node number. I.e., you need to be certain that minor number 5 maps to device node name video5. With this kernel option different device types have different minor number ranges. These ranges are listed in [Interfaces](#).

The creation of character special files (with mknod) is a privileged operation and devices cannot be opened by major and minor number. That means applications cannot *reliable* scan for loaded or installed drivers. The user must enter a device name, or the application can try the conventional device names.

### Related Devices

Devices can support several functions. For example video capturing, VBI capturing and radio support.

The V4L2 API creates different nodes for each of these functions.

The V4L2 API was designed with the idea that one device node could support all functions. However, in practice this never worked: this ‘feature’ was never used by applications and many drivers did not support it and if they did it was certainly never tested. In addition, switching a device node between different functions only works when using the streaming I/O API, not with the [read\(\)/write\(\)](#) API.

Today each device node supports just one function.

Besides video input or output the hardware may also support audio sampling or playback. If so, these functions are implemented as ALSA PCM devices with optional ALSA audio mixer devices.

One problem with all these devices is that the V4L2 API makes no provisions to find these related devices. Some really complex devices use the Media Controller (see [Part IV - Media Controller API](#)) which can be used for this purpose. But most drivers do not use it, and while some code exists that uses sysfs to discover related devices (see `libmedia_dev` in the [v4l-utils](#) git repository), there is no library yet that can provide a single API towards both Media Controller-based devices and devices that do not use the Media Controller. If you want to work on this please write to the linux-media mailing list: <https://linuxtv.org/lists.php>.

### Multiple Opens

V4L2 devices can be opened more than once.<sup>1</sup> When this is supported by the driver, users can for example start a “panel” application to change controls like brightness or audio volume, while another application captures video and audio. In other words, panel applications are comparable to an ALSA audio mixer application. Just opening a V4L2 device should not change the state of the device.<sup>2</sup>

Once an application has allocated the memory buffers needed for streaming data (by calling the `ioctl VIDIOC_REQBUFS` or `ioctl VIDIOC_CREATE_BUFS` ioctls, or implicitly by calling the `read()` or `write()` functions) that application (filehandle) becomes the owner of the device. It is no longer allowed to make changes that would affect the buffer sizes (e.g. by calling the `VIDIOC_S_FMT` ioctl) and other applications are no longer allowed to allocate buffers or start or stop streaming. The EBUSY error code will be returned instead.

Merely opening a V4L2 device does not grant exclusive access.<sup>3</sup> Initiating data exchange however assigns the right to read or write the requested type of data, and to change related properties, to this file descriptor. Applications can request additional access privileges using the priority mechanism described in [Application Priority](#).

### Shared Data Streams

V4L2 drivers should not support multiple applications reading or writing the same data stream on a device by copying buffers, time multiplexing or similar means. This is better handled by a proxy application in user space.

### Functions

To open and close V4L2 devices applications use the `open()` and `close()` function, respectively. Devices are programmed using the `ioctl()` function as explained in the following sections.

### Querying Capabilities

Because V4L2 covers a wide variety of devices not all aspects of the API are equally applicable to all types of devices. Furthermore devices of the same type have different capabilities and this specification permits the omission of a few complicated and less important parts of the API.

The `ioctl VIDIOC_QUERYCAP` ioctl is available to check if the kernel device is compatible with this specification, and to query the `functions` and `I/O methods` supported by the device.

Starting with kernel version 3.1, `ioctl VIDIOC_QUERYCAP` will return the V4L2 API version used by the driver, with generally matches the Kernel version. There’s no need of using `ioctl VIDIOC_QUERYCAP` to check if a specific ioctl is supported, the V4L2 core now returns ENOTTY if a driver doesn’t provide support for an ioctl.

<sup>1</sup> There are still some old and obscure drivers that have not been updated to allow for multiple opens. This implies that for such drivers `open()` can return an EBUSY error code when the device is already in use.

<sup>2</sup> Unfortunately, opening a radio device often switches the state of the device to radio mode in many drivers. This behavior should be fixed eventually as it violates the V4L2 specification.

<sup>3</sup> Drivers could recognize the `O_EXCL` open flag. Presently this is not required, so applications cannot know if it really works.

Other features can be queried by calling the respective ioctl, for example *ioctl VIDIOC\_ENUMINPUT* to learn about the number, types and names of video connectors on the device. Although abstraction is a major objective of this API, the *ioctl VIDIOC\_QUERYCAP* ioctl also allows driver specific applications to reliably identify the driver.

All V4L2 drivers must support *ioctl VIDIOC\_QUERYCAP*. Applications should always call this ioctl after opening the device.

## Application Priority

When multiple applications share a device it may be desirable to assign them different priorities. Contrary to the traditional “rm -rf /” school of thought a video recording application could for example block other applications from changing video controls or switching the current TV channel. Another objective is to permit low priority applications working in background, which can be preempted by user controlled applications and automatically regain control of the device at a later time.

Since these features cannot be implemented entirely in user space V4L2 defines the *VIDIOC\_G\_PRIORITY* and *VIDIOC\_S\_PRIORITY* ioctls to request and query the access priority associate with a file descriptor. Opening a device assigns a medium priority, compatible with earlier versions of V4L2 and drivers not supporting these ioctls. Applications requiring a different priority will usually call *VIDIOC\_S\_PRIORITY* after verifying the device with the *ioctl VIDIOC\_QUERYCAP* ioctl.

Ioctls changing driver properties, such as *VIDIOC\_S\_INPUT*, return an EBUSY error code after another application obtained higher priority.

## Video Inputs and Outputs

Video inputs and outputs are physical connectors of a device. These can be for example RF connectors (antenna/cable), CVBS a.k.a. Composite Video, S-Video and RGB connectors. Camera sensors are also considered to be a video input. Video and VBI capture devices have inputs. Video and VBI output devices have outputs, at least one each. Radio devices have no video inputs or outputs.

To learn about the number and attributes of the available inputs and outputs applications can enumerate them with the *ioctl VIDIOC\_ENUMINPUT* and *ioctl VIDIOC\_ENUMOUTPUT* ioctl, respectively. The struct *v4l2\_input* returned by the *ioctl VIDIOC\_ENUMINPUT* ioctl also contains signal :status information applicable when the current video input is queried.

The *VIDIOC\_G\_INPUT* and *VIDIOC\_G\_OUTPUT* ioctls return the index of the current video input or output. To select a different input or output applications call the *VIDIOC\_S\_INPUT* and *VIDIOC\_S\_OUTPUT* ioctls. Drivers must implement all the input ioctls when the device has one or more inputs, all the output ioctls when the device has one or more outputs.

### Example: Information about the current video input

```
struct v4l2_input input;
int index;

if (-1 == ioctl(fd, VIDIOC_G_INPUT, &index)) {
    perror("VIDIOC_G_INPUT");
    exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
}

memset(&input, 0, sizeof(input));
input.index = index;

if (-1 == ioctl(fd, VIDIOC_ENUMINPUT, &input)) {
    perror("VIDIOC_ENUMINPUT");
    exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
}
```

```
printf("Current input: %s\\n", input.name);
```

### Example: Switching to the first video input

```
int index;  
  
index = 0;  
  
if (-1 == ioctl(fd, VIDIOC_S_INPUT, &index)) {  
    perror("VIDIOC_S_INPUT");  
    exit(EXIT_FAILURE);  
}
```

## Audio Inputs and Outputs

Audio inputs and outputs are physical connectors of a device. Video capture devices have inputs, output devices have outputs, zero or more each. Radio devices have no audio inputs or outputs. They have exactly one tuner which in fact *is* an audio source, but this API associates tuners with video inputs or outputs only, and radio devices have none of these.<sup>1</sup> A connector on a TV card to loop back the received audio signal to a sound card is not considered an audio output.

Audio and video inputs and outputs are associated. Selecting a video source also selects an audio source. This is most evident when the video and audio source is a tuner. Further audio connectors can combine with more than one video input or output. Assumed two composite video inputs and two audio inputs exist, there may be up to four valid combinations. The relation of video and audio connectors is defined in the audioset field of the respective struct `v4l2_input` or struct `v4l2_output`, where each bit represents the index number, starting at zero, of one audio input or output.

To learn about the number and attributes of the available inputs and outputs applications can enumerate them with the `ioctl VIDIOC_ENUMAUDIO` and `VIDIOC_ENUMAUDOUT` ioctl, respectively. The struct `v4l2_audio` returned by the `ioctl VIDIOC_ENUMAUDIO` ioctl also contains signal :status information applicable when the current audio input is queried.

The `VIDIOC_G_AUDIO` and `VIDIOC_G_AUDOUT` ioctls report the current audio input and output, respectively.

### Note:

*Note that, unlike VIDIOC\_G\_INPUT and VIDIOC\_G\_OUTPUT these ioctls return a structure as ioctl VIDIOC\_ENUMAUDIO and VIDIOC\_ENUMAUDOUT do, not just an index.*

To select an audio input and change its properties applications call the `VIDIOC_S_AUDIO` ioctl. To select an audio output (which presently has no changeable properties) applications call the `VIDIOC_S_AUDOUT` ioctl.

Drivers must implement all audio input ioctls when the device has multiple selectable audio inputs, all audio output ioctls when the device has multiple selectable audio outputs. When the device has any audio inputs or outputs the driver must set the `V4L2_CAP_AUDIO` flag in the struct `v4l2_capability` returned by the `ioctl VIDIOC_QUERYCAP` ioctl.

<sup>1</sup> Actually struct `v4l2_audio` ought to have a tuner field like struct `v4l2_input`, not only making the API more consistent but also permitting radio devices with multiple tuners.

**Example: Information about the current audio input**

```
struct v4l2_audio audio;

memset(&audio, 0, sizeof(audio));

if (-1 == ioctl(fd, VIDIOC_G_AUDIO, &audio)) {
    perror("VIDIOC_G_AUDIO");
    exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
}

printf("Current input: %s\\n", audio.name);
```

**Example: Switching to the first audio input**

```
struct v4l2_audio audio;

memset(&audio, 0, sizeof(audio)); /* clear audio.mode, audio.reserved */

audio.index = 0;

if (-1 == ioctl(fd, VIDIOC_S_AUDIO, &audio)) {
    perror("VIDIOC_S_AUDIO");
    exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
}
```

**Tuners and Modulators****Tuners**

Video input devices can have one or more tuners demodulating a RF signal. Each tuner is associated with one or more video inputs, depending on the number of RF connectors on the tuner. The type field of the respective struct *v4l2\_input* returned by the *ioctl VIDIOC\_ENUMINPUT* ioctl is set to V4L2\_INPUT\_TYPE\_TUNER and its tuner field contains the index number of the tuner.

Radio input devices have exactly one tuner with index zero, no video inputs.

To query and change tuner properties applications use the *VIDIOC\_G\_TUNER* and *VIDIOC\_S\_TUNER* ioctls, respectively. The struct *v4l2\_tuner* returned by *VIDIOC\_G\_TUNER* also contains signal status information applicable when the tuner of the current video or radio input is queried.

**Note:**


---

*VIDIOC\_S\_TUNER* does not switch the current tuner, when there is more than one at all. The tuner is solely determined by the current video input. Drivers must support both ioctls and set the V4L2\_CAP\_TUNER flag in the struct *v4l2\_capability* returned by the *ioctl VIDIOC\_QUERYCAP* ioctl when the device has one or more tuners.

---

**Modulators**

Video output devices can have one or more modulators, uh, modulating a video signal for radiation or connection to the antenna input of a TV set or video recorder. Each modulator is associated with one or more video outputs, depending on the number of RF connectors on the modulator. The type field of the respective struct *v4l2\_output* returned by the *ioctl VIDIOC\_ENUMOUTPUT* ioctl is set to V4L2\_OUTPUT\_TYPE\_MODULATOR and its modulator field contains the index number of the modulator.

Radio output devices have exactly one modulator with index zero, no video outputs.

A video or radio device cannot support both a tuner and a modulator. Two separate device nodes will have to be used for such hardware, one that supports the tuner functionality and one that supports the modulator functionality. The reason is a limitation with the `VIDIOC_S_FREQUENCY` ioctl where you cannot specify whether the frequency is for a tuner or a modulator.

To query and change modulator properties applications use the `VIDIOC_G_MODULATOR` and `VIDIOC_S_MODULATOR` ioctl. Note that `VIDIOC_S_MODULATOR` does not switch the current modulator, when there is more than one at all. The modulator is solely determined by the current video output. Drivers must support both ioctls and set the `V4L2_CAP_MODULATOR` flag in the struct `v4l2_capability` returned by the `ioctl VIDIOC_QUERYCAP` ioctl when the device has one or more modulators.

### Radio Frequency

To get and set the tuner or modulator radio frequency applications use the `VIDIOC_G_FREQUENCY` and `VIDIOC_S_FREQUENCY` ioctl which both take a pointer to a struct `v4l2_frequency`. These ioctls are used for TV and radio devices alike. Drivers must support both ioctls when the tuner or modulator ioctls are supported, or when the device is a radio device.

### Video Standards

Video devices typically support one or more different video standards or variations of standards. Each video input and output may support another set of standards. This set is reported by the `std` field of struct `v4l2_input` and struct `v4l2_output` returned by the `ioctl VIDIOC_ENUMINPUT` and `ioctl VIDIOC_ENUMOUTPUT` ioctls, respectively.

V4L2 defines one bit for each analog video standard currently in use worldwide, and sets aside bits for driver defined standards, e. g. hybrid standards to watch NTSC video tapes on PAL TVs and vice versa. Applications can use the predefined bits to select a particular standard, although presenting the user a menu of supported standards is preferred. To enumerate and query the attributes of the supported standards applications use the `ioctl VIDIOC_ENUMSTD` ioctl.

Many of the defined standards are actually just variations of a few major standards. The hardware may in fact not distinguish between them, or do so internal and switch automatically. Therefore enumerated standards also contain sets of one or more standard bits.

Assume a hypothetic tuner capable of demodulating B/PAL, G/PAL and I/PAL signals. The first enumerated standard is a set of B and G/PAL, switched automatically depending on the selected radio frequency in UHF or VHF band. Enumeration gives a “PAL-B/G” or “PAL-I” choice. Similar a Composite input may collapse standards, enumerating “PAL-B/G/H/I”, “NTSC-M” and “SECAM-D/K”.<sup>1</sup>

To query and select the standard used by the current video input or output applications call the `VIDIOC_G_STD` and `VIDIOC_S_STD` ioctl, respectively. The received standard can be sensed with the `ioctl VIDIOC_QUERYSTD` ioctl.

#### Note:

---

The parameter of all these ioctls is a pointer to a `v4l2_std_id` type (a standard set), not an index into the standard enumeration. Drivers must implement all video standard ioctls when the device has one or more video inputs or outputs.

---

Special rules apply to devices such as USB cameras where the notion of video standards makes little sense. More generally for any capture or output device which is:

- incapable of capturing fields or frames at the nominal rate of the video standard, or

<sup>1</sup> Some users are already confused by technical terms PAL, NTSC and SECAM. There is no point asking them to distinguish between B, G, D, or K when the software or hardware can do that automatically.

- that does not support the video standard formats at all.

Here the driver shall set the std field of struct `v4l2_input` and struct `v4l2_output` to zero and the `VIDIOC_G_STD`, `VIDIOC_S_STD`, `ioctl VIDIOC_QUERYSTD` and `ioctl VIDIOC_ENUMSTD` ioctls shall return the ENOTTY error code or the EINVAL error code.

Applications can make use of the *Input capabilities* and *Output capabilities* flags to determine whether the video standard ioctls can be used with the given input or output.

#### Example: Information about the current video standard

```
v4l2_std_id std_id;
struct v4l2_standard standard;

if (-1 == ioctl(fd, VIDIOC_G_STD, &std_id)) {
    /* Note when VIDIOC_ENUMSTD always returns ENOTTY this
       is no video device or it falls under the USB exception,
       and VIDIOC_G_STD returning ENOTTY is no error. */

    perror("VIDIOC_G_STD");
    exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
}

memset(&standard, 0, sizeof(standard));
standard.index = 0;

while (0 == ioctl(fd, VIDIOC_ENUMSTD, &standard)) {
    if (standard.id & std_id) {
        printf("Current video standard: %s\n", standard.name);
        exit(EXIT_SUCCESS);
    }

    standard.index++;
}

/* EINVAL indicates the end of the enumeration, which cannot be
   empty unless this device falls under the USB exception. */

if (errno == EINVAL || standard.index == 0) {
    perror("VIDIOC_ENUMSTD");
    exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
}
```

#### Example: Listing the video standards supported by the current input

```
struct v4l2_input input;
struct v4l2_standard standard;

memset(&input, 0, sizeof(input));

if (-1 == ioctl(fd, VIDIOC_G_INPUT, &input.index)) {
    perror("VIDIOC_G_INPUT");
    exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
}

if (-1 == ioctl(fd, VIDIOC_ENUMINPUT, &input)) {
    perror("VIDIOC_ENUM_INPUT");
    exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
}
```

```
printf("Current input %s supports:\n", input.name);

memset(&standard, 0, sizeof(standard));
standard.index = 0;

while (0 == ioctl(fd, VIDIOC_ENUMSTD, &standard)) {
    if (standard.id & input.std)
        printf("%s\n", standard.name);

    standard.index++;
}

/* EINVAL indicates the end of the enumeration, which cannot be
   empty unless this device falls under the USB exception. */

if (errno != EINVAL || standard.index == 0) {
    perror("VIDIOC_ENUMSTD");
    exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
}
```

### Example: Selecting a new video standard

```
struct v4l2_input input;
v4l2_std_id std_id;

memset(&input, 0, sizeof(input));

if (-1 == ioctl(fd, VIDIOC_G_INPUT, &input.index)) {
    perror("VIDIOC_G_INPUT");
    exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
}

if (-1 == ioctl(fd, VIDIOC_ENUMINPUT, &input)) {
    perror("VIDIOC_ENUM_INPUT");
    exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
}

if (0 == (input.std & V4L2_STD_PAL_BG)) {
    fprintf(stderr, "Oops. B/G PAL is not supported.\n");
    exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
}

/* Note this is also supposed to work when only B
   or G/PAL is supported. */

std_id = V4L2_STD_PAL_BG;

if (-1 == ioctl(fd, VIDIOC_S_STD, &std_id)) {
    perror("VIDIOC_S_STD");
    exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
}
```

### Digital Video (DV) Timings

The video standards discussed so far have been dealing with Analog TV and the corresponding video timings. Today there are many more different hardware interfaces such as High Definition TV interfaces (HDMI), VGA, DVI connectors etc., that carry video signals and there is a need to extend the API to select the video timings for these interfaces. Since it is not possible to extend the `v4l2_std_id` due to the limited bits available, a new set of ioctls was added to set/get video timings at the input and output.

These ioctls deal with the detailed digital video timings that define each video format. This includes parameters such as the active video width and height, signal polarities, frontporches, backporches, sync widths etc. The `linux/v4l2-dv-timings.h` header can be used to get the timings of the formats in the [CEA-861-E](#) and [VESA DMT](#) standards.

To enumerate and query the attributes of the DV timings supported by a device applications use the `ioctl VIDIOC_ENUM_DV_TIMINGS`, `VIDIOC_SUBDEV_ENUM_DV_TIMINGS` and `ioctl VIDIOC_DV_TIMINGS_CAP`, `VIDIOC_SUBDEV_DV_TIMINGS_CAP` ioctls. To set DV timings for the device applications use the `VIDIOC_S_DV_TIMINGS` ioctl and to get current DV timings they use the `VIDIOC_G_DV_TIMINGS` ioctl. To detect the DV timings as seen by the video receiver applications use the `ioctl VIDIOC_QUERY_DV_TIMINGS` ioctl.

Applications can make use of the [Input capabilities](#) and [Output capabilities](#) flags to determine whether the digital video ioctls can be used with the given input or output.

## User Controls

Devices typically have a number of user-settable controls such as brightness, saturation and so on, which would be presented to the user on a graphical user interface. But, different devices will have different controls available, and furthermore, the range of possible values, and the default value will vary from device to device. The control ioctls provide the information and a mechanism to create a nice user interface for these controls that will work correctly with any device.

All controls are accessed using an ID value. V4L2 defines several IDs for specific purposes. Drivers can also implement their own custom controls using `V4L2_CID_PRIVATE_BASE`<sup>1</sup> and higher values. The pre-defined control IDs have the prefix `V4L2_CID_`, and are listed in [Control IDs](#). The ID is used when querying the attributes of a control, and when getting or setting the current value.

Generally applications should present controls to the user without assumptions about their purpose. Each control comes with a name string the user is supposed to understand. When the purpose is non-intuitive the driver writer should provide a user manual, a user interface plug-in or a driver specific panel application. Predefined IDs were introduced to change a few controls programmatically, for example to mute a device during a channel switch.

Drivers may enumerate different controls after switching the current video input or output, tuner or modulator, or audio input or output. Different in the sense of other bounds, another default and current value, step size or other menu items. A control with a certain *custom* ID can also change name and type.

If a control is not applicable to the current configuration of the device (for example, it doesn't apply to the current video input) drivers set the `V4L2_CTRL_FLAG_INACTIVE` flag.

Control values are stored globally, they do not change when switching except to stay within the reported bounds. They also do not change e. g. when the device is opened or closed, when the tuner radio frequency is changed or generally never without application request.

V4L2 specifies an event mechanism to notify applications when controls change value (see `ioctl VIDIOC_SUBSCRIBE_EVENT`, `VIDIOC_UNSUBSCRIBE_EVENT`, event `V4L2_EVENT_CTRL`), panel applications might want to make use of that in order to always reflect the correct control value.

All controls use machine endianness.

## Control IDs

**V4L2\_CID\_BASE** First predefined ID, equal to `V4L2_CID_BRIGHTNESS`.

**V4L2\_CID\_USER\_BASE** Synonym of `V4L2_CID_BASE`.

<sup>1</sup> The use of `V4L2_CID_PRIVATE_BASE` is problematic because different drivers may use the same `V4L2_CID_PRIVATE_BASE` ID for different controls. This makes it hard to programmatically set such controls since the meaning of the control with that ID is driver dependent. In order to resolve this drivers use unique IDs and the `V4L2_CID_PRIVATE_BASE` IDs are mapped to those unique IDs by the kernel. Consider these `V4L2_CID_PRIVATE_BASE` IDs as aliases to the real IDs.

Many applications today still use the `V4L2_CID_PRIVATE_BASE` IDs instead of using `ioctls VIDIOC_QUERYCTRL`, `VIDIOC_QUERY_EXT_CTRL` and `VIDIOC_QUERYMENU` with the `V4L2_CTRL_FLAG_NEXT_CTRL` flag to enumerate all IDs, so support for `V4L2_CID_PRIVATE_BASE` is still around.

**V4L2\_CID\_BRIGHTNESS (integer)** Picture brightness, or more precisely, the black level.

**V4L2\_CID\_CONTRAST (integer)** Picture contrast or luma gain.

**V4L2\_CID\_SATURATION (integer)** Picture color saturation or chroma gain.

**V4L2\_CID\_HUE (integer)** Hue or color balance.

**V4L2\_CID\_AUDIO\_VOLUME (integer)** Overall audio volume. Note some drivers also provide an OSS or ALSA mixer interface.

**V4L2\_CID\_AUDIO\_BALANCE (integer)** Audio stereo balance. Minimum corresponds to all the way left, maximum to right.

**V4L2\_CID\_AUDIO\_BASS (integer)** Audio bass adjustment.

**V4L2\_CID\_AUDIO\_TREBLE (integer)** Audio treble adjustment.

**V4L2\_CID\_AUDIO\_MUTE (boolean)** Mute audio, i. e. set the volume to zero, however without affecting V4L2\_CID\_AUDIO\_VOLUME. Like ALSA drivers, V4L2 drivers must mute at load time to avoid excessive noise. Actually the entire device should be reset to a low power consumption state.

**V4L2\_CID\_AUDIOLOUDNESS (boolean)** Loudness mode (bass boost).

**V4L2\_CID\_BLACK\_LEVEL (integer)** Another name for brightness (not a synonym of V4L2\_CID\_BRIGHTNESS). This control is deprecated and should not be used in new drivers and applications.

**V4L2\_CID\_AUTO\_WHITE\_BALANCE (boolean)** Automatic white balance (cameras).

**V4L2\_CID\_DO\_WHITE\_BALANCE (button)** This is an action control. When set (the value is ignored), the device will do a white balance and then hold the current setting. Contrast this with the boolean V4L2\_CID\_AUTO\_WHITE\_BALANCE, which, when activated, keeps adjusting the white balance.

**V4L2\_CID\_RED\_BALANCE (integer)** Red chroma balance.

**V4L2\_CID\_BLUE\_BALANCE (integer)** Blue chroma balance.

**V4L2\_CID\_GAMMA (integer)** Gamma adjust.

**V4L2\_CID\_WHITENESS (integer)** Whiteness for grey-scale devices. This is a synonym for V4L2\_CID\_GAMMA. This control is deprecated and should not be used in new drivers and applications.

**V4L2\_CID\_EXPOSURE (integer)** Exposure (cameras). [Unit?]

**V4L2\_CID\_AUTOGAIN (boolean)** Automatic gain/exposure control.

**V4L2\_CID\_GAIN (integer)** Gain control.

Primarily used to control gain on e.g. TV tuners but also on webcams. Most devices control only digital gain with this control but on some this could include analogue gain as well. Devices that recognise the difference between digital and analogue gain use controls V4L2\_CID\_DIGITAL\_GAIN and V4L2\_CID\_ANALOGUE\_GAIN.

**V4L2\_CID\_HFLIP (boolean)** Mirror the picture horizontally.

**V4L2\_CID\_VFLIP (boolean)** Mirror the picture vertically.

**V4L2\_CID\_POWER\_LINE\_FREQUENCY (enum)** Enables a power line frequency filter to avoid flicker. Possible values for enum v4l2\_power\_line\_frequency are: V4L2\_CID\_POWER\_LINE\_FREQUENCY\_DISABLED (0), V4L2\_CID\_POWER\_LINE\_FREQUENCY\_50HZ (1), V4L2\_CID\_POWER\_LINE\_FREQUENCY\_60HZ (2) and V4L2\_CID\_POWER\_LINE\_FREQUENCY\_AUTO (3).

**V4L2\_CID\_HUE\_AUTO (boolean)** Enables automatic hue control by the device. The effect of setting V4L2\_CID\_HUE while automatic hue control is enabled is undefined, drivers should ignore such request.

**V4L2\_CID\_WHITE\_BALANCE\_TEMPERATURE (integer)** This control specifies the white balance settings as a color temperature in Kelvin. A driver should have a minimum of 2800 (incandescent) to 6500 (daylight). For more information about color temperature see [Wikipedia](#).

**V4L2\_CID\_SHARPNESS (integer)** Adjusts the sharpness filters in a camera. The minimum value disables the filters, higher values give a sharper picture.

**V4L2\_CID\_BACKLIGHT\_COMPENSATION (integer)** Adjusts the backlight compensation in a camera. The minimum value disables backlight compensation.

**V4L2\_CID\_CHROMA\_AGC (boolean)** Chroma automatic gain control.

**V4L2\_CID\_CHROMA\_GAIN (integer)** Adjusts the Chroma gain control (for use when chroma AGC is disabled).

**V4L2\_CID\_COLOR\_KILLER (boolean)** Enable the color killer (i. e. force a black & white image in case of a weak video signal).

**V4L2\_CID\_COLORFX (enum)** Selects a color effect. The following values are defined:

V4L2_COLORFX_NONE	Color effect is disabled.
V4L2_COLORFX_ANTIQUE	An aging (old photo) effect.
V4L2_COLORFX_ART_FREEZE	Frost color effect.
V4L2_COLORFX_AQUA	Water color, cool tone.
V4L2_COLORFX_BW	Black and white.
V4L2_COLORFX_EMBOSS	Emboss, the highlights and shadows replace light/dark boundaries and low contrast areas are set to a gray background.
V4L2_COLORFX_GRASS_GREEN	Grass green.
V4L2_COLORFX_NEGATIVE	Negative.
V4L2_COLORFX_SEPIA	Sepia tone.
V4L2_COLORFX_SKETCH	Sketch.
V4L2_COLORFX_SKIN_WHITEN	Skin whiten.
V4L2_COLORFX_SKY_BLUE	Sky blue.
V4L2_COLORFX_SOLARIZATION	Solarization, the image is partially reversed in tone, only color values above or below a certain threshold are inverted.
V4L2_COLORFX_SILHOUETTE	Silhouette (outline).
V4L2_COLORFX_VIVID	Vivid colors.
V4L2_COLORFX_SET_CBCR	The Cb and Cr chroma components are replaced by fixed coefficients determined by V4L2_CID_COLORFX_CBCR control.

**V4L2\_CID\_COLORFX\_CBCR (integer)** Determines the Cb and Cr coefficients for V4L2\_COLORFX\_SET\_CBCR color effect. Bits [7:0] of the supplied 32 bit value are interpreted as Cr component, bits [15:8] as Cb component and bits [31:16] must be zero.

**V4L2\_CID\_AUTOBRIGHTNESS (boolean)** Enable Automatic Brightness.

**V4L2\_CID\_ROTATE (integer)** Rotates the image by specified angle. Common angles are 90, 270 and 180. Rotating the image to 90 and 270 will reverse the height and width of the display window. It is necessary to set the new height and width of the picture using the [VIDIOC\\_S\\_FMT](#) ioctl according to the rotation angle selected.

**V4L2\_CID\_BG\_COLOR (integer)** Sets the background color on the current output device. Background color needs to be specified in the RGB24 format. The supplied 32 bit value is interpreted as bits 0-7 Red color information, bits 8-15 Green color information, bits 16-23 Blue color information and bits 24-31 must be zero.

**V4L2\_CID\_ILLUMINATORS\_1 V4L2\_CID\_ILLUMINATORS\_2 (boolean)** Switch on or off the illuminator 1 or 2 of the device (usually a microscope).

**V4L2\_CID\_MIN\_BUFFERS\_FOR\_CAPTURE (integer)** This is a read-only control that can be read by the application and used as a hint to determine the number of CAPTURE buffers to pass to REQBUFS. The value is the minimum number of CAPTURE buffers that is necessary for hardware to work.

**V4L2\_CID\_MIN\_BUFFERS\_FOR\_OUTPUT (integer)** This is a read-only control that can be read by the application and used as a hint to determine the number of OUTPUT buffers to pass to REQBUFS. The value is the minimum number of OUTPUT buffers that is necessary for hardware to work.

**V4L2\_CID\_ALPHA\_COMPONENT (integer)** Sets the alpha color component. When a capture device (or capture queue of a mem-to-mem device) produces a frame format that includes an alpha component (e.g. *packed RGB image formats*) and the alpha value is not defined by the device or the mem-to-mem input data this control lets you select the alpha component value of all pixels. When an output device (or output queue of a mem-to-mem device) consumes a frame format that doesn't include an alpha component and the device supports alpha channel processing this control lets you set the alpha component value of all pixels for further processing in the device.

**V4L2\_CID\_LASTP1** End of the predefined control IDs (currently V4L2\_CID\_ALPHA\_COMPONENT + 1).

**V4L2\_CID\_PRIVATE\_BASE** ID of the first custom (driver specific) control. Applications depending on particular custom controls should check the driver name and version, see *Querying Capabilities*.

Applications can enumerate the available controls with the *ioctls VIDIOC\_QUERYCTRL*, *VIDIOC\_QUERY\_EXT\_CTRL* and *VIDIOC\_QUERYMENU* and *VIDIOC\_QUERYMENU* ioctls, get and set a control value with the *VIDIOC\_G\_CTRL* and *VIDIOC\_S\_CTRL* ioctls. Drivers must implement VIDIOC\_QUERYCTRL, VIDIOC\_G\_CTRL and VIDIOC\_S\_CTRL when the device has one or more controls, VIDIOC\_QUERYMENU when it has one or more menu type controls.

#### Example: Enumerating all controls

```
struct v4l2_queryctrl queryctrl;
struct v4l2_querymenu querymenu;

static void enumerate_menu(__u32 id)
{
    printf(" Menu items:\n");

    memset(&querymenu, 0, sizeof(querymenu));
    querymenu.id = id;

    for (querymenu.index = queryctrl.minimum;
         querymenu.index <= queryctrl.maximum;
         querymenu.index++) {
        if (0 == ioctl(fd, VIDIOC_QUERYMENU, &querymenu)) {
            printf(" %s\n", querymenu.name);
        }
    }
}

memset(&queryctrl, 0, sizeof(queryctrl));

queryctrl.id = V4L2_CTRL_FLAG_NEXT_CTRL;
while (0 == ioctl(fd, VIDIOC_QUERYCTRL, &queryctrl)) {
    if (!(queryctrl.flags & V4L2_CTRL_FLAG_DISABLED)) {
        printf("Control %s\n", queryctrl.name);

        if (queryctrl.type == V4L2_CTRL_TYPE_MENU)
            enumerate_menu(queryctrl.id);
    }

    queryctrl.id |= V4L2_CTRL_FLAG_NEXT_CTRL;
}
if (errno != EINVAL) {
    perror("VIDIOC_QUERYCTRL");
    exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
}
```

**Example: Enumerating all controls including compound controls**

```

struct v4l2_query_ext_ctrl query_ext_ctrl;

memset(&query_ext_ctrl, 0, sizeof(query_ext_ctrl));

query_ext_ctrl.id = V4L2_CTRL_FLAG_NEXT_CTRL | V4L2_CTRL_FLAG_NEXT_COMPOUND;
while (0 == ioctl(fd, VIDIOC_QUERY_EXT_CTRL, &query_ext_ctrl)) {
    if (!(query_ext_ctrl.flags & V4L2_CTRL_FLAG_DISABLED)) {
        printf("Control %s\\n", query_ext_ctrl.name);

        if (query_ext_ctrl.type == V4L2_CTRL_TYPE_MENU)
            enumerate_menu(query_ext_ctrl.id);
    }

    query_ext_ctrl.id |= V4L2_CTRL_FLAG_NEXT_CTRL | V4L2_CTRL_FLAG_NEXT_COMPOUND;
}
if (errno != EINVAL) {
    perror("VIDIOC_QUERY_EXT_CTRL");
    exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
}

```

**Example: Enumerating all user controls (old style)**

```

memset(&queryctrl, 0, sizeof(queryctrl));

for (queryctrl.id = V4L2_CID_BASE;
     queryctrl.id < V4L2_CID_LASTP1;
     queryctrl.id++) {
    if (0 == ioctl(fd, VIDIOC_QUERYCTRL, &queryctrl)) {
        if (queryctrl.flags & V4L2_CTRL_FLAG_DISABLED)
            continue;

        printf("Control %s\\n", queryctrl.name);

        if (queryctrl.type == V4L2_CTRL_TYPE_MENU)
            enumerate_menu(queryctrl.id);
    } else {
        if (errno == EINVAL)
            continue;

        perror("VIDIOC_QUERYCTRL");
        exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
    }
}

for (queryctrl.id = V4L2_CID_PRIVATE_BASE;;
     queryctrl.id++) {
    if (0 == ioctl(fd, VIDIOC_QUERYCTRL, &queryctrl)) {
        if (queryctrl.flags & V4L2_CTRL_FLAG_DISABLED)
            continue;

        printf("Control %s\\n", queryctrl.name);

        if (queryctrl.type == V4L2_CTRL_TYPE_MENU)
            enumerate_menu(queryctrl.id);
    } else {
        if (errno == EINVAL)
            break;
    }
    perror("VIDIOC_QUERYCTRL");
}

```

```

        exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
    }
}

```

**Example: Changing controls**

```

struct v4l2_queryctrl queryctrl;
struct v4l2_control control;

memset(&queryctrl, 0, sizeof(queryctrl));
queryctrl.id = V4L2_CID_BRIGHTNESS;

if (-1 == ioctl(fd, VIDIOC_QUERYCTRL, &queryctrl)) {
    if (errno != EINVAL) {
        perror("VIDIOC_QUERYCTRL");
        exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
    } else {
        printf("V4L2_CID_BRIGHTNESS is not supportedn");
    }
} else if (queryctrl.flags & V4L2_CTRL_FLAG_DISABLED) {
    printf("V4L2_CID_BRIGHTNESS is not supportedn");
} else {
    memset(&control, 0, sizeof (control));
    control.id = V4L2_CID_BRIGHTNESS;
    control.value = queryctrl.default_value;

    if (-1 == ioctl(fd, VIDIOC_S_CTRL, &control)) {
        perror("VIDIOC_S_CTRL");
        exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
    }
}

memset(&control, 0, sizeof(control));
control.id = V4L2_CID_CONTRAST;

if (0 == ioctl(fd, VIDIOC_G_CTRL, &control)) {
    control.value += 1;

    /* The driver may clamp the value or return ERANGE, ignored here */

    if (-1 == ioctl(fd, VIDIOC_S_CTRL, &control)
        && errno != ERANGE) {
        perror("VIDIOC_S_CTRL");
        exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
    }
    /* Ignore if V4L2_CID_CONTRAST is unsupported */
} else if (errno != EINVAL) {
    perror("VIDIOC_G_CTRL");
    exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
}

control.id = V4L2_CID_AUDIO_MUTE;
control.value = 1; /* silence */

/* Errors ignored */
ioctl(fd, VIDIOC_S_CTRL, &control);

```

**Extended Controls**

## Introduction

The control mechanism as originally designed was meant to be used for user settings (brightness, saturation, etc). However, it turned out to be a very useful model for implementing more complicated driver APIs where each driver implements only a subset of a larger API.

The MPEG encoding API was the driving force behind designing and implementing this extended control mechanism: the MPEG standard is quite large and the currently supported hardware MPEG encoders each only implement a subset of this standard. Further more, many parameters relating to how the video is encoded into an MPEG stream are specific to the MPEG encoding chip since the MPEG standard only defines the format of the resulting MPEG stream, not how the video is actually encoded into that format.

Unfortunately, the original control API lacked some features needed for these new uses and so it was extended into the (not terribly originally named) extended control API.

Even though the MPEG encoding API was the first effort to use the Extended Control API, nowadays there are also other classes of Extended Controls, such as Camera Controls and FM Transmitter Controls. The Extended Controls API as well as all Extended Controls classes are described in the following text.

## The Extended Control API

Three new ioctls are available: `VIDIOC_G_EXT_CTRLS`, `VIDIOC_S_EXT_CTRLS` and `VIDIOC_TRY_EXT_CTRLS`. These ioctls act on arrays of controls (as opposed to the `VIDIOC_G_CTRL` and `VIDIOC_S_CTRL` ioctls that act on a single control). This is needed since it is often required to atomically change several controls at once.

Each of the new ioctls expects a pointer to a struct `v4l2_ext_controls`. This structure contains a pointer to the control array, a count of the number of controls in that array and a control class. Control classes are used to group similar controls into a single class. For example, control class `V4L2_CTRL_CLASS_USER` contains all user controls (i. e. all controls that can also be set using the old `VIDIOC_S_CTRL` ioctl). Control class `V4L2_CTRL_CLASS_MPEG` contains all controls relating to MPEG encoding, etc.

All controls in the control array must belong to the specified control class. An error is returned if this is not the case.

It is also possible to use an empty control array (`count == 0`) to check whether the specified control class is supported.

The control array is a struct `v4l2_ext_control` array. The struct `v4l2_ext_control` is very similar to struct `v4l2_control`, except for the fact that it also allows for 64-bit values and pointers to be passed.

Since the struct `v4l2_ext_control` supports pointers it is now also possible to have controls with compound types such as N-dimensional arrays and/or structures. You need to specify the `V4L2_CTRL_FLAG_NEXT_COMPOUND` when enumerating controls to actually be able to see such compound controls. In other words, these controls with compound types should only be used programmatically.

Since such compound controls need to expose more information about themselves than is possible with ioctls `VIDIOC_QUERYCTRL`, `VIDIOC_QUERY_EXT_CTRL` and `VIDIOC_QUERYMENU` the `VIDIOC_QUERY_EXT_CTRL` ioctl was added. In particular, this ioctl gives the dimensions of the N-dimensional array if this control consists of more than one element.

### Note:

1. It is important to realize that due to the flexibility of controls it is necessary to check whether the control you want to set actually is supported in the driver and what the valid range of values is. So use the ioctls `VIDIOC_QUERYCTRL`, `VIDIOC_QUERY_EXT_CTRL` and `VIDIOC_QUERYMENU` (or `VIDIOC_QUERY_EXT_CTRL`) and `VIDIOC_QUERYMENU` ioctls to check this.
2. It is possible that some of the menu indices in a control of type `V4L2_CTRL_TYPE_MENU` may not be supported (`VIDIOC_QUERYMENU` will return an error). A good example is the list of supported MPEG audio bitrates. Some drivers only support one or two bitrates, others support a wider range.

All controls use machine endianness.

### Enumerating Extended Controls

The recommended way to enumerate over the extended controls is by using [ioctls VIDIOC\\_QUERYCTRL](#), [VIDIOC\\_QUERY\\_EXT\\_CTRL](#) and [VIDIOC\\_QUERYMENU](#) in combination with the V4L2\_CTRL\_FLAG\_NEXT\_CTRL flag:

```
struct v4l2_queryctrl qctrl;

qctrl.id = V4L2_CTRL_FLAG_NEXT_CTRL;
while (0 == ioctl(fd, VIDIOC_QUERYCTRL, &qctrl)) {
    /* ... */
    qctrl.id |= V4L2_CTRL_FLAG_NEXT_CTRL;
}
```

The initial control ID is set to 0 ORed with the V4L2\_CTRL\_FLAG\_NEXT\_CTRL flag. The VIDIOC\_QUERYCTRL ioctl will return the first control with a higher ID than the specified one. When no such controls are found an error is returned.

If you want to get all controls within a specific control class, then you can set the initial `qctrl.id` value to the control class and add an extra check to break out of the loop when a control of another control class is found:

```
qctrl.id = V4L2_CTRL_CLASS_MPEG | V4L2_CTRL_FLAG_NEXT_CTRL;
while (0 == ioctl(fd, VIDIOC_QUERYCTRL, &qctrl)) {
    if (V4L2_CTRL_ID2CLASS(qctrl.id) != V4L2_CTRL_CLASS_MPEG)
        break;
    /* ... */
    qctrl.id |= V4L2_CTRL_FLAG_NEXT_CTRL;
}
```

The 32-bit `qctrl.id` value is subdivided into three bit ranges: the top 4 bits are reserved for flags (e.g. `V4L2_CTRL_FLAG_NEXT_CTRL`) and are not actually part of the ID. The remaining 28 bits form the control ID, of which the most significant 12 bits define the control class and the least significant 16 bits identify the control within the control class. It is guaranteed that these last 16 bits are always non-zero for controls. The range of 0x1000 and up are reserved for driver-specific controls. The macro `V4L2_CTRL_ID2CLASS(id)` returns the control class ID based on a control ID.

If the driver does not support extended controls, then VIDIOC\_QUERYCTRL will fail when used in combination with `V4L2_CTRL_FLAG_NEXT_CTRL`. In that case the old method of enumerating control should be used (see [Example: Enumerating all controls](#)). But if it is supported, then it is guaranteed to enumerate over all controls, including driver-private controls.

### Creating Control Panels

It is possible to create control panels for a graphical user interface where the user can select the various controls. Basically you will have to iterate over all controls using the method described above. Each control class starts with a control of type `V4L2_CTRL_TYPE_CTRL_CLASS`. VIDIOC\_QUERYCTRL will return the name of this control class which can be used as the title of a tab page within a control panel.

The flags field of struct `v4l2_queryctrl` also contains hints on the behavior of the control. See the [ioctls VIDIOC\\_QUERYCTRL](#), [VIDIOC\\_QUERY\\_EXT\\_CTRL](#) and [VIDIOC\\_QUERYMENU](#) documentation for more details.

### Codec Control Reference

Below all controls within the Codec control class are described. First the generic controls, then controls specific for certain hardware.

**Note:**

*These controls are applicable to all codecs and not just MPEG. The defines are prefixed with V4L2\_CID\_MPEG/V4L2\_MPEG as the controls were originally made for MPEG codecs and later extended to cover all encoding formats.*

**Generic Codec Controls****Codec Control IDs**

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_CLASS** (**class**) The Codec class descriptor. Calling [ioctls VIDIOC\\_QUERYCTRL, VIDIOC\\_QUERY\\_EXT\\_CTRL and VIDIOC\\_QUERYMENU](#) for this control will return a description of this control class. This description can be used as the caption of a Tab page in a GUI, for example.

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_STREAM\_TYPE** (**enum**)

**enum v4l2\_mpeg\_stream\_type** - The MPEG-1, -2 or -4 output stream type. One cannot assume anything here. Each hardware MPEG encoder tends to support different subsets of the available MPEG stream types. This control is specific to multiplexed MPEG streams. The currently defined stream types are:

V4L2_MPEG_STREAM_TYPE_MPEG2_PS	MPEG-2 program stream
V4L2_MPEG_STREAM_TYPE_MPEG2_TS	MPEG-2 transport stream
V4L2_MPEG_STREAM_TYPE_MPEG1_SS	MPEG-1 system stream
V4L2_MPEG_STREAM_TYPE_MPEG2_DVD	MPEG-2 DVD-compatible stream
V4L2_MPEG_STREAM_TYPE_MPEG1_VCD	MPEG-1 VCD-compatible stream
V4L2_MPEG_STREAM_TYPE_MPEG2_SVCD	MPEG-2 SVCD-compatible stream

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_STREAM\_PID\_PMT** (**integer**) Program Map Table Packet ID for the MPEG transport stream (default 16)

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_STREAM\_PID\_AUDIO** (**integer**) Audio Packet ID for the MPEG transport stream (default 256)

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_STREAM\_PID\_VIDEO** (**integer**) Video Packet ID for the MPEG transport stream (default 260)

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_STREAM\_PID\_PCR** (**integer**) Packet ID for the MPEG transport stream carrying PCR fields (default 259)

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_STREAM\_PES\_ID\_AUDIO** (**integer**) Audio ID for MPEG PES

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_STREAM\_PES\_ID\_VIDEO** (**integer**) Video ID for MPEG PES

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_STREAM\_VBI\_FMT** (**enum**)

**enum v4l2\_mpeg\_stream\_vbi\_fmt** - Some cards can embed VBI data (e. g. Closed Caption, Teletext) into the MPEG stream. This control selects whether VBI data should be embedded, and if so, what embedding method should be used. The list of possible VBI formats depends on the driver. The currently defined VBI format types are:

V4L2_MPEG_STREAM_VBI_FMT_NONE	No VBI in the MPEG stream
V4L2_MPEG_STREAM_VBI_FMT_IVTV	VBI in private packets, IVTV format (documented in the kernel sources in the file Documentation/media/v4l-drivers/cx2341x.rst)

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_AUDIO\_SAMPLING\_FREQ** (**enum**)

**enum v4l2\_mpeg\_audio\_sampling\_freq** - MPEG Audio sampling frequency. Possible values are:

V4L2_MPEG_AUDIO_SAMPLING_FREQ_44100	44.1 kHz
V4L2_MPEG_AUDIO_SAMPLING_FREQ_48000	48 kHz
V4L2_MPEG_AUDIO_SAMPLING_FREQ_32000	32 kHz

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_AUDIO\_ENCODING** (enum)

**enum v4l2\_mpeg\_audio\_encoding** - MPEG Audio encoding. This control is specific to multiplexed MPEG streams. Possible values are:

V4L2_MPEG_AUDIO_ENCODING_LAYER_1	MPEG-1/2 Layer I encoding
V4L2_MPEG_AUDIO_ENCODING_LAYER_2	MPEG-1/2 Layer II encoding
V4L2_MPEG_AUDIO_ENCODING_LAYER_3	MPEG-1/2 Layer III encoding
V4L2_MPEG_AUDIO_ENCODING_AAC	MPEG-2/4 AAC (Advanced Audio Coding)
V4L2_MPEG_AUDIO_ENCODING_AC3	AC-3 aka ATSC A/52 encoding

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_AUDIO\_L1\_BITRATE** (enum)

**enum v4l2\_mpeg\_audio\_l1\_bitrate** - MPEG-1/2 Layer I bitrate. Possible values are:

V4L2_MPEG_AUDIO_L1_BITRATE_32K	32 kbit/s
V4L2_MPEG_AUDIO_L1_BITRATE_64K	64 kbit/s
V4L2_MPEG_AUDIO_L1_BITRATE_96K	96 kbit/s
V4L2_MPEG_AUDIO_L1_BITRATE_128K	128 kbit/s
V4L2_MPEG_AUDIO_L1_BITRATE_160K	160 kbit/s
V4L2_MPEG_AUDIO_L1_BITRATE_192K	192 kbit/s
V4L2_MPEG_AUDIO_L1_BITRATE_224K	224 kbit/s
V4L2_MPEG_AUDIO_L1_BITRATE_256K	256 kbit/s
V4L2_MPEG_AUDIO_L1_BITRATE_288K	288 kbit/s
V4L2_MPEG_AUDIO_L1_BITRATE_320K	320 kbit/s
V4L2_MPEG_AUDIO_L1_BITRATE_352K	352 kbit/s
V4L2_MPEG_AUDIO_L1_BITRATE_384K	384 kbit/s
V4L2_MPEG_AUDIO_L1_BITRATE_416K	416 kbit/s
V4L2_MPEG_AUDIO_L1_BITRATE_448K	448 kbit/s

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_AUDIO\_L2\_BITRATE** (enum)

**enum v4l2\_mpeg\_audio\_l2\_bitrate** - MPEG-1/2 Layer II bitrate. Possible values are:

V4L2_MPEG_AUDIO_L2_BITRATE_32K	32 kbit/s
V4L2_MPEG_AUDIO_L2_BITRATE_48K	48 kbit/s
V4L2_MPEG_AUDIO_L2_BITRATE_56K	56 kbit/s
V4L2_MPEG_AUDIO_L2_BITRATE_64K	64 kbit/s
V4L2_MPEG_AUDIO_L2_BITRATE_80K	80 kbit/s
V4L2_MPEG_AUDIO_L2_BITRATE_96K	96 kbit/s
V4L2_MPEG_AUDIO_L2_BITRATE_112K	112 kbit/s
V4L2_MPEG_AUDIO_L2_BITRATE_128K	128 kbit/s
V4L2_MPEG_AUDIO_L2_BITRATE_160K	160 kbit/s
V4L2_MPEG_AUDIO_L2_BITRATE_192K	192 kbit/s
V4L2_MPEG_AUDIO_L2_BITRATE_224K	224 kbit/s
V4L2_MPEG_AUDIO_L2_BITRATE_256K	256 kbit/s
V4L2_MPEG_AUDIO_L2_BITRATE_320K	320 kbit/s
V4L2_MPEG_AUDIO_L2_BITRATE_384K	384 kbit/s

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_AUDIO\_L3\_BITRATE** (enum)

**enum v4l2\_mpeg\_audio\_l3\_bitrate** - MPEG-1/2 Layer III bitrate. Possible values are:

V4L2_MPEG_AUDIO_L3_BITRATE_32K	32 kbit/s
V4L2_MPEG_AUDIO_L3_BITRATE_40K	40 kbit/s
V4L2_MPEG_AUDIO_L3_BITRATE_48K	48 kbit/s
V4L2_MPEG_AUDIO_L3_BITRATE_56K	56 kbit/s
V4L2_MPEG_AUDIO_L3_BITRATE_64K	64 kbit/s
V4L2_MPEG_AUDIO_L3_BITRATE_80K	80 kbit/s
V4L2_MPEG_AUDIO_L3_BITRATE_96K	96 kbit/s
V4L2_MPEG_AUDIO_L3_BITRATE_112K	112 kbit/s
V4L2_MPEG_AUDIO_L3_BITRATE_128K	128 kbit/s
V4L2_MPEG_AUDIO_L3_BITRATE_160K	160 kbit/s
V4L2_MPEG_AUDIO_L3_BITRATE_192K	192 kbit/s
V4L2_MPEG_AUDIO_L3_BITRATE_224K	224 kbit/s
V4L2_MPEG_AUDIO_L3_BITRATE_256K	256 kbit/s
V4L2_MPEG_AUDIO_L3_BITRATE_320K	320 kbit/s

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_AUDIO\_AAC\_BITRATE** (**integer**) AAC bitrate in bits per second.

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_AUDIO\_AC3\_BITRATE** (**enum**)

**enum v4l2\_mpeg\_audio\_ac3\_bitrate** - AC-3 bitrate. Possible values are:

V4L2_MPEG_AUDIO_AC3_BITRATE_32K	32 kbit/s
V4L2_MPEG_AUDIO_AC3_BITRATE_40K	40 kbit/s
V4L2_MPEG_AUDIO_AC3_BITRATE_48K	48 kbit/s
V4L2_MPEG_AUDIO_AC3_BITRATE_56K	56 kbit/s
V4L2_MPEG_AUDIO_AC3_BITRATE_64K	64 kbit/s
V4L2_MPEG_AUDIO_AC3_BITRATE_80K	80 kbit/s
V4L2_MPEG_AUDIO_AC3_BITRATE_96K	96 kbit/s
V4L2_MPEG_AUDIO_AC3_BITRATE_112K	112 kbit/s
V4L2_MPEG_AUDIO_AC3_BITRATE_128K	128 kbit/s
V4L2_MPEG_AUDIO_AC3_BITRATE_160K	160 kbit/s
V4L2_MPEG_AUDIO_AC3_BITRATE_192K	192 kbit/s
V4L2_MPEG_AUDIO_AC3_BITRATE_224K	224 kbit/s
V4L2_MPEG_AUDIO_AC3_BITRATE_256K	256 kbit/s
V4L2_MPEG_AUDIO_AC3_BITRATE_320K	320 kbit/s
V4L2_MPEG_AUDIO_AC3_BITRATE_384K	384 kbit/s
V4L2_MPEG_AUDIO_AC3_BITRATE_448K	448 kbit/s
V4L2_MPEG_AUDIO_AC3_BITRATE_512K	512 kbit/s
V4L2_MPEG_AUDIO_AC3_BITRATE_576K	576 kbit/s
V4L2_MPEG_AUDIO_AC3_BITRATE_640K	640 kbit/s

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_AUDIO\_MODE** (**enum**)

**enum v4l2\_mpeg\_audio\_mode** - MPEG Audio mode. Possible values are:

V4L2_MPEG_AUDIO_MODE_STEREO	Stereo
V4L2_MPEG_AUDIO_MODE_JOINT_STEREO	Joint Stereo
V4L2_MPEG_AUDIO_MODE_DUAL	Bilingual
V4L2_MPEG_AUDIO_MODE_MONO	Mono

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_AUDIO\_MODE\_EXTENSION** (**enum**)

**enum v4l2\_mpeg\_audio\_mode\_extension** - Joint Stereo audio mode extension. In Layer I and II they indicate which subbands are in intensity stereo. All other subbands are coded in stereo. Layer III is not (yet) supported. Possible values are:

V4L2_MPEG_AUDIO_MODE_EXTENSION_BOUND_4	Subbands 4-31 in intensity stereo
V4L2_MPEG_AUDIO_MODE_EXTENSION_BOUND_8	Subbands 8-31 in intensity stereo
V4L2_MPEG_AUDIO_MODE_EXTENSION_BOUND_12	Subbands 12-31 in intensity stereo
V4L2_MPEG_AUDIO_MODE_EXTENSION_BOUND_16	Subbands 16-31 in intensity stereo

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_AUDIO\_EMPHASIS** (**enum**)

**enum v4l2\_mpeg\_audio\_emphasis** - Audio Emphasis. Possible values are:

V4L2_MPEG_AUDIO_EMPHASIS_NONE	None
V4L2_MPEG_AUDIO_EMPHASIS_50_DIV_15_uS	50/15 microsecond emphasis
V4L2_MPEG_AUDIO_EMPHASIS_CCITT_J17	CCITT J.17

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_AUDIO\_CRC** (enum)

**enum v4l2\_mpeg\_audio\_crc** - CRC method. Possible values are:

V4L2_MPEG_AUDIO_CRC_NONE	None
V4L2_MPEG_AUDIO_CRC_CRC16	16 bit parity check

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_AUDIO\_MUTE** (boolean) Mutes the audio when capturing. This is not done by muting audio hardware, which can still produce a slight hiss, but in the encoder itself, guaranteeing a fixed and reproducible audio bitstream. 0 = unmuted, 1 = muted.

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_AUDIO\_DEC\_PLAYBACK** (enum)

**enum v4l2\_mpeg\_audio\_dec\_playback** - Determines how monolingual audio should be played back. Possible values are:

V4L2_MPEG_AUDIO_DEC_PLAYBACK_AUTO	Automatically determines the best playback mode.
V4L2_MPEG_AUDIO_DEC_PLAYBACK_STEREO	Stereo playback.
V4L2_MPEG_AUDIO_DEC_PLAYBACK_LEFT	Left channel playback.
V4L2_MPEG_AUDIO_DEC_PLAYBACK_RIGHT	Right channel playback.
V4L2_MPEG_AUDIO_DEC_PLAYBACK_MONO	Mono playback.
V4L2_MPEG_AUDIO_DEC_PLAYBACK_SWAPPED_STEREO	Stereo playback with swapped left and right channels.

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_AUDIO\_DEC\_MULTILINGUAL\_PLAYBACK** (enum)

**enum v4l2\_mpeg\_audio\_dec\_playback** - Determines how multilingual audio should be played back.

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_ENCODING** (enum)

**enum v4l2\_mpeg\_video\_encoding** - MPEG Video encoding method. This control is specific to multiplexed MPEG streams. Possible values are:

V4L2_MPEG_VIDEO_ENCODING_MPEG_1	MPEG-1 Video encoding
V4L2_MPEG_VIDEO_ENCODING_MPEG_2	MPEG-2 Video encoding
V4L2_MPEG_VIDEO_ENCODING_MPEG_4_AVC	MPEG-4 AVC (H.264) Video encoding

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_ASPECT** (enum)

**enum v4l2\_mpeg\_video\_aspect** - Video aspect. Possible values are:

V4L2_MPEG_VIDEO_ASPECT_1x1
V4L2_MPEG_VIDEO_ASPECT_4x3
V4L2_MPEG_VIDEO_ASPECT_16x9
V4L2_MPEG_VIDEO_ASPECT_221x100

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_B\_FRAMES** (integer) Number of B-Frames (default 2)

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_GOP\_SIZE** (integer) GOP size (default 12)

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_GOP\_CLOSURE** (boolean) GOP closure (default 1)

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_PULLDOWN** (boolean) Enable 3:2 pulldown (default 0)

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_BITRATE\_MODE** (enum)

**enum v4l2\_mpeg\_video\_bitrate\_mode** - Video bitrate mode. Possible values are:

V4L2_MPEG_VIDEO_BITRATE_MODE_VBR	Variable bitrate
V4L2_MPEG_VIDEO_BITRATE_MODE_CBR	Constant bitrate

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_BITRATE** (integer) Video bitrate in bits per second.

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_BITRATE\_PEAK (integer)** Peak video bitrate in bits per second. Must be larger or equal to the average video bitrate. It is ignored if the video bitrate mode is set to constant bitrate.

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_TEMPORAL\_DECIMATION (integer)** For every captured frame, skip this many subsequent frames (default 0).

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_MUTE (boolean)** “Mutes” the video to a fixed color when capturing. This is useful for testing, to produce a fixed video bitstream. 0 = unmuted, 1 = muted.

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_MUTE\_YUV (integer)** Sets the “mute” color of the video. The supplied 32-bit integer is interpreted as follows (bit 0 = least significant bit):

Bit 0:7	V chrominance information
Bit 8:15	U chrominance information
Bit 16:23	Y luminance information
Bit 24:31	Must be zero.

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_DEC\_PTS (integer64)** This read-only control returns the 33-bit video Presentation Time Stamp as defined in ITU T-REC-H.222.0 and ISO/IEC 13818-1 of the currently displayed frame. This is the same PTS as is used in [ioctl VIDIOC\\_DECODER\\_CMD](#), [VIDIOC\\_TRY\\_DECODER\\_CMD](#).

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_DEC\_FRAME (integer64)** This read-only control returns the frame counter of the frame that is currently displayed (decoded). This value is reset to 0 whenever the decoder is started.

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_DECODER\_SLICE\_INTERFACE (boolean)** If enabled the decoder expects to receive a single slice per buffer, otherwise the decoder expects a single frame in per buffer. Applicable to the decoder, all codecs.

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_H264\_VUI\_SAR\_ENABLE (boolean)** Enable writing sample aspect ratio in the Video Usability Information. Applicable to the H264 encoder.

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_H264\_VUI\_SAR\_IDC (enum)**

**enum v4l2\_mpeg\_video\_h264\_vui\_sar\_idc** - VUI sample aspect ratio indicator for H.264 encoding. The value is defined in the table E-1 in the standard. Applicable to the H264 encoder.

V4L2_CID_MPEG_VIDEO_H264_VUI_SAR_IDC_UNSPECIFIED	Unspecified
V4L2_CID_MPEG_VIDEO_H264_VUI_SAR_IDC_1x1	1x1
V4L2_CID_MPEG_VIDEO_H264_VUI_SAR_IDC_12x11	12x11
V4L2_CID_MPEG_VIDEO_H264_VUI_SAR_IDC_10x11	10x11
V4L2_CID_MPEG_VIDEO_H264_VUI_SAR_IDC_16x11	16x11
V4L2_CID_MPEG_VIDEO_H264_VUI_SAR_IDC_40x33	40x33
V4L2_CID_MPEG_VIDEO_H264_VUI_SAR_IDC_24x11	24x11
V4L2_CID_MPEG_VIDEO_H264_VUI_SAR_IDC_20x11	20x11
V4L2_CID_MPEG_VIDEO_H264_VUI_SAR_IDC_32x11	32x11
V4L2_CID_MPEG_VIDEO_H264_VUI_SAR_IDC_80x33	80x33
V4L2_CID_MPEG_VIDEO_H264_VUI_SAR_IDC_18x11	18x11
V4L2_CID_MPEG_VIDEO_H264_VUI_SAR_IDC_15x11	15x11
V4L2_CID_MPEG_VIDEO_H264_VUI_SAR_IDC_64x33	64x33
V4L2_CID_MPEG_VIDEO_H264_VUI_SAR_IDC_160x99	160x99
V4L2_CID_MPEG_VIDEO_H264_VUI_SAR_IDC_4x3	4x3
V4L2_CID_MPEG_VIDEO_H264_VUI_SAR_IDC_3x2	3x2
V4L2_CID_MPEG_VIDEO_H264_VUI_SAR_IDC_2x1	2x1
V4L2_CID_MPEG_VIDEO_H264_VUI_SAR_IDC_EXTENDED	Extended SAR

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_H264\_VUI\_EXT\_SAR\_WIDTH (integer)** Extended sample aspect ratio width for H.264 VUI encoding. Applicable to the H264 encoder.

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_H264\_VUI\_EXT\_SAR\_HEIGHT (integer)** Extended sample aspect ratio height for H.264 VUI encoding. Applicable to the H264 encoder.

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_H264\_LEVEL (enum)**

**enum v4l2\_mpeg\_video\_h264\_level** - The level information for the H264 video elementary stream. Applicable to the H264 encoder. Possible values are:

V4L2_MPEG_VIDEO_H264_LEVEL_1_0	Level 1.0
V4L2_MPEG_VIDEO_H264_LEVEL_1B	Level 1B
V4L2_MPEG_VIDEO_H264_LEVEL_1_1	Level 1.1
V4L2_MPEG_VIDEO_H264_LEVEL_1_2	Level 1.2
V4L2_MPEG_VIDEO_H264_LEVEL_1_3	Level 1.3
V4L2_MPEG_VIDEO_H264_LEVEL_2_0	Level 2.0
V4L2_MPEG_VIDEO_H264_LEVEL_2_1	Level 2.1
V4L2_MPEG_VIDEO_H264_LEVEL_2_2	Level 2.2
V4L2_MPEG_VIDEO_H264_LEVEL_3_0	Level 3.0
V4L2_MPEG_VIDEO_H264_LEVEL_3_1	Level 3.1
V4L2_MPEG_VIDEO_H264_LEVEL_3_2	Level 3.2
V4L2_MPEG_VIDEO_H264_LEVEL_4_0	Level 4.0
V4L2_MPEG_VIDEO_H264_LEVEL_4_1	Level 4.1
V4L2_MPEG_VIDEO_H264_LEVEL_4_2	Level 4.2
V4L2_MPEG_VIDEO_H264_LEVEL_5_0	Level 5.0
V4L2_MPEG_VIDEO_H264_LEVEL_5_1	Level 5.1

#### **V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_MPEG4\_LEVEL** (enum)

**enum v4l2\_mpeg\_video\_mpeg4\_level** - The level information for the MPEG4 elementary stream. Applicable to the MPEG4 encoder. Possible values are:

V4L2_MPEG_VIDEO_MPEG4_LEVEL_0	Level 0
V4L2_MPEG_VIDEO_MPEG4_LEVEL_0B	Level 0b
V4L2_MPEG_VIDEO_MPEG4_LEVEL_1	Level 1
V4L2_MPEG_VIDEO_MPEG4_LEVEL_2	Level 2
V4L2_MPEG_VIDEO_MPEG4_LEVEL_3	Level 3
V4L2_MPEG_VIDEO_MPEG4_LEVEL_3B	Level 3b
V4L2_MPEG_VIDEO_MPEG4_LEVEL_4	Level 4
V4L2_MPEG_VIDEO_MPEG4_LEVEL_5	Level 5

#### **V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_H264\_PROFILE** (enum)

**enum v4l2\_mpeg\_video\_h264\_profile** - The profile information for H264. Applicable to the H264 encoder. Possible values are:

V4L2_MPEG_VIDEO_H264_PROFILE_BASELINE	Baseline profile
V4L2_MPEG_VIDEO_H264_PROFILE_CONSTRAINED_BASELINE	Constrained Baseline profile
V4L2_MPEG_VIDEO_H264_PROFILE_MAIN	Main profile
V4L2_MPEG_VIDEO_H264_PROFILE_EXTENDED	Extended profile
V4L2_MPEG_VIDEO_H264_PROFILE_HIGH	High profile
V4L2_MPEG_VIDEO_H264_PROFILE_HIGH_10	High 10 profile
V4L2_MPEG_VIDEO_H264_PROFILE_HIGH_422	High 422 profile
V4L2_MPEG_VIDEO_H264_PROFILE_HIGH_444_PREDICTIVE	High 444 Predictive profile
V4L2_MPEG_VIDEO_H264_PROFILE_HIGH_10_INTRA	High 10 Intra profile
V4L2_MPEG_VIDEO_H264_PROFILE_HIGH_422_INTRA	High 422 Intra profile
V4L2_MPEG_VIDEO_H264_PROFILE_HIGH_444_INTRA	High 444 Intra profile
V4L2_MPEG_VIDEO_H264_PROFILE_CAVLC_444_INTRA	CAVLC 444 Intra profile
V4L2_MPEG_VIDEO_H264_PROFILE_SCALABLE_BASELINE	Scalable Baseline profile
V4L2_MPEG_VIDEO_H264_PROFILE_SCALABLE_HIGH	Scalable High profile
V4L2_MPEG_VIDEO_H264_PROFILE_SCALABLE_HIGH_INTRA	Scalable High Intra profile
V4L2_MPEG_VIDEO_H264_PROFILE_STEREO_HIGH	Stereo High profile
V4L2_MPEG_VIDEO_H264_PROFILE_MULTIVIEW_HIGH	Multiview High profile

#### **V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_MPEG4\_PROFILE** (enum)

**enum v4l2\_mpeg\_video\_mpeg4\_profile** - The profile information for MPEG4. Applicable to the MPEG4 encoder. Possible values are:

V4L2_MPEG_VIDEO_MPEG4_PROFILE_SIMPLE	Simple profile
V4L2_MPEG_VIDEO_MPEG4_PROFILE_ADVANCED_SIMPLE	Advanced Simple profile
V4L2_MPEG_VIDEO_MPEG4_PROFILE_CORE	Core profile
V4L2_MPEG_VIDEO_MPEG4_PROFILE_SIMPLE_SCALABLE	Simple Scalable profile
V4L2_MPEG_VIDEO_MPEG4_PROFILE_ADVANCED_CODING EFFICIENCY	

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_MAX\_REF\_PIC (integer)** The maximum number of reference pictures used for encoding. Applicable to the encoder.

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_MULTI\_SLICE\_MODE (enum)**

**enum v4l2\_mpeg\_video\_multi\_slice\_mode** - Determines how the encoder should handle division of frame into slices. Applicable to the encoder. Possible values are:

V4L2_MPEG_VIDEO_MULTI_SLICE_MODE_SINGLE	Single slice per frame.
V4L2_MPEG_VIDEO_MULTI_SLICE_MODE_MAX_MB	Multiple slices with set maximum number of macroblocks per slice.
V4L2_MPEG_VIDEO_MULTI_SLICE_MODE_MAX_BYT	Multiple slice with set maximum size in bytes per slice.

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_MULTI\_SLICE\_MAX\_MB (integer)** The maximum number of macroblocks in a slice. Used when V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_MULTI\_SLICE\_MODE is set to V4L2\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_MULTI\_SLICE\_MODE\_MAX\_MB. Applicable to the encoder.

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_MULTI\_SLICE\_MAX\_BYT** (integer) The maximum size of a slice in bytes. Used when V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_MULTI\_SLICE\_MODE is set to V4L2\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_MULTI\_SLICE\_MODE\_MAX\_BYT. Applicable to the encoder.

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_H264\_LOOP\_FILTER\_MODE (enum)**

**enum v4l2\_mpeg\_video\_h264\_loop\_filter\_mode** - Loop filter mode for H264 encoder. Possible values are:

V4L2_MPEG_VIDEO_H264_LOOP_FILTER_MODE_ENABLED	Loop filter is enabled.
V4L2_MPEG_VIDEO_H264_LOOP_FILTER_MODE_DISABLED	Loop filter is disabled.
V4L2_MPEG_VIDEO_H264_LOOP_FILTER_MODE_DISABLED_AT_SLICE_BOUNDARY	Loop filter is disabled at the slice boundary.

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_H264\_LOOP\_FILTER\_ALPHA (integer)** Loop filter alpha coefficient, defined in the H264 standard. Applicable to the H264 encoder.

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_H264\_LOOP\_FILTER\_BETA (integer)** Loop filter beta coefficient, defined in the H264 standard. Applicable to the H264 encoder.

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_H264\_ENTROPY\_MODE (enum)**

**enum v4l2\_mpeg\_video\_h264\_entropy\_mode** - Entropy coding mode for H264 - CABAC/CAVLC. Applicable to the H264 encoder. Possible values are:

V4L2_MPEG_VIDEO_H264_ENTROPY_MODE_CAVLC	Use CAVLC entropy coding.
V4L2_MPEG_VIDEO_H264_ENTROPY_MODE_CABAC	Use CABAC entropy coding.

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_H264\_8X8\_TRANSFORM (boolean)** Enable 8x8 transform for H264. Applicable to the H264 encoder.

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_CYCLIC\_INTRA\_REFRESH\_MB (integer)** Cyclic intra macroblock refresh. This is the number of continuous macroblocks refreshed every frame. Each frame a successive set of macroblocks is refreshed until the cycle completes and starts from the top of the frame. Applicable to H264, H263 and MPEG4 encoder.

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_FRAME\_RC\_ENABLE (boolean)** Frame level rate control enable. If this control is disabled then the quantization parameter for each frame type is constant and set with appropriate controls (e.g. V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_H263\_I\_FRAME\_QP). If frame rate control is en-

abled then quantization parameter is adjusted to meet the chosen bitrate. Minimum and maximum value for the quantization parameter can be set with appropriate controls (e.g. V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO0\_H263\_MIN\_QP). Applicable to encoders.

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_MB\_RC\_ENABLE (boolean)** Macroblock level rate control enable. Applicable to the MPEG4 and H264 encoders.

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_MPEG4\_QPEL (boolean)** Quarter pixel motion estimation for MPEG4. Applicable to the MPEG4 encoder.

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_H263\_I\_FRAME\_QP (integer)** Quantization parameter for an I frame for H263. Valid range: from 1 to 31.

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_H263\_MIN\_QP (integer)** Minimum quantization parameter for H263. Valid range: from 1 to 31.

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_H263\_MAX\_QP (integer)** Maximum quantization parameter for H263. Valid range: from 1 to 31.

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_H263\_P\_FRAME\_QP (integer)** Quantization parameter for an P frame for H263. Valid range: from 1 to 31.

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_H263\_B\_FRAME\_QP (integer)** Quantization parameter for an B frame for H263. Valid range: from 1 to 31.

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_H264\_I\_FRAME\_QP (integer)** Quantization parameter for an I frame for H264. Valid range: from 0 to 51.

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_H264\_MIN\_QP (integer)** Minimum quantization parameter for H264. Valid range: from 0 to 51.

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_H264\_MAX\_QP (integer)** Maximum quantization parameter for H264. Valid range: from 0 to 51.

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_H264\_P\_FRAME\_QP (integer)** Quantization parameter for an P frame for H264. Valid range: from 0 to 51.

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_H264\_B\_FRAME\_QP (integer)** Quantization parameter for an B frame for H264. Valid range: from 0 to 51.

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_MPEG4\_I\_FRAME\_QP (integer)** Quantization parameter for an I frame for MPEG4. Valid range: from 1 to 31.

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_MPEG4\_MIN\_QP (integer)** Minimum quantization parameter for MPEG4. Valid range: from 1 to 31.

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_MPEG4\_MAX\_QP (integer)** Maximum quantization parameter for MPEG4. Valid range: from 1 to 31.

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_MPEG4\_P\_FRAME\_QP (integer)** Quantization parameter for an P frame for MPEG4. Valid range: from 1 to 31.

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_MPEG4\_B\_FRAME\_QP (integer)** Quantization parameter for an B frame for MPEG4. Valid range: from 1 to 31.

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_VBV\_SIZE (integer)** The Video Buffer Verifier size in kilobytes, it is used as a limitation of frame skip. The VBV is defined in the standard as a mean to verify that the produced stream will be successfully decoded. The standard describes it as "Part of a hypothetical decoder that is conceptually connected to the output of the encoder. Its purpose is to provide a constraint on the variability of the data rate that an encoder or editing process may produce.". Applicable to the MPEG1, MPEG2, MPEG4 encoders.

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_VBV\_DELAY (integer)** Sets the initial delay in milliseconds for VBV buffer control.

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_MV\_H\_SEARCH\_RANGE (integer)** Horizontal search range defines maximum horizontal search area in pixels to search and match for the present Macroblock (MB) in the reference picture. This V4L2 control macro is used to set horizontal search range for motion estimation module in video encoder.

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_MV\_V\_SEARCH\_RANGE (integer)** Vertical search range defines maximum vertical search area in pixels to search and match for the present Macroblock (MB) in the reference picture. This V4L2 control macro is used to set vertical search range for motion estimation module in video encoder.

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_FORCE\_KEY\_FRAME (button)** Force a key frame for the next queued buffer. Applicable to encoders. This is a general, codec-agnostic keyframe control.

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_H264\_CPB\_SIZE (integer)** The Coded Picture Buffer size in kilobytes, it is used as a limitation of frame skip. The CPB is defined in the H264 standard as a mean to verify that the produced stream will be successfully decoded. Applicable to the H264 encoder.

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_H264\_I\_PERIOD (integer)** Period between I-frames in the open GOP for H264. In case of an open GOP this is the period between two I-frames. The period between IDR (Instantaneous Decoding Refresh) frames is taken from the GOP\_SIZE control. An IDR frame, which stands for Instantaneous Decoding Refresh is an I-frame after which no prior frames are referenced. This means that a stream can be restarted from an IDR frame without the need to store or decode any previous frames. Applicable to the H264 encoder.

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_HEADER\_MODE (enum)**

**enum v4l2\_mpeg\_video\_header\_mode** - Determines whether the header is returned as the first buffer or is it returned together with the first frame. Applicable to encoders. Possible values are:

V4L2_MPEG_VIDEO_HEADER_MODE_SEPARATE	The stream header is returned separately in the first buffer.
V4L2_MPEG_VIDEO_HEADER_MODE_JOINED_WITH_1ST_FRAME	The stream header is returned together with the first encoded frame.

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_REPEAT\_SEQ\_HEADER (boolean)** Repeat the video sequence headers. Repeating these headers makes random access to the video stream easier. Applicable to the MPEG1, 2 and 4 encoder.

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_DECODER\_MPEG4\_DEBLOCK\_FILTER (boolean)** Enabled the deblocking post processing filter for MPEG4 decoder. Applicable to the MPEG4 decoder.

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_MPEG4\_VOP\_TIME\_RES (integer)** vop\_time\_increment\_resolution value for MPEG4. Applicable to the MPEG4 encoder.

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_MPEG4\_VOP\_TIME\_INC (integer)** vop\_time\_increment value for MPEG4. Applicable to the MPEG4 encoder.

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_H264\_SEI\_FRAME\_PACKING (boolean)** Enable generation of frame packing supplemental enhancement information in the encoded bitstream. The frame packing SEI message contains the arrangement of L and R planes for 3D viewing. Applicable to the H264 encoder.

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_H264\_SEI\_FP\_CURRENT\_FRAME\_0 (boolean)** Sets current frame as frame0 in frame packing SEI. Applicable to the H264 encoder.

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_H264\_SEI\_FP\_ARRANGEMENT\_TYPE (enum)**

**enum v4l2\_mpeg\_video\_h264\_sei\_fp\_arrangement\_type** - Frame packing arrangement type for H264 SEI. Applicable to the H264 encoder. Possible values are:

V4L2_MPEG_VIDEO_H264_SEI_FP_ARRANGEMENT_TYPE_CHECKERBOARD	Pixels are alternatively from L and R.
V4L2_MPEG_VIDEO_H264_SEI_FP_ARRANGEMENT_TYPE_COLUMN	L and R are interlaced by column.
V4L2_MPEG_VIDEO_H264_SEI_FP_ARRANGEMENT_TYPE_ROW	L and R are interlaced by row.
V4L2_MPEG_VIDEO_H264_SEI_FP_ARRANGEMENT_TYPE_SIDE_BY_SIDE	L is on the left, R on the right.
V4L2_MPEG_VIDEO_H264_SEI_FP_ARRANGEMENT_TYPE_TOP_BOTTOM	L is on top, R on bottom.
V4L2_MPEG_VIDEO_H264_SEI_FP_ARRANGEMENT_TYPE_TEMPORAL	One view per frame.

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_H264\_FMO (boolean)** Enables flexible macroblock ordering in the encoded bitstream. It is a technique used for restructuring the ordering of macroblocks in pictures. Applicable to the H264 encoder.

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_H264\_FMO\_MAP\_TYPE** (enum)

**enum v4l2\_mpeg\_video\_h264\_fmo\_map\_type** - When using FMO, the map type divides the image in different scan patterns of macroblocks. Applicable to the H264 encoder. Possible values are:

V4L2_MPEG_VIDEO_H264_FMO_MAP_TYPE_INTERLEAVED_SLICES	Slices are interleaved one after other with macroblocks in run length order.
V4L2_MPEG_VIDEO_H264_FMO_MAP_TYPE_SCATTERED_SLICES	Scatters the macroblocks based on a mathematical function known to both encoder and decoder.
V4L2_MPEG_VIDEO_H264_FMO_MAP_TYPE_FOREGROUND_WITH_LEFT_OVER	Macroblocks arranged in rectangular areas or regions of interest.
V4L2_MPEG_VIDEO_H264_FMO_MAP_TYPE_BOX_OUT	Slice groups grow in a cyclic way from centre to outwards.
V4L2_MPEG_VIDEO_H264_FMO_MAP_TYPE_RASTER_SCAN	Slice groups grow in raster scan pattern from left to right.
V4L2_MPEG_VIDEO_H264_FMO_MAP_TYPE_WIPE_SCAN	Slice groups grow in wipe scan pattern from top to bottom.
V4L2_MPEG_VIDEO_H264_FMO_MAP_TYPE_EXPLICIT	User defined map type.

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_H264\_FMO\_SLICE\_GROUP** (integer) Number of slice groups in FMO. Applicable to the H264 encoder.

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_H264\_FMO\_CHANGE\_DIRECTION** (enum)

**enum v4l2\_mpeg\_video\_h264\_fmo\_change\_dir** - Specifies a direction of the slice group change for raster and wipe maps. Applicable to the H264 encoder. Possible values are:

V4L2_MPEG_VIDEO_H264_FMO_CHANGE_DIR_RIGHT	Raster scan or wipe right.
V4L2_MPEG_VIDEO_H264_FMO_CHANGE_DIR_LEFT	Reverse raster scan or wipe left.

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_H264\_FMO\_CHANGE\_RATE** (integer) Specifies the size of the first slice group for raster and wipe map. Applicable to the H264 encoder.

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_H264\_FMO\_RUN\_LENGTH** (integer) Specifies the number of consecutive macroblocks for the interleaved map. Applicable to the H264 encoder.

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_H264\_AS0** (boolean) Enables arbitrary slice ordering in encoded bitstream. Applicable to the H264 encoder.

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_H264\_AS0\_SLICE\_ORDER** (integer) Specifies the slice order in ASO. Applicable to the H264 encoder. The supplied 32-bit integer is interpreted as follows (bit 0 = least significant bit):

Bit 0:15	Slice ID
Bit 16:32	Slice position or order

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_H264\_HIERARCHICAL\_CODING** (boolean) Enables H264 hierarchical coding. Applicable to the H264 encoder.

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_H264\_HIERARCHICAL\_CODING\_TYPE** (enum)

**enum v4l2\_mpeg\_video\_h264\_hierarchical\_coding\_type** - Specifies the hierarchical coding type. Applicable to the H264 encoder. Possible values are:

V4L2_MPEG_VIDEO_H264_HIERARCHICAL_CODING_B	Hierarchical B coding.
V4L2_MPEG_VIDEO_H264_HIERARCHICAL_CODING_P	Hierarchical P coding.

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_H264\_HIERARCHICAL\_CODING\_LAYER** (integer) Specifies the number of hierarchical coding layers. Applicable to the H264 encoder.

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_H264\_HIERARCHICAL\_CODING\_LAYER\_QP (integer)** Specifies a user defined QP for each layer. Applicable to the H264 encoder. The supplied 32-bit integer is interpreted as follows (bit 0 = least significant bit):

Bit 0:15	QP value
Bit 16:32	Layer number

**MFC 5.1 MPEG Controls** The following MPEG class controls deal with MPEG decoding and encoding settings that are specific to the Multi Format Codec 5.1 device present in the S5P family of SoCs by Samsung.

### MFC 5.1 Control IDs

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_MFC51\_VIDEO\_DECODER\_H264\_DISPLAY\_DELAY\_ENABLE (boolean)** If the display delay is enabled then the decoder is forced to return a CAPTURE buffer (decoded frame) after processing a certain number of OUTPUT buffers. The delay can be set through V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_MFC51\_VIDEO\_DECODER\_H264\_DISPLAY\_DELAY. This feature can be used for example for generating thumbnails of videos. Applicable to the H264 decoder.

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_MFC51\_VIDEO\_DECODER\_H264\_DISPLAY\_DELAY (integer)** Display delay value for H264 decoder. The decoder is forced to return a decoded frame after the set 'display delay' number of frames. If this number is low it may result in frames returned out of dispaly order, in addition the hardware may still be using the returned buffer as a reference picture for subsequent frames.

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_MFC51\_VIDEO\_H264\_NUM\_REF\_PIC\_FOR\_P (integer)** The number of reference pictures used for encoding a P picture. Applicable to the H264 encoder.

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_MFC51\_VIDEO\_PADDING (boolean)** Padding enable in the encoder - use a color instead of repeating border pixels. Applicable to encoders.

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_MFC51\_VIDEO\_PADDING\_YUV (integer)** Padding color in the encoder. Applicable to encoders. The supplied 32-bit integer is interpreted as follows (bit 0 = least significant bit):

Bit 0:7	V chrominance information
Bit 8:15	U chrominance information
Bit 16:23	Y luminance information
Bit 24:31	Must be zero.

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_MFC51\_VIDEO\_RCREACTION\_COEFF (integer)** Reaction coefficient for MFC rate control. Applicable to encoders.

#### Note:

- 1. Valid only when the frame level RC is enabled.
- 2. For tight CBR, this field must be small (ex. 2 ~ 10). For VBR, this field must be large (ex. 100 ~ 1000).
- 3. It is not recommended to use the greater number than FRAME\_RATE \* (10^9 / BIT\_RATE).

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_MFC51\_VIDEO\_H264\_ADAPTIVE\_RC\_DARK (boolean)** Adaptive rate control for dark region. Valid only when H.264 and macroblock level RC is enabled (V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_MB\_RC\_ENABLE). Applicable to the H264 encoder.

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_MFC51\_VIDEO\_H264\_ADAPTIVE\_RC\_SMOOTH (boolean)** Adaptive rate control for smooth region. Valid only when H.264 and macroblock level RC is enabled (V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_MB\_RC\_ENABLE). Applicable to the H264 encoder.

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_MFC51\_VIDEO\_H264\_ADAPTIVE\_RC\_STATIC (boolean)** Adaptive rate control for static region. Valid only when H.264 and macroblock level RC is enabled (V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_MB\_RC\_ENABLE). Applicable to the H264 encoder.

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_MFC51\_VIDEO\_H264\_ADAPTIVE\_RC\_ACTIVITY** (**boolean**) Adaptive rate control for activity region. Valid only when H.264 and macroblock level RC is enabled (V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_MB\_RC\_ENABLE). Applicable to the H264 encoder.

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_MFC51\_VIDEO\_FRAME\_SKIP\_MODE** (**enum**)

**enum v4l2\_mpeg\_mfc51\_video\_frame\_skip\_mode** - Indicates in what conditions the encoder should skip frames. If encoding a frame would cause the encoded stream to be larger then a chosen data limit then the frame will be skipped. Possible values are:

V4L2_MPEG_MFC51_FRAME_SKIP_MODE_DISABLED	Frame skip mode is disabled.
V4L2_MPEG_MFC51_FRAME_SKIP_MODE_LEVEL_LIMIT	Frame skip mode enabled and buffer limit is set by the chosen level and is defined by the standard.
V4L2_MPEG_MFC51_FRAME_SKIP_MODE_BUF_LIMIT	Frame skip mode enabled and buffer limit is set by the VBV (MPEG1/2/4) or CPB (H264) buffer size control.

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_MFC51\_VIDEO\_RC\_FIXED\_TARGET\_BIT** (**integer**) Enable rate-control with fixed target bit. If this setting is enabled, then the rate control logic of the encoder will calculate the average bitrate for a GOP and keep it below or equal the set bitrate target. Otherwise the rate control logic calculates the overall average bitrate for the stream and keeps it below or equal to the set bitrate. In the first case the average bitrate for the whole stream will be smaller then the set bitrate. This is caused because the average is calculated for smaller number of frames, on the other hand enabling this setting will ensure that the stream will meet tight bandwidth constraints. Applicable to encoders.

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_MFC51\_VIDEO\_FORCE\_FRAME\_TYPE** (**enum**)

**enum v4l2\_mpeg\_mfc51\_video\_force\_frame\_type** - Force a frame type for the next queued buffer. Applicable to encoders. Possible values are:

V4L2_MPEG_MFC51_FORCE_FRAME_TYPE_DISABLED	Forcing a specific frame type disabled.
V4L2_MPEG_MFC51_FORCE_FRAME_TYPE_I_FRAME	Force an I-frame.
V4L2_MPEG_MFC51_FORCE_FRAME_TYPE_NOT_CODED	Force a non-coded frame.

**CX2341x MPEG Controls** The following MPEG class controls deal with MPEG encoding settings that are specific to the Conexant CX23415 and CX23416 MPEG encoding chips.

### CX2341x Control IDs

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_CX2341X\_VIDEO\_SPATIAL\_FILTER\_MODE** (**enum**)

**enum v4l2\_mpeg\_cx2341x\_video\_spatial\_filter\_mode** - Sets the Spatial Filter mode (default MANUAL). Possible values are:

V4L2_MPEG_CX2341X_VIDEO_SPATIAL_FILTER_MODE_MANUAL	Choose the filter manually
V4L2_MPEG_CX2341X_VIDEO_SPATIAL_FILTER_MODE_AUTO	Choose the filter automatically

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_CX2341X\_VIDEO\_SPATIAL\_FILTER** (**integer (0-15)**) The setting for the Spatial Filter. 0 = off, 15 = maximum. (Default is 0.)

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_CX2341X\_VIDEO\_LUMA\_SPATIAL\_FILTER\_TYPE** (**enum**)

**enum v4l2\_mpeg\_cx2341x\_video\_luma\_spatial\_filter\_type** - Select the algorithm to use for the Luma Spatial Filter (default 1D\_HOR). Possible values:

V4L2_MPEG_CX2341X_VIDEO_LUMA_SPATIAL_FILTER_TYPE_OFF	No filter
V4L2_MPEG_CX2341X_VIDEO_LUMA_SPATIAL_FILTER_TYPE_1D_HOR	One-dimensional horizontal
V4L2_MPEG_CX2341X_VIDEO_LUMA_SPATIAL_FILTER_TYPE_1D_VERT	One-dimensional vertical
V4L2_MPEG_CX2341X_VIDEO_LUMA_SPATIAL_FILTER_TYPE_2D_HV_SEPARABLE	Two-dimensional separable
V4L2_MPEG_CX2341X_VIDEO_LUMA_SPATIAL_FILTER_TYPE_2D_SYM_NON_SEPARABLE	Two-dimensional symmetrical non-separable

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_CX2341X\_VIDEO\_CHROMA\_SPATIAL\_FILTER\_TYPE** (enum)

**enum v4l2\_mpeg\_cx2341x\_video\_chroma\_spatial\_filter\_type** - Select the algorithm for the Chroma Spatial Filter (default 1D\_HOR). Possible values are:

V4L2_MPEG_CX2341X_VIDEO_CHROMA_SPATIAL_FILTER_TYPE_OFF	No filter
V4L2_MPEG_CX2341X_VIDEO_CHROMA_SPATIAL_FILTER_TYPE_1D_HOR	One-dimensional horizontal

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_CX2341X\_VIDEO\_TEMPORAL\_FILTER\_MODE** (enum)

**enum v4l2\_mpeg\_cx2341x\_video\_temporal\_filter\_mode** - Sets the Temporal Filter mode (default MANUAL). Possible values are:

V4L2_MPEG_CX2341X_VIDEO_TEMPORAL_FILTER_MODE_MANUAL	Choose the filter manually
V4L2_MPEG_CX2341X_VIDEO_TEMPORAL_FILTER_MODE_AUTO	Choose the filter automatically

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_CX2341X\_VIDEO\_TEMPORAL\_FILTER** (integer (0-31)) The setting for the Temporal Filter. 0 = off, 31 = maximum. (Default is 8 for full-scale capturing and 0 for scaled capturing.)

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_CX2341X\_VIDEO\_MEDIAN\_FILTER\_TYPE** (enum)

**enum v4l2\_mpeg\_cx2341x\_video\_median\_filter\_type** - Median Filter Type (default OFF). Possible values are:

V4L2_MPEG_CX2341X_VIDEO_MEDIAN_FILTER_TYPE_OFF	No filter
V4L2_MPEG_CX2341X_VIDEO_MEDIAN_FILTER_TYPE_HOR	Horizontal filter
V4L2_MPEG_CX2341X_VIDEO_MEDIAN_FILTER_TYPE_VERT	Vertical filter
V4L2_MPEG_CX2341X_VIDEO_MEDIAN_FILTER_TYPE_HOR_VERT	Horizontal and vertical filter
V4L2_MPEG_CX2341X_VIDEO_MEDIAN_FILTER_TYPE_DIAG	Diagonal filter

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_CX2341X\_VIDEO\_LUMA\_MEDIAN\_FILTER\_BOTTOM** (integer (0-255)) Threshold above which the luminance median filter is enabled (default 0)

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_CX2341X\_VIDEO\_LUMA\_MEDIAN\_FILTER\_TOP** (integer (0-255)) Threshold below which the luminance median filter is enabled (default 255)

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_CX2341X\_VIDEO\_CHROMA\_MEDIAN\_FILTER\_BOTTOM** (integer (0-255)) Threshold above which the chroma median filter is enabled (default 0)

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_CX2341X\_VIDEO\_CHROMA\_MEDIAN\_FILTER\_TOP** (integer (0-255)) Threshold below which the chroma median filter is enabled (default 255)

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_CX2341X\_STREAM\_INSERT\_NAV\_PACKETS** (boolean) The CX2341X MPEG encoder can insert one empty MPEG-2 PES packet into the stream between every four video frames. The packet size is 2048 bytes, including the packet\_start\_code\_prefix and stream\_id fields. The stream\_id is 0xBF (private stream 2). The payload consists of 0x00 bytes, to be filled in by the application. 0 = do not insert, 1 = insert packets.

**VPX Control Reference** The VPX controls include controls for encoding parameters of VPx video codec.

## VPX Control IDs

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_VPX\_NUM\_PARTITIONS** (enum)

**enum v4l2\_vp8\_num\_partitions** - The number of token partitions to use in VP8 encoder. Possible values are:

V4L2_CID_MPEG_VIDEO_VPX_1_PARTITION	1 coefficient partition
V4L2_CID_MPEG_VIDEO_VPX_2_PARTITIONS	2 coefficient partitions
V4L2_CID_MPEG_VIDEO_VPX_4_PARTITIONS	4 coefficient partitions
V4L2_CID_MPEG_VIDEO_VPX_8_PARTITIONS	8 coefficient partitions

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_VPX\_IMD\_DISABLE\_4X4** (**boolean**) Setting this prevents intra 4x4 mode in the intra mode decision.

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_VPX\_NUM\_REF\_FRAMES** (**enum**)

**enum v4l2\_vp8\_num\_ref\_frames** - The number of reference pictures for encoding P frames. Possible values are:

V4L2_CID_MPEG_VIDEO_VPX_1_REF_FRAME	Last encoded frame will be searched
V4L2_CID_MPEG_VIDEO_VPX_2_REF_FRAME	Two frames will be searched among the last encoded frame, the golden frame and the alternate reference (altref) frame. The encoder implementation will decide which two are chosen.
V4L2_CID_MPEG_VIDEO_VPX_3_REF_FRAME	The last encoded frame, the golden frame and the altref frame will be searched.

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_VPX\_FILTER\_LEVEL** (**integer**) Indicates the loop filter level. The adjustment of the loop filter level is done via a delta value against a baseline loop filter value.

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_VPX\_FILTER\_SHARPNESS** (**integer**) This parameter affects the loop filter. Anything above zero weakens the deblocking effect on the loop filter.

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_VPX\_GOLDEN\_FRAME\_REF\_PERIOD** (**integer**) Sets the refresh period for the golden frame. The period is defined in number of frames. For a value of 'n', every nth frame starting from the first key frame will be taken as a golden frame. For eg. for encoding sequence of 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 where the golden frame refresh period is set as 4, the frames 0, 4, 8 etc will be taken as the golden frames as frame 0 is always a key frame.

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_VPX\_GOLDEN\_FRAME\_SEL** (**enum**)

**enum v4l2\_vp8\_golden\_frame\_sel** - Selects the golden frame for encoding. Possible values are:

V4L2_CID_MPEG_VIDEO_VPX_GOLDEN_FRAME_USE_PREV	Use the (n-2)th frame as a golden frame, current frame index being 'n'.
V4L2_CID_MPEG_VIDEO_VPX_GOLDEN_FRAME_USE_REF_PERIOD	Use the previous specific frame indicated by V4L2_CID_MPEG_VIDEO_VPX_GOLDEN_FRAME_REF_PERIOD as a golden frame.

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_VPX\_MIN\_QP** (**integer**) Minimum quantization parameter for VP8.

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_VPX\_MAX\_QP** (**integer**) Maximum quantization parameter for VP8.

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_VPX\_I\_FRAME\_QP** (**integer**) Quantization parameter for an I frame for VP8.

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_VPX\_P\_FRAME\_QP** (**integer**) Quantization parameter for a P frame for VP8.

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_VPX\_PROFILE** (**integer**) Select the desired profile for VPx encoder. Acceptable values are 0, 1, 2 and 3 corresponding to encoder profiles 0, 1, 2 and 3.

**High Efficiency Video Coding (HEVC/H.265) Control Reference** The HEVC/H.265 controls include controls for encoding parameters of HEVC/H.265 video codec.

## HEVC/H.265 Control IDs

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_HEVC\_MIN\_QP** (**integer**) Minimum quantization parameter for HEVC. Valid range: from 0 to 51.

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_HEVC\_MAX\_QP** (**integer**) Maximum quantization parameter for HEVC. Valid range: from 0 to 51.

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_HEVC\_I\_FRAME\_QP (integer)** Quantization parameter for an I frame for HEVC.  
 Valid range: [V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_HEVC\_MIN\_QP, V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_HEVC\_MAX\_QP].

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_HEVC\_P\_FRAME\_QP (integer)** Quantization parameter for a P frame for HEVC.  
 Valid range: [V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_HEVC\_MIN\_QP, V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_HEVC\_MAX\_QP].

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_HEVC\_B\_FRAME\_QP (integer)** Quantization parameter for a B frame for HEVC.  
 Valid range: [V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_HEVC\_MIN\_QP, V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_HEVC\_MAX\_QP].

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_HEVC\_HIER\_QP (boolean)** HIERARCHICAL\_QP allows the host to specify the quantization parameter values for each temporal layer through HIERARCHICAL\_QP\_LAYER. This is valid only if HIERARCHICAL\_CODING\_LAYER is greater than 1. Setting the control value to 1 enables setting of the QP values for the layers.

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_HEVC\_HIER\_CODING\_TYPE (enum)**

**enum v4l2\_mpeg\_video\_hevc\_hier\_coding\_type** - Selects the hierarchical coding type for encoding.  
 Possible values are:

V4L2_CID_MPEG_VIDEO_HEVC_HIERARCHICAL_CODING_B	Use the B frame for hierarchical coding.
V4L2_CID_MPEG_VIDEO_HEVC_HIERARCHICAL_CODING_P	Use the P frame for hierarchical coding.

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_HEVC\_HIER\_CODING\_LAYER (integer)** Selects the hierarchical coding layer. In normal encoding (non-hierarchical coding), it should be zero. Possible values are [0, 6]. 0 indicates HIERARCHICAL CODING LAYER 0, 1 indicates HIERARCHICAL CODING LAYER 1 and so on.

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_HEVC\_HIER\_CODING\_L0\_QP (integer)** Indicates quantization parameter for hierarchical coding layer 0. Valid range: [V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_HEVC\_MIN\_QP, V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_HEVC\_MAX\_QP].

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_HEVC\_HIER\_CODING\_L1\_QP (integer)** Indicates quantization parameter for hierarchical coding layer 1. Valid range: [V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_HEVC\_MIN\_QP, V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_HEVC\_MAX\_QP].

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_HEVC\_HIER\_CODING\_L2\_QP (integer)** Indicates quantization parameter for hierarchical coding layer 2. Valid range: [V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_HEVC\_MIN\_QP, V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_HEVC\_MAX\_QP].

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_HEVC\_HIER\_CODING\_L3\_QP (integer)** Indicates quantization parameter for hierarchical coding layer 3. Valid range: [V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_HEVC\_MIN\_QP, V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_HEVC\_MAX\_QP].

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_HEVC\_HIER\_CODING\_L4\_QP (integer)** Indicates quantization parameter for hierarchical coding layer 4. Valid range: [V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_HEVC\_MIN\_QP, V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_HEVC\_MAX\_QP].

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_HEVC\_HIER\_CODING\_L5\_QP (integer)** Indicates quantization parameter for hierarchical coding layer 5. Valid range: [V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_HEVC\_MIN\_QP, V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_HEVC\_MAX\_QP].

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_HEVC\_HIER\_CODING\_L6\_QP (integer)** Indicates quantization parameter for hierarchical coding layer 6. Valid range: [V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_HEVC\_MIN\_QP, V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_HEVC\_MAX\_QP].

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_HEVC\_PROFILE (enum)**

**enum v4l2\_mpeg\_video\_hevc\_profile** - Select the desired profile for HEVC encoder.

V4L2_CID_MPEG_VIDEO_HEVC_PROFILE_MAIN	Main profile.
V4L2_CID_MPEG_VIDEO_HEVC_PROFILE_MAIN_STILL_PICTURE	Main still picture profile.
V4L2_CID_MPEG_VIDEO_HEVC_PROFILE_MAIN_10	Main 10 profile.

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_HEVC\_LEVEL (enum)**

**enum v4l2\_mpeg\_video\_hevc\_level** - Selects the desired level for HEVC encoder.

V4L2_MPEG_VIDEO_HEVC_LEVEL_1	Level 1.0
V4L2_MPEG_VIDEO_HEVC_LEVEL_2	Level 2.0
V4L2_MPEG_VIDEO_HEVC_LEVEL_2_1	Level 2.1
V4L2_MPEG_VIDEO_HEVC_LEVEL_3	Level 3.0
V4L2_MPEG_VIDEO_HEVC_LEVEL_3_1	Level 3.1
V4L2_MPEG_VIDEO_HEVC_LEVEL_4	Level 4.0
V4L2_MPEG_VIDEO_HEVC_LEVEL_4_1	Level 4.1
V4L2_MPEG_VIDEO_HEVC_LEVEL_5	Level 5.0
V4L2_MPEG_VIDEO_HEVC_LEVEL_5_1	Level 5.1
V4L2_MPEG_VIDEO_HEVC_LEVEL_5_2	Level 5.2
V4L2_MPEG_VIDEO_HEVC_LEVEL_6	Level 6.0
V4L2_MPEG_VIDEO_HEVC_LEVEL_6_1	Level 6.1
V4L2_MPEG_VIDEO_HEVC_LEVEL_6_2	Level 6.2

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_HEVC\_FRAME\_RATE\_RESOLUTION (integer)** Indicates the number of evenly spaced subintervals, called ticks, within one second. This is a 16 bit unsigned integer and has a maximum value up to 0xffff and a minimum value of 1.

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_HEVC\_TIER (enum)**

**enum v4l2\_mpeg\_video\_hevc\_tier** - TIER\_FLAG specifies tiers information of the HEVC encoded picture. Tier were made to deal with applications that differ in terms of maximum bit rate. Setting the flag to 0 selects HEVC tier as Main tier and setting this flag to 1 indicates High tier. High tier is for applications requiring high bit rates.

V4L2_MPEG_VIDEO_HEVC_TIER_MAIN	Main tier.
V4L2_MPEG_VIDEO_HEVC_TIER_HIGH	High tier.

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_HEVC\_MAX\_PARTITION\_DEPTH (integer)** Selects HEVC maximum coding unit depth.

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_HEVC\_LOOP\_FILTER\_MODE (enum)**

**enum v4l2\_mpeg\_video\_hevc\_loop\_filter\_mode** - Loop filter mode for HEVC encoder. Possible values are:

V4L2_MPEG_VIDEO_HEVC_LOOP_FILTER_MODE_DISABLED	Loop filter is disabled.
V4L2_MPEG_VIDEO_HEVC_LOOP_FILTER_MODE_ENABLED	Loop filter is enabled.
V4L2_MPEG_VIDEO_HEVC_LOOP_FILTER_MODE_DISABLED_AT_SLICE_BOUNDARY	Loop filter is disabled at the slice boundary.

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_HEVC\_LF\_BETA\_OFFSET\_DIV2 (integer)** Selects HEVC loop filter beta offset. The valid range is [-6, +6].

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_HEVC\_LF\_TC\_OFFSET\_DIV2 (integer)** Selects HEVC loop filter tc offset. The valid range is [-6, +6].

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_HEVC\_REFRESH\_TYPE (enum)**

**enum v4l2\_mpeg\_video\_hevc\_hier\_refresh\_type** - Selects refresh type for HEVC encoder. Host has to specify the period into V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_HEVC\_REFRESH\_PERIOD.

V4L2_MPEG_VIDEO_HEVC_REFRESH_NONE	Use the B frame for hierarchical coding.
V4L2_MPEG_VIDEO_HEVC_REFRESH_CRA	Use CRA (Clean Random Access Unit) picture encoding.
V4L2_MPEG_VIDEO_HEVC_REFRESH_IDR	Use IDR (Instantaneous Decoding Refresh) picture encoding.

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_HEVC\_REFRESH\_PERIOD (integer)** Selects the refresh period for HEVC encoder. This specifies the number of I pictures between two CRA/IDR pictures. This is valid only if REFRESH\_TYPE is not 0.

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_HEVC\_LOSSLESS CU (boolean)** Indicates HEVC lossless encoding. Setting it to 0 disables lossless encoding. Setting it to 1 enables lossless encoding.

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_HEVC\_CONST\_INTRA\_PRED (boolean)** Indicates constant intra prediction for HEVC encoder. Specifies the constrained intra prediction in which intra largest coding unit (LCU) prediction is performed by using residual data and decoded samples of neighboring intra LCU only. Setting the value to 1 enables constant intra prediction and setting the value to 0 disables constant intra prediction.

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_HEVC\_WAVEFRONT (boolean)** Indicates waveform parallel processing for HEVC encoder. Setting it to 0 disables the feature and setting it to 1 enables the waveform parallel processing.

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_HEVC\_GENERAL\_PB (boolean)** Setting the value to 1 enables combination of P and B frame for HEVC encoder.

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_HEVC\_TEMPORAL\_ID (boolean)** Indicates temporal identifier for HEVC encoder which is enabled by setting the value to 1.

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_HEVC\_STRONG\_SMOOTHING (boolean)** Indicates bi-linear interpolation is conditionally used in the intra prediction filtering process in the CVS when set to 1. Indicates bi-linear interpolation is not used in the CVS when set to 0.

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_HEVC\_MAX\_NUM\_MERGE\_MV\_MINUS1 (integer)** Indicates maximum number of merge candidate motion vectors. Values are from 0 to 4.

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_HEVC\_TMV\_PREDICTION (boolean)** Indicates temporal motion vector prediction for HEVC encoder. Setting it to 1 enables the prediction. Setting it to 0 disables the prediction.

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_HEVC\_WITHOUT\_STARTCODE (boolean)** Specifies if HEVC generates a stream with a size of the length field instead of start code pattern. The size of the length field is configurable through the V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_HEVC\_SIZE\_OF\_LENGTH\_FIELD control. Setting the value to 0 disables encoding without startcode pattern. Setting the value to 1 will enable encoding without startcode pattern.

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_HEVC\_SIZE\_OF\_LENGTH\_FIELD (enum)**

**enum v4l2\_mpeg\_video\_hevc\_size\_of\_length\_field** - Indicates the size of length field. This is valid when encoding WITHOUT\_STARTCODE\_ENABLE is enabled.

V4L2_CID_MPEG_VIDEO_HEVC_SIZE_0	Generate start code pattern (Normal).
V4L2_CID_MPEG_VIDEO_HEVC_SIZE_1	Generate size of length field instead of start code pattern and length is 1.
V4L2_CID_MPEG_VIDEO_HEVC_SIZE_2	Generate size of length field instead of start code pattern and length is 2.
V4L2_CID_MPEG_VIDEO_HEVC_SIZE_4	Generate size of length field instead of start code pattern and length is 4.

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_HEVC\_HIER\_CODING\_L0\_BR (integer)** Indicates bit rate for hierarchical coding layer 0 for HEVC encoder.

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_HEVC\_HIER\_CODING\_L1\_BR (integer)** Indicates bit rate for hierarchical coding layer 1 for HEVC encoder.

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_HEVC\_HIER\_CODING\_L2\_BR (integer)** Indicates bit rate for hierarchical coding layer 2 for HEVC encoder.

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_HEVC\_HIER\_CODING\_L3\_BR (integer)** Indicates bit rate for hierarchical coding layer 3 for HEVC encoder.

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_HEVC\_HIER\_CODING\_L4\_BR (integer)** Indicates bit rate for hierarchical coding layer 4 for HEVC encoder.

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_HEVC\_HIER\_CODING\_L5\_BR (integer)** Indicates bit rate for hierarchical coding layer 5 for HEVC encoder.

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_HEVC\_HIER\_CODING\_L6\_BR (integer)** Indicates bit rate for hierarchical coding layer 6 for HEVC encoder.

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_REF\_NUMBER\_FOR\_PFRAMES (integer)** Selects number of P reference pictures required for HEVC encoder. P-Frame can use 1 or 2 frames for reference.

**V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_PREPEND\_SPSPPS\_TO\_IDR (integer)** Indicates whether to generate SPS and PPS at every IDR. Setting it to 0 disables generating SPS and PPS at every IDR. Setting it to one enables generating SPS and PPS at every IDR.

## Camera Control Reference

The Camera class includes controls for mechanical (or equivalent digital) features of a device such as controllable lenses or sensors.

### Camera Control IDs

**V4L2\_CID\_CAMERA\_CLASS (class)** The Camera class descriptor. Calling *ioctls VIDIOC\_QUERYCTRL, VIDIOC\_QUERY\_EXT\_CTRL and VIDIOC\_QUERYMENU* for this control will return a description of this control class.

**V4L2\_CID\_EXPOSURE\_AUTO (enum)**

**enum v4l2\_exposure\_auto\_type** - Enables automatic adjustments of the exposure time and/or iris aperture. The effect of manual changes of the exposure time or iris aperture while these features are enabled is undefined, drivers should ignore such requests. Possible values are:

V4L2_EXPOSURE_AUTO	Automatic exposure time, automatic iris aperture.
V4L2_EXPOSURE_MANUAL	Manual exposure time, manual iris.
V4L2_EXPOSURE_SHUTTER_PRIORITY	Manual exposure time, auto iris.
V4L2_EXPOSURE_APERTURE_PRIORITY	Auto exposure time, manual iris.

**V4L2\_CID\_EXPOSURE\_ABSOLUTE (integer)** Determines the exposure time of the camera sensor. The exposure time is limited by the frame interval. Drivers should interpret the values as 100 µs units, where the value 1 stands for 1/10000th of a second, 10000 for 1 second and 100000 for 10 seconds.

**V4L2\_CID\_EXPOSURE\_AUTO\_PRIORITY (boolean)** When V4L2\_CID\_EXPOSURE\_AUTO is set to AUTO or APERTURE\_PRIORITY, this control determines if the device may dynamically vary the frame rate. By default this feature is disabled (0) and the frame rate must remain constant.

**V4L2\_CID\_AUTO\_EXPOSURE\_BIAS (integer menu)** Determines the automatic exposure compensation, it is effective only when V4L2\_CID\_EXPOSURE\_AUTO control is set to AUTO, SHUTTER\_PRIORITY or APERTURE\_PRIORITY. It is expressed in terms of EV, drivers should interpret the values as 0.001 EV units, where the value 1000 stands for +1 EV.

Increasing the exposure compensation value is equivalent to decreasing the exposure value (EV) and will increase the amount of light at the image sensor. The camera performs the exposure compensation by adjusting absolute exposure time and/or aperture.

**V4L2\_CID\_EXPOSURE\_METERING (enum)**

**enum v4l2\_exposure\_metering** - Determines how the camera measures the amount of light available for the frame exposure. Possible values are:

V4L2_EXPOSURE_METERING_AVERAGE	Use the light information coming from the entire frame and average giving no weighting to any particular portion of the metered area.
V4L2_EXPOSURE_METERING_CENTER_WEIGHTED	Average the light information coming from the entire frame giving priority to the center of the metered area.
V4L2_EXPOSURE_METERING_SPOT	Measure only very small area at the center of the frame.
V4L2_EXPOSURE_METERING_MATRIX	A multi-zone metering. The light intensity is measured in several points of the frame and the results are combined. The algorithm of the zones selection and their significance in calculating the final value is device dependent.

**V4L2\_CID\_PAN\_RELATIVE (integer)** This control turns the camera horizontally by the specified amount. The unit is undefined. A positive value moves the camera to the right (clockwise when viewed from above), a negative value to the left. A value of zero does not cause motion. This is a write-only control.

**V4L2\_CID\_TILT\_RELATIVE (integer)** This control turns the camera vertically by the specified amount. The unit is undefined. A positive value moves the camera up, a negative value down. A value of zero does not cause motion. This is a write-only control.

**V4L2\_CID\_PAN\_RESET (button)** When this control is set, the camera moves horizontally to the default position.

**V4L2\_CID\_TILT\_RESET (button)** When this control is set, the camera moves vertically to the default position.

**V4L2\_CID\_PAN\_ABSOLUTE (integer)** This control turns the camera horizontally to the specified position. Positive values move the camera to the right (clockwise when viewed from above), negative values to the left. Drivers should interpret the values as arc seconds, with valid values between  $-180 * 3600$  and  $+180 * 3600$  inclusive.

**V4L2\_CID\_TILT\_ABSOLUTE (integer)** This control turns the camera vertically to the specified position. Positive values move the camera up, negative values down. Drivers should interpret the values as arc seconds, with valid values between  $-180 * 3600$  and  $+180 * 3600$  inclusive.

**V4L2\_CID\_FOCUS\_ABSOLUTE (integer)** This control sets the focal point of the camera to the specified position. The unit is undefined. Positive values set the focus closer to the camera, negative values towards infinity.

**V4L2\_CID\_FOCUS\_RELATIVE (integer)** This control moves the focal point of the camera by the specified amount. The unit is undefined. Positive values move the focus closer to the camera, negative values towards infinity. This is a write-only control.

**V4L2\_CID\_FOCUS\_AUTO (boolean)** Enables continuous automatic focus adjustments. The effect of manual focus adjustments while this feature is enabled is undefined, drivers should ignore such requests.

**V4L2\_CID\_AUTO\_FOCUS\_START (button)** Starts single auto focus process. The effect of setting this control when V4L2\_CID\_FOCUS\_AUTO is set to TRUE (1) is undefined, drivers should ignore such requests.

**V4L2\_CID\_AUTO\_FOCUS\_STOP (button)** Aborts automatic focusing started with V4L2\_CID\_AUTO\_FOCUS\_START control. It is effective only when the continuous autofocus is disabled, that is when V4L2\_CID\_FOCUS\_AUTO control is set to FALSE (0).

**V4L2\_CID\_AUTO\_FOCUS\_STATUS (bitmask)** The automatic focus status. This is a read-only control.

Setting V4L2\_LOCK\_FOCUS lock bit of the V4L2\_CID\_3A\_LOCK control may stop updates of the V4L2\_CID\_AUTO\_FOCUS\_STATUS control value.

V4L2_AUTO_FOCUS_STATUS_IDLE	Automatic focus is not active.
V4L2_AUTO_FOCUS_STATUS_BUSY	Automatic focusing is in progress.
V4L2_AUTO_FOCUS_STATUS_REACHED	Focus has been reached.
V4L2_AUTO_FOCUS_STATUS_FAILED	Automatic focus has failed, the driver will not transition from this state until another action is performed by an application.

**V4L2\_CID\_AUTO\_FOCUS\_RANGE (enum)**

**enum v4l2\_auto\_focus\_range** - Determines auto focus distance range for which lens may be adjusted.

V4L2_AUTO_FOCUS_RANGE_AUTO	The camera automatically selects the focus range.
V4L2_AUTO_FOCUS_RANGE_NORMAL	Normal distance range, limited for best automatic focus performance.
V4L2_AUTO_FOCUS_RANGE_MACRO	Macro (close-up) auto focus. The camera will use its minimum possible distance for auto focus.
V4L2_AUTO_FOCUS_RANGE_INFINITY	The lens is set to focus on an object at infinite distance.

**V4L2\_CID\_ZOOM\_ABSOLUTE (integer)** Specify the objective lens focal length as an absolute value. The zoom unit is driver-specific and its value should be a positive integer.

**V4L2\_CID\_ZOOM\_RELATIVE (integer)** Specify the objective lens focal length relatively to the current value. Positive values move the zoom lens group towards the telephoto direction, negative values towards the wide-angle direction. The zoom unit is driver-specific. This is a write-only control.

**V4L2\_CID\_ZOOM\_CONTINUOUS (integer)** Move the objective lens group at the specified speed until it reaches physical device limits or until an explicit request to stop the movement. A positive value moves the zoom lens group towards the telephoto direction. A value of zero stops the zoom lens group movement. A negative value moves the zoom lens group towards the wide-angle direction. The zoom speed unit is driver-specific.

**V4L2\_CID\_IRIS\_ABSOLUTE (integer)** This control sets the camera's aperture to the specified value. The unit is undefined. Larger values open the iris wider, smaller values close it.

**V4L2\_CID\_IRIS\_RELATIVE (integer)** This control modifies the camera's aperture by the specified amount. The unit is undefined. Positive values open the iris one step further, negative values close it one step further. This is a write-only control.

**V4L2\_CID\_PRIVACY (boolean)** Prevent video from being acquired by the camera. When this control is set to TRUE (1), no image can be captured by the camera. Common means to enforce privacy are mechanical obturation of the sensor and firmware image processing, but the device is not restricted to these methods. Devices that implement the privacy control must support read access and may support write access.

**V4L2\_CID\_BAND\_STOP\_FILTER (integer)** Switch the band-stop filter of a camera sensor on or off, or specify its strength. Such band-stop filters can be used, for example, to filter out the fluorescent light component.

**V4L2\_CID\_AUTO\_N\_PRESET\_WHITE\_BALANCE (enum)**

**enum v4l2\_auto\_n\_preset\_white\_balance** - Sets white balance to automatic, manual or a preset. The presets determine color temperature of the light as a hint to the camera for white balance adjustments resulting in most accurate color representation. The following white balance presets are listed in order of increasing color temperature.

V4L2_WHITE_BALANCE_MANUAL	Manual white balance.
V4L2_WHITE_BALANCE_AUTO	Automatic white balance adjustments.
V4L2_WHITE_BALANCE_INCANDESCENT	White balance setting for incandescent (tungsten) lighting. It generally cools down the colors and corresponds approximately to 2500...3500 K color temperature range.
V4L2_WHITE_BALANCE_FLUORESCENT	White balance preset for fluorescent lighting. It corresponds approximately to 4000...5000 K color temperature.
V4L2_WHITE_BALANCE_FLUORESCENT_H	With this setting the camera will compensate for fluorescent H lighting.
V4L2_WHITE_BALANCE_HORIZON	White balance setting for horizon daylight. It corresponds approximately to 5000 K color temperature.
V4L2_WHITE_BALANCE_DAYLIGHT	White balance preset for daylight (with clear sky). It corresponds approximately to 5000...6500 K color temperature.
V4L2_WHITE_BALANCE_FLASH	With this setting the camera will compensate for the flash light. It slightly warms up the colors and corresponds roughly to 5000...5500 K color temperature.
V4L2_WHITE_BALANCE_CLOUDY	White balance preset for moderately overcast sky. This option corresponds approximately to 6500...8000 K color temperature range.
V4L2_WHITE_BALANCE_SHADE	White balance preset for shade or heavily overcast sky. It corresponds approximately to 9000...10000 K color temperature.

**V4L2\_CID\_WIDE\_DYNAMIC\_RANGE (boolean)** Enables or disables the camera's wide dynamic range feature. This feature allows to obtain clear images in situations where intensity of the illumination varies significantly throughout the scene, i.e. there are simultaneously very dark and very bright areas. It is most commonly realized in cameras by combining two subsequent frames with different exposure times.<sup>1</sup>

**V4L2\_CID\_IMAGE\_STABILIZATION (boolean)** Enables or disables image stabilization.

<sup>1</sup> This control may be changed to a menu control in the future, if more options are required.

**V4L2\_CID\_ISO\_SENSITIVITY (integer menu)** Determines ISO equivalent of an image sensor indicating the sensor's sensitivity to light. The numbers are expressed in arithmetic scale, as per [ISO 12232:2006](#) standard, where doubling the sensor sensitivity is represented by doubling the numerical ISO value. Applications should interpret the values as standard ISO values multiplied by 1000, e.g. control value 800 stands for ISO 0.8. Drivers will usually support only a subset of standard ISO values. The effect of setting this control while the V4L2\_CID\_ISO\_SENSITIVITY\_AUTO control is set to a value other than V4L2\_CID\_ISO\_SENSITIVITY\_MANUAL is undefined, drivers should ignore such requests.

#### V4L2\_CID\_ISO\_SENSITIVITY\_AUTO (enum)

**enum v4l2\_iso\_sensitivity\_type** - Enables or disables automatic ISO sensitivity adjustments.

V4L2_CID_ISO_SENSITIVITY_MANUAL	Manual ISO sensitivity.
V4L2_CID_ISO_SENSITIVITY_AUTO	Automatic ISO sensitivity adjustments.

#### V4L2\_CID\_SCENE\_MODE (enum)

**enum v4l2\_scene\_mode** - This control allows to select scene programs as the camera automatic modes optimized for common shooting scenes. Within these modes the camera determines best exposure, aperture, focusing, light metering, white balance and equivalent sensitivity. The controls of those parameters are influenced by the scene mode control. An exact behavior in each mode is subject to the camera specification.

When the scene mode feature is not used, this control should be set to V4L2\_SCENE\_MODE\_NONE to make sure the other possibly related controls are accessible. The following scene programs are defined:

V4L2_SCENE_MODE_NONE	The scene mode feature is disabled.
V4L2_SCENE_MODE_BACKLIGHT	Backlight. Compensates for dark shadows when light is coming from behind a subject, also by automatically turning on the flash.
V4L2_SCENE_MODE_BEACH_SNOW	Beach and snow. This mode compensates for all-white or bright scenes, which tend to look gray and low contrast, when camera's automatic exposure is based on an average scene brightness. To compensate, this mode automatically slightly overexposes the frames. The white balance may also be adjusted to compensate for the fact that reflected snow looks bluish rather than white.
V4L2_SCENE_MODE_CANDLELIGHT	Candle light. The camera generally raises the ISO sensitivity and lowers the shutter speed. This mode compensates for relatively close subject in the scene. The flash is disabled in order to preserve the ambiance of the light.
V4L2_SCENE_MODE_DAWN_DUSK	Dawn and dusk. Preserves the colors seen in low natural light before dusk and after dawn. The camera may turn off the flash, and automatically focus at infinity. It will usually boost saturation and lower the shutter speed.
V4L2_SCENE_MODE_FALL_COLORS	Fall colors. Increases saturation and adjusts white balance for color enhancement. Pictures of autumn leaves get saturated reds and yellows.
V4L2_SCENE_MODE_FIREWORKS	Fireworks. Long exposure times are used to capture the expanding burst of light from a firework. The camera may invoke image stabilization.
V4L2_SCENE_MODE_LANDSCAPE	Landscape. The camera may choose a small aperture to provide deep depth of field and long exposure duration to help capture detail in dim light conditions. The focus is fixed at infinity. Suitable for distant and wide scenery.
V4L2_SCENE_MODE_NIGHT	Night, also known as Night Landscape. Designed for low light conditions, it preserves detail in the dark areas without blowing out bright objects. The camera generally sets itself to a medium-to-high ISO sensitivity, with a relatively long exposure time, and turns flash off. As such, there will be increased image noise and the possibility of blurred image.
V4L2_SCENE_MODE_PARTY_INDOOR	Party and indoor. Designed to capture indoor scenes that are lit by indoor background lighting as well as the flash. The camera usually increases ISO sensitivity, and adjusts exposure for the low light conditions.
V4L2_SCENE_MODE_PORTRAIT	Portrait. The camera adjusts the aperture so that the depth of field is reduced, which helps to isolate the subject against a smooth background. Most cameras recognize the presence of faces in the scene and focus on them. The color hue is adjusted to enhance skin tones. The intensity of the flash is often reduced.
V4L2_SCENE_MODE_SPORTS	Sports. Significantly increases ISO and uses a fast shutter speed to freeze motion of rapidly-moving subjects. Increased image noise may be seen in this mode.
V4L2_SCENE_MODE_SUNSET	Sunset. Preserves deep hues seen in sunsets and sunrises. It bumps up the saturation.
V4L2_SCENE_MODE_TEXT	Text. It applies extra contrast and sharpness, it is typically a black-and-white mode optimized for readability. Automatic focus may be switched to close-up mode and this setting may also involve some lens-distortion correction.

**V4L2\_CID\_3A\_LOCK (bitmask)** This control locks or unlocks the automatic focus, exposure and white balance. The automatic adjustments can be paused independently by setting the corresponding lock bit to 1. The camera then retains the settings until the lock bit is cleared. The following lock bits are defined:

When a given algorithm is not enabled, drivers should ignore requests to lock it and should return no error. An example might be an application setting bit V4L2\_LOCK\_WHITE\_BALANCE when the

V4L2\_CID\_AUTO\_WHITE\_BALANCE control is set to FALSE. The value of this control may be changed by exposure, white balance or focus controls.

V4L2_LOCK_EXPOSURE	Automatic exposure adjustments lock.
V4L2_LOCK_WHITE_BALANCE	Automatic white balance adjustments lock.
V4L2_LOCK_FOCUS	Automatic focus lock.

**V4L2\_CID\_PAN\_SPEED (integer)** This control turns the camera horizontally at the specific speed. The unit is undefined. A positive value moves the camera to the right (clockwise when viewed from above), a negative value to the left. A value of zero stops the motion if one is in progress and has no effect otherwise.

**V4L2\_CID\_TILT\_SPEED (integer)** This control turns the camera vertically at the specified speed. The unit is undefined. A positive value moves the camera up, a negative value down. A value of zero stops the motion if one is in progress and has no effect otherwise.

## FM Transmitter Control Reference

The FM Transmitter (FM\_TX) class includes controls for common features of FM transmissions capable devices. Currently this class includes parameters for audio compression, pilot tone generation, audio deviation limiter, RDS transmission and tuning power features.

### FM\_TX Control IDs

**V4L2\_CID\_FM\_TX\_CLASS (class)** The FM\_TX class descriptor. Calling [ioctls VIDIOC\\_QUERYCTRL, VIDIOC\\_QUERY\\_EXT\\_CTRL and VIDIOC\\_QUERYMENU](#) for this control will return a description of this control class.

**V4L2\_CID\_RDS\_TX\_DEVIATION (integer)** Configures RDS signal frequency deviation level in Hz. The range and step are driver-specific.

**V4L2\_CID\_RDS\_TX\_PI (integer)** Sets the RDS Programme Identification field for transmission.

**V4L2\_CID\_RDS\_TX\_PTY (integer)** Sets the RDS Programme Type field for transmission. This encodes up to 31 pre-defined programme types.

**V4L2\_CID\_RDS\_TX\_PS\_NAME (string)** Sets the Programme Service name (PS\_NAME) for transmission. It is intended for static display on a receiver. It is the primary aid to listeners in programme service identification and selection. In Annex E of [IEC 62106](#), the RDS specification, there is a full description of the correct character encoding for Programme Service name strings. Also from RDS specification, PS is usually a single eight character text. However, it is also possible to find receivers which can scroll strings sized as 8 x N characters. So, this control must be configured with steps of 8 characters. The result is it must always contain a string with size multiple of 8.

**V4L2\_CID\_RDS\_TX\_RADIO\_TEXT (string)** Sets the Radio Text info for transmission. It is a textual description of what is being broadcasted. RDS Radio Text can be applied when broadcaster wishes to transmit longer PS names, programme-related information or any other text. In these cases, Radio-Text should be used in addition to V4L2\_CID\_RDS\_TX\_PS\_NAME. The encoding for Radio Text strings is also fully described in Annex E of [IEC 62106](#). The length of Radio Text strings depends on which RDS Block is being used to transmit it, either 32 (2A block) or 64 (2B block). However, it is also possible to find receivers which can scroll strings sized as 32 x N or 64 x N characters. So, this control must be configured with steps of 32 or 64 characters. The result is it must always contain a string with size multiple of 32 or 64.

**V4L2\_CID\_RDS\_TX\_MONO\_STEREO (boolean)** Sets the Mono/Stereo bit of the Decoder Identification code. If set, then the audio was recorded as stereo.

**V4L2\_CID\_RDS\_TX\_ARTIFICIAL\_HEAD (boolean)** Sets the Artificial Head bit of the Decoder Identification code. If set, then the audio was recorded using an artificial head.

**V4L2\_CID\_RDS\_TX\_COMPRESSED (boolean)** Sets the Compressed bit of the Decoder Identification code. If set, then the audio is compressed.

**V4L2\_CID\_RDS\_TX\_DYNAMIC\_PTY (boolean)** Sets the Dynamic PTY bit of the Decoder Identification code. If set, then the PTY code is dynamically switched.

**V4L2\_CID\_RDS\_TX\_TRAFFIC\_ANNOUNCEMENT (boolean)** If set, then a traffic announcement is in progress.

**V4L2\_CID\_RDS\_TX\_TRAFFIC\_PROGRAM (boolean)** If set, then the tuned programme carries traffic announcements.

**V4L2\_CID\_RDS\_TX\_MUSIC\_SPEECH (boolean)** If set, then this channel broadcasts music. If cleared, then it broadcasts speech. If the transmitter doesn't make this distinction, then it should be set.

**V4L2\_CID\_RDS\_TX\_ALT\_FREQS\_ENABLE (boolean)** If set, then transmit alternate frequencies.

**V4L2\_CID\_RDS\_TX\_ALT\_FREQS ( \_\_u32 array)** The alternate frequencies in kHz units. The RDS standard allows for up to 25 frequencies to be defined. Drivers may support fewer frequencies so check the array size.

**V4L2\_CID\_AUDIO\_LIMITER\_ENABLED (boolean)** Enables or disables the audio deviation limiter feature. The limiter is useful when trying to maximize the audio volume, minimize receiver-generated distortion and prevent overmodulation.

**V4L2\_CID\_AUDIO\_LIMITER\_RELEASE\_TIME (integer)** Sets the audio deviation limiter feature release time. Unit is in useconds. Step and range are driver-specific.

**V4L2\_CID\_AUDIO\_LIMITER\_DEVIATION (integer)** Configures audio frequency deviation level in Hz. The range and step are driver-specific.

**V4L2\_CID\_AUDIO\_COMPRESSION\_ENABLED (boolean)** Enables or disables the audio compression feature. This feature amplifies signals below the threshold by a fixed gain and compresses audio signals above the threshold by the ratio of Threshold/(Gain + Threshold).

**V4L2\_CID\_AUDIO\_COMPRESSION\_GAIN (integer)** Sets the gain for audio compression feature. It is a dB value. The range and step are driver-specific.

**V4L2\_CID\_AUDIO\_COMPRESSION\_THRESHOLD (integer)** Sets the threshold level for audio compression feature. It is a dB value. The range and step are driver-specific.

**V4L2\_CID\_AUDIO\_COMPRESSION\_ATTACK\_TIME (integer)** Sets the attack time for audio compression feature. It is a useconds value. The range and step are driver-specific.

**V4L2\_CID\_AUDIO\_COMPRESSION\_RELEASE\_TIME (integer)** Sets the release time for audio compression feature. It is a useconds value. The range and step are driver-specific.

**V4L2\_CID\_PILOT\_TONE\_ENABLED (boolean)** Enables or disables the pilot tone generation feature.

**V4L2\_CID\_PILOT\_TONE\_DEVIATION (integer)** Configures pilot tone frequency deviation level. Unit is in Hz. The range and step are driver-specific.

**V4L2\_CID\_PILOT\_TONE\_FREQUENCY (integer)** Configures pilot tone frequency value. Unit is in Hz. The range and step are driver-specific.

**V4L2\_CID\_TUNE\_PREEMPHASIS (enum)**

**enum v4l2\_preemphasis** - Configures the pre-emphasis value for broadcasting. A pre-emphasis filter is applied to the broadcast to accentuate the high audio frequencies. Depending on the region, a time constant of either 50 or 75 useconds is used. The enum v4l2\_preemphasis defines possible values for pre-emphasis. Here they are:

V4L2_PREEMPHASIS_DISABLED	No pre-emphasis is applied.
V4L2_PREEMPHASIS_50_us	A pre-emphasis of 50 us is used.
V4L2_PREEMPHASIS_75_us	A pre-emphasis of 75 us is used.

**V4L2\_CID\_TUNE\_POWER\_LEVEL (integer)** Sets the output power level for signal transmission. Unit is in dBuV. Range and step are driver-specific.

**V4L2\_CID\_TUNE\_ANTENNA\_CAPACITOR (integer)** This selects the value of antenna tuning capacitor manually or automatically if set to zero. Unit, range and step are driver-specific.

For more details about RDS specification, refer to [IEC 62106](#) document, from CENELEC.

## Flash Control Reference

The V4L2 flash controls are intended to provide generic access to flash controller devices. Flash controller devices are typically used in digital cameras.

The interface can support both LED and xenon flash devices. As of writing this, there is no xenon flash driver using this interface.

## Supported use cases

**Unsynchronised LED flash (software strobe)** Unsynchronised LED flash is controlled directly by the host as the sensor. The flash must be enabled by the host before the exposure of the image starts and disabled once it ends. The host is fully responsible for the timing of the flash.

Example of such device: Nokia N900.

**Synchronised LED flash (hardware strobe)** The synchronised LED flash is pre-programmed by the host (power and timeout) but controlled by the sensor through a strobe signal from the sensor to the flash.

The sensor controls the flash duration and timing. This information typically must be made available to the sensor.

**LED flash as torch** LED flash may be used as torch in conjunction with another use case involving camera or individually.

## Flash Control IDs

**V4L2\_CID\_FLASH\_CLASS** (class) The FLASH class descriptor.

**V4L2\_CID\_FLASH\_LED\_MODE** (menu) Defines the mode of the flash LED, the high-power white LED attached to the flash controller. Setting this control may not be possible in presence of some faults. See V4L2\_CID\_FLASH\_FAULT.

V4L2_FLASH_LED_MODE_NONE	Off.
V4L2_FLASH_LED_MODE_FLASH	Flash mode.
V4L2_FLASH_LED_MODE_TORCH	Torch mode. See V4L2_CID_FLASH_TORCH_INTENSITY.

**V4L2\_CID\_FLASH\_STROBE\_SOURCE** (menu) Defines the source of the flash LED strobe.

V4L2_FLASH_STROBE_SOURCE_SOFTWARE	The flash strobe is triggered by using the V4L2_CID_FLASH_STROBE control.
V4L2_FLASH_STROBE_SOURCE_EXTERNAL	The flash strobe is triggered by an external source. Typically this is a sensor, which makes it possible to synchronise the flash strobe start to exposure start.

**V4L2\_CID\_FLASH\_STROBE** (button) Strobe flash. Valid when V4L2\_CID\_FLASH\_LED\_MODE is set to V4L2\_FLASH\_LED\_MODE\_FLASH and V4L2\_CID\_FLASH\_STROBE\_SOURCE is set to V4L2\_FLASH\_STROBE\_SOURCE\_SOFTWARE. Setting this control may not be possible in presence of some faults. See V4L2\_CID\_FLASH\_FAULT.

**V4L2\_CID\_FLASH\_STROBE\_STOP** (button) Stop flash strobe immediately.

**V4L2\_CID\_FLASH\_STROBE\_STATUS** (boolean) Strobe status: whether the flash is strobing at the moment or not. This is a read-only control.

**V4L2\_CID\_FLASH\_TIMEOUT** (integer) Hardware timeout for flash. The flash strobe is stopped after this period of time has passed from the start of the strobe.

**V4L2\_CID\_FLASH\_INTENSITY** (integer) Intensity of the flash strobe when the flash LED is in flash mode (V4L2\_FLASH\_LED\_MODE\_FLASH). The unit should be millamps (mA) if possible.

**V4L2\_CID\_FLASH\_TORCH\_INTENSITY (integer)** Intensity of the flash LED in torch mode (V4L2\_FLASH\_LED\_MODE\_TORCH). The unit should be millamps (mA) if possible. Setting this control may not be possible in presence of some faults. See V4L2\_CID\_FLASH\_FAULT.

**V4L2\_CID\_FLASH\_INDICATOR\_INTENSITY (integer)** Intensity of the indicator LED. The indicator LED may be fully independent of the flash LED. The unit should be microamps (uA) if possible.

**V4L2\_CID\_FLASH\_FAULT (bitmask)** Faults related to the flash. The faults tell about specific problems in the flash chip itself or the LEDs attached to it. Faults may prevent further use of some of the flash controls. In particular, V4L2\_CID\_FLASH\_LED\_MODE is set to V4L2\_FLASH\_LED\_MODE\_NONE if the fault affects the flash LED. Exactly which faults have such an effect is chip dependent. Reading the faults resets the control and returns the chip to a usable state if possible.

V4L2_FLASH_FAULT_OVER_VOLTAGE	Flash controller voltage to the flash LED has exceeded the limit specific to the flash controller.
V4L2_FLASH_FAULT_TIMEOUT	The flash strobe was still on when the timeout set by the user — V4L2_CID_FLASH_TIMEOUT control — has expired. Not all flash controllers may set this in all such conditions.
V4L2_FLASH_FAULT_OVER_TEMPERATURE	The flash controller has overheated.
V4L2_FLASH_FAULT_SHORT_CIRCUIT	The short circuit protection of the flash controller has been triggered.
V4L2_FLASH_FAULT_OVER_CURRENT	Current in the LED power supply has exceeded the limit specific to the flash controller.
V4L2_FLASH_FAULT_INDICATOR	The flash controller has detected a short or open circuit condition on the indicator LED.
V4L2_FLASH_FAULT_UNDER_VOLTAGE	Flash controller voltage to the flash LED has been below the minimum limit specific to the flash controller.
V4L2_FLASH_FAULT_INPUT_VOLTAGE	The input voltage of the flash controller is below the limit under which strobing the flash at full current will not be possible. The condition persists until this flag is no longer set.
V4L2_FLASH_FAULT_LED_OVER_TEMPERATURE	The temperature of the LED has exceeded its allowed upper limit.

**V4L2\_CID\_FLASH\_CHARGE (boolean)** Enable or disable charging of the xenon flash capacitor.

**V4L2\_CID\_FLASH\_READY (boolean)** Is the flash ready to strobe? Xenon flashes require their capacitors charged before strobing. LED flashes often require a cooldown period after strobe during which another strobe will not be possible. This is a read-only control.

## JPEG Control Reference

The JPEG class includes controls for common features of JPEG encoders and decoders. Currently it includes features for codecs implementing progressive baseline DCT compression process with Huffman entropy coding.

### JPEG Control IDs

**V4L2\_CID\_JPEG\_CLASS (class)** The JPEG class descriptor. Calling [ioctls VIDIOC\\_QUERYCTRL, VIDIOC\\_QUERY\\_EXT\\_CTRL and VIDIOC\\_QUERYMENU](#) for this control will return a description of this control class.

**V4L2\_CID\_JPEG\_CHROMA\_SUBSAMPLING (menu)** The chroma subsampling factors describe how each component of an input image is sampled, in respect to maximum sample rate in each spatial dimension. See [ITU-T.81](#), clause A.1.1. for more details. The V4L2\_CID\_JPEG\_CHROMA\_SUBSAMPLING control determines how Cb and Cr components are downsampled after converting an input image from RGB to Y'CbCr color space.

V4L2_JPEG_CHROMA_SUBSAMPLING_444	No chroma subsampling, each pixel has Y, Cr and Cb values.
V4L2_JPEG_CHROMA_SUBSAMPLING_422	Horizontally subsample Cr, Cb components by a factor of 2.
V4L2_JPEG_CHROMA_SUBSAMPLING_420	Subsample Cr, Cb components horizontally and vertically by 2.
V4L2_JPEG_CHROMA_SUBSAMPLING_411	Horizontally subsample Cr, Cb components by a factor of 4.
V4L2_JPEG_CHROMA_SUBSAMPLING_410	Subsample Cr, Cb components horizontally by 4 and vertically by 2.
V4L2_JPEG_CHROMA_SUBSAMPLING_GRAY	Use only luminance component.

**V4L2\_CID\_JPEG\_RESTART\_INTERVAL (integer)** The restart interval determines an interval of inserting RSTm markers ( $m = 0..7$ ). The purpose of these markers is to additionally reinitialize the encoder process, in order to process blocks of an image independently. For the lossy compression processes the restart interval unit is MCU (Minimum Coded Unit) and its value is contained in DRI (Define Restart Interval) marker. If V4L2\_CID\_JPEG\_RESTART\_INTERVAL control is set to 0, DRI and RSTm markers will not be inserted.

**V4L2\_CID\_JPEG\_COMPRESSION\_QUALITY (integer)** V4L2\_CID\_JPEG\_COMPRESSION\_QUALITY control determines trade-off between image quality and size. It provides simpler method for applications to control image quality, without a need for direct reconfiguration of luminance and chrominance quantization tables. In cases where a driver uses quantization tables configured directly by an application, using interfaces defined elsewhere, V4L2\_CID\_JPEG\_COMPRESSION\_QUALITY control should be set by driver to 0.

The value range of this control is driver-specific. Only positive, non-zero values are meaningful. The recommended range is 1 - 100, where larger values correspond to better image quality.

**V4L2\_CID\_JPEG\_ACTIVE\_MARKER (bitmask)** Specify which JPEG markers are included in compressed stream. This control is valid only for encoders.

V4L2_JPEG_ACTIVE_MARKER_APP0	Application data segment APP <sub>0</sub> .
V4L2_JPEG_ACTIVE_MARKER_APP1	Application data segment APP <sub>1</sub> .
V4L2_JPEG_ACTIVE_MARKER_COM	Comment segment.
V4L2_JPEG_ACTIVE_MARKER_DQT	Quantization tables segment.
V4L2_JPEG_ACTIVE_MARKER_DHT	Huffman tables segment.

For more details about JPEG specification, refer to [ITU-T.81](#), [JFIF](#), [W3C JPEG JFIF](#).

## Image Source Control Reference

The Image Source control class is intended for low-level control of image source devices such as image sensors. The devices feature an analogue to digital converter and a bus transmitter to transmit the image data out of the device.

### Image Source Control IDs

**V4L2\_CID\_IMAGE\_SOURCE\_CLASS (class)** The IMAGE\_SOURCE class descriptor.

**V4L2\_CID\_VBLANK (integer)** Vertical blanking. The idle period after every frame during which no image data is produced. The unit of vertical blanking is a line. Every line has length of the image width plus horizontal blanking at the pixel rate defined by V4L2\_CID\_PIXEL\_RATE control in the same sub-device.

**V4L2\_CID\_HBLANK (integer)** Horizontal blanking. The idle period after every line of image data during which no image data is produced. The unit of horizontal blanking is pixels.

**V4L2\_CID\_ANALOGUE\_GAIN (integer)** Analogue gain is gain affecting all colour components in the pixel matrix. The gain operation is performed in the analogue domain before A/D conversion.

**V4L2\_CID\_TEST\_PATTERN\_RED (integer)** Test pattern red colour component.

**V4L2\_CID\_TEST\_PATTERN\_GREENR (integer)** Test pattern green (next to red) colour component.

**V4L2\_CID\_TEST\_PATTERN\_BLUE (integer)** Test pattern blue colour component.

**V4L2\_CID\_TEST\_PATTERN\_GREENB (integer)** Test pattern green (next to blue) colour component.

### Image Process Control Reference

The Image Process control class is intended for low-level control of image processing functions. Unlike V4L2\_CID\_IMAGE\_SOURCE\_CLASS, the controls in this class affect processing the image, and do not control capturing of it.

### Image Process Control IDs

**V4L2\_CID\_IMAGE\_PROC\_CLASS (class)** The IMAGE\_PROC class descriptor.

**V4L2\_CID\_LINK\_FREQ (integer menu)** Data bus frequency. Together with the media bus pixel code, bus type (clock cycles per sample), the data bus frequency defines the pixel rate (V4L2\_CID\_PIXEL\_RATE) in the pixel array (or possibly elsewhere, if the device is not an image sensor). The frame rate can be calculated from the pixel clock, image width and height and horizontal and vertical blanking. While the pixel rate control may be defined elsewhere than in the subdev containing the pixel array, the frame rate cannot be obtained from that information. This is because only on the pixel array it can be assumed that the vertical and horizontal blanking information is exact: no other blanking is allowed in the pixel array. The selection of frame rate is performed by selecting the desired horizontal and vertical blanking. The unit of this control is Hz.

**V4L2\_CID\_PIXEL\_RATE (64-bit integer)** Pixel rate in the source pads of the subdev. This control is read-only and its unit is pixels / second.

**V4L2\_CID\_TEST\_PATTERN (menu)** Some capture/display/sensor devices have the capability to generate test pattern images. These hardware specific test patterns can be used to test if a device is working properly.

**V4L2\_CID\_DEINTERLACING\_MODE (menu)** The video deinterlacing mode (such as Bob, Weave, ...). The menu items are driver specific and are documented in [Video4Linux \(V4L\) driver-specific documentation](#).

**V4L2\_CID\_DIGITAL\_GAIN (integer)** Digital gain is the value by which all colour components are multiplied by. Typically the digital gain applied is the control value divided by e.g. 0x100, meaning that to get no digital gain the control value needs to be 0x100. The no-gain configuration is also typically the default.

### Digital Video Control Reference

The Digital Video control class is intended to control receivers and transmitters for [VGA](#), [DVI](#) (Digital Visual Interface), [HDMI](#) ([HDMI](#)) and [DisplayPort](#) ([DP](#)). These controls are generally expected to be private to the receiver or transmitter subdevice that implements them, so they are only exposed on the /dev/v4l-subdev\* device node.

#### Note:

*Note that these devices can have multiple input or output pads which are hooked up to e.g. HDMI connectors. Even though the subdevice will receive or transmit video from/to only one of those pads, the other pads can still be active when it comes to EDID (Extended Display Identification Data, [EDID](#)) and HDCP (High-bandwidth Digital Content Protection System, [HDCP](#)) processing, allowing the device to do the fairly slow EDID/HDCP handling in advance. This allows for quick switching between connectors.*

These pads appear in several of the controls in this section as bitmasks, one bit for each pad. Bit 0 corresponds to pad 0, bit 1 to pad 1, etc. The maximum value of the control is the set of valid pads.

## Digital Video Control IDs

**V4L2\_CID\_DV\_CLASS (class)** The Digital Video class descriptor.

**V4L2\_CID\_DV\_TX\_HOTPLUG (bitmask)** Many connectors have a hotplug pin which is high if EDID information is available from the source. This control shows the state of the hotplug pin as seen by the transmitter. Each bit corresponds to an output pad on the transmitter. If an output pad does not have an associated hotplug pin, then the bit for that pad will be 0. This read-only control is applicable to DVI-D, HDMI and DisplayPort connectors.

**V4L2\_CID\_DV\_RX\_SENSE (bitmask)** Rx Sense is the detection of pull-ups on the TMDS clock lines. This normally means that the sink has left/entered standby (i.e. the transmitter can sense that the receiver is ready to receive video). Each bit corresponds to an output pad on the transmitter. If an output pad does not have an associated Rx Sense, then the bit for that pad will be 0. This read-only control is applicable to DVI-D and HDMI devices.

**V4L2\_CID\_DV\_TX\_EDID\_PRESENT (bitmask)** When the transmitter sees the hotplug signal from the receiver it will attempt to read the EDID. If set, then the transmitter has read at least the first block (= 128 bytes). Each bit corresponds to an output pad on the transmitter. If an output pad does not support EDIDs, then the bit for that pad will be 0. This read-only control is applicable to VGA, DVI-A/D, HDMI and DisplayPort connectors.

**V4L2\_CID\_DV\_TX\_MODE (enum)**

**enum v4l2\_dv\_tx\_mode** - HDMI transmitters can transmit in DVI-D mode (just video) or in HDMI mode (video + audio + auxiliary data). This control selects which mode to use: V4L2\_DV\_MODE\_DVI\_D or V4L2\_DV\_MODE\_HDMI. This control is applicable to HDMI connectors.

**V4L2\_CID\_DV\_TX\_RGB\_RANGE (enum)**

**enum v4l2\_dv\_rgb\_range** - Select the quantization range for RGB output. V4L2\_DV\_RANGE\_AUTO follows the RGB quantization range specified in the standard for the video interface (ie. [CEA-861-E](#) for HDMI). V4L2\_DV\_RANGE\_LIMITED and V4L2\_DV\_RANGE\_FULL override the standard to be compatible with sinks that have not implemented the standard correctly (unfortunately quite common for HDMI and DVI-D). Full range allows all possible values to be used whereas limited range sets the range to  $(16 << (N-8)) - (235 << (N-8))$  where N is the number of bits per component. This control is applicable to VGA, DVI-A/D, HDMI and DisplayPort connectors.

**V4L2\_CID\_DV\_TX\_IT\_CONTENT\_TYPE (enum)**

**enum v4l2\_dv\_it\_content\_type** - Configures the IT Content Type of the transmitted video. This information is sent over HDMI and DisplayPort connectors as part of the AVI InfoFrame. The term 'IT Content' is used for content that originates from a computer as opposed to content from a TV broadcast or an analog source. The enum v4l2\_dv\_it\_content\_type defines the possible content types:

V4L2_DV_IT_CONTENT_TYPE_GRAPHICS	Graphics content. Pixel data should be passed unfiltered and without analog reconstruction.
V4L2_DV_IT_CONTENT_TYPE_PHOTO	Photo content. The content is derived from digital still pictures. The content should be passed through with minimal scaling and picture enhancements.
V4L2_DV_IT_CONTENT_TYPE_CINEMA	Cinema content.
V4L2_DV_IT_CONTENT_TYPE_GAME	Game content. Audio and video latency should be minimized.
V4L2_DV_IT_CONTENT_TYPE_NO_ITC	No IT Content information is available and the ITC bit in the AVI InfoFrame is set to 0.

**V4L2\_CID\_DV\_RX\_POWER\_PRESENT (bitmask)** Detects whether the receiver receives power from the source (e.g. HDMI carries 5V on one of the pins). This is often used to power an eeprom which contains EDID information, such that the source can read the EDID even if the sink is in standby/power off. Each bit corresponds to an input pad on the receiver. If an input pad cannot detect whether power is present, then the bit for that pad will be 0. This read-only control is applicable to DVI-D, HDMI and DisplayPort connectors.

**V4L2\_CID\_DV\_RX\_RGB\_RANGE (enum)**

**enum v4l2\_dv\_rgb\_range** - Select the quantization range for RGB input. V4L2\_DV\_RANGE\_AUTO follows the RGB quantization range specified in the standard for the video interface (ie. [CEA-861-E](#) for HDMI). V4L2\_DV\_RANGE\_LIMITED and V4L2\_DV\_RANGE\_FULL override the standard to be compatible with sources that have not implemented the standard correctly (unfortunately quite common for HDMI and DVI-D). Full range allows all possible values to be used whereas limited range sets the range to  $(16 << (N-8)) - (235 << (N-8))$  where N is the number of bits per component. This control is applicable to VGA, DVI-A/D, HDMI and DisplayPort connectors.

**V4L2\_CID\_DV\_RX\_IT\_CONTENT\_TYPE** (enum)

**enum v4l2\_dv\_it\_content\_type** - Reads the IT Content Type of the received video. This information is sent over HDMI and DisplayPort connectors as part of the AVI InfoFrame. The term 'IT Content' is used for content that originates from a computer as opposed to content from a TV broadcast or an analog source. See **V4L2\_CID\_DV\_TX\_IT\_CONTENT\_TYPE** for the available content types.

### FM Receiver Control Reference

The FM Receiver (FM\_RX) class includes controls for common features of FM Reception capable devices.

#### FM\_RX Control IDs

**V4L2\_CID\_FM\_RX\_CLASS** (**class**) The FM\_RX class descriptor. Calling [ioctls VIDIOC\\_QUERYCTRL](#), [VIDIOC\\_QUERY\\_EXT\\_CTRL](#) and [VIDIOC\\_QUERYMENU](#) for this control will return a description of this control class.

**V4L2\_CID\_RDS\_RX\_RECEPTION** (**boolean**) Enables/disables RDS reception by the radio tuner

**V4L2\_CID\_RDS\_RX\_PTY** (**integer**) Gets RDS Programme Type field. This encodes up to 31 pre-defined programme types.

**V4L2\_CID\_RDS\_RX\_PS\_NAME** (**string**) Gets the Programme Service name (PS\_NAME). It is intended for static display on a receiver. It is the primary aid to listeners in programme service identification and selection. In Annex E of [IEC 62106](#), the RDS specification, there is a full description of the correct character encoding for Programme Service name strings. Also from RDS specification, PS is usually a single eight character text. However, it is also possible to find receivers which can scroll strings sized as 8 x N characters. So, this control must be configured with steps of 8 characters. The result is it must always contain a string with size multiple of 8.

**V4L2\_CID\_RDS\_RX\_RADIO\_TEXT** (**string**) Gets the Radio Text info. It is a textual description of what is being broadcasted. RDS Radio Text can be applied when broadcaster wishes to transmit longer PS names, programme-related information or any other text. In these cases, RadioText can be used in addition to V4L2\_CID\_RDS\_RX\_PS\_NAME. The encoding for Radio Text strings is also fully described in Annex E of [IEC 62106](#). The length of Radio Text strings depends on which RDS Block is being used to transmit it, either 32 (2A block) or 64 (2B block). However, it is also possible to find receivers which can scroll strings sized as 32 x N or 64 x N characters. So, this control must be configured with steps of 32 or 64 characters. The result is it must always contain a string with size multiple of 32 or 64.

**V4L2\_CID\_RDS\_RX\_TRAFFIC\_ANNOUNCEMENT** (**boolean**) If set, then a traffic announcement is in progress.

**V4L2\_CID\_RDS\_RX\_TRAFFIC\_PROGRAM** (**boolean**) If set, then the tuned programme carries traffic announcements.

**V4L2\_CID\_RDS\_RX\_MUSIC\_SPEECH** (**boolean**) If set, then this channel broadcasts music. If cleared, then it broadcasts speech. If the transmitter doesn't make this distinction, then it will be set.

**V4L2\_CID\_TUNE\_DEEMPHASIS** (enum)

**enum v4l2\_deemphasis** - Configures the de-emphasis value for reception. A de-emphasis filter is applied to the broadcast to accentuate the high audio frequencies. Depending on the region, a time constant of either 50 or 75 microseconds is used. The enum v4l2\_deemphasis defines possible values for de-emphasis. Here they are:

V4L2_DEEMPHASIS_DISABLED	No de-emphasis is applied.
V4L2_DEEMPHASIS_50_uS	A de-emphasis of 50 uS is used.
V4L2_DEEMPHASIS_75_uS	A de-emphasis of 75 uS is used.

## Detect Control Reference

The Detect class includes controls for common features of various motion or object detection capable devices.

### Detect Control IDs

**V4L2\_CID\_DETECT\_CLASS** (**class**) The Detect class descriptor. Calling [ioctls VIDIOC\\_QUERYCTRL, VIDIOC\\_QUERY\\_EXT\\_CTRL](#) and [VIDIOC\\_QUERYMENU](#) for this control will return a description of this control class.

**V4L2\_CID\_DETECT\_MD\_MODE** (**menu**) Sets the motion detection mode.

V4L2_DETECT_MD_MODE_DISABLED	Disable motion detection.
V4L2_DETECT_MD_MODE_GLOBAL	Use a single motion detection threshold.
V4L2_DETECT_MD_MODE_THRESHOLD_GRID	The image is divided into a grid, each cell with its own motion detection threshold. These thresholds are set through the V4L2_CID_DETECT_MD_THRESHOLD_GRID matrix control.
V4L2_DETECT_MD_MODE_REGION_GRID	The image is divided into a grid, each cell with its own region value that specifies which per-region motion detection thresholds should be used. Each region has its own thresholds. How these per-region thresholds are set up is driver-specific. The region values for the grid are set through the V4L2_CID_DETECT_MD_REGION_GRID matrix control.

**V4L2\_CID\_DETECT\_MD\_GLOBAL\_THRESHOLD** (**integer**) Sets the global motion detection threshold to be used with the V4L2\_DETECT\_MD\_MODE\_GLOBAL motion detection mode.

**V4L2\_CID\_DETECT\_MD\_THRESHOLD\_GRID** (**\_\_u16 matrix**) Sets the motion detection thresholds for each cell in the grid. To be used with the V4L2\_DETECT\_MD\_MODE\_THRESHOLD\_GRID motion detection mode. Matrix element (0, 0) represents the cell at the top-left of the grid.

**V4L2\_CID\_DETECT\_MD\_REGION\_GRID** (**\_\_u8 matrix**) Sets the motion detection region value for each cell in the grid. To be used with the V4L2\_DETECT\_MD\_MODE\_REGION\_GRID motion detection mode. Matrix element (0, 0) represents the cell at the top-left of the grid.

## RF Tuner Control Reference

The RF Tuner (RF\_TUNER) class includes controls for common features of devices having RF tuner.

In this context, RF tuner is radio receiver circuit between antenna and demodulator. It receives radio frequency (RF) from the antenna and converts that received signal to lower intermediate frequency (IF) or baseband frequency (BB). Tuners that could do baseband output are often called Zero-IF tuners. Older tuners were typically simple PLL tuners inside a metal box, whilst newer ones are highly integrated chips without a metal box “silicon tuners”. These controls are mostly applicable for new feature rich silicon tuners, just because older tuners does not have much adjustable features.

For more information about RF tuners see [Tuner \(radio\)](#) and [RF front end](#) from Wikipedia.

## RF\_TUNER Control IDs

**V4L2\_CID\_RF\_TUNER\_CLASS (class)** The RF\_TUNER class descriptor. Calling *ioctls VIDIOC\_QUERYCTRL, VIDIOC\_QUERY\_EXT\_CTRL and VIDIOC\_QUERYMENU* for this control will return a description of this control class.

**V4L2\_CID\_RF\_TUNER\_BANDWIDTH\_AUTO (boolean)** Enables/disables tuner radio channel bandwidth configuration. In automatic mode bandwidth configuration is performed by the driver.

**V4L2\_CID\_RF\_TUNER\_BANDWIDTH (integer)** Filter(s) on tuner signal path are used to filter signal according to receiving party needs. Driver configures filters to fulfill desired bandwidth requirement. Used when V4L2\_CID\_RF\_TUNER\_BANDWIDTH\_AUTO is not set. Unit is in Hz. The range and step are driver-specific.

**V4L2\_CID\_RF\_TUNER\_LNA\_GAIN\_AUTO (boolean)** Enables/disables LNA automatic gain control (AGC)

**V4L2\_CID\_RF\_TUNER\_MIXER\_GAIN\_AUTO (boolean)** Enables/disables mixer automatic gain control (AGC)

**V4L2\_CID\_RF\_TUNER\_IF\_GAIN\_AUTO (boolean)** Enables/disables IF automatic gain control (AGC)

**V4L2\_CID\_RF\_TUNER\_RF\_GAIN (integer)** The RF amplifier is the very first amplifier on the receiver signal path, just right after the antenna input. The difference between the LNA gain and the RF gain in this document is that the LNA gain is integrated in the tuner chip while the RF gain is a separate chip. There may be both RF and LNA gain controls in the same device. The range and step are driver-specific.

**V4L2\_CID\_RF\_TUNER\_LNA\_GAIN (integer)** LNA (low noise amplifier) gain is first gain stage on the RF tuner signal path. It is located very close to tuner antenna input. Used when V4L2\_CID\_RF\_TUNER\_LNA\_GAIN\_AUTO is not set. See V4L2\_CID\_RF\_TUNER\_RF\_GAIN to understand how RF gain and LNA gain differs from each other. The range and step are driver-specific.

**V4L2\_CID\_RF\_TUNER\_MIXER\_GAIN (integer)** Mixer gain is second gain stage on the RF tuner signal path. It is located inside mixer block, where RF signal is down-converted by the mixer. Used when V4L2\_CID\_RF\_TUNER\_MIXER\_GAIN\_AUTO is not set. The range and step are driver-specific.

**V4L2\_CID\_RF\_TUNER\_IF\_GAIN (integer)** IF gain is last gain stage on the RF tuner signal path. It is located on output of RF tuner. It controls signal level of intermediate frequency output or baseband output. Used when V4L2\_CID\_RF\_TUNER\_IF\_GAIN\_AUTO is not set. The range and step are driver-specific.

**V4L2\_CID\_RF\_TUNER\_PLL\_LOCK (boolean)** Is synthesizer PLL locked? RF tuner is receiving given frequency when that control is set. This is a read-only control.

## Data Formats

### Data Format Negotiation

Different devices exchange different kinds of data with applications, for example video images, raw or sliced VBI data, RDS datagrams. Even within one kind many different formats are possible, in particular an abundance of image formats. Although drivers must provide a default and the selection persists across closing and reopening a device, applications should always negotiate a data format before engaging in data exchange. Negotiation means the application asks for a particular format and the driver selects and reports the best the hardware can do to satisfy the request. Of course applications can also just query the current selection.

A single mechanism exists to negotiate all data formats using the aggregate struct *v4l2\_format* and the *VIDIOC\_G\_FMT* and *VIDIOC\_S\_FMT* ioctls. Additionally the *VIDIOC\_TRY\_FMT* ioctl can be used to examine what the hardware *could* do, without actually selecting a new data format. The data formats supported by the V4L2 API are covered in the respective device section in *Interfaces*. For a closer look at image formats see *Image Formats*.

The *VIDIOC\_S\_FMT* ioctl is a major turning-point in the initialization sequence. Prior to this point multiple panel applications can access the same device concurrently to select the current input, change controls or modify other properties. The first *VIDIOC\_S\_FMT* assigns a logical stream (video data, VBI data etc.) exclusively to one file descriptor.

Exclusive means no other application, more precisely no other file descriptor, can grab this stream or change device properties inconsistent with the negotiated parameters. A video standard change for example, when the new standard uses a different number of scan lines, can invalidate the selected image format. Therefore only the file descriptor owning the stream can make invalidating changes. Accordingly multiple file descriptors which grabbed different logical streams prevent each other from interfering with their settings. When for example video overlay is about to start or already in progress, simultaneous video capturing may be restricted to the same cropping and image size.

When applications omit the `VIDIOC_S_FMT` ioctl its locking side effects are implied by the next step, the selection of an I/O method with the `ioctl VIDIOC_REQBUFS` ioctl or implicit with the first `read()` or `write()` call.

Generally only one logical stream can be assigned to a file descriptor, the exception being drivers permitting simultaneous video capturing and overlay using the same file descriptor for compatibility with V4L and earlier versions of V4L2. Switching the logical stream or returning into “panel mode” is possible by closing and reopening the device. Drivers *may* support a switch using `VIDIOC_S_FMT`.

All drivers exchanging data with applications must support the `VIDIOC_G_FMT` and `VIDIOC_S_FMT` ioctl. Implementation of the `VIDIOC_TRY_FMT` is highly recommended but optional.

## Image Format Enumeration

Apart of the generic format negotiation functions a special ioctl to enumerate all image formats supported by video capture, overlay or output devices is available.<sup>1</sup>

The `ioctl VIDIOC_ENUM_FMT` ioctl must be supported by all drivers exchanging image data with applications.

### **Important:**

*Drivers are not supposed to convert image formats in kernel space. They must enumerate only formats directly supported by the hardware. If necessary driver writers should publish an example conversion routine or library for integration into applications.*

## Single- and multi-planar APIs

Some devices require data for each input or output video frame to be placed in discontiguous memory buffers. In such cases, one video frame has to be addressed using more than one memory address, i.e. one pointer per “plane”. A plane is a sub-buffer of the current frame. For examples of such formats see [Image Formats](#).

Initially, V4L2 API did not support multi-planar buffers and a set of extensions has been introduced to handle them. Those extensions constitute what is being referred to as the “multi-planar API”.

Some of the V4L2 API calls and structures are interpreted differently, depending on whether single- or multi-planar API is being used. An application can choose whether to use one or the other by passing a corresponding buffer type to its ioctl calls. Multi-planar versions of buffer types are suffixed with an `_MPLANE` string. For a list of available multi-planar buffer types see enum `v4l2_buf_type`.

### Multi-planar formats

Multi-planar API introduces new multi-planar formats. Those formats use a separate set of FourCC codes. It is important to distinguish between the multi-planar API and a multi-planar format. Multi-planar API calls

<sup>1</sup> Enumerating formats an application has no a-priori knowledge of (otherwise it could explicitly ask for them and need not enumerate) seems useless, but there are applications serving as proxy between drivers and the actual video applications for which this is useful.

can handle all single-planar formats as well (as long as they are passed in multi-planar API structures), while the single-planar API cannot handle multi-planar formats.

### Calls that distinguish between single and multi-planar APIs

**VIDIOC\_QUERYCAP** Two additional multi-planar capabilities are added. They can be set together with non-multi-planar ones for devices that handle both single- and multi-planar formats.

**VIDIOC\_G\_FMT, VIDIOC\_S\_FMT, VIDIOC\_TRY\_FMT** New structures for describing multi-planar formats are added: struct `v4l2_pix_format_mplane` and struct `v4l2_plane_pix_format`. Drivers may define new multi-planar formats, which have distinct FourCC codes from the existing single-planar ones.

**VIDIOC\_QBUF, VIDIOC\_DQBUF, VIDIOC\_QUERYBUF** A new struct `v4l2_plane` structure for describing planes is added. Arrays of this structure are passed in the new `m.planes` field of struct `v4l2_buffer`.

**VIDIOC\_REQBUFS** Will allocate multi-planar buffers as requested.

## Cropping, composing and scaling - the SELECTION API

### Introduction

Some video capture devices can sample a subsection of a picture and shrink or enlarge it to an image of arbitrary size. Next, the devices can insert the image into larger one. Some video output devices can crop part of an input image, scale it up or down and insert it at an arbitrary scan line and horizontal offset into a video signal. We call these abilities cropping, scaling and composing.

On a video *capture* device the source is a video signal, and the cropping target determine the area actually sampled. The sink is an image stored in a memory buffer. The composing area specifies which part of the buffer is actually written to by the hardware.

On a video *output* device the source is an image in a memory buffer, and the cropping target is a part of an image to be shown on a display. The sink is the display or the graphics screen. The application may select the part of display where the image should be displayed. The size and position of such a window is controlled by the compose target.

Rectangles for all cropping and composing targets are defined even if the device does supports neither cropping nor composing. Their size and position will be fixed in such a case. If the device does not support scaling then the cropping and composing rectangles have the same size.

### Selection targets

See [Selection targets](#) for more information.

### Configuration

Applications can use the [selection API](#) to select an area in a video signal or a buffer, and to query for default settings and hardware limits.

Video hardware can have various cropping, composing and scaling limitations. It may only scale up or down, support only discrete scaling factors, or have different scaling abilities in the horizontal and vertical directions. Also it may not support scaling at all. At the same time the cropping/composing rectangles may have to be aligned, and both the source and the sink may have arbitrary upper and lower size limits. Therefore, as usual, drivers are expected to adjust the requested parameters and return the actual values selected. An application can control the rounding behaviour using [constraint flags](#).

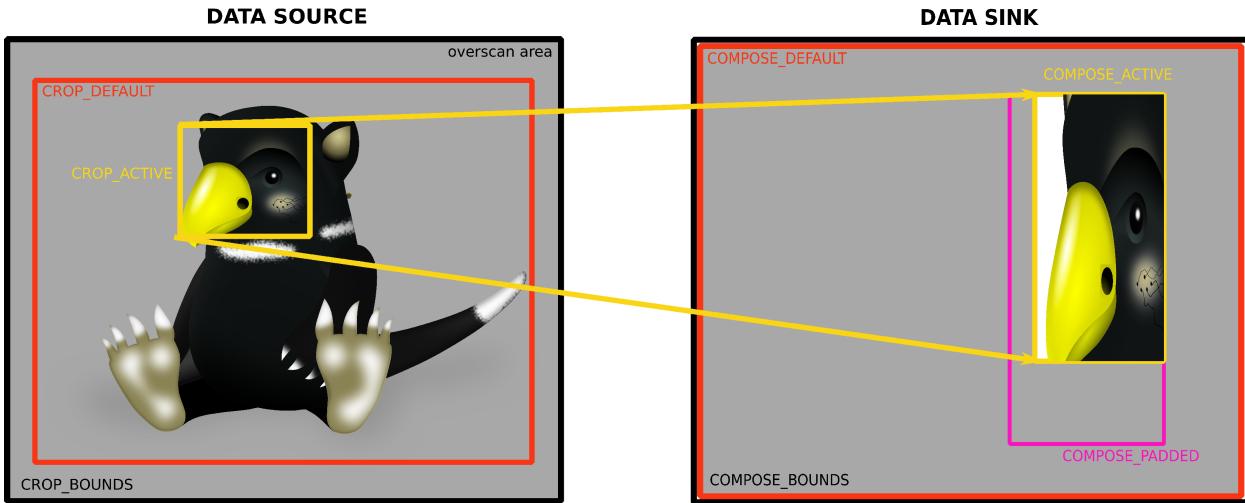


Fig. 1.2: Cropping and composing targets  
Targets used by a cropping, composing and scaling process

**Configuration of video capture** See figure *Cropping and composing targets* for examples of the selection targets available for a video capture device. It is recommended to configure the cropping targets before to the composing targets.

The range of coordinates of the top left corner, width and height of areas that can be sampled is given by the V4L2\_SEL\_TGT\_CROP\_BOUNDS target. It is recommended for the driver developers to put the top/left corner at position  $(0, 0)$ . The rectangle's coordinates are expressed in pixels.

The top left corner, width and height of the source rectangle, that is the area actually sampled, is given by the V4L2\_SEL\_TGT\_CROP target. It uses the same coordinate system as V4L2\_SEL\_TGT\_CROP\_BOUNDS. The active cropping area must lie completely inside the capture boundaries. The driver may further adjust the requested size and/or position according to hardware limitations.

Each capture device has a default source rectangle, given by the V4L2\_SEL\_TGT\_CROP\_DEFAULT target. This rectangle shall cover what the driver writer considers the complete picture. Drivers shall set the active crop rectangle to the default when the driver is first loaded, but not later.

The composing targets refer to a memory buffer. The limits of composing coordinates are obtained using V4L2\_SEL\_TGT\_COMPOSE\_BOUNDS. All coordinates are expressed in pixels. The rectangle's top/left corner must be located at position  $(0, 0)$ . The width and height are equal to the image size set by [VIDIOC\\_S\\_FMT](#).

The part of a buffer into which the image is inserted by the hardware is controlled by the V4L2\_SEL\_TGT\_COMPOSE target. The rectangle's coordinates are also expressed in the same coordinate system as the bounds rectangle. The composing rectangle must lie completely inside bounds rectangle. The driver must adjust the composing rectangle to fit to the bounding limits. Moreover, the driver can perform other adjustments according to hardware limitations. The application can control rounding behaviour using [constraint flags](#).

For capture devices the default composing rectangle is queried using V4L2\_SEL\_TGT\_COMPOSE\_DEFAULT. It is usually equal to the bounding rectangle.

The part of a buffer that is modified by the hardware is given by V4L2\_SEL\_TGT\_COMPOSE\_PADDED. It contains all pixels defined using V4L2\_SEL\_TGT\_COMPOSE plus all padding data modified by hardware during insertion process. All pixels outside this rectangle *must not* be changed by the hardware. The content of

pixels that lie inside the padded area but outside active area is undefined. The application can use the padded and active rectangles to detect where the rubbish pixels are located and remove them if needed.

**Configuration of video output** For output devices targets and ioctls are used similarly to the video capture case. The *composing* rectangle refers to the insertion of an image into a video signal. The cropping rectangles refer to a memory buffer. It is recommended to configure the composing targets before to the cropping targets.

The cropping targets refer to the memory buffer that contains an image to be inserted into a video signal or graphical screen. The limits of cropping coordinates are obtained using V4L2\_SEL\_TGT\_CROP\_BOUNDS. All coordinates are expressed in pixels. The top/left corner is always point  $(0, 0)$ . The width and height is equal to the image size specified using [VIDIOC\\_S\\_FMT](#) ioctl.

The top left corner, width and height of the source rectangle, that is the area from which image date are processed by the hardware, is given by the V4L2\_SEL\_TGT\_CROP. Its coordinates are expressed in in the same coordinate system as the bounds rectangle. The active cropping area must lie completely inside the crop boundaries and the driver may further adjust the requested size and/or position according to hardware limitations.

For output devices the default cropping rectangle is queried using V4L2\_SEL\_TGT\_CROP\_DEFAULT. It is usually equal to the bounding rectangle.

The part of a video signal or graphics display where the image is inserted by the hardware is controlled by V4L2\_SEL\_TGT\_COMPOSE target. The rectangle's coordinates are expressed in pixels. The composing rectangle must lie completely inside the bounds rectangle. The driver must adjust the area to fit to the bounding limits. Moreover, the driver can perform other adjustments according to hardware limitations.

The device has a default composing rectangle, given by the V4L2\_SEL\_TGT\_COMPOSE\_DEFAULT target. This rectangle shall cover what the driver writer considers the complete picture. It is recommended for the driver developers to put the top/left corner at position  $(0, 0)$ . Drivers shall set the active composing rectangle to the default one when the driver is first loaded.

The devices may introduce additional content to video signal other than an image from memory buffers. It includes borders around an image. However, such a padded area is driver-dependent feature not covered by this document. Driver developers are encouraged to keep padded rectangle equal to active one. The padded target is accessed by the V4L2\_SEL\_TGT\_COMPOSE\_PADDED identifier. It must contain all pixels from the V4L2\_SEL\_TGT\_COMPOSE target.

**Scaling control** An application can detect if scaling is performed by comparing the width and the height of rectangles obtained using V4L2\_SEL\_TGT\_CROP and V4L2\_SEL\_TGT\_COMPOSE targets. If these are not equal then the scaling is applied. The application can compute the scaling ratios using these values.

### Comparison with old cropping API

The selection API was introduced to cope with deficiencies of the older [CROP API](#), that was designed to control simple capture devices. Later the cropping API was adopted by video output drivers. The ioctls are used to select a part of the display were the video signal is inserted. It should be considered as an API abuse because the described operation is actually the composing. The selection API makes a clear distinction between composing and cropping operations by setting the appropriate targets.

The CROP API lacks any support for composing to and cropping from an image inside a memory buffer. The application could configure a capture device to fill only a part of an image by abusing V4L2 API. Cropping a smaller image from a larger one is achieved by setting the field bytesperline at struct [v4l2\\_pix\\_format](#). Introducing an image offsets could be done by modifying field `m_userptr` at struct [v4l2\\_buffer](#) before calling [VIDIOC\\_QBUF](#). Those operations should be avoided because they are not portable (endianness), and do not work for macroblock and Bayer formats and mmap buffers.

The selection API deals with configuration of buffer cropping/composing in a clear, intuitive and portable way. Next, with the selection API the concepts of the padded target and constraints flags are introduced.

Finally, struct `v4l2_crop` and struct `v4l2_cropcap` have no reserved fields. Therefore there is no way to extend their functionality. The new struct `v4l2_selection` provides a lot of place for future extensions.

Driver developers are encouraged to implement only selection API. The former cropping API would be simulated using the new one.

## Examples

(A video capture device is assumed; change V4L2\_BUF\_TYPE\_VIDEO\_CAPTURE for other devices; change target to V4L2\_SEL\_TGT\_COMPOSE\_\* family to configure composing area)

### Example: Resetting the cropping parameters

```
struct v4l2_selection sel = {
    .type = V4L2_BUF_TYPE_VIDEO_CAPTURE,
    .target = V4L2_SEL_TGT_CROP_DEFAULT,
};

ret = ioctl(fd, VIDIOC_G_SELECTION, &sel);
if (ret)
    exit(-1);

sel.target = V4L2_SEL_TGT_CROP;
ret = ioctl(fd, VIDIOC_S_SELECTION, &sel);
if (ret)
    exit(-1);
```

Setting a composing area on output of size of *at most* half of limit placed at a center of a display.

### Example: Simple downscaling

```
struct v4l2_selection sel = {
    .type = V4L2_BUF_TYPE_VIDEO_OUTPUT,
    .target = V4L2_SEL_TGT_COMPOSE_BOUNDS,
};

struct v4l2_rect r;

ret = ioctl(fd, VIDIOC_G_SELECTION, &sel);
if (ret)
    exit(-1);

/* setting smaller compose rectangle */
r.width = sel.r.width / 2;
r.height = sel.r.height / 2;
r.left = sel.r.width / 4;
r.top = sel.r.height / 4;
sel.r = r;

sel.target = V4L2_SEL_TGT_COMPOSE;
sel.flags = V4L2_SEL_FLAG_LE;
ret = ioctl(fd, VIDIOC_S_SELECTION, &sel);
if (ret)
    exit(-1);
```

A video output device is assumed; change V4L2\_BUF\_TYPE\_VIDEO\_OUTPUT for other devices

### Example: Querying for scaling factors

```
struct v4l2_selection compose = {
    .type = V4L2_BUF_TYPE_VIDEO_OUTPUT,
    .target = V4L2_SEL_TGT_COMPOSE,
};

struct v4l2_selection crop = {
    .type = V4L2_BUF_TYPE_VIDEO_OUTPUT,
    .target = V4L2_SEL_TGT_CROP,
```

```
};

double hscale, vscale;

ret = ioctl(fd, VIDIOC_G_SELECTION, &compose);
if (ret)
    exit(-1);
ret = ioctl(fd, VIDIOC_G_SELECTION, &crop);
if (ret)
    exit(-1);

/* computing scaling factors */
hscale = (double)compose.r.width / crop.r.width;
vscale = (double)compose.r.height / crop.r.height;
```

### Image Cropping, Insertion and Scaling - the CROP API

#### Note:

The CROP API is mostly superseded by the newer [SELECTION API](#). The new API should be preferred in most cases, with the exception of pixel aspect ratio detection, which is implemented by [VIDIOC\\_CROPCAP](#) and has no equivalent in the SELECTION API. See [Comparison with old cropping API](#) for a comparison of the two APIs.

Some video capture devices can sample a subsection of the picture and shrink or enlarge it to an image of arbitrary size. We call these abilities cropping and scaling. Some video output devices can scale an image up or down and insert it at an arbitrary scan line and horizontal offset into a video signal.

Applications can use the following API to select an area in the video signal, query the default area and the hardware limits.

#### Note:

Despite their name, the [VIDIOC\\_CROPCAP](#), [VIDIOC\\_G\\_CROP](#) and [VIDIOC\\_S\\_CROP](#) ioctls apply to input as well as output devices.

Scaling requires a source and a target. On a video capture or overlay device the source is the video signal, and the cropping ioctls determine the area actually sampled. The target are images read by the application or overlaid onto the graphics screen. Their size (and position for an overlay) is negotiated with the [VIDIOC\\_G\\_FMT](#) and [VIDIOC\\_S\\_FMT](#) ioctls.

On a video output device the source are the images passed in by the application, and their size is again negotiated with the [VIDIOC\\_G\\_FMT](#) and [VIDIOC\\_S\\_FMT](#) ioctls, or may be encoded in a compressed video stream. The target is the video signal, and the cropping ioctls determine the area where the images are inserted.

Source and target rectangles are defined even if the device does not support scaling or the [VIDIOC\\_G\\_CROP](#) and [VIDIOC\\_S\\_CROP](#) ioctls. Their size (and position where applicable) will be fixed in this case.

#### Note:

All capture and output devices that support the CROP or SELECTION API will also support the [VIDIOC\\_CROPCAP](#) ioctl.

## Cropping Structures

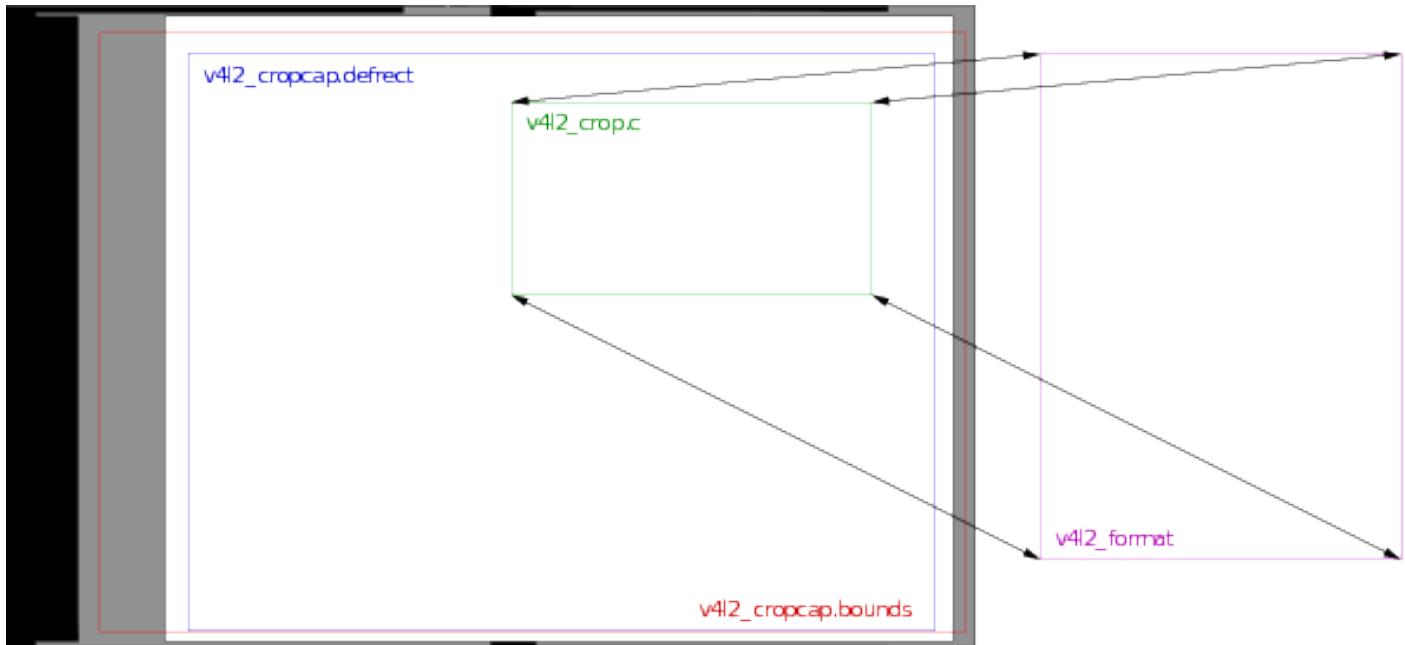


Fig. 1.3: Image Cropping, Insertion and Scaling  
The cropping, insertion and scaling process

For capture devices the coordinates of the top left corner, width and height of the area which can be sampled is given by the bounds substructure of the struct `v4l2_cropcap` returned by the `VIDIOC_CROPCAP` ioctl. To support a wide range of hardware this specification does not define an origin or units. However by convention drivers should horizontally count unscaled samples relative to 0H (the leading edge of the horizontal sync pulse, see [Figure 4.1. Line synchronization](#)). Vertically ITU-R line numbers of the first field (see ITU R-525 line numbering for [525 lines](#) and for [625 lines](#)), multiplied by two if the driver can capture both fields.

The top left corner, width and height of the source rectangle, that is the area actually sampled, is given by struct `v4l2_crop` using the same coordinate system as struct `v4l2_cropcap`. Applications can use the `VIDIOC_G_CROP` and `VIDIOC_S_CROP` ioctls to get and set this rectangle. It must lie completely within the capture boundaries and the driver may further adjust the requested size and/or position according to hardware limitations.

Each capture device has a default source rectangle, given by the deflect substructure of struct `v4l2_cropcap`. The center of this rectangle shall align with the center of the active picture area of the video signal, and cover what the driver writer considers the complete picture. Drivers shall reset the source rectangle to the default when the driver is first loaded, but not later.

For output devices these structures and ioctls are used accordingly, defining the *target* rectangle where the images will be inserted into the video signal.

## Scaling Adjustments

Video hardware can have various cropping, insertion and scaling limitations. It may only scale up or down, support only discrete scaling factors, or have different scaling abilities in horizontal and vertical direction. Also it may not support scaling at all. At the same time the struct `v4l2_crop` rectangle may have to be aligned, and both the source and target rectangles may have arbitrary upper and lower size limits. In particular the maximum width and height in struct `v4l2_crop` may be smaller than the struct `v4l2_cropcap`. bounds area. Therefore, as usual, drivers are expected to adjust the requested parameters and return the actual values selected.

Applications can change the source or the target rectangle first, as they may prefer a particular image size or a certain area in the video signal. If the driver has to adjust both to satisfy hardware limitations, the last requested rectangle shall take priority, and the driver should preferably adjust the opposite one. The `VIDIOC_TRY_FMT` ioctl however shall not change the driver state and therefore only adjust the requested rectangle.

Suppose scaling on a video capture device is restricted to a factor 1:1 or 2:1 in either direction and the target image size must be a multiple of  $16 \times 16$  pixels. The source cropping rectangle is set to defaults, which are also the upper limit in this example, of  $640 \times 400$  pixels at offset 0, 0. An application requests an image size of  $300 \times 225$  pixels, assuming video will be scaled down from the “full picture” accordingly. The driver sets the image size to the closest possible values  $304 \times 224$ , then chooses the cropping rectangle closest to the requested size, that is  $608 \times 224$  ( $224 \times 2:1$  would exceed the limit 400). The offset 0, 0 is still valid, thus unmodified. Given the default cropping rectangle reported by `VIDIOC_CROPCAP` the application can easily propose another offset to center the cropping rectangle.

Now the application may insist on covering an area using a picture aspect ratio closer to the original request, so it asks for a cropping rectangle of  $608 \times 456$  pixels. The present scaling factors limit cropping to  $640 \times 384$ , so the driver returns the cropping size  $608 \times 384$  and adjusts the image size to closest possible  $304 \times 192$ .

### Examples

Source and target rectangles shall remain unchanged across closing and reopening a device, such that piping data into or out of a device will work without special preparations. More advanced applications should ensure the parameters are suitable before starting I/O.

#### Note:

*On the next two examples, a video capture device is assumed; change `V4L2_BUF_TYPE_VIDEO_CAPTURE` for other types of device.*

#### Example: Resetting the cropping parameters

```
struct v4l2_croppcap cropcap;
struct v4l2_crop crop;

memset (&cropcap, 0, sizeof (cropcap));
cropcap.type = V4L2_BUF_TYPE_VIDEO_CAPTURE;

if (-1 == ioctl (fd, VIDIOC_CROPCAP, &cropcap)) {
    perror ("VIDIOC_CROPCAP");
    exit (EXIT_FAILURE);
}

memset (&crop, 0, sizeof (crop));
crop.type = V4L2_BUF_TYPE_VIDEO_CAPTURE;
crop.c = cropcap.defrect;

/* Ignore if cropping is not supported (EINVAL). */

if (-1 == ioctl (fd, VIDIOC_S_CROP, &crop)
    && errno != EINVAL) {
    perror ("VIDIOC_S_CROP");
    exit (EXIT_FAILURE);
}
```

**Example: Simple downscaling**

```

struct v4l2_cropcap cropcap;
struct v4l2_format format;

reset_cropping_parameters ();

/* Scale down to 1/4 size of full picture. */

memset (&format, 0, sizeof (format)); /* defaults */

format.type = V4L2_BUF_TYPE_VIDEO_CAPTURE;

format.fmt.pix.width = cropcap.defrect.width >> 1;
format.fmt.pix.height = cropcap.defrect.height >> 1;
format.fmt.pix.pixelformat = V4L2_PIX_FMT_YUYV;

if (-1 == ioctl (fd, VIDIOC_S_FMT, &format)) {
    perror ("VIDIOC_S_FMT");
    exit (EXIT_FAILURE);
}

/* We could check the actual image size now, the actual scaling factor
or if the driver can scale at all. */

```

**Example: Selecting an output area****Note:**

*This example assumes an output device.*

```

struct v4l2_cropcap cropcap;
struct v4l2_crop crop;

memset (&cropcap, 0, sizeof (cropcap));
cropcap.type = V4L2_BUF_TYPE_VIDEO_OUTPUT;

if (-1 == ioctl (fd, VIDIOC_CROPCAP, &cropcap)) {
    perror ("VIDIOC_CROPCAP");
    exit (EXIT_FAILURE);
}

memset (&crop, 0, sizeof (crop));

crop.type = V4L2_BUF_TYPE_VIDEO_OUTPUT;
crop.c = cropcap.defrect;

/* Scale the width and height to 50 % of their original size
and center the output. */

crop.c.width /= 2;
crop.c.height /= 2;
crop.c.left += crop.c.width / 2;
crop.c.top += crop.c.height / 2;

/* Ignore if cropping is not supported (EINVAL). */

if (-1 == ioctl (fd, VIDIOC_S_CROP, &crop)

```

```

    && errno != EINVAL) {
    perror ("VIDIOC_S_CROP");
    exit (EXIT_FAILURE);
}

```

**Example: Current scaling factor and pixel aspect****Note:**

*This example assumes a video capture device.*

```

struct v4l2_cropcap cropcap;
struct v4l2_crop crop;
struct v4l2_format format;
double hscale, vscale;
double aspect;
int dwidth, dheight;

memset (&cropcap, 0, sizeof (cropcap));
cropcap.type = V4L2_BUF_TYPE_VIDEO_CAPTURE;

if (-1 == ioctl (fd, VIDIOC_CROPCAP, &cropcap)) {
    perror ("VIDIOC_CROPCAP");
    exit (EXIT_FAILURE);
}

memset (&crop, 0, sizeof (crop));
crop.type = V4L2_BUF_TYPE_VIDEO_CAPTURE;

if (-1 == ioctl (fd, VIDIOC_G_CROP, &crop)) {
    if (errno != EINVAL) {
        perror ("VIDIOC_G_CROP");
        exit (EXIT_FAILURE);
    }

    /* Cropping not supported. */
    crop.c = cropcap.defrect;
}

memset (&format, 0, sizeof (format));
format.fmt.type = V4L2_BUF_TYPE_VIDEO_CAPTURE;

if (-1 == ioctl (fd, VIDIOC_G_FMT, &format)) {
    perror ("VIDIOC_G_FMT");
    exit (EXIT_FAILURE);
}

/* The scaling applied by the driver. */

hscale = format.fmt.pix.width / (double) crop.c.width;
vscale = format.fmt.pix.height / (double) crop.c.height;

aspect = cropcap.pixelaspect.numerator /
    (double) cropcap.pixelaspect.denominator;
aspect = aspect * hscale / vscale;

/* Devices following ITU-R BT.601 do not capture
   square pixels. For playback on a computer monitor
   we should scale the images to this size. */

```

```
dwidth = format.fmt.pix.width / aspect;
dheight = format.fmt.pix.height;
```

## Streaming Parameters

Streaming parameters are intended to optimize the video capture process as well as I/O. Presently applications can request a high quality capture mode with the [VIDIOC\\_S\\_PARM](#) ioctl.

The current video standard determines a nominal number of frames per second. If less than this number of frames is to be captured or output, applications can request frame skipping or duplicating on the driver side. This is especially useful when using the [read\(\)](#) or [write\(\)](#), which are not augmented by timestamps or sequence counters, and to avoid unnecessary data copying.

Finally these ioctls can be used to determine the number of buffers used internally by a driver in read/write mode. For implications see the section discussing the [read\(\)](#) function.

To get and set the streaming parameters applications call the [VIDIOC\\_G\\_PARM](#) and [VIDIOC\\_S\\_PARM](#) ioctl, respectively. They take a pointer to a struct [\*v4l2\\_streamparm\*](#), which contains a union holding separate parameters for input and output devices.

These ioctls are optional, drivers need not implement them. If so, they return the EINVAL error code.

## Image Formats

The V4L2 API was primarily designed for devices exchanging image data with applications. The struct [\*v4l2\\_pix\\_format\*](#) and struct [\*v4l2\\_pix\\_format\\_mplane\*](#) structures define the format and layout of an image in memory. The former is used with the single-planar API, while the latter is used with the multi-planar version (see [Single- and multi-planar APIs](#)). Image formats are negotiated with the [VIDIOC\\_S\\_FMT](#) ioctl. (The explanations here focus on video capturing and output, for overlay frame buffer formats see also [VIDIOC\\_G\\_FBUF](#).)

### Single-planar format structure

#### [\*v4l2\\_pix\\_format\*](#)

Table 1.1: struct *v4l2\_pix\_format*

<code>_u32</code>	<code>width</code>	Image width in pixels.
<code>_u32</code>	<code>height</code>	Image height in pixels. If field is one of V4L2_FIELD_TOP, V4L2_FIELD_BOTTOM or V4L2_FIELD_ALTERNATE then height refers to the number of lines in the field, otherwise it refers to the number of lines in the frame (which is twice the field height for interlaced formats).

Applications set these fields to request an image size, drivers return the closest possible values. In case of planar formats the width and height applies to the largest plane. To avoid ambiguities drivers must return values rounded up to a multiple of the scale factor of any smaller planes. For example when the image format is YUV 4:2:0, width and height must be multiples of two.

<code>_u32</code>	<code>pixelformat</code>	The pixel format or type of compression, set by the application. This is a little endian <a href="#">four character code</a> . V4L2 defines standard RGB formats in <a href="#">Packed RGB Image Formats</a> , YUV formats in <a href="#">YUV Formats</a> , and reserved codes in <a href="#">Reserved Image Formats</a>
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Continued on next page

Table 1.1 – continued from previous page

__u32	field	Field order, from enum <a href="#">v4l2_field</a> . Video images are typically interlaced. Applications can request to capture or output only the top or bottom field, or both fields interlaced or sequentially stored in one buffer or alternating in separate buffers. Drivers return the actual field order selected. For more details on fields see <a href="#">Field Order</a> .
__u32	bytesperline	Distance in bytes between the leftmost pixels in two adjacent lines.

Both applications and drivers can set this field to request padding bytes at the end of each line. Drivers however may ignore the value requested by the application, returning width times bytes per pixel or a larger value required by the hardware. That implies applications can just set this field to zero to get a reasonable default.

Video hardware may access padding bytes, therefore they must reside in accessible memory. Consider cases where padding bytes after the last line of an image cross a system page boundary. Input devices may write padding bytes, the value is undefined. Output devices ignore the contents of padding bytes.

When the image format is planar the bytesperline value applies to the first plane and is divided by the same factor as the width field for the other planes. For example the Cb and Cr planes of a YUV 4:2:0 image have half as many padding bytes following each line as the Y plane. To avoid ambiguities drivers must return a bytesperline value rounded up to a multiple of the scale factor.

For compressed formats the bytesperline value makes no sense. Applications and drivers must set this to 0 in that case.

__u32	sizeimage	Size in bytes of the buffer to hold a complete image, set by the driver. Usually this is bytesperline times height. When the image consists of variable length compressed data this is the maximum number of bytes required to hold an image.
__u32	colorspace	Image colorspace, from enum <a href="#">v4l2_colorspace</a> . This information supplements the pixelformat and must be set by the driver for capture streams and by the application for output streams, see <a href="#">Colorspaces</a> .

Continued on next page

Table 1.1 – continued from previous page

<code>_u32</code>	<code>priv</code>	This field indicates whether the remaining fields of the struct <code>v4l2_pix_format</code> , also called the extended fields, are valid. When set to <code>V4L2_PIX_FMT_PRIV_MAGIC</code> , it indicates that the extended fields have been correctly initialized. When set to any other value it indicates that the extended fields contain undefined values. Applications that wish to use the pixel format extended fields must first ensure that the feature is supported by querying the device for the <code>V4L2_CAP_EXT_PIX_FORMAT</code> capability. If the capability isn't set the pixel format extended fields are not supported and using the extended fields will lead to undefined results. To use the extended fields, applications must set the <code>priv</code> field to <code>V4L2_PIX_FMT_PRIV_MAGIC</code> , initialize all the extended fields and zero the unused bytes of the struct <code>v4l2_format</code> <code>raw_data</code> field. When the <code>priv</code> field isn't set to <code>V4L2_PIX_FMT_PRIV_MAGIC</code> drivers must act as if all the extended fields were set to zero. On return drivers must set the <code>priv</code> field to <code>V4L2_PIX_FMT_PRIV_MAGIC</code> and all the extended fields to applicable values.
<code>_u32</code>	<code>flags</code>	Flags set by the application or driver, see <a href="#">Format Flags</a> .
<code>union {</code>	<code>(anonymous)</code>	
<code>_u32</code>	<code>ycbcr_enc</code>	Y'CbCr encoding, from enum <code>v4l2_ycbcr_encoding</code> . This information supplements the colorspace and must be set by the driver for capture streams and by the application for output streams, see <a href="#">Colorspaces</a> .
<code>_u32</code>	<code>hsv_enc</code>	HSV encoding, from enum <code>v4l2_hsv_encoding</code> . This information supplements the colorspace and must be set by the driver for capture streams and by the application for output streams, see <a href="#">Colorspaces</a> .
<code>}</code>		
<code>_u32</code>	<code>quantization</code>	Quantization range, from enum <code>v4l2_quantization</code> . This information supplements the colorspace and must be set by the driver for capture streams and by the application for output streams, see <a href="#">Colorspaces</a> .
<code>_u32</code>	<code>xfer_func</code>	Transfer function, from enum <code>v4l2_xfer_func</code> . This information supplements the colorspace and must be set by the driver for capture streams and by the application for output streams, see <a href="#">Colorspaces</a> .

## Multi-planar format structures

The struct `v4l2_plane_pix_format` structures define size and layout for each of the planes in a multi-planar format. The struct `v4l2_pix_format_mplane` structure contains information common to all planes (such as image width and height) and an array of struct `v4l2_plane_pix_format` structures, describing all planes of that format.

### `v4l2_plane_pix_format`

Table 1.2: struct v4l2\_plane\_pix\_format

__u32	sizeimage	Maximum size in bytes required for image data in this plane.
__u32	bytesperline	Distance in bytes between the leftmost pixels in two adjacent lines. See struct <a href="#">v4l2_pix_format</a> .
__u16	reserved[6]	Reserved for future extensions. Should be zeroed by drivers and applications.

**v4l2\_pix\_format\_mplane**

Table 1.3: struct v4l2\_pix\_format\_mplane

<code>_u32</code>	<code>width</code>	Image width in pixels. See struct <a href="#">v4l2_pix_format</a> .
<code>_u32</code>	<code>height</code>	Image height in pixels. See struct <a href="#">v4l2_pix_format</a> .
<code>_u32</code>	<code>pixelformat</code>	The pixel format. Both single- and multi-planar four character codes can be used.
<code>_u32</code>	<code>field</code>	Field order, from enum <a href="#">v4l2_field</a> . See struct <a href="#">v4l2_pix_format</a> .
<code>_u32</code>	<code>colorspace</code>	Colorspace encoding, from enum <a href="#">v4l2_colorspace</a> . See struct <a href="#">v4l2_pix_format</a> .
struct <a href="#">v4l2_plane_pix_format</a>	<code>plane_fmt[VIDEO_MAX_PLANES]</code>	An array of structures describing format of each plane this pixel format consists of. The number of valid entries in this array has to be put in the <code>num_planes</code> field.
<code>_u8</code>	<code>num_planes</code>	Number of planes (i.e. separate memory buffers) for this format and the number of valid entries in the <code>plane_fmt</code> array.
<code>_u8</code>	<code>flags</code>	Flags set by the application or driver, see <a href="#">Format Flags</a> .
union {	(anonymous)	
<code>_u8</code>	<code>ycbcr_enc</code>	Y'CbCr encoding, from enum <a href="#">v4l2_ycbcr_encoding</a> . This information supplements the colorspace and must be set by the driver for capture streams and by the application for output streams, see <a href="#">Colorspaces</a> .
<code>_u8</code>	<code>hsv_enc</code>	HSV encoding, from enum <a href="#">v4l2_hsv_encoding</a> . This information supplements the colorspace and must be set by the driver for capture streams and by the application for output streams, see <a href="#">Colorspaces</a> .
}		
<code>_u8</code>	<code>quantization</code>	Quantization range, from enum <a href="#">v4l2_quantization</a> . This information supplements the colorspace and must be set by the driver for capture streams and by the application for output streams, see <a href="#">Colorspaces</a> .
<code>_u8</code>	<code>xfer_func</code>	Transfer function, from enum <a href="#">v4l2_xfer_func</a> . This information supplements the colorspace and must be set by the driver for capture streams and by the application for output streams, see <a href="#">Colorspaces</a> .
<code>_u8</code>	<code>reserved[7]</code>	Reserved for future extensions. Should be zeroed by drivers and applications.

## Standard Image Formats

In order to exchange images between drivers and applications, it is necessary to have standard image data formats which both sides will interpret the same way. V4L2 includes several such formats, and this section is intended to be an unambiguous specification of the standard image data formats in V4L2.

V4L2 drivers are not limited to these formats, however. Driver-specific formats are possible. In that case the application may depend on a codec to convert images to one of the standard formats when needed. But the data can still be stored and retrieved in the proprietary format. For example, a device may support a proprietary compressed format. Applications can still capture and save the data in the compressed format, saving much disk space, and later use a codec to convert the images to the X Windows screen format when the video is to be displayed.

Even so, ultimately, some standard formats are needed, so the V4L2 specification would not be complete without well-defined standard formats.

The V4L2 standard formats are mainly uncompressed formats. The pixels are always arranged in memory from left to right, and from top to bottom. The first byte of data in the image buffer is always for the leftmost pixel of the topmost row. Following that is the pixel immediately to its right, and so on until the end of the top row of pixels. Following the rightmost pixel of the row there may be zero or more bytes of padding to guarantee that each row of pixel data has a certain alignment. Following the pad bytes, if any, is data for the leftmost pixel of the second row from the top, and so on. The last row has just as many pad bytes after it as the other rows.

In V4L2 each format has an identifier which looks like `PIX_FMT_XXX`, defined in the `videodev2.h` header file. These identifiers represent *four character (FourCC) codes* which are also listed below, however they are not the same as those used in the Windows world.

For some formats, data is stored in separate, discontiguous memory buffers. Those formats are identified by a separate set of FourCC codes and are referred to as “multi-planar formats”. For example, a `YUV422` frame is normally stored in one memory buffer, but it can also be placed in two or three separate buffers, with Y component in one buffer and CbCr components in another in the 2-planar version or with each component in its own buffer in the 3-planar case. Those sub-buffers are referred to as “*planes*”.

### Indexed Format

In this format each pixel is represented by an 8 bit index into a 256 entry ARGB palette. It is intended for *Video Output Overlays* only. There are no ioctls to access the palette, this must be done with ioctls of the Linux framebuffer API.

Table 1.4: Indexed Image Format

Identifier	Code	Bit	Byte 0							
			7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
<code>V4L2_PIX_FMT_PAL8</code>	'PAL8'		i <sub>7</sub>	i <sub>6</sub>	i <sub>5</sub>	i <sub>4</sub>	i <sub>3</sub>	i <sub>2</sub>	i <sub>1</sub>	i <sub>0</sub>

### RGB Formats

#### Packed RGB formats

**Description** These formats are designed to match the pixel formats of typical PC graphics frame buffers. They occupy 8, 16, 24 or 32 bits per pixel. These are all packed-pixel formats, meaning all the data for a pixel lie next to each other in memory.

Table 1.5: Packed RGB Image Formats

Identifier	Code	Byte 0 in memory								Byte 1								Byte 2								Byte 3								
		7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
V4L2_PIX_FMT_RGB32	'RGB1'	r <sub>2</sub>	r <sub>1</sub>	r <sub>0</sub>	g <sub>2</sub>	g <sub>1</sub>	g <sub>0</sub>	b <sub>1</sub>	b <sub>0</sub>																									
V4L2_PIX_FMT_ARGB444	'AR12'	r <sub>3</sub>	g <sub>2</sub>	g <sub>1</sub>	g <sub>0</sub>	b <sub>3</sub>	b <sub>2</sub>	b <sub>1</sub>	b <sub>0</sub>	a <sub>3</sub>	a <sub>2</sub>	a <sub>1</sub>	a <sub>0</sub>	r <sub>3</sub>	r <sub>2</sub>	r <sub>1</sub>	r <sub>0</sub>																	
V4L2_PIX_FMT_XRGB444	'XR12'	r <sub>3</sub>	g <sub>2</sub>	g <sub>1</sub>	g <sub>0</sub>	b <sub>3</sub>	b <sub>2</sub>	b <sub>1</sub>	b <sub>0</sub>									r <sub>3</sub>	r <sub>2</sub>	r <sub>1</sub>	r <sub>0</sub>													
V4L2_PIX_FMT_ARGB555	'AR15'	r <sub>2</sub>	g <sub>1</sub>	g <sub>0</sub>	b <sub>4</sub>	b <sub>3</sub>	b <sub>2</sub>	b <sub>1</sub>	b <sub>0</sub>	a	r <sub>4</sub>	r <sub>3</sub>	r <sub>2</sub>	r <sub>1</sub>	r <sub>0</sub>	g <sub>4</sub>	g <sub>3</sub>																	
V4L2_PIX_FMT_XRGB555	'XR15'	r <sub>2</sub>	g <sub>1</sub>	g <sub>0</sub>	b <sub>4</sub>	b <sub>3</sub>	b <sub>2</sub>	b <sub>1</sub>	b <sub>0</sub>		r <sub>4</sub>	r <sub>3</sub>	r <sub>2</sub>	r <sub>1</sub>	r <sub>0</sub>	g <sub>4</sub>	g <sub>3</sub>																	
V4L2_PIX_FMT_RGB565	'RGBP'	r <sub>2</sub>	g <sub>1</sub>	g <sub>0</sub>	b <sub>4</sub>	b <sub>3</sub>	b <sub>2</sub>	b <sub>1</sub>	b <sub>0</sub>	r <sub>4</sub>	r <sub>3</sub>	r <sub>2</sub>	r <sub>1</sub>	r <sub>0</sub>	g <sub>5</sub>	g <sub>4</sub>	g <sub>3</sub>																	
V4L2_PIX_FMT_ARGB555X	'AR15'   (1 << 31)	a	r <sub>4</sub>	r <sub>3</sub>	r <sub>2</sub>	r <sub>1</sub>	r <sub>0</sub>	g <sub>4</sub>	g <sub>3</sub>	g <sub>2</sub>	g <sub>1</sub>	g <sub>0</sub>	b <sub>4</sub>	b <sub>3</sub>	b <sub>2</sub>	b <sub>1</sub>	b <sub>0</sub>																	
V4L2_PIX_FMT_XRGB555X	'XR15'   (1 << 31)		r <sub>4</sub>	r <sub>3</sub>	r <sub>2</sub>	r <sub>1</sub>	r <sub>0</sub>	g <sub>4</sub>	g <sub>3</sub>	g <sub>2</sub>	g <sub>1</sub>	g <sub>0</sub>	b <sub>4</sub>	b <sub>3</sub>	b <sub>2</sub>	b <sub>1</sub>	b <sub>0</sub>																	
V4L2_PIX_FMT_RGB565X	'RGBR'		r <sub>4</sub>	r <sub>3</sub>	r <sub>2</sub>	r <sub>1</sub>	r <sub>0</sub>	g <sub>5</sub>	g <sub>4</sub>	g <sub>3</sub>	g <sub>2</sub>	g <sub>1</sub>	g <sub>0</sub>	b <sub>4</sub>	b <sub>3</sub>	b <sub>2</sub>	b <sub>1</sub>	b <sub>0</sub>																
V4L2_PIX_FMT_BGR24	'BGR3'	b <sub>7</sub>	b <sub>6</sub>	b <sub>5</sub>	b <sub>4</sub>	b <sub>3</sub>	b <sub>2</sub>	b <sub>1</sub>	b <sub>0</sub>	g <sub>7</sub>	g <sub>6</sub>	g <sub>5</sub>	g <sub>4</sub>	g <sub>3</sub>	g <sub>2</sub>	g <sub>1</sub>	g <sub>0</sub>	r <sub>7</sub>	r <sub>6</sub>	r <sub>5</sub>	r <sub>4</sub>	r <sub>3</sub>	r <sub>2</sub>	r <sub>1</sub>	r <sub>0</sub>									
V4L2_PIX_FMT_RGB24	'RGB3'	r <sub>7</sub>	r <sub>6</sub>	r <sub>5</sub>	r <sub>4</sub>	r <sub>3</sub>	r <sub>2</sub>	r <sub>1</sub>	r <sub>0</sub>	g <sub>7</sub>	g <sub>6</sub>	g <sub>5</sub>	g <sub>4</sub>	g <sub>3</sub>	g <sub>2</sub>	g <sub>1</sub>	g <sub>0</sub>	b <sub>7</sub>	b <sub>6</sub>	b <sub>5</sub>	b <sub>4</sub>	b <sub>3</sub>	b <sub>2</sub>	b <sub>1</sub>	b <sub>0</sub>									
V4L2_PIX_FMT_BGR666	'BGRH'	b <sub>5</sub>	b <sub>4</sub>	b <sub>3</sub>	b <sub>2</sub>	b <sub>1</sub>	b <sub>0</sub>	g <sub>5</sub>	g <sub>4</sub>	g <sub>3</sub>	g <sub>2</sub>	g <sub>1</sub>	g <sub>0</sub>	r <sub>5</sub>	r <sub>4</sub>	r <sub>3</sub>	r <sub>2</sub>	r <sub>1</sub>	r <sub>0</sub>															
V4L2_PIX_FMT_ABGR32	'AR24'	b <sub>7</sub>	b <sub>6</sub>	b <sub>5</sub>	b <sub>4</sub>	b <sub>3</sub>	b <sub>2</sub>	b <sub>1</sub>	b <sub>0</sub>	g <sub>7</sub>	g <sub>6</sub>	g <sub>5</sub>	g <sub>4</sub>	g <sub>3</sub>	g <sub>2</sub>	g <sub>1</sub>	g <sub>0</sub>	r <sub>7</sub>	r <sub>6</sub>	r <sub>5</sub>	r <sub>4</sub>	r <sub>3</sub>	r <sub>2</sub>	r <sub>1</sub>	r <sub>0</sub>	a <sub>7</sub>	a <sub>6</sub>	a <sub>5</sub>	a <sub>4</sub>	a <sub>3</sub>	a <sub>2</sub>	a <sub>1</sub>	a <sub>0</sub>	
V4L2_PIX_FMT_XBGR32	'XR24'	b <sub>7</sub>	b <sub>6</sub>	b <sub>5</sub>	b <sub>4</sub>	b <sub>3</sub>	b <sub>2</sub>	b <sub>1</sub>	b <sub>0</sub>	g <sub>7</sub>	g <sub>6</sub>	g <sub>5</sub>	g <sub>4</sub>	g <sub>3</sub>	g <sub>2</sub>	g <sub>1</sub>	g <sub>0</sub>	r <sub>7</sub>	r <sub>6</sub>	r <sub>5</sub>	r <sub>4</sub>	r <sub>3</sub>	r <sub>2</sub>	r <sub>1</sub>	r <sub>0</sub>									
V4L2_PIX_FMT_ARGB32	'BA24'	a <sub>7</sub>	a <sub>6</sub>	a <sub>5</sub>	a <sub>4</sub>	a <sub>3</sub>	a <sub>2</sub>	a <sub>1</sub>	a <sub>0</sub>	r <sub>7</sub>	r <sub>6</sub>	r <sub>5</sub>	r <sub>4</sub>	r <sub>3</sub>	r <sub>2</sub>	r <sub>1</sub>	r <sub>0</sub>	g <sub>7</sub>	g <sub>6</sub>	g <sub>5</sub>	g <sub>4</sub>	g <sub>3</sub>	g <sub>2</sub>	g <sub>1</sub>	g <sub>0</sub>	b <sub>7</sub>	b <sub>6</sub>	b <sub>5</sub>	b <sub>4</sub>	b <sub>3</sub>	b <sub>2</sub>	b <sub>1</sub>	b <sub>0</sub>	
V4L2_PIX_FMT_XRGB32	'BX24'									r <sub>7</sub>	r <sub>6</sub>	r <sub>5</sub>	r <sub>4</sub>	r <sub>3</sub>	r <sub>2</sub>	r <sub>1</sub>	r <sub>0</sub>	g <sub>7</sub>	g <sub>6</sub>	g <sub>5</sub>	g <sub>4</sub>	g <sub>3</sub>	g <sub>2</sub>	g <sub>1</sub>	g <sub>0</sub>	b <sub>7</sub>	b <sub>6</sub>	b <sub>5</sub>	b <sub>4</sub>	b <sub>3</sub>	b <sub>2</sub>	b <sub>1</sub>	b <sub>0</sub>	

**Note:**

Bit 7 is the most significant bit.

The usage and value of the alpha bits (a) in the ARGB and ABGR formats (collectively referred to as alpha formats) depend on the device type and hardware operation. [Capture](#) devices (including capture queues of mem-to-mem devices) fill the alpha component in memory. When the device outputs an alpha channel the alpha component will have a meaningful value. Otherwise, when the device doesn't output an alpha channel but can set the alpha bit to a user-configurable value, the [V4L2\\_CID\\_ALPHA\\_COMPONENT](#) control is used to specify that alpha value, and the alpha component of all pixels will be set to the value specified by that control. Otherwise a corresponding format without an alpha component (XRGB or XBGR) must be used instead of an alpha format.

[Output](#) devices (including output queues of mem-to-mem devices and [video output overlay](#) devices) read the alpha component from memory. When the device processes the alpha channel the alpha component must be filled with meaningful values by applications. Otherwise a corresponding format without an alpha component (XRGB or XBGR) must be used instead of an alpha format.

The XRGB and XBGR formats contain undefined bits (-). Applications, devices and drivers must ignore those bits, for both [Video Capture Interface](#) and [Video Output Interface](#) devices.

**Byte Order.** Each cell is one byte.

Table 1.6: RGB byte order

start + 0:	B <sub>00</sub>	G <sub>00</sub>	R <sub>00</sub>	B <sub>01</sub>	G <sub>01</sub>	R <sub>01</sub>	B <sub>02</sub>	G <sub>02</sub>	R <sub>02</sub>	B <sub>03</sub>	G <sub>03</sub>	R <sub>03</sub>
start + 12:	B <sub>10</sub>	G <sub>10</sub>	R <sub>10</sub>	B <sub>11</sub>	G <sub>11</sub>	R <sub>11</sub>	B <sub>12</sub>	G <sub>12</sub>	R <sub>12</sub>	B <sub>13</sub>	G <sub>13</sub>	R <sub>13</sub>
start + 24:	B <sub>20</sub>	G <sub>20</sub>	R <sub>20</sub>	B <sub>21</sub>	G <sub>21</sub>	R <sub>21</sub>	B <sub>22</sub>	G <sub>22</sub>	R <sub>22</sub>	B <sub>23</sub>	G <sub>23</sub>	R <sub>23</sub>
start + 36:	B <sub>30</sub>	G <sub>30</sub>	R <sub>30</sub>	B <sub>31</sub>	G <sub>31</sub>	R <sub>31</sub>	B <sub>32</sub>	G <sub>32</sub>	R <sub>32</sub>	B <sub>33</sub>	G <sub>33</sub>	R <sub>33</sub>

Formats defined in [Deprecated Packed RGB Image Formats](#) are deprecated and must not be used by new drivers. They are documented here for reference. The meaning of their alpha bits (a) are ill-defined and interpreted as in either the corresponding ARGB or XRGB format, depending on the driver.

Table 1.7: Deprecated Packed RGB Image Formats

Identifier	Code	Byte 0 in memory								Byte 1								Byte 2								Byte 3							
		7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
V4L2_PIX_FMT_RGB444	'R444'	r <sub>3</sub>	r <sub>2</sub>	r <sub>1</sub>	r <sub>0</sub>	b <sub>3</sub>	b <sub>2</sub>	b <sub>1</sub>	b <sub>0</sub>	a <sub>3</sub>	a <sub>2</sub>	a <sub>1</sub>	a <sub>0</sub>	r <sub>3</sub>	r <sub>2</sub>	r <sub>1</sub>	r <sub>0</sub>																
V4L2_PIX_FMT_RGB555	'RGBO'	r <sub>2</sub>	r <sub>1</sub>	r <sub>0</sub>	b <sub>4</sub>	b <sub>3</sub>	b <sub>2</sub>	b <sub>1</sub>	b <sub>0</sub>	a	r <sub>4</sub>	r <sub>3</sub>	r <sub>2</sub>	r <sub>1</sub>	r <sub>0</sub>	g <sub>4</sub>	g <sub>3</sub>	g <sub>2</sub>	g <sub>1</sub>	g <sub>0</sub>													
V4L2_PIX_FMT_RGB555X	'RGBQ'	a	r <sub>4</sub>	r <sub>3</sub>	r <sub>2</sub>	r <sub>1</sub>	r <sub>0</sub>	g <sub>4</sub>	g <sub>3</sub>	g <sub>2</sub>	g <sub>1</sub>	g <sub>0</sub>	b <sub>4</sub>	b <sub>3</sub>	b <sub>2</sub>	b <sub>1</sub>	b <sub>0</sub>																
V4L2_PIX_FMT_BGR32	'BGR4'	b <sub>7</sub>	b <sub>6</sub>	b <sub>5</sub>	b <sub>4</sub>	b <sub>3</sub>	b <sub>2</sub>	b <sub>1</sub>	b <sub>0</sub>	g <sub>7</sub>	g <sub>6</sub>	g <sub>5</sub>	g <sub>4</sub>	g <sub>3</sub>	g <sub>2</sub>	g <sub>1</sub>	g <sub>0</sub>	r <sub>7</sub>	r <sub>6</sub>	r <sub>5</sub>	r <sub>4</sub>	r <sub>3</sub>	r <sub>2</sub>	r <sub>1</sub>	r <sub>0</sub>	a <sub>7</sub>	a <sub>6</sub>	a <sub>5</sub>	a <sub>4</sub>	a <sub>3</sub>	a <sub>2</sub>	a <sub>1</sub>	a <sub>0</sub>
V4L2_PIX_FMT_RGB32	'RGB4'	a <sub>7</sub>	a <sub>6</sub>	a <sub>5</sub>	a <sub>4</sub>	a <sub>3</sub>	a <sub>2</sub>	a <sub>1</sub>	a <sub>0</sub>	r <sub>7</sub>	r <sub>6</sub>	r <sub>5</sub>	r <sub>4</sub>	r <sub>3</sub>	r <sub>2</sub>	r <sub>1</sub>	r <sub>0</sub>	g <sub>7</sub>	g <sub>6</sub>	g <sub>5</sub>	g <sub>4</sub>	g <sub>3</sub>	g <sub>2</sub>	g <sub>1</sub>	g <sub>0</sub>	b <sub>7</sub>	b <sub>6</sub>	b <sub>5</sub>	b <sub>4</sub>	b <sub>3</sub>	b <sub>2</sub>	b <sub>1</sub>	b <sub>0</sub>

A test utility to determine which RGB formats a driver actually supports is available from the LinuxTV v4l-dvb repository. See <https://linuxtv.org/repo/> for access instructions.

**V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_SRGG8 ('RGGB'), V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_SGRBG8 ('GRBG'), V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_SGBRG8 ('GBRG'), V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_SBGGR8 ('BA81'),**

8-bit Bayer formats

**Description** These four pixel formats are raw sRGB / Bayer formats with 8 bits per sample. Each sample is stored in a byte. Each n-pixel row contains n/2 green samples and n/2 blue or red samples, with alternating red and blue rows. They are conventionally described as GRGR... BGBG..., RGRG... GBGB..., etc. Below is an example of a small V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_SBGGR8 image:

**Byte Order.** Each cell is one byte.

start + 0:	B <sub>00</sub>	G <sub>01</sub>	B <sub>02</sub>	G <sub>03</sub>
start + 4:	G <sub>10</sub>	R <sub>11</sub>	G <sub>12</sub>	R <sub>13</sub>
start + 8:	B <sub>20</sub>	G <sub>21</sub>	B <sub>22</sub>	G <sub>23</sub>
start + 12:	G <sub>30</sub>	R <sub>31</sub>	G <sub>32</sub>	R <sub>33</sub>

**V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_SRGG10 ('RG10'), V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_SGRBG10 ('BA10'), V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_SGBRG10 ('GB10'), V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_SBGGR10 ('BG10'),**

V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_SGRBG10 V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_SGBRG10 V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_SBGGR10 10-bit Bayer formats expanded to 16 bits

**Description** These four pixel formats are raw sRGB / Bayer formats with 10 bits per sample. Each sample is stored in a 16-bit word, with 6 unused high bits filled with zeros. Each n-pixel row contains n/2 green samples and n/2 blue or red samples, with alternating red and blue rows. Bytes are stored in memory in little endian order. They are conventionally described as GRGR... BGBG..., RGRG... GBGB..., etc. Below is an example of one of these formats:

**Byte Order.** Each cell is one byte, the 6 most significant bits in the high bytes are 0.

start + 0:	B <sub>00low</sub>	B <sub>00high</sub>	G <sub>01low</sub>	G <sub>01high</sub>	B <sub>02low</sub>	B <sub>02high</sub>	G <sub>03low</sub>	G <sub>03high</sub>
start + 8:	G <sub>10low</sub>	G <sub>10high</sub>	R <sub>11low</sub>	R <sub>11high</sub>	G <sub>12low</sub>	G <sub>12high</sub>	R <sub>13low</sub>	R <sub>13high</sub>
start + 16:	B <sub>20low</sub>	B <sub>20high</sub>	G <sub>21low</sub>	G <sub>21high</sub>	B <sub>22low</sub>	B <sub>22high</sub>	G <sub>23low</sub>	G <sub>23high</sub>
start + 24:	G <sub>30low</sub>	G <sub>30high</sub>	R <sub>31low</sub>	R <sub>31high</sub>	G <sub>32low</sub>	G <sub>32high</sub>	R <sub>33low</sub>	R <sub>33high</sub>

**V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_SRGG10P ('pRAA'), V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_SGRBG10P ('pgAA'), V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_SGBRG10P ('pGAA'), V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_SBGGR10P ('pBAA'),**

V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_SGRBG10P V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_SGBRG10P V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_SBGGR10P 10-bit packed Bayer formats

**Description** These four pixel formats are packed raw sRGB / Bayer formats with 10 bits per sample. Every four consecutive samples are packed into 5 bytes. Each of the first 4 bytes contain the 8 high order bits of the pixels, and the 5th byte contains the 2 least significants bits of each pixel, in the same order.

Each n-pixel row contains n/2 green samples and n/2 blue or red samples, with alternating green-red and green-blue rows. They are conventionally described as GRGR... BGBG..., RGRG... GBGB..., etc. Below is an example of a small V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_SBGGR10P image:

**Byte Order.** Each cell is one byte.

start + 0:	B <sub>00high</sub>	G <sub>01high</sub>	B <sub>02high</sub>	G <sub>03high</sub>	G <sub>03low</sub> (bits 7-6) B <sub>02low</sub> (bits 5-4) G <sub>01low</sub> (bits 3-2) B <sub>00low</sub> (bits 1-0)
start + 5:	G <sub>10high</sub>	R <sub>11high</sub>	G <sub>12high</sub>	R <sub>13high</sub>	R <sub>13low</sub> (bits 7-6) G <sub>12low</sub> (bits 5-4) R <sub>11low</sub> (bits 3-2) G <sub>10low</sub> (bits 1-0)
start + 10:	B <sub>20high</sub>	G <sub>21high</sub>	B <sub>22high</sub>	G <sub>23high</sub>	G <sub>23low</sub> (bits 7-6) B <sub>22low</sub> (bits 5-4) G <sub>21low</sub> (bits 3-2) B <sub>20low</sub> (bits 1-0)
start + 15:	G <sub>30high</sub>	R <sub>31high</sub>	G <sub>32high</sub>	R <sub>33high</sub>	R <sub>33low</sub> (bits 7-6) G <sub>32low</sub> (bits 5-4) R <sub>31low</sub> (bits 3-2) G <sub>30low</sub> (bits 1-0)

**V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_SBGGR10ALAW8 ('aBA8'), V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_SGBRG10ALAW8 ('aGA8'),**  
**V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_SGRBG10ALAW8 ('agA8'), V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_SRGGGB10ALAW8 ('aRA8'),**

V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_SGBRG10ALAW8 V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_SGRBG10ALAW8 V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_SRGGGB10ALAW8 10-bit  
Bayer formats compressed to 8 bits

**Description** These four pixel formats are raw sRGB / Bayer formats with 10 bits per color compressed to 8 bits each, using the A-LAW algorithm. Each color component consumes 8 bits of memory. In other respects this format is similar to [V4L2\\_PIX\\_FMT\\_SRGGGB8 \('RGGB'\)](#), [V4L2\\_PIX\\_FMT\\_SGRBG8 \('GRBG'\)](#), [V4L2\\_PIX\\_FMT\\_SGBRG8 \('GBRG'\)](#), [V4L2\\_PIX\\_FMT\\_SBGGR8 \('BA81'\)](#).

**V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_SBGGR10DPCM8 ('bBA8'), V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_SGBRG10DPCM8 ('bGA8'),**  
**V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_SGRBG10DPCM8 ('BD10'), V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_SRGGGB10DPCM8 ('bRA8'),**

man *V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_SBGGR10DPCM8(2)*

V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_SGBRG10DPCM8 V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_SGRBG10DPCM8 V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_SRGGGB10DPCM8 10-bit  
Bayer formats compressed to 8 bits

**Description** These four pixel formats are raw sRGB / Bayer formats with 10 bits per colour compressed to 8 bits each, using DPCM compression. DPCM, differential pulse-code modulation, is lossy. Each colour component consumes 8 bits of memory. In other respects this format is similar to [V4L2\\_PIX\\_FMT\\_SRGGGB10 \('RG10'\)](#), [V4L2\\_PIX\\_FMT\\_SGRBG10 \('BA10'\)](#), [V4L2\\_PIX\\_FMT\\_SGBRG10 \('GB10'\)](#), [V4L2\\_PIX\\_FMT\\_SBGGR10 \('BG10'\)](#).

**V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_IPU3\_SBGGR10 ('ip3b'), V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_IPU3\_SGBRG10 ('ip3g'),**  
**V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_IPU3\_SGRBG10 ('ip3G'), V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_IPU3\_SRGGGB10 ('ip3r')**

10-bit Bayer formats

**Description** These four pixel formats are used by Intel IPU3 driver, they are raw sRGB / Bayer formats with 10 bits per sample with every 25 pixels packed to 32 bytes leaving 6 most significant bits padding in the last byte. The format is little endian.

In other respects this format is similar to [V4L2\\_PIX\\_FMT\\_SRGGGB10 \('RG10'\)](#), [V4L2\\_PIX\\_FMT\\_SGRBG10 \('BA10'\)](#), [V4L2\\_PIX\\_FMT\\_SGBRG10 \('GB10'\)](#), [V4L2\\_PIX\\_FMT\\_SBGGR10 \('BG10'\)](#). Below is an example of a small image in V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_IPU3\_SBGGR10 format.

**Byte Order.** Each cell is one byte.

start + 0:	B <sub>0000low</sub>	G <sub>0001low</sub> (bits 7-2) B <sub>0000high</sub> (bits 1-0)	B <sub>0002low</sub> (bits 7-4) G <sub>0001high</sub> (bits 3-0)	G <sub>0003low</sub> (bits 7-6) B <sub>0002high</sub> (bits 5-0)
start + 4:	G <sub>0003high</sub>	B <sub>0004low</sub>	G <sub>0005low</sub> (bits 7-2) B <sub>0004high</sub> (bits 1-0)	B <sub>0006low</sub> (bits 7-4) G <sub>0005high</sub> (bits 3-0)

Continued on next page

Table 1.8 – continued from previous page

start + 8:	G <sub>0007</sub> low(bits 7-6) B <sub>0006</sub> high(bits 5-0)	G <sub>0007</sub> high	B <sub>0008</sub> low	G <sub>0009</sub> low(bits 7-2) B <sub>0008</sub> high(bits 1-0)
start + 12:	B <sub>0010</sub> low(bits 7-4) G <sub>0009</sub> high(bits 3-0)	G <sub>0011</sub> low(bits 7-6) B <sub>0010</sub> high(bits 5-0)	G <sub>0011</sub> high	B <sub>0012</sub> low
start + 16:	G <sub>0013</sub> low(bits 7-2) B <sub>0012</sub> high(bits 1-0)	B <sub>0014</sub> low(bits 7-4) G <sub>0013</sub> high(bits 3-0)	G <sub>0015</sub> low(bits 7-6) B <sub>0014</sub> high(bits 5-0)	G <sub>0015</sub> high
start + 20:	B <sub>0016</sub> low	G <sub>0017</sub> low(bits 7-2) B <sub>0016</sub> high(bits 1-0)	B <sub>0018</sub> low(bits 7-4) G <sub>0017</sub> high(bits 3-0)	G <sub>0019</sub> low(bits 7-6) B <sub>0018</sub> high(bits 5-0)
start + 24:	G <sub>0019</sub> high	B <sub>0020</sub> low	G <sub>0021</sub> low(bits 7-2) B <sub>0020</sub> high(bits 1-0)	B <sub>0022</sub> low(bits 7-4) G <sub>0021</sub> high(bits 3-0)
start + 28:	G <sub>0023</sub> low(bits 7-6) B <sub>0022</sub> high(bits 5-0)	G <sub>0023</sub> high	B <sub>0024</sub> low	B <sub>0024</sub> high(bits 1-0)
start + 32:	G <sub>0100</sub> low	R <sub>0101</sub> low(bits 7-2) G <sub>0100</sub> high(bits 1-0)	G <sub>0102</sub> low(bits 7-4) R <sub>0101</sub> high(bits 3-0)	R <sub>0103</sub> low(bits 7-6) G <sub>0102</sub> high(bits 5-0)
start + 36:	R <sub>0103</sub> high	G <sub>0104</sub> low	R <sub>0105</sub> low(bits 7-2) G <sub>0104</sub> high(bits 1-0)	G <sub>0106</sub> low(bits 7-4) R <sub>0105</sub> high(bits 3-0)
start + 40:	R <sub>0107</sub> low(bits 7-6) G <sub>0106</sub> high(bits 5-0)	R <sub>0107</sub> high	G <sub>0108</sub> low	R <sub>0109</sub> low(bits 7-2) G <sub>0108</sub> high(bits 1-0)
start + 44:	G <sub>0110</sub> low(bits 7-4) R <sub>0109</sub> high(bits 3-0)	R <sub>0111</sub> low(bits 7-6) G <sub>0110</sub> high(bits 5-0)	R <sub>0111</sub> high	G <sub>0112</sub> low
start + 48:	R <sub>0113</sub> low(bits 7-2) G <sub>0112</sub> high(bits 1-0)	G <sub>0114</sub> low(bits 7-4) R <sub>0113</sub> high(bits 3-0)	R <sub>0115</sub> low(bits 7-6) G <sub>0114</sub> high(bits 5-0)	R <sub>0115</sub> high
start + 52:	G <sub>0116</sub> low	R <sub>0117</sub> low(bits 7-2) G <sub>0116</sub> high(bits 1-0)	G <sub>0118</sub> low(bits 7-4) R <sub>0117</sub> high(bits 3-0)	R <sub>0119</sub> low(bits 7-6) G <sub>0118</sub> high(bits 5-0)
start + 56:	R <sub>0119</sub> high	G <sub>0120</sub> low	R <sub>0121</sub> low(bits 7-2) G <sub>0120</sub> high(bits 1-0)	G <sub>0122</sub> low(bits 7-4) R <sub>0121</sub> high(bits 3-0)
start + 60:	R <sub>0123</sub> low(bits 7-6) G <sub>0122</sub> high(bits 5-0)	R <sub>0123</sub> high	G <sub>0124</sub> low	G <sub>0124</sub> high(bits 1-0)
start + 64:	B <sub>0200</sub> low	G <sub>0201</sub> low(bits 7-2) B <sub>0200</sub> high(bits 1-0)	B <sub>0202</sub> low(bits 7-4) G <sub>0201</sub> high(bits 3-0)	G <sub>0203</sub> low(bits 7-6) B <sub>0202</sub> high(bits 5-0)
start + 68:	G <sub>0203</sub> high	B <sub>0204</sub> low	G <sub>0205</sub> low(bits 7-2) B <sub>0204</sub> high(bits 1-0)	B <sub>0206</sub> low(bits 7-4) G <sub>0205</sub> high(bits 3-0)
start + 72:	G <sub>0207</sub> low(bits 7-6) B <sub>0206</sub> high(bits 5-0)	G <sub>0207</sub> high	B <sub>0208</sub> low	G <sub>0209</sub> low(bits 7-2) B <sub>0208</sub> high(bits 1-0)
start + 76:	B <sub>0210</sub> low(bits 7-4) G <sub>0209</sub> high(bits 3-0)	G <sub>0211</sub> low(bits 7-6) B <sub>0210</sub> high(bits 5-0)	G <sub>0211</sub> high	B <sub>0212</sub> low

Continued on next page

Table 1.8 – continued from previous page

start + 80:	G <sub>0213</sub> low(bits 7-2) B <sub>0212</sub> high(bits 1-0)	B <sub>0214</sub> low(bits 7-4) G <sub>0213</sub> high(bits 3-0)	G <sub>0215</sub> low(bits 7-6) B <sub>0214</sub> high(bits 5-0)	G <sub>0215</sub> high
start + 84:	B <sub>0216</sub> low	G <sub>0217</sub> low(bits 7-2) B <sub>0216</sub> high(bits 1-0)	B <sub>0218</sub> low(bits 7-4) G <sub>0217</sub> high(bits 3-0)	G <sub>0219</sub> low(bits 7-6) B <sub>0218</sub> high(bits 5-0)
start + 88:	G <sub>0219</sub> high	B <sub>0220</sub> low	G <sub>0221</sub> low(bits 7-2) B <sub>0220</sub> high(bits 1-0)	B <sub>0222</sub> low(bits 7-4) G <sub>0221</sub> high(bits 3-0)
start + 92:	G <sub>0223</sub> low(bits 7-6) B <sub>0222</sub> high(bits 5-0)	G <sub>0223</sub> high	B <sub>0224</sub> low	B <sub>0224</sub> high(bits 1-0)
start + 96:	G <sub>0300</sub> low	R <sub>0301</sub> low(bits 7-2) G <sub>0300</sub> high(bits 1-0)	G <sub>0302</sub> low(bits 7-4) R <sub>0301</sub> high(bits 3-0)	R <sub>0303</sub> low(bits 7-6) G <sub>0302</sub> high(bits 5-0)
start + 100:	R <sub>0303</sub> high	G <sub>0304</sub> low	R <sub>0305</sub> low(bits 7-2) G <sub>0304</sub> high(bits 1-0)	G <sub>0306</sub> low(bits 7-4) R <sub>0305</sub> high(bits 3-0)
start + 104:	R <sub>0307</sub> low(bits 7-6) G <sub>0306</sub> high(bits 5-0)	R <sub>0307</sub> high	G <sub>0308</sub> low	R <sub>0309</sub> low(bits 7-2) G <sub>0308</sub> high(bits 1-0)
start + 108:	G <sub>0310</sub> low(bits 7-4) R <sub>0309</sub> high(bits 3-0)	R <sub>0311</sub> low(bits 7-6) G <sub>0310</sub> high(bits 5-0)	R <sub>0311</sub> high	G <sub>0312</sub> low
start + 112:	R <sub>0313</sub> low(bits 7-2) G <sub>0312</sub> high(bits 1-0)	G <sub>0314</sub> low(bits 7-4) R <sub>0313</sub> high(bits 3-0)	R <sub>0315</sub> low(bits 7-6) G <sub>0314</sub> high(bits 5-0)	R <sub>0315</sub> high
start + 116:	G <sub>0316</sub> low	R <sub>0317</sub> low(bits 7-2) G <sub>0316</sub> high(bits 1-0)	G <sub>0318</sub> low(bits 7-4) R <sub>0317</sub> high(bits 3-0)	R <sub>0319</sub> low(bits 7-6) G <sub>0318</sub> high(bits 5-0)
start + 120:	R <sub>0319</sub> high	G <sub>0320</sub> low	R <sub>0321</sub> low(bits 7-2) G <sub>0320</sub> high(bits 1-0)	G <sub>0322</sub> low(bits 7-4) R <sub>0321</sub> high(bits 3-0)
start + 124:	R <sub>0323</sub> low(bits 7-6) G <sub>0322</sub> high(bits 5-0)	R <sub>0323</sub> high	G <sub>0324</sub> low	G <sub>0324</sub> high(bits 1-0)

**V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_SRGB12 ('RG12'), V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_SGRBG12 ('BA12'), V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_SGBRG12 ('GB12'), V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_SBGGR12 ('BG12'),**

V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_SGRBG12 V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_SGBRG12 V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_SBGGR12 12-bit Bayer formats expanded to 16 bits

**Description** These four pixel formats are raw sRGB / Bayer formats with 12 bits per colour. Each colour component is stored in a 16-bit word, with 4 unused high bits filled with zeros. Each n-pixel row contains n/2 green samples and n/2 blue or red samples, with alternating red and blue rows. Bytes are stored in memory in little endian order. They are conventionally described as GRGR... BGBG..., RGRG... GBGB..., etc. Below is an example of a small V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_SBGGR12 image:

**Byte Order.** Each cell is one byte, the 4 most significant bits in the high bytes are 0.

start + 0:	B <sub>00</sub> low	B <sub>00</sub> high	G <sub>01</sub> low	G <sub>01</sub> high	B <sub>02</sub> low	B <sub>02</sub> high	G <sub>03</sub> low	G <sub>03</sub> high
start + 8:	G <sub>10</sub> low	G <sub>10</sub> high	R <sub>11</sub> low	R <sub>11</sub> high	G <sub>12</sub> low	G <sub>12</sub> high	R <sub>13</sub> low	R <sub>13</sub> high
start + 16:	B <sub>20</sub> low	B <sub>20</sub> high	G <sub>21</sub> low	G <sub>21</sub> high	B <sub>22</sub> low	B <sub>22</sub> high	G <sub>23</sub> low	G <sub>23</sub> high
start + 24:	G <sub>30</sub> low	G <sub>30</sub> high	R <sub>31</sub> low	R <sub>31</sub> high	G <sub>32</sub> low	G <sub>32</sub> high	R <sub>33</sub> low	R <sub>33</sub> high

**V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_SRGGGB12P** ('pRAA'), **V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_SGRBG12P** ('pgAA'), **V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_SGBRG12P** ('pGAA'), **V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_SBGGR12P** ('pBAA'),

12-bit packed Bayer formats

**Description** These four pixel formats are packed raw sRGB / Bayer formats with 12 bits per colour. Every two consecutive samples are packed into three bytes. Each of the first two bytes contain the 8 high order bits of the pixels, and the third byte contains the four least significant bits of each pixel, in the same order.

Each n-pixel row contains n/2 green samples and n/2 blue or red samples, with alternating green-red and green-blue rows. They are conventionally described as GRGR... BGBG..., RGRG... GBGB..., etc. Below is an example of a small V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_SBGGR12P image:

**Byte Order.** Each cell is one byte.

start + 0:	B <sub>00high</sub>	G <sub>01high</sub>	G <sub>01low</sub> (bits 7-4) B <sub>00low</sub> (bits 3-0)	B <sub>02high</sub>	G <sub>03high</sub>	G <sub>03low</sub> (bits 7-4) B <sub>02low</sub> (bits 3-0)
start + 6:	G <sub>10high</sub>	R <sub>11high</sub>	R <sub>11low</sub> (bits 7-4) G <sub>10low</sub> (bits 3-0)	G <sub>12high</sub>	R <sub>13high</sub>	R <sub>13low</sub> (bits 3-2) G <sub>12low</sub> (bits 3-0)
start + 12:	B <sub>20high</sub>	G <sub>21high</sub>	G <sub>21low</sub> (bits 7-4) B <sub>20low</sub> (bits 3-0)	B <sub>22high</sub>	G <sub>23high</sub>	G <sub>23low</sub> (bits 7-4) B <sub>22low</sub> (bits 3-0)
start + 18:	G <sub>30high</sub>	R <sub>31high</sub>	R <sub>31low</sub> (bits 7-4) G <sub>30low</sub> (bits 3-0)	G <sub>32high</sub>	R <sub>33high</sub>	R <sub>33low</sub> (bits 3-2) G <sub>32low</sub> (bits 3-0)

**V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_SRGGGB16** ('RG16'), **V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_SGRBG16** ('GR16'), **V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_SGBRG16** ('GB16'), **V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_SBGGR16** ('BYR2'),

16-bit Bayer formats

**Description** These four pixel formats are raw sRGB / Bayer formats with 16 bits per sample. Each sample is stored in a 16-bit word. Each n-pixel row contains n/2 green samples and n/2 blue or red samples, with alternating red and blue rows. Bytes are stored in memory in little endian order. They are conventionally described as GRGR... BGBG..., RGRG... GBGB..., etc. Below is an example of a small V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_SBGGR16 image:

**Byte Order.** Each cell is one byte.

start + 0:	B <sub>00low</sub>	B <sub>00high</sub>	G <sub>01low</sub>	G <sub>01high</sub>	B <sub>02low</sub>	B <sub>02high</sub>	G <sub>03low</sub>	G <sub>03high</sub>
start + 8:	G <sub>10low</sub>	G <sub>10high</sub>	R <sub>11low</sub>	R <sub>11high</sub>	G <sub>12low</sub>	G <sub>12high</sub>	R <sub>13low</sub>	R <sub>13high</sub>
start + 16:	B <sub>20low</sub>	B <sub>20high</sub>	G <sub>21low</sub>	G <sub>21high</sub>	B <sub>22low</sub>	B <sub>22high</sub>	G <sub>23low</sub>	G <sub>23high</sub>
start + 24:	G <sub>30low</sub>	G <sub>30high</sub>	R <sub>31low</sub>	R <sub>31high</sub>	G <sub>32low</sub>	G <sub>32high</sub>	R <sub>33low</sub>	R <sub>33high</sub>

## YUV Formats

YUV is the format native to TV broadcast and composite video signals. It separates the brightness information (Y) from the color information (U and V or Cb and Cr). The color information consists of red and blue *color difference* signals, this way the green component can be reconstructed by subtracting from the brightness component. See [Colorspaces](#) for conversion examples. YUV was chosen because early television would only transmit brightness information. To add color in a way compatible with existing receivers a new signal carrier was added to transmit the color difference signals. Secondary in the YUV format the U and V components usually have lower resolution than the Y component. This is an analog video compression technique taking advantage of a property of the human visual system, being more sensitive to brightness information.

## Packed YUV formats

**Description** Similar to the packed RGB formats these formats store the Y, Cb and Cr component of each pixel in one 16 or 32 bit word.

Table 1.9: Packed YUV Image Formats

Identifier	Code	Byte 0 in memory								Byte 1								Byte 2								Byte 3												
		7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0					
V4L2_PIX_FMT_YUV444	'Y444'	Cb <sub>3</sub>	Cb <sub>2</sub>	Cb <sub>1</sub>	Cb <sub>0</sub>	Cr <sub>3</sub>	Cr <sub>2</sub>	Cr <sub>1</sub>	Cr <sub>0</sub>	a <sub>3</sub>	a <sub>2</sub>	a <sub>1</sub>	a <sub>0</sub>	Y' <sub>3</sub>	Y' <sub>2</sub>	Y' <sub>1</sub>	Y' <sub>0</sub>	Cb <sub>4</sub>	Cb <sub>3</sub>	Cb <sub>5</sub>	Cb <sub>4</sub>	Cb <sub>3</sub>	Cb <sub>7</sub>	Cb <sub>6</sub>	Cb <sub>5</sub>	Cb <sub>4</sub>	Cb <sub>3</sub>	Cb <sub>2</sub>	Cb <sub>1</sub>	Cb <sub>0</sub>	Cr <sub>7</sub>	Cr <sub>6</sub>	Cr <sub>5</sub>	Cr <sub>4</sub>	Cr <sub>3</sub>	Cr <sub>2</sub>	Cr <sub>1</sub>	Cr <sub>0</sub>
V4L2_PIX_FMT_YUV555	'YUVO'	Cb <sub>2</sub>	Cb <sub>1</sub>	Cb <sub>0</sub>	Cr <sub>4</sub>	Cr <sub>3</sub>	Cr <sub>2</sub>	Cr <sub>1</sub>	Cr <sub>0</sub>	a	Y' <sub>4</sub>	Y' <sub>3</sub>	Y' <sub>2</sub>	Y' <sub>1</sub>	Y' <sub>0</sub>	Cb <sub>4</sub>	Cb <sub>3</sub>																					
V4L2_PIX_FMT_YUV565	'YUVP'	Cb <sub>2</sub>	Cb <sub>1</sub>	Cb <sub>0</sub>	Cr <sub>4</sub>	Cr <sub>3</sub>	Cr <sub>2</sub>	Cr <sub>1</sub>	Cr <sub>0</sub>	Y' <sub>4</sub>	Y' <sub>3</sub>	Y' <sub>2</sub>	Y' <sub>1</sub>	Y' <sub>0</sub>	Cb <sub>5</sub>	Cb <sub>4</sub>	Cb <sub>3</sub>																					
V4L2_PIX_FMT_YUV32	'YUV4'	a <sub>7</sub>	a <sub>6</sub>	a <sub>5</sub>	a <sub>4</sub>	a <sub>3</sub>	a <sub>2</sub>	a <sub>1</sub>	a <sub>0</sub>	Y' <sub>7</sub>	Y' <sub>6</sub>	Y' <sub>5</sub>	Y' <sub>4</sub>	Y' <sub>3</sub>	Y' <sub>2</sub>	Y' <sub>1</sub>	Y' <sub>0</sub>	Cb <sub>7</sub>	Cb <sub>6</sub>	Cb <sub>5</sub>	Cb <sub>4</sub>	Cb <sub>3</sub>	Cb <sub>2</sub>	Cb <sub>1</sub>	Cb <sub>0</sub>	Cr <sub>7</sub>	Cr <sub>6</sub>	Cr <sub>5</sub>	Cr <sub>4</sub>	Cr <sub>3</sub>	Cr <sub>2</sub>	Cr <sub>1</sub>	Cr <sub>0</sub>					

### Note:

1. Bit 7 is the most significant bit;
2. The value of a = alpha bits is undefined when reading from the driver, ignored when writing to the driver, except when alpha blending has been negotiated for a [Video Overlay](#) or [Video Output Overlay](#).

## V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_GREY ('GREY')

Grey-scale image

**Description** This is a grey-scale image. It is really a degenerate Y'CbCr format which simply contains no Cb or Cr data.

**Byte Order.** Each cell is one byte.

start + 0:	Y' <sub>00</sub>	Y' <sub>01</sub>	Y' <sub>02</sub>	Y' <sub>03</sub>
start + 4:	Y' <sub>10</sub>	Y' <sub>11</sub>	Y' <sub>12</sub>	Y' <sub>13</sub>
start + 8:	Y' <sub>20</sub>	Y' <sub>21</sub>	Y' <sub>22</sub>	Y' <sub>23</sub>
start + 12:	Y' <sub>30</sub>	Y' <sub>31</sub>	Y' <sub>32</sub>	Y' <sub>33</sub>

## V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_Y10 ('Y10')

Grey-scale image

**Description** This is a grey-scale image with a depth of 10 bits per pixel. Pixels are stored in 16-bit words with unused high bits padded with 0. The least significant byte is stored at lower memory addresses (little-endian).

**Byte Order.** Each cell is one byte.

start + 0:	Y' <sub>00low</sub>	Y' <sub>00high</sub>	Y' <sub>01low</sub>	Y' <sub>01high</sub>	Y' <sub>02low</sub>	Y' <sub>02high</sub>	Y' <sub>03low</sub>	Y' <sub>03high</sub>
start + 8:	Y' <sub>10low</sub>	Y' <sub>10high</sub>	Y' <sub>11low</sub>	Y' <sub>11high</sub>	Y' <sub>12low</sub>	Y' <sub>12high</sub>	Y' <sub>13low</sub>	Y' <sub>13high</sub>
start + 16:	Y' <sub>20low</sub>	Y' <sub>20high</sub>	Y' <sub>21low</sub>	Y' <sub>21high</sub>	Y' <sub>22low</sub>	Y' <sub>22high</sub>	Y' <sub>23low</sub>	Y' <sub>23high</sub>
start + 24:	Y' <sub>30low</sub>	Y' <sub>30high</sub>	Y' <sub>31low</sub>	Y' <sub>31high</sub>	Y' <sub>32low</sub>	Y' <sub>32high</sub>	Y' <sub>33low</sub>	Y' <sub>33high</sub>

## V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_Y12 ('Y12')

Grey-scale image

**Description** This is a grey-scale image with a depth of 12 bits per pixel. Pixels are stored in 16-bit words with unused high bits padded with 0. The least significant byte is stored at lower memory addresses (little-endian).

**Byte Order.** Each cell is one byte.

start + 0:	Y'00low	Y'00high	Y'01low	Y'01high	Y'02low	Y'02high	Y'03low	Y'03high
start + 8:	Y'10low	Y'10high	Y'11low	Y'11high	Y'12low	Y'12high	Y'13low	Y'13high
start + 16:	Y'20low	Y'20high	Y'21low	Y'21high	Y'22low	Y'22high	Y'23low	Y'23high
start + 24:	Y'30low	Y'30high	Y'31low	Y'31high	Y'32low	Y'32high	Y'33low	Y'33high

## V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_Y10BPACK ('Y10B')

Grey-scale image as a bit-packed array

**Description** This is a packed grey-scale image format with a depth of 10 bits per pixel. Pixels are stored in a bit-packed array of 10bit bits per pixel, with no padding between them and with the most significant bits coming first from the left.

**Bit-packed representation.**

pixels cross the byte boundary and have a ratio of 5 bytes for each 4 pixels.

Y'00[9:2]	Y'00[1:0]Y'01[9:4]	Y'01[3:0]Y'02[9:6]	Y'02[5:0]Y'03[9:8]	Y'03[7:0]
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## V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_Y16 ('Y16')

Grey-scale image

**Description** This is a grey-scale image with a depth of 16 bits per pixel. The least significant byte is stored at lower memory addresses (little-endian).

**Note:**

*The actual sampling precision may be lower than 16 bits, for example 10 bits per pixel with values in range 0 to 1023.*

**Byte Order.** Each cell is one byte.

start + 0:	Y'00low	Y'00high	Y'01low	Y'01high	Y'02low	Y'02high	Y'03low	Y'03high
start + 8:	Y'10low	Y'10high	Y'11low	Y'11high	Y'12low	Y'12high	Y'13low	Y'13high
start + 16:	Y'20low	Y'20high	Y'21low	Y'21high	Y'22low	Y'22high	Y'23low	Y'23high
start + 24:	Y'30low	Y'30high	Y'31low	Y'31high	Y'32low	Y'32high	Y'33low	Y'33high

## V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_Y16\_BE ('Y16' | (1 << 31))

Grey-scale image

**Description** This is a grey-scale image with a depth of 16 bits per pixel. The most significant byte is stored at lower memory addresses (big-endian).

**Note:**

*The actual sampling precision may be lower than 16 bits, for example 10 bits per pixel with values in range 0 to 1023.*

**Byte Order.** Each cell is one byte.

start + 0:	Y'00high	Y'00low	Y'01high	Y'01low	Y'02high	Y'02low	Y'03high	Y'03low
start + 8:	Y'10high	Y'10low	Y'11high	Y'11low	Y'12high	Y'12low	Y'13high	Y'13low
start + 16:	Y'20high	Y'20low	Y'21high	Y'21low	Y'22high	Y'22low	Y'23high	Y'23low
start + 24:	Y'30high	Y'30low	Y'31high	Y'31low	Y'32high	Y'32low	Y'33high	Y'33low

**V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_Y8I ('Y8I')**

Interleaved grey-scale image, e.g. from a stereo-pair

**Description** This is a grey-scale image with a depth of 8 bits per pixel, but with pixels from 2 sources interleaved. Each pixel is stored in a 16-bit word. E.g. the R200 RealSense camera stores pixel from the left sensor in lower and from the right sensor in the higher 8 bits.

**Byte Order.** Each cell is one byte.

start + 0:	Y'00left	Y'00right	Y'01left	Y'01right	Y'02left	Y'02right	Y'03left	Y'03right
start + 8:	Y'10left	Y'10right	Y'11left	Y'11right	Y'12left	Y'12right	Y'13left	Y'13right
start + 16:	Y'20left	Y'20right	Y'21left	Y'21right	Y'22left	Y'22right	Y'23left	Y'23right
start + 24:	Y'30left	Y'30right	Y'31left	Y'31right	Y'32left	Y'32right	Y'33left	Y'33right

**V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_Y12I ('Y12I')**

Interleaved grey-scale image, e.g. from a stereo-pair

**Description** This is a grey-scale image with a depth of 12 bits per pixel, but with pixels from 2 sources interleaved and bit-packed. Each pixel is stored in a 24-bit word in the little-endian order. On a little-endian machine these pixels can be deinterlaced using

```
__u8 *buf;
left0 = 0xffff & *(__u16 *)buf;
right0 = *(__u16 *)(buf + 1) >> 4;
```

**Bit-packed representation.** pixels cross the byte boundary and have a ratio of 3 bytes for each interleaved pixel.

Y'0left[7:0]	Y'0right[3:0]	Y'0left[11:8]	Y'0right[11:4]
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**V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_UV8 ('UV8')**

UV plane interleaved

**Description** In this format there is no Y plane, Only CbCr plane. ie (UV interleaved)

**Byte Order.** Each cell is one byte.

start + 0:	Cb <sub>00</sub>	Cr <sub>00</sub>	Cb <sub>01</sub>	Cr <sub>01</sub>
start + 4:	Cb <sub>10</sub>	Cr <sub>10</sub>	Cb <sub>11</sub>	Cr <sub>11</sub>
start + 8:	Cb <sub>20</sub>	Cr <sub>20</sub>	Cb <sub>21</sub>	Cr <sub>21</sub>
start + 12:	Cb <sub>30</sub>	Cr <sub>30</sub>	Cb <sub>31</sub>	Cr <sub>31</sub>

### V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_YUYV ('YUYV')

Packed format with  $\frac{1}{2}$  horizontal chroma resolution, also known as YUV 4:2:2

**Description** In this format each four bytes is two pixels. Each four bytes is two Y's, a Cb and a Cr. Each Y goes to one of the pixels, and the Cb and Cr belong to both pixels. As you can see, the Cr and Cb components have half the horizontal resolution of the Y component. V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_YUYV is known in the Windows environment as YUY2.

**Byte Order.** Each cell is one byte.

start + 0:	Y'00	Cb <sub>00</sub>	Y'01	Cr <sub>00</sub>	Y'02	Cb <sub>01</sub>	Y'03	Cr <sub>01</sub>
start + 8:	Y'10	Cb <sub>10</sub>	Y'11	Cr <sub>10</sub>	Y'12	Cb <sub>11</sub>	Y'13	Cr <sub>11</sub>
start + 16:	Y'20	Cb <sub>20</sub>	Y'21	Cr <sub>20</sub>	Y'22	Cb <sub>21</sub>	Y'23	Cr <sub>21</sub>
start + 24:	Y'30	Cb <sub>30</sub>	Y'31	Cr <sub>30</sub>	Y'32	Cb <sub>31</sub>	Y'33	Cr <sub>31</sub>

#### Color Sample Location:

	0	1	2	3
0	Y	C	Y	Y
1	Y	C	Y	Y
2	Y	C	Y	Y
3	Y	C	Y	Y

### V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_UYVY ('UYVY')

Variation of V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_YUYV with different order of samples in memory

**Description** In this format each four bytes is two pixels. Each four bytes is two Y's, a Cb and a Cr. Each Y goes to one of the pixels, and the Cb and Cr belong to both pixels. As you can see, the Cr and Cb components have half the horizontal resolution of the Y component.

**Byte Order.** Each cell is one byte.

start + 0:	Cb <sub>00</sub>	Y'00	Cr <sub>00</sub>	Y'01	Cb <sub>01</sub>	Y'02	Cr <sub>01</sub>	Y'03
start + 8:	Cb <sub>10</sub>	Y'10	Cr <sub>10</sub>	Y'11	Cb <sub>11</sub>	Y'12	Cr <sub>11</sub>	Y'13
start + 16:	Cb <sub>20</sub>	Y'20	Cr <sub>20</sub>	Y'21	Cb <sub>21</sub>	Y'22	Cr <sub>21</sub>	Y'23
start + 24:	Cb <sub>30</sub>	Y'30	Cr <sub>30</sub>	Y'31	Cb <sub>31</sub>	Y'32	Cr <sub>31</sub>	Y'33

#### Color Sample Location:

	0	1	2	3
0	Y	C	Y	Y
1	Y	C	Y	Y
2	Y	C	Y	Y
3	Y	C	Y	Y

### V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_YVYU ('YVYU')

Variation of V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_YUYV with different order of samples in memory

**Description** In this format each four bytes is two pixels. Each four bytes is two Y's, a Cb and a Cr. Each Y goes to one of the pixels, and the Cb and Cr belong to both pixels. As you can see, the Cr and Cb components have half the horizontal resolution of the Y component.

**Byte Order.** Each cell is one byte.

start + 0:	Y'00	Cr00	Y'01	Cb00	Y'02	Cr01	Y'03	Cb01
start + 8:	Y'10	Cr10	Y'11	Cb10	Y'12	Cr11	Y'13	Cb11
start + 16:	Y'20	Cr20	Y'21	Cb20	Y'22	Cr21	Y'23	Cb21
start + 24:	Y'30	Cr30	Y'31	Cb30	Y'32	Cr31	Y'33	Cb31

**Color Sample Location:**

	0	1	2	3
0	Y	C	Y	Y
1	Y	C	Y	Y
2	Y	C	Y	Y
3	Y	C	Y	Y

## V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_VYUY ('VYUY')

Variation of V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_YUYV with different order of samples in memory

**Description** In this format each four bytes is two pixels. Each four bytes is two Y's, a Cb and a Cr. Each Y goes to one of the pixels, and the Cb and Cr belong to both pixels. As you can see, the Cr and Cb components have half the horizontal resolution of the Y component.

**Byte Order.** Each cell is one byte.

start + 0:	Cr00	Y'00	Cb00	Y'01	Cr01	Y'02	Cb01	Y'03
start + 8:	Cr10	Y'10	Cb10	Y'11	Cr11	Y'12	Cb11	Y'13
start + 16:	Cr20	Y'20	Cb20	Y'21	Cr21	Y'22	Cb21	Y'23
start + 24:	Cr30	Y'30	Cb30	Y'31	Cr31	Y'32	Cb31	Y'33

**Color Sample Location:**

	0	1	2	3
0	Y	C	Y	Y
1	Y	C	Y	Y
2	Y	C	Y	Y
3	Y	C	Y	Y

## V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_Y41P ('Y41P')

Format with  $\frac{1}{4}$  horizontal chroma resolution, also known as YUV 4:1:1

**Description** In this format each 12 bytes is eight pixels. In the twelve bytes are two CbCr pairs and eight Y's. The first CbCr pair goes with the first four Y's, and the second CbCr pair goes with the other four Y's. The Cb and Cr components have one fourth the horizontal resolution of the Y component.

Do not confuse this format with [V4L2\\_PIX\\_FMT\\_YUV411P](#). Y41P is derived from "YUV 4:1:1 packed", while YUV411P stands for "YUV 4:1:1 planar".

**Byte Order.** Each cell is one byte.

start + 0:	Cb00	Y'00	Cr00	Y'01	Cb01	Y'02	Cr01	Y'03	Y'04	Y'05	Y'06	Y'07
start + 12:	Cb10	Y'10	Cr10	Y'11	Cb11	Y'12	Cr11	Y'13	Y'14	Y'15	Y'16	Y'17
start + 24:	Cb20	Y'20	Cr20	Y'21	Cb21	Y'22	Cr21	Y'23	Y'24	Y'25	Y'26	Y'27
start + 36:	Cb30	Y'30	Cr30	Y'31	Cb31	Y'32	Cr31	Y'33	Y'34	Y'35	Y'36	Y'37

**Color Sample Location:**

	0	1		2	3	4	5		6	7
0	Y	Y	C	Y	Y	Y	Y	C	Y	Y
1	Y	Y	C	Y	Y	Y	Y	C	Y	Y
2	Y	Y	C	Y	Y	Y	Y	C	Y	Y
3	Y	Y	C	Y	Y	Y	Y	C	Y	Y

**V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_YVU420 ('YV12'), V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_YUV420 ('YU12')**

V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_YUV420 Planar formats with  $\frac{1}{2}$  horizontal and vertical chroma resolution, also known as YUV 4:2:0

**Description** These are planar formats, as opposed to a packed format. The three components are separated into three sub- images or planes. The Y plane is first. The Y plane has one byte per pixel. For V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_YVU420, the Cr plane immediately follows the Y plane in memory. The Cr plane is half the width and half the height of the Y plane (and of the image). Each Cr belongs to four pixels, a two-by-two square of the image. For example,  $Cr_0$  belongs to  $Y'_{00}$ ,  $Y'_{01}$ ,  $Y'_{10}$ , and  $Y'_{11}$ . Following the Cr plane is the Cb plane, just like the Cr plane. V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_YUV420 is the same except the Cb plane comes first, then the Cr plane.

If the Y plane has pad bytes after each row, then the Cr and Cb planes have half as many pad bytes after their rows. In other words, two Cx rows (including padding) is exactly as long as one Y row (including padding).

**Byte Order.** Each cell is one byte.

start + 0:	$Y'_{00}$	$Y'_{01}$	$Y'_{02}$	$Y'_{03}$
start + 4:	$Y'_{10}$	$Y'_{11}$	$Y'_{12}$	$Y'_{13}$
start + 8:	$Y'_{20}$	$Y'_{21}$	$Y'_{22}$	$Y'_{23}$
start + 12:	$Y'_{30}$	$Y'_{31}$	$Y'_{32}$	$Y'_{33}$
start + 16:	$Cr_{00}$	$Cr_{01}$		
start + 18:	$Cr_{10}$	$Cr_{11}$		
start + 20:	$Cb_{00}$	$Cb_{01}$		
start + 22:	$Cb_{10}$	$Cb_{11}$		

**Color Sample Location:**

	0	1	2	3
0	Y	Y	Y	Y
	C			C
1	Y	Y	Y	Y
2	Y	Y	Y	Y
	C			C
3	Y	Y	Y	Y

**V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_YUV420M ('YM12'), V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_YVU420M ('YM21')**

V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_YVU420M Variation of V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_YUV420 and V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_YVU420 with planes non contiguous in memory.

**Description** This is a multi-planar format, as opposed to a packed format. The three components are separated into three sub-images or planes.

The Y plane is first. The Y plane has one byte per pixel. For V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_YVU420M the Cb data constitutes the second plane which is half the width and half the height of the Y plane (and of the image). Each Cb

belongs to four pixels, a two-by-two square of the image. For example,  $Cb_0$  belongs to  $Y'_{00}$ ,  $Y'_{01}$ ,  $Y'_{10}$ , and  $Y'_{11}$ . The Cr data, just like the Cb plane, is in the third plane.

V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_YVU420M is the same except the Cr data is stored in the second plane and the Cb data in the third plane.

If the Y plane has pad bytes after each row, then the Cb and Cr planes have half as many pad bytes after their rows. In other words, two Cx rows (including padding) is exactly as long as one Y row (including padding).

V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_YUV420M and V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_YVU420M are intended to be used only in drivers and applications that support the multi-planar API, described in [Single- and multi-planar APIs](#).

**Byte Order.** Each cell is one byte.

start0 + 0:	$Y'_{00}$	$Y'_{01}$	$Y'_{02}$	$Y'_{03}$
start0 + 4:	$Y'_{10}$	$Y'_{11}$	$Y'_{12}$	$Y'_{13}$
start0 + 8:	$Y'_{20}$	$Y'_{21}$	$Y'_{22}$	$Y'_{23}$
start0 + 12:	$Y'_{30}$	$Y'_{31}$	$Y'_{32}$	$Y'_{33}$
start1 + 0:	$Cb_{00}$	$Cb_{01}$		
start1 + 2:	$Cb_{10}$	$Cb_{11}$		
start2 + 0:	$Cr_{00}$	$Cr_{01}$		
start2 + 2:	$Cr_{10}$	$Cr_{11}$		

### Color Sample Location:

	0	1	2	3
0	Y	Y	Y	Y
	C			C
1	Y	Y	Y	Y
2	Y	Y	Y	Y
	C			C
3	Y	Y	Y	Y

## V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_YUV422M ('YM16'), V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_YVU422M ('YM61')

V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_YVU422M Planar formats with  $\frac{1}{2}$  horizontal resolution, also known as YUV and YVU 4:2:2

**Description** This is a multi-planar format, as opposed to a packed format. The three components are separated into three sub-images or planes.

The Y plane is first. The Y plane has one byte per pixel. For V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_YUV422M the Cb data constitutes the second plane which is half the width of the Y plane (and of the image). Each Cb belongs to two pixels. For example,  $Cb_0$  belongs to  $Y'_{00}$ ,  $Y'_{01}$ . The Cr data, just like the Cb plane, is in the third plane.

V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_YVU422M is the same except the Cr data is stored in the second plane and the Cb data in the third plane.

If the Y plane has pad bytes after each row, then the Cb and Cr planes have half as many pad bytes after their rows. In other words, two Cx rows (including padding) is exactly as long as one Y row (including padding).

V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_YUV422M and V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_YVU422M are intended to be used only in drivers and applications that support the multi-planar API, described in [Single- and multi-planar APIs](#).

**Byte Order.** Each cell is one byte.

start0 + 0:	Y'00	Y'01	Y'02	Y'03
start0 + 4:	Y'10	Y'11	Y'12	Y'13
start0 + 8:	Y'20	Y'21	Y'22	Y'23
start0 + 12:	Y'30	Y'31	Y'32	Y'33
start1 + 0:	Cb <sub>00</sub>	Cb <sub>01</sub>	Cb <sub>02</sub>	Cb <sub>03</sub>
start1 + 2:	Cb <sub>10</sub>	Cb <sub>11</sub>	Cb <sub>12</sub>	Cb <sub>13</sub>
start1 + 4:	Cb <sub>20</sub>	Cb <sub>21</sub>	Cb <sub>22</sub>	Cb <sub>23</sub>
start1 + 6:	Cb <sub>30</sub>	Cb <sub>31</sub>	Cb <sub>32</sub>	Cb <sub>33</sub>
start2 + 0:	Cr <sub>00</sub>	Cr <sub>01</sub>	Cr <sub>02</sub>	Cr <sub>03</sub>
start2 + 2:	Cr <sub>10</sub>	Cr <sub>11</sub>	Cr <sub>12</sub>	Cr <sub>13</sub>
start2 + 4:	Cr <sub>20</sub>	Cr <sub>21</sub>	Cr <sub>22</sub>	Cr <sub>23</sub>
start2 + 6:	Cr <sub>30</sub>	Cr <sub>31</sub>	Cr <sub>32</sub>	Cr <sub>33</sub>

**Color Sample Location:**

	0		1	2		3
0	Y	C	Y	Y	C	Y
1	Y	C	Y	Y	C	Y
2	Y	C	Y	Y	C	Y
3	Y	C	Y	Y	C	Y

### V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_YUV444M ('YM24'), V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_YVU444M ('YM42')

V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_YVU444M Planar formats with full horizontal resolution, also known as YUV and YVU 4:4:4

**Description** This is a multi-planar format, as opposed to a packed format. The three components are separated into three sub-images or planes.

The Y plane is first. The Y plane has one byte per pixel. For V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_YUV444M the Cb data constitutes the second plane which is the same width and height as the Y plane (and as the image). The Cr data, just like the Cb plane, is in the third plane.

V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_YVU444M is the same except the Cr data is stored in the second plane and the Cb data in the third plane.

If the Y plane has pad bytes after each row, then the Cb and Cr planes have the same number of pad bytes after their rows.

V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_YUV444M and V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_YVU444M are intended to be used only in drivers and applications that support the multi-planar API, described in [Single- and multi-planar APIs](#).

**Byte Order.** Each cell is one byte.

start0 + 0:	Y'00	Y'01	Y'02	Y'03
start0 + 4:	Y'10	Y'11	Y'12	Y'13
start0 + 8:	Y'20	Y'21	Y'22	Y'23
start0 + 12:	Y'30	Y'31	Y'32	Y'33
start1 + 0:	Cb <sub>00</sub>	Cb <sub>01</sub>	Cb <sub>02</sub>	Cb <sub>03</sub>
start1 + 4:	Cb <sub>10</sub>	Cb <sub>11</sub>	Cb <sub>12</sub>	Cb <sub>13</sub>
start1 + 8:	Cb <sub>20</sub>	Cb <sub>21</sub>	Cb <sub>22</sub>	Cb <sub>23</sub>
start1 + 12:	Cb <sub>30</sub>	Cb <sub>31</sub>	Cb <sub>32</sub>	Cb <sub>33</sub>
start2 + 0:	Cr <sub>00</sub>	Cr <sub>01</sub>	Cr <sub>02</sub>	Cr <sub>03</sub>
start2 + 4:	Cr <sub>10</sub>	Cr <sub>11</sub>	Cr <sub>12</sub>	Cr <sub>13</sub>
start2 + 8:	Cr <sub>20</sub>	Cr <sub>21</sub>	Cr <sub>22</sub>	Cr <sub>23</sub>
start2 + 12:	Cr <sub>30</sub>	Cr <sub>31</sub>	Cr <sub>32</sub>	Cr <sub>33</sub>

**Color Sample Location:**

	0	1	2	3
0	YC	YC	YC	YC
1	YC	YC	YC	YC
2	YC	YC	YC	YC
3	YC	YC	YC	YC

**V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_YVU410 ('YVU9'), V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_YUV410 ('YUV9')**

V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_YVU410 Planar formats with  $\frac{1}{4}$  horizontal and vertical chroma resolution, also known as YUV 4:1:0

**Description** These are planar formats, as opposed to a packed format. The three components are separated into three sub-images or planes. The Y plane is first. The Y plane has one byte per pixel. For V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_YVU410, the Cr plane immediately follows the Y plane in memory. The Cr plane is  $\frac{1}{4}$  the width and  $\frac{1}{4}$  the height of the Y plane (and of the image). Each Cr belongs to 16 pixels, a four-by-four square of the image. Following the Cr plane is the Cb plane, just like the Cr plane. V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_YUV410 is the same, except the Cb plane comes first, then the Cr plane.

If the Y plane has pad bytes after each row, then the Cr and Cb planes have  $\frac{1}{4}$  as many pad bytes after their rows. In other words, four Cx rows (including padding) are exactly as long as one Y row (including padding).

**Byte Order.** Each cell is one byte.

start + 0:	Y'00	Y'01	Y'02	Y'03
start + 4:	Y'10	Y'11	Y'12	Y'13
start + 8:	Y'20	Y'21	Y'22	Y'23
start + 12:	Y'30	Y'31	Y'32	Y'33
start + 16:	Cr00			
start + 17:	Cb00			

**Color Sample Location:**

	0	1	2	3
0	Y	Y	Y	Y
1	Y	Y	Y	Y
2	Y	Y	Y	Y
3	Y	Y	Y	Y

**V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_YUV422P ('422P')**

Format with  $\frac{1}{2}$  horizontal chroma resolution, also known as YUV 4:2:2. Planar layout as opposed to V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_YUYV

**Description** This format is not commonly used. This is a planar version of the YUYV format. The three components are separated into three sub-images or planes. The Y plane is first. The Y plane has one byte per pixel. The Cb plane immediately follows the Y plane in memory. The Cb plane is half the width of the Y plane (and of the image). Each Cb belongs to two pixels. For example, Cb<sub>0</sub> belongs to Y'00, Y'01. Following the Cb plane is the Cr plane, just like the Cb plane.

If the Y plane has pad bytes after each row, then the Cr and Cb planes have half as many pad bytes after their rows. In other words, two Cx rows (including padding) is exactly as long as one Y row (including padding).

**Byte Order.** Each cell is one byte.

start + 0:	Y'₀₀	Y'₀₁	Y'₀₂	Y'₀₃
start + 4:	Y'₁₀	Y'₁₁	Y'₁₂	Y'₁₃
start + 8:	Y'₂₀	Y'₂₁	Y'₂₂	Y'₂₃
start + 12:	Y'₃₀	Y'₃₁	Y'₃₂	Y'₃₃
start + 16:	Cb₀₀	Cb₀₁		
start + 18:	Cb₁₀	Cb₁₁		
start + 20:	Cb₂₀	Cb₂₁		
start + 22:	Cb₃₀	Cb₃₁		
start + 24:	Cr₀₀	Cr₀₁		
start + 26:	Cr₁₀	Cr₁₁		
start + 28:	Cr₂₀	Cr₂₁		
start + 30:	Cr₃₀	Cr₃₁		

#### Color Sample Location:

	0	1	2		3	
0	Y	C	Y	Y	C	Y
1	Y	C	Y	Y	C	Y
2	Y	C	Y	Y	C	Y
3	Y	C	Y	Y	C	Y

#### V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_YUV411P ('411P')

Format with  $\frac{1}{4}$  horizontal chroma resolution, also known as YUV 4:1:1. Planar layout as opposed to V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_Y41P

**Description** This format is not commonly used. This is a planar format similar to the 4:2:2 planar format except with half as many chroma. The three components are separated into three sub-images or planes. The Y plane is first. The Y plane has one byte per pixel. The Cb plane immediately follows the Y plane in memory. The Cb plane is  $\frac{1}{4}$  the width of the Y plane (and of the image). Each Cb belongs to 4 pixels all on the same row. For example, Cb<sub>₀</sub> belongs to Y'₀₀, Y'₀₁, Y'₀₂ and Y'₀₃. Following the Cb plane is the Cr plane, just like the Cb plane.

If the Y plane has pad bytes after each row, then the Cr and Cb planes have  $\frac{1}{4}$  as many pad bytes after their rows. In other words, four C x rows (including padding) is exactly as long as one Y row (including padding).

**Byte Order.** Each cell is one byte.

start + 0:	Y'₀₀	Y'₀₁	Y'₀₂	Y'₀₃
start + 4:	Y'₁₀	Y'₁₁	Y'₁₂	Y'₁₃
start + 8:	Y'₂₀	Y'₂₁	Y'₂₂	Y'₂₃
start + 12:	Y'₃₀	Y'₃₁	Y'₃₂	Y'₃₃
start + 16:	Cb₀₀			
start + 17:	Cb₁₀			
start + 18:	Cb₂₀			
start + 19:	Cb₃₀			
start + 20:	Cr₀₀			
start + 21:	Cr₁₀			
start + 22:	Cr₂₀			
start + 23:	Cr₃₀			

#### Color Sample Location:

	0	1		2	3
0	Y	Y	C	Y	Y
1	Y	Y	C	Y	Y
2	Y	Y	C	Y	Y
3	Y	Y	C	Y	Y

**V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_NV12 ('NV12'), V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_NV21 ('NV21')**

V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_NV21 Formats with  $\frac{1}{2}$  horizontal and vertical chroma resolution, also known as YUV 4:2:0. One luminance and one chrominance plane with alternating chroma samples as opposed to V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_YVU420

**Description** These are two-plane versions of the YUV 4:2:0 format. The three components are separated into two sub-images or planes. The Y plane is first. The Y plane has one byte per pixel. For V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_NV12, a combined CbCr plane immediately follows the Y plane in memory. The CbCr plane is the same width, in bytes, as the Y plane (and of the image), but is half as tall in pixels. Each CbCr pair belongs to four pixels. For example,  $Cb_0/Cr_0$  belongs to  $Y'_{00}, Y'_{01}, Y'_{10}, Y'_{11}$ . V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_NV21 is the same except the Cb and Cr bytes are swapped, the CrCb plane starts with a Cr byte.

If the Y plane has pad bytes after each row, then the CbCr plane has as many pad bytes after its rows.

**Byte Order.** Each cell is one byte.

start + 0:	$Y'_{00}$	$Y'_{01}$	$Y'_{02}$	$Y'_{03}$
start + 4:	$Y'_{10}$	$Y'_{11}$	$Y'_{12}$	$Y'_{13}$
start + 8:	$Y'_{20}$	$Y'_{21}$	$Y'_{22}$	$Y'_{23}$
start + 12:	$Y'_{30}$	$Y'_{31}$	$Y'_{32}$	$Y'_{33}$
start + 16:	$Cb_{00}$	$Cr_{00}$	$Cb_{01}$	$Cr_{01}$
start + 20:	$Cb_{10}$	$Cr_{10}$	$Cb_{11}$	$Cr_{11}$

**Color Sample Location:**

	0		1	2		3
0	Y		Y	Y		Y
		C			C	
1	Y		Y	Y		Y
2	Y		Y	Y		Y
		C			C	
3	Y		Y	Y		Y

**V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_NV12M ('NM12'), V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_NV21M ('NM21'), V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_NV12MT\_16X16**

V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_NV21M    V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_NV12MT\_16X16    Variation of V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_NV12 and V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_NV21 with planes non contiguous in memory.

**Description** This is a multi-planar, two-plane version of the YUV 4:2:0 format. The three components are separated into two sub-images or planes. V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_NV12M differs from V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_NV12 in that the two planes are non-contiguous in memory, i.e. the chroma plane do not necessarily immediately follows the luma plane. The luminance data occupies the first plane. The Y plane has one byte per pixel. In the second plane there is a chrominance data with alternating chroma samples. The CbCr plane is the same width, in bytes, as the Y plane (and of the image), but is half as tall in pixels. Each CbCr pair belongs to four pixels. For example,  $Cb_0/Cr_0$  belongs to  $Y'_{00}, Y'_{01}, Y'_{10}, Y'_{11}$ . V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_NV12MT\_16X16 is the tiled version of V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_NV12M with 16x16 macroblock tiles. Here pixels are arranged in 16x16 2D tiles and tiles are arranged in linear order in memory. V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_NV21M is the same as V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_NV12M except the Cb and Cr bytes are swapped, the CrCb plane starts with a Cr byte.

V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_NV12M is intended to be used only in drivers and applications that support the multi-planar API, described in [Single- and multi-planar APIs](#).

If the Y plane has pad bytes after each row, then the CbCr plane has as many pad bytes after its rows.

**Byte Order.** Each cell is one byte.

start0 + 0:	Y'00	Y'01	Y'02	Y'03
start0 + 4:	Y'10	Y'11	Y'12	Y'13
start0 + 8:	Y'20	Y'21	Y'22	Y'23
start0 + 12:	Y'30	Y'31	Y'32	Y'33
start1 + 0:	Cb00	Cr00	Cb01	Cr01
start1 + 4:	Cb10	Cr10	Cb11	Cr11

#### Color Sample Location:

	0	1	2	3
0	Y		Y	Y
	C		C	
1	Y		Y	Y
2	Y		Y	Y
	C			C
3	Y		Y	Y

#### V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_NV12MT ('TM12')

Formats with  $\frac{1}{2}$  horizontal and vertical chroma resolution. This format has two planes - one for luminance and one for chrominance. Chroma samples are interleaved. The difference to V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_NV12 is the memory layout. Pixels are grouped in macroblocks of 64x32 size. The order of macroblocks in memory is also not standard.

**Description** This is the two-plane versions of the YUV 4:2:0 format where data is grouped into 64x32 macroblocks. The three components are separated into two sub-images or planes. The Y plane has one byte per pixel and pixels are grouped into 64x32 macroblocks. The CbCr plane has the same width, in bytes, as the Y plane (and the image), but is half as tall in pixels. The chroma plane is also grouped into 64x32 macroblocks.

Width of the buffer has to be aligned to the multiple of 128, and height alignment is 32. Every four adjacent buffers - two horizontally and two vertically are grouped together and are located in memory in Z or flipped Z order.

Layout of macroblocks in memory is presented in the following figure.

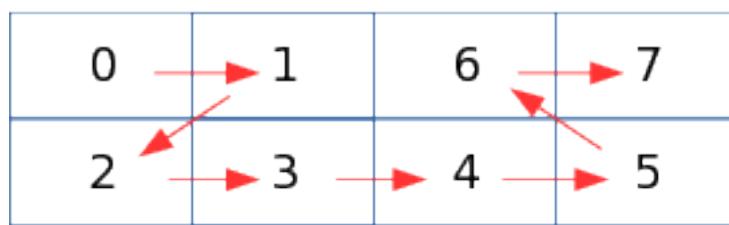


Fig. 1.4: V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_NV12MT macroblock Z shape memory layout

The requirement that width is multiple of 128 is implemented because, the Z shape cannot be cut in half horizontally. In case the vertical resolution of macroblocks is odd then the last row of macroblocks is arranged in a linear order.

In case of chroma the layout is identical. Cb and Cr samples are interleaved. Height of the buffer is aligned to 32.

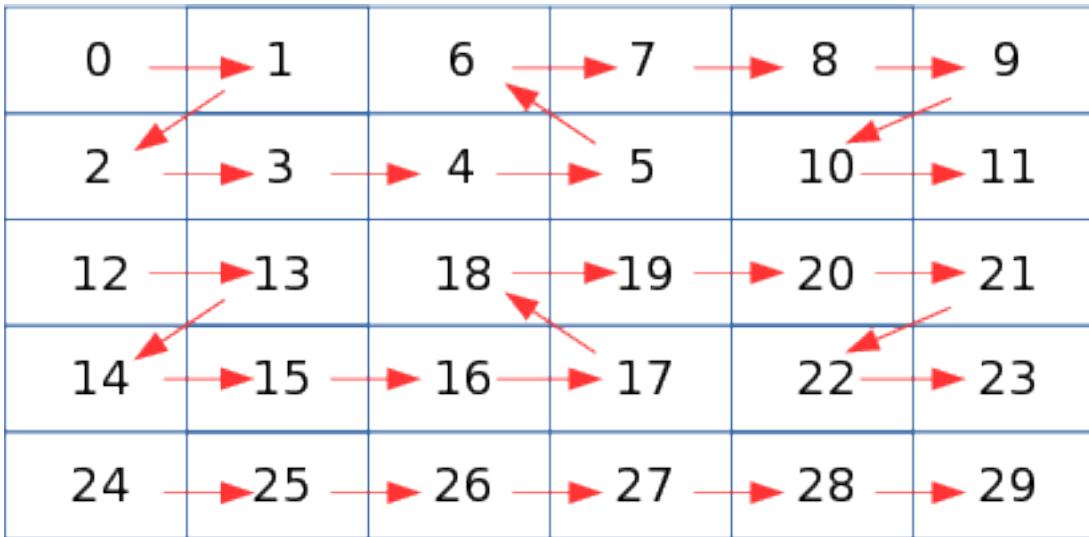


Fig. 1.5: Example V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_NV12MT memory layout of macroblocks

Memory layout of macroblocks of V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_NV12MT format in most extreme case.

#### V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_NV16 ('NV16'), V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_NV61 ('NV61')

V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_NV16 Formats with  $\frac{1}{2}$  horizontal chroma resolution, also known as YUV 4:2:2. One luminance and one chrominance plane with alternating chroma samples as opposed to V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_YVU420

**Description** These are two-plane versions of the YUV 4:2:2 format. The three components are separated into two sub-images or planes. The Y plane is first. The Y plane has one byte per pixel. For V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_NV16, a combined CbCr plane immediately follows the Y plane in memory. The CbCr plane is the same width and height, in bytes, as the Y plane (and of the image). Each CbCr pair belongs to two pixels. For example,  $Cb_0/Cr_0$  belongs to  $Y'_{00}, Y'_{01}$ . V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_NV61 is the same except the Cb and Cr bytes are swapped, the CrCb plane starts with a Cr byte.

If the Y plane has pad bytes after each row, then the CbCr plane has as many pad bytes after its rows.

**Byte Order.** Each cell is one byte.

start + 0:	$Y'_{00}$	$Y'_{01}$	$Y'_{02}$	$Y'_{03}$
start + 4:	$Y'_{10}$	$Y'_{11}$	$Y'_{12}$	$Y'_{13}$
start + 8:	$Y'_{20}$	$Y'_{21}$	$Y'_{22}$	$Y'_{23}$
start + 12:	$Y'_{30}$	$Y'_{31}$	$Y'_{32}$	$Y'_{33}$
start + 16:	$Cb_{00}$	$Cr_{00}$	$Cb_{01}$	$Cr_{01}$
start + 20:	$Cb_{10}$	$Cr_{10}$	$Cb_{11}$	$Cr_{11}$
start + 24:	$Cb_{20}$	$Cr_{20}$	$Cb_{21}$	$Cr_{21}$
start + 28:	$Cb_{30}$	$Cr_{30}$	$Cb_{31}$	$Cr_{31}$

**Color Sample Location:**

	0		1	2		3
0	Y		Y	Y		Y
	C			C		
1	Y		Y	Y		Y
	C			C		
2	Y		Y	Y		Y
	C			C		
3	Y		Y	Y		Y
	C			C		

### V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_NV16M ('NM16'), V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_NV61M ('NM61')

V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_NV61M Variation of V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_NV16 and V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_NV61 with planes non contiguous in memory.

**Description** This is a multi-planar, two-plane version of the YUV 4:2:2 format. The three components are separated into two sub-images or planes. V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_NV16M differs from V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_NV16 in that the two planes are non-contiguous in memory, i.e. the chroma plane does not necessarily immediately follow the luma plane. The luminance data occupies the first plane. The Y plane has one byte per pixel. In the second plane there is chrominance data with alternating chroma samples. The CbCr plane is the same width and height, in bytes, as the Y plane. Each CbCr pair belongs to two pixels. For example, Cb<sub>0</sub>/Cr<sub>0</sub> belongs to Y'<sub>00</sub>, Y'<sub>01</sub>. V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_NV61M is the same as V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_NV16M except the Cb and Cr bytes are swapped, the CrCb plane starts with a Cr byte.

V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_NV16M and V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_NV61M are intended to be used only in drivers and applications that support the multi-planar API, described in [Single- and multi-planar APIs](#).

**Byte Order.** Each cell is one byte.

start0 + 0:	Y' <sub>00</sub>	Y' <sub>01</sub>	Y' <sub>02</sub>	Y' <sub>03</sub>
start0 + 4:	Y' <sub>10</sub>	Y' <sub>11</sub>	Y' <sub>12</sub>	Y' <sub>13</sub>
start0 + 8:	Y' <sub>20</sub>	Y' <sub>21</sub>	Y' <sub>22</sub>	Y' <sub>23</sub>
start0 + 12:	Y' <sub>30</sub>	Y' <sub>31</sub>	Y' <sub>32</sub>	Y' <sub>33</sub>
start1 + 0:	Cb <sub>00</sub>	Cr <sub>00</sub>	Cb <sub>02</sub>	Cr <sub>02</sub>
start1 + 4:	Cb <sub>10</sub>	Cr <sub>10</sub>	Cb <sub>12</sub>	Cr <sub>12</sub>
start1 + 8:	Cb <sub>20</sub>	Cr <sub>20</sub>	Cb <sub>22</sub>	Cr <sub>22</sub>
start1 + 12:	Cb <sub>30</sub>	Cr <sub>30</sub>	Cb <sub>32</sub>	Cr <sub>32</sub>

### Color Sample Location:

	0		1	2		3
0	Y		Y	Y		Y
	C			C		
1	Y		Y	Y		Y
	C			C		
2	Y		Y	Y		Y
	C			C		
3	Y		Y	Y		Y
	C			C		

### V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_NV24 ('NV24'), V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_NV42 ('NV42')

V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_NV42 Formats with full horizontal and vertical chroma resolutions, also known as YUV 4:4:4. One luminance and one chrominance plane with alternating chroma samples as opposed to

## V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_YVU420

**Description** These are two-plane versions of the YUV 4:4:4 format. The three components are separated into two sub-images or planes. The Y plane is first, with each Y sample stored in one byte per pixel. For V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_NV24, a combined CbCr plane immediately follows the Y plane in memory. The CbCr plane has the same width and height, in pixels, as the Y plane (and the image). Each line contains one CbCr pair per pixel, with each Cb and Cr sample stored in one byte. V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_NV42 is the same except that the Cb and Cr samples are swapped, the CrCb plane starts with a Cr sample.

If the Y plane has pad bytes after each row, then the CbCr plane has twice as many pad bytes after its rows.

**Byte Order.** Each cell is one byte.

start + 0:	Y'00	Y'01	Y'02	Y'03					
start + 4:	Y'10	Y'11	Y'12	Y'13					
start + 8:	Y'20	Y'21	Y'22	Y'23					
start + 12:	Y'30	Y'31	Y'32	Y'33					
start + 16:	Cb00	Cr00	Cb01	Cr01	Cb02	Cr02	Cb03	Cr03	
start + 24:	Cb10	Cr10	Cb11	Cr11	Cb12	Cr12	Cb13	Cr13	
start + 32:	Cb20	Cr20	Cb21	Cr21	Cb22	Cr22	Cb23	Cr23	
start + 40:	Cb30	Cr30	Cb31	Cr31	Cb32	Cr32	Cb33	Cr33	

## V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_M420 ('M420')

Format with  $\frac{1}{2}$  horizontal and vertical chroma resolution, also known as YUV 4:2:0. Hybrid plane line-interleaved layout.

**Description** M420 is a YUV format with  $\frac{1}{2}$  horizontal and vertical chroma subsampling (YUV 4:2:0). Pixels are organized as interleaved luma and chroma planes. Two lines of luma data are followed by one line of chroma data.

The luma plane has one byte per pixel. The chroma plane contains interleaved CbCr pixels subsampled by  $\frac{1}{2}$  in the horizontal and vertical directions. Each CbCr pair belongs to four pixels. For example, Cb<sub>0</sub>/Cr<sub>0</sub> belongs to Y'00, Y'01, Y'10, Y'11.

All line lengths are identical: if the Y lines include pad bytes so do the CbCr lines.

**Byte Order.** Each cell is one byte.

start + 0:	Y'00	Y'01	Y'02	Y'03				
start + 4:	Y'10	Y'11	Y'12	Y'13				
start + 8:	Cb00	Cr00	Cb01	Cr01				
start + 16:	Y'20	Y'21	Y'22	Y'23				
start + 20:	Y'30	Y'31	Y'32	Y'33				
start + 24:	Cb10	Cr10	Cb11	Cr11				

### Color Sample Location:

	0		1	2		3		
0	Y		Y	Y		Y		
		C			C			
1	Y		Y	Y		Y		
2	Y		Y	Y		Y		
		C			C			
3	Y		Y	Y		Y		

## HSV Formats

These formats store the color information of the image in a geometrical representation. The colors are mapped into a cylinder, where the angle is the HUE, the height is the VALUE and the distance to the center is the SATURATION. This is a very useful format for image segmentation algorithms.

### Packed HSV formats

**Description** The *hue* (h) is measured in degrees, the equivalence between degrees and LSBs depends on the hsv-encoding used, see [Colorspaces](#). The *saturation* (s) and the *value* (v) are measured in percentage of the cylinder: 0 being the smallest value and 255 the maximum.

The values are packed in 24 or 32 bit formats.

Table 1.10: Packed HSV Image Formats

Identifier	Code	Byte 0 in memory								Byte 1								Byte 2								Byte 3								
		Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
V4L2_PIX_FMT_HSV32	'HSV4'										h <sub>7</sub>	h <sub>6</sub>	h <sub>5</sub>	h <sub>4</sub>	h <sub>3</sub>	h <sub>2</sub>	h <sub>1</sub>	h <sub>0</sub>	s <sub>7</sub>	s <sub>6</sub>	s <sub>5</sub>	s <sub>4</sub>	s <sub>3</sub>	s <sub>2</sub>	s <sub>1</sub>	s <sub>0</sub>	v <sub>7</sub>	v <sub>6</sub>	v <sub>5</sub>	v <sub>4</sub>	v <sub>3</sub>	v <sub>2</sub>	v <sub>1</sub>	v <sub>0</sub>
V4L2_PIX_FMT_HSV24	'HSV3'		h <sub>7</sub>	h <sub>6</sub>	h <sub>5</sub>	h <sub>4</sub>	h <sub>3</sub>	h <sub>2</sub>	h <sub>1</sub>	h <sub>0</sub>	s <sub>7</sub>	s <sub>6</sub>	s <sub>5</sub>	s <sub>4</sub>	s <sub>3</sub>	s <sub>2</sub>	s <sub>1</sub>	s <sub>0</sub>	v <sub>7</sub>	v <sub>6</sub>	v <sub>5</sub>	v <sub>4</sub>	v <sub>3</sub>	v <sub>2</sub>	v <sub>1</sub>	v <sub>0</sub>								

Bit 7 is the most significant bit.

## Depth Formats

Depth data provides distance to points, mapped onto the image plane

### V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_INZI ('INZI')

Infrared 10-bit linked with Depth 16-bit images

**Description** Proprietary multi-planar format used by Intel SR300 Depth cameras, comprise of Infrared image followed by Depth data. The pixel definition is 32-bpp, with the Depth and Infrared Data split into separate continuous planes of identical dimensions.

The first plane - Infrared data - is stored according to [V4L2\\_PIX\\_FMT\\_Y10](#) greyscale format. Each pixel is 16-bit cell, with actual data stored in the 10 LSBs with values in range 0 to 1023. The six remaining MSBs are padded with zeros.

The second plane provides 16-bit per-pixel Depth data arranged in [V4L2\\_PIX\\_FMT\\_Z16](#) format.

**Frame Structure.** Each cell is a 16-bit word with more significant data stored at higher memory address (byte order is little-endian).

Ir <sub>0,0</sub>	Ir <sub>0,1</sub>	Ir <sub>0,2</sub>	...	...	...
<hr/>					
Infrared Data					
<hr/>					
...	...	...	Ir <sub>n-1,n-3</sub>	Ir <sub>n-1,n-2</sub>	Ir <sub>n-1,n-1</sub>
Depth <sub>0,0</sub>	Depth <sub>0,1</sub>	Depth <sub>0,2</sub>	...	...	...
<hr/>					
Depth Data					
<hr/>					
...	...	...	Depth <sub>n-1,n-3</sub>	Depth <sub>n-1,n-2</sub>	Depth <sub>n-1,n-1</sub>

### V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_Z16 ('Z16')

16-bit depth data with distance values at each pixel

**Description** This is a 16-bit format, representing depth data. Each pixel is a distance to the respective point in the image coordinates. Distance unit can vary and has to be negotiated with the device separately. Each pixel is stored in a 16-bit word in the little endian byte order.

**Byte Order.** Each cell is one byte.

start + 0:	$Z_{00\text{low}}$	$Z_{00\text{high}}$	$Z_{01\text{low}}$	$Z_{01\text{high}}$	$Z_{02\text{low}}$	$Z_{02\text{high}}$	$Z_{03\text{low}}$	$Z_{03\text{high}}$
start + 8:	$Z_{10\text{low}}$	$Z_{10\text{high}}$	$Z_{11\text{low}}$	$Z_{11\text{high}}$	$Z_{12\text{low}}$	$Z_{12\text{high}}$	$Z_{13\text{low}}$	$Z_{13\text{high}}$
start + 16:	$Z_{20\text{low}}$	$Z_{20\text{high}}$	$Z_{21\text{low}}$	$Z_{21\text{high}}$	$Z_{22\text{low}}$	$Z_{22\text{high}}$	$Z_{23\text{low}}$	$Z_{23\text{high}}$
start + 24:	$Z_{30\text{low}}$	$Z_{30\text{high}}$	$Z_{31\text{low}}$	$Z_{31\text{high}}$	$Z_{32\text{low}}$	$Z_{32\text{high}}$	$Z_{33\text{low}}$	$Z_{33\text{high}}$

## Compressed Formats

Table 1.11: Compressed Image Formats

Identifier	Code	Details
V4L2_PIX_FMT_JPEG	'JPEG'	TBD. See also <a href="#">VIDIOC_G_JPEGCOMP</a> , <a href="#">VIDIOC_S_JPEGCOMP</a> .
V4L2_PIX_FMT_MPEG	'MPEG'	MPEG multiplexed stream. The actual format is determined by extended control <a href="#">V4L2_CID_MPEG_STREAM_TYPE</a> , see <a href="#">Codec Control IDs</a> .
V4L2_PIX_FMT_H264	'H264'	H264 video elementary stream with start codes.
V4L2_PIX_FMT_H264_N0_SC	'AVC1'	H264 video elementary stream without start codes.
V4L2_PIX_FMT_H264_MVC	'M264'	H264 MVC video elementary stream.
V4L2_PIX_FMT_H263	'H263'	H263 video elementary stream.
V4L2_PIX_FMT_MPEG1	'MPG1'	MPEG1 video elementary stream.
V4L2_PIX_FMT_MPEG2	'MPG2'	MPEG2 video elementary stream.
V4L2_PIX_FMT_MPEG4	'MPG4'	MPEG4 video elementary stream.
V4L2_PIX_FMT_XVID	'XVID'	Xvid video elementary stream.
V4L2_PIX_FMT_VC1_ANNEX_G	'VC1G'	VC1, SMPTE 421M Annex G compliant stream.
V4L2_PIX_FMT_VC1_ANNEX_L	'VC1L'	VC1, SMPTE 421M Annex L compliant stream.
V4L2_PIX_FMT_VP8	'VP80'	VP8 video elementary stream.
V4L2_PIX_FMT_VP9	'VP90'	VP9 video elementary stream.
V4L2_PIX_FMT_HEVC	'HEVC'	HEVC/H.265 video elementary stream.

## SDR Formats

These formats are used for [SDR](#) interface only.

### V4L2\_SDR\_FMT CU8 ('CU08')

Complex unsigned 8-bit IQ sample

**Description** This format contains sequence of complex number samples. Each complex number consist two parts, called In-phase and Quadrature (IQ). Both I and Q are represented as a 8 bit unsigned number. I value comes first and Q value after that.

**Byte Order.** Each cell is one byte.

start + 0:	I'_0
start + 1:	Q'_0

### V4L2\_SDR\_FMT\_CU16LE ('CU16')

Complex unsigned 16-bit little endian IQ sample

**Description** This format contains sequence of complex number samples. Each complex number consist two parts, called In-phase and Quadrature (IQ). Both I and Q are represented as a 16 bit unsigned little endian number. I value comes first and Q value after that.

**Byte Order.** Each cell is one byte.

start + 0:	I'_0[7:0]	I'_0[15:8]
start + 2:	Q'_0[7:0]	Q'_0[15:8]

### V4L2\_SDR\_FMT\_CS8 ('CS08')

Complex signed 8-bit IQ sample

**Description** This format contains sequence of complex number samples. Each complex number consist two parts, called In-phase and Quadrature (IQ). Both I and Q are represented as a 8 bit signed number. I value comes first and Q value after that.

**Byte Order.** Each cell is one byte.

start + 0:	I'_0
start + 1:	Q'_0

### V4L2\_SDR\_FMT\_CS14LE ('CS14')

Complex signed 14-bit little endian IQ sample

**Description** This format contains sequence of complex number samples. Each complex number consist two parts, called In-phase and Quadrature (IQ). Both I and Q are represented as a 14 bit signed little endian number. I value comes first and Q value after that. 14 bit value is stored in 16 bit space with unused high bits padded with 0.

**Byte Order.** Each cell is one byte.

start + 0:	I'_0[7:0]	I'_0[13:8]
start + 2:	Q'_0[7:0]	Q'_0[13:8]

### V4L2\_SDR\_FMT\_RU12LE ('RU12')

Real unsigned 12-bit little endian sample

**Description** This format contains sequence of real number samples. Each sample is represented as a 12 bit unsigned little endian number. Sample is stored in 16 bit space with unused high bits padded with 0.

**Byte Order.** Each cell is one byte.

start + 0:	I'0[7:0]	I'0[11:8]		
------------	----------	-----------	--	--

## V4L2\_SDR\_FMT\_PCU16BE ('PC16')

Planar complex unsigned 16-bit big endian IQ sample

**Description** This format contains a sequence of complex number samples. Each complex number consist of two parts called In-phase and Quadrature (IQ). Both I and Q are represented as a 16 bit unsigned big endian number stored in 32 bit space. The remaining unused bits within the 32 bit space will be padded with 0. I value starts first and Q value starts at an offset equalling half of the buffer size (i.e.) offset = buffersize/2. Out of the 16 bits, bit 15:2 (14 bit) is data and bit 1:0 (2 bit) can be any value.

**Byte Order.** Each cell is one byte.

Offset:	Byte B0	Byte B1	Byte B2	Byte B3
start + 0:	I'0[13:6]	I'0[5:0]; B1[1:0]=pad	pad	pad
start + 4:	I'1[13:6]	I'1[5:0]; B1[1:0]=pad	pad	pad
...				
start + offset:	Q'0[13:6]	Q'0[5:0]; B1[1:0]=pad	pad	pad
start + offset + 4:	Q'1[13:6]	Q'1[5:0]; B1[1:0]=pad	pad	pad

## V4L2\_SDR\_FMT\_PCU18BE ('PC18')

Planar complex unsigned 18-bit big endian IQ sample

**Description** This format contains a sequence of complex number samples. Each complex number consist of two parts called In-phase and Quadrature (IQ). Both I and Q are represented as a 18 bit unsigned big endian number stored in 32 bit space. The remaining unused bits within the 32 bit space will be padded with 0. I value starts first and Q value starts at an offset equalling half of the buffer size (i.e.) offset = buffersize/2. Out of the 18 bits, bit 17:2 (16 bit) is data and bit 1:0 (2 bit) can be any value.

**Byte Order.** Each cell is one byte.

Offset:	Byte B0	Byte B1	Byte B2	Byte B3
start + 0:	I'0[17:10]	I'0[9:2]	I'0[1:0]; B2[5:0]=pad	pad
start + 4:	I'1[17:10]	I'1[9:2]	I'1[1:0]; B2[5:0]=pad	pad
...				
start + offset:	Q'0[17:10]	Q'0[9:2]	Q'0[1:0]; B2[5:0]=pad	pad
start + offset + 4:	Q'1[17:10]	Q'1[9:2]	Q'1[1:0]; B2[5:0]=pad	pad

## V4L2\_SDR\_FMT\_PCU20BE ('PC20')

Planar complex unsigned 20-bit big endian IQ sample

**Description** This format contains a sequence of complex number samples. Each complex number consist of two parts called In-phase and Quadrature (IQ). Both I and Q are represented as a 20 bit unsigned big endian number stored in 32 bit space. The remaining unused bits within the 32 bit space will be padded with 0. I value starts first and Q value starts at an offset equalling half of the buffer size (i.e.) offset = buffersize/2. Out of the 20 bits, bit 19:2 (18 bit) is data and bit 1:0 (2 bit) can be any value.

**Byte Order.** Each cell is one byte.

Offset:	Byte B0	Byte B1	Byte B2	Byte B3
start + 0:	I'0[19:12]	I'0[11:4]	I'0[3:0]; B2[3:0]=pad	pad
start + 4:	I'1[19:12]	I'1[11:4]	I'1[3:0]; B2[3:0]=pad	pad
...				
start + offset:	Q'0[19:12]	Q'0[11:4]	Q'0[3:0]; B2[3:0]=pad	pad
start + offset + 4:	Q'1[19:12]	Q'1[11:4]	Q'1[3:0]; B2[3:0]=pad	pad

## Touch Formats

These formats are used for *Touch Devices* interface only.

### V4L2\_TCH\_FMT\_DELTA\_TD16 ('TD16')

*man V4L2\_TCH\_FMT\_DELTA\_TD16(2)*

16-bit signed Touch Delta

**Description** This format represents delta data from a touch controller.

Delta values may range from -32768 to 32767. Typically the values will vary through a small range depending on whether the sensor is touched or not. The full value may be seen if one of the touchscreen nodes has a fault or the line is not connected.

**Byte Order.** Each cell is one byte.

start + 0:	D'00high	D'00low	D'01high	D'01low	D'02high	D'02low	D'03high	D'03low
start + 8:	D'10high	D'10low	D'11high	D'11low	D'12high	D'12low	D'13high	D'13low
start + 16:	D'20high	D'20low	D'21high	D'21low	D'22high	D'22low	D'23high	D'23low
start + 24:	D'30high	D'30low	D'31high	D'31low	D'32high	D'32low	D'33high	D'33low

### V4L2\_TCH\_FMT\_DELTA\_TD08 ('TD08')

*man V4L2\_TCH\_FMT\_DELTA\_TD08(2)*

8-bit signed Touch Delta

**Description** This format represents delta data from a touch controller.

Delta values may range from -128 to 127. Typically the values will vary through a small range depending on whether the sensor is touched or not. The full value may be seen if one of the touchscreen nodes has a fault or the line is not connected.

**Byte Order.** Each cell is one byte.

start + 0:	D'00	D'01	D'02	D'03
start + 4:	D'10	D'11	D'12	D'13
start + 8:	D'20	D'21	D'22	D'23
start + 12:	D'30	D'31	D'32	D'33

### V4L2\_TCH\_FMT\_TU16 ('TU16')

*man V4L2\_TCH\_FMT\_TU16(2)*

16-bit unsigned raw touch data

**Description** This format represents unsigned 16-bit data from a touch controller.

This may be used for output for raw and reference data. Values may range from 0 to 65535.

**Byte Order.** Each cell is one byte.

start + 0:	R'00high	R'00low	R'01high	R'01low	R'02high	R'02low	R'03high	R'03low
start + 8:	R'10high	R'10low	R'11high	R'11low	R'12high	R'12low	R'13high	R'13low
start + 16:	R'20high	R'20low	R'21high	R'21low	R'22high	R'22low	R'23high	R'23low
start + 24:	R'30high	R'30low	R'31high	R'31low	R'32high	R'32low	R'33high	R'33low

### V4L2\_TCH\_FMT\_TU08 ('TU08')

*man V4L2\_TCH\_FMT\_TU08(2)*

8-bit unsigned raw touch data

**Description** This format represents unsigned 8-bit data from a touch controller.

This may be used for output for raw and reference data. Values may range from 0 to 255.

**Byte Order.** Each cell is one byte.

start + 0:	R'00	R'01	R'02	R'03
start + 4:	R'10	R'11	R'12	R'13
start + 8:	R'20	R'21	R'22	R'23
start + 12:	R'30	R'31	R'32	R'33

## Metadata Formats

These formats are used for the *Metadata Interface* interface only.

### V4L2\_META\_FMT\_UVC ('UVCH')

UVC Payload Header Data

**Description** This format describes standard UVC metadata, extracted from UVC packet headers and provided by the UVC driver through metadata video nodes. That data includes exact copies of the standard part of UVC Payload Header contents and auxiliary timing information, required for precise interpretation of timestamps, contained in those headers. See section “2.4.3.3 Video and Still Image Payload Headers” of the “UVC 1.5 Class specification” for details.

Each UVC payload header can be between 2 and 12 bytes large. Buffers can contain multiple headers, if multiple such headers have been transmitted by the camera for the respective frame. However, the driver may drop headers when the buffer is full, when they contain no useful information (e.g. those without the SCR field or with that field identical to the previous header), or generally to perform rate limiting when the device sends a large number of headers.

Each individual block contains the following fields:

Table 1.12: UVC Metadata Block

Field	Description
<code>_u64 ts;</code>	system timestamp in host byte order, measured by the driver upon reception of the payload
<code>_u16 sof;</code>	USB Frame Number in host byte order, also obtained by the driver as close as possible to the above timestamp to enable correlation between them
<i>The rest is an exact copy of the UVC payload header:</i>	
<code>_u8 length;</code>	length of the rest of the block, including this field
<code>_u8 flags;</code>	Flags, indicating presence of other standard UVC fields
<code>_u8 buf[];</code>	The rest of the header, possibly including UVC PTS and SCR fields

**V4L2\_META\_FMT\_VSP1\_HGO ('VSPH')**

Renesas R-Car VSP1 1-D Histogram Data

**Description** This format describes histogram data generated by the Renesas R-Car VSP1 1-D Histogram (HGO) engine.

The VSP1 HGO is a histogram computation engine that can operate on RGB, YCrCb or HSV data. It operates on a possibly cropped and subsampled input image and computes the minimum, maximum and sum of all pixels as well as per-channel histograms.

The HGO can compute histograms independently per channel, on the maximum of the three channels (RGB data only) or on the Y channel only (YCbCr only). It can additionally output the histogram with 64 or 256 bins, resulting in four possible modes of operation.

- In *64 bins normal mode*, the HGO operates on the three channels independently to compute three 64-bins histograms. RGB, YCbCr and HSV image formats are supported.
- In *64 bins maximum mode*, the HGO operates on the maximum of the (R, G, B) channels to compute a single 64-bins histogram. Only the RGB image format is supported.
- In *256 bins normal mode*, the HGO operates on the Y channel to compute a single 256-bins histogram. Only the YCbCr image format is supported.
- In *256 bins maximum mode*, the HGO operates on the maximum of the (R, G, B) channels to compute a single 256-bins histogram. Only the RGB image format is supported.

**Byte Order.** All data is stored in memory in little endian format. Each cell in the tables contains one byte.

Table 1.13: VSP1 HGO Data - 64 Bins, Normal Mode (792 bytes)

Offset	Memory			
	[31:24]	[23:16]	[15:8]	[7:0]
0		R/Cr/H max [7:0]		R/Cr/H min [7:0]
4		G/Y/S max [7:0]		G/Y/S min [7:0]
8		B/Cb/V max [7:0]		B/Cb/V min [7:0]
12	R/Cr/H sum [31:0]			
16	G/Y/S sum [31:0]			
20	B/Cb/V sum [31:0]			
24	R/Cr/H bin 0 [31:0]			
	...			
276	R/Cr/H bin 63 [31:0]			
280	G/Y/S bin 0 [31:0]			
	...			
532	G/Y/S bin 63 [31:0]			
536	B/Cb/V bin 0 [31:0]			
	...			
788	B/Cb/V bin 63 [31:0]			

Table 1.14: VSP1 HGO Data - 64 Bins, Max Mode (264 bytes)

Offset	Memory			
	[31:24]	[23:16]	[15:8]	[7:0]
0		max(R,G,B) max [7:0]		max(R,G,B) min [7:0]
4	max(R,G,B) sum [31:0]			
8	max(R,G,B) bin 0 [31:0]			
	...			
260	max(R,G,B) bin 63 [31:0]			

Table 1.15: VSP1 HGO Data - 256 Bins, Normal Mode (1032 bytes)

Offset	Memory			
	[31:24]	[23:16]	[15:8]	[7:0]
0		Y max [7:0]		Y min [7:0]
4	Y sum [31:0]			
8	Y bin 0 [31:0]			
	...			
1028	Y bin 255 [31:0]			

Table 1.16: VSP1 HGO Data - 256 Bins, Max Mode (1032 bytes)

Offset	Memory			
	[31:24]	[23:16]	[15:8]	[7:0]
0		max(R,G,B) max [7:0]		max(R,G,B) min [7:0]
4	max(R,G,B) sum [31:0]			
8	max(R,G,B) bin 0 [31:0]			
	...			
1028	max(R,G,B) bin 255 [31:0]			

## V4L2\_META\_FMT\_VSP1\_HGT ('VSPT')

Renesas R-Car VSP1 2-D Histogram Data

**Description** This format describes histogram data generated by the Renesas R-Car VSP1 2-D Histogram (HGT) engine.

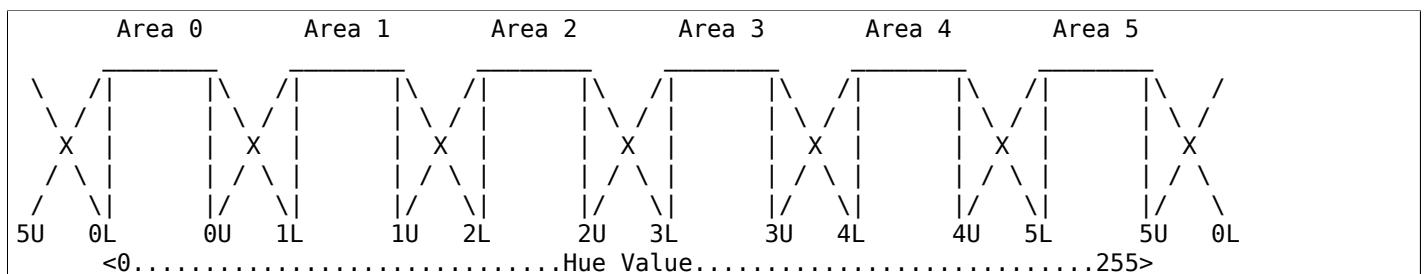
The VSP1 HGT is a histogram computation engine that operates on HSV data. It operates on a possibly cropped and subsampled input image and computes the sum, maximum and minimum of the S component as well as a weighted frequency histogram based on the H and S components.

The histogram is a matrix of 6 Hue and 32 Saturation buckets, 192 in total. Each HSV value is added to one or more buckets with a weight between 1 and 16 depending on the Hue areas configuration. Finding the corresponding buckets is done by inspecting the H and S value independently.

The Saturation position **n** (0 - 31) of the bucket in the matrix is found by the expression:

$$n = S / 8$$

The Hue position **m** (0 - 5) of the bucket in the matrix depends on how the HGT Hue areas are configured. There are 6 user configurable Hue Areas which can be configured to cover overlapping Hue values:



When two consecutive areas don't overlap ( $n+1L$  is equal to  $nU$ ) the boundary value is considered as part of the lower area.

Pixels with a hue value included in the centre of an area (between  $nL$  and  $nU$  included) are attributed to that single area and given a weight of 16. Pixels with a hue value included in the overlapping region between two areas (between  $n+1L$  and  $nU$  excluded) are attributed to both areas and given a weight for each of these areas proportional to their position along the diagonal lines (rounded down).

The Hue area setup must match one of the following constrains:

**0L <= 0U <= 1L <= 1U <= 2L <= 2U <= 3L <= 3U <= 4L <= 4U <= 5L <= 5U**

**0U <= 1L <= 1U <= 2L <= 2U <= 3L <= 3U <= 4L <= 4U <= 5L <= 5U <= 0L**

**Byte Order.** All data is stored in memory in little endian format. Each cell in the tables contains one byte.

Table 1.17: VSP1 HGT Data - (776 bytes)

Offset	Memory			
	[31:24]	[23:16]	[15:8]	[7:0]
0	•	S max [7:0]	•	S min [7:0]
4	S sum [31:0]			
8	Histogram bucket (m=0, n=0) [31:0]			
12	Histogram bucket (m=0, n=1) [31:0]			
	...			
132	Histogram bucket (m=0, n=31) [31:0]			
136	Histogram bucket (m=1, n=0) [31:0]			
	...			
264	Histogram bucket (m=2, n=0) [31:0]			
	...			
392	Histogram bucket (m=3, n=0) [31:0]			
	...			
520	Histogram bucket (m=4, n=0) [31:0]			
	...			
648	Histogram bucket (m=5, n=0) [31:0]			
	...			
772	Histogram bucket (m=5, n=31) [31:0]			

## Reserved Format Identifiers

These formats are not defined by this specification, they are just listed for reference and to avoid naming conflicts. If you want to register your own format, send an e-mail to the linux-media mailing list <https://linuxtv.org/lists.php> for inclusion in the videodev2.h file. If you want to share your format with other developers add a link to your documentation and send a copy to the linux-media mailing list for inclusion in this section. If you think your format should be listed in a standard format section please make a proposal on the linux-media mailing list.

Table 1.18: Reserved Image Formats

Identifier	Code	Details
V4L2_PIX_FMT_DV	'dvsd'	unknown
V4L2_PIX_FMT_ET61X251	'E625'	Compressed format of the ET61X251 driver.
V4L2_PIX_FMT_HI240	'HI24'	8 bit RGB format used by the BTTV driver.
V4L2_PIX_FMT_HM12	'HM12'	YUV 4:2:0 format used by the IVTV driver, <a href="http://www.ivtvdriver.org/">http://www.ivtvdriver.org/</a> The format is documented in the kernel sources in the file Documentation/media/v4l-drivers/cx2341x.rst
V4L2_PIX_FMT_CPIA1	'CPIA'	YUV format used by the gspca cpi1 driver.
V4L2_PIX_FMT_JPGL	'JPGL'	JPEG-Light format (Pegasus Lossless JPEG) used in Divio webcams NW 80x.
V4L2_PIX_FMT_SPCA501	'S501'	YUYV per line used by the gspca driver.
V4L2_PIX_FMT_SPCA505	'S505'	YYUV per line used by the gspca driver.
V4L2_PIX_FMT_SPCA508	'S508'	YUVY per line used by the gspca driver.
V4L2_PIX_FMT_SPCA561	'S561'	Compressed GBRG Bayer format used by the gspca driver.
V4L2_PIX_FMT_PAC207	'P207'	Compressed BGGR Bayer format used by the gspca driver.
V4L2_PIX_FMT_MR97310A	'M310'	Compressed BGGR Bayer format used by the gspca driver.
V4L2_PIX_FMT_JL2005BCD	'JL20'	JPEG compressed RGGB Bayer format used by the gspca driver.
V4L2_PIX_FMT_OV511	'O511'	OV511 JPEG format used by the gspca driver.
V4L2_PIX_FMT_OV518	'O518'	OV518 JPEG format used by the gspca driver.
V4L2_PIX_FMT_PJPG	'PJPG'	Pixart 73xx JPEG format used by the gspca driver.
V4L2_PIX_FMT_SE401	'S401'	Compressed RGB format used by the gspca se401 driver
V4L2_PIX_FMT_SQ905C	'905C'	Compressed RGGB bayer format used by the gspca driver.
V4L2_PIX_FMT_MJPEG	'MJPEG'	Compressed format used by the Zoran driver
V4L2_PIX_FMT_PWC1	'PWC1'	Compressed format of the PWC driver.
V4L2_PIX_FMT_PWC2	'PWC2'	Compressed format of the PWC driver.
V4L2_PIX_FMT_SN9C10X	'S910'	Compressed format of the SN9C102 driver.
V4L2_PIX_FMT_SN9C20X_I420	'S920'	YUV 4:2:0 format of the gspca sn9c20x driver.
V4L2_PIX_FMT_SN9C2028	'SONX'	Compressed GBRG bayer format of the gspca sn9c2028 driver.
V4L2_PIX_FMT_STV0680	'S680'	Bayer format of the gspca stv0680 driver.
V4L2_PIX_FMT_WNVA	'WNVA'	Used by the Winnov Videum driver, <a href="http://www.thedirks.org/winnov/">http://www.thedirks.org/winnov/</a>
V4L2_PIX_FMT_TM6000	'TM60'	Used by Trident tm6000
V4L2_PIX_FMT_CIT_YYYYUY	'CITV'	Used by xirlink CIT, found at IBM webcams. Uses one line of Y then 1 line of VYUY
V4L2_PIX_FMT_KONICA420	'KONI'	Used by Konica webcams. YUV420 planar in blocks of 256 pixels.

Continued on next page

Table 1.18 – continued from previous page

Identifier	Code	Details
V4L2_PIX_FMT_YYUV	'YYUV'	unknown
V4L2_PIX_FMT_Y4	'Y04 '	Old 4-bit greyscale format. Only the most significant 4 bits of each byte are used, the other bits are set to 0.
V4L2_PIX_FMT_Y6	'Y06 '	Old 6-bit greyscale format. Only the most significant 6 bits of each byte are used, the other bits are set to 0.
V4L2_PIX_FMT_S5C_UYVY_JPG	'S5CI'	<p>Two-planar format used by Samsung S5C73MX cameras. The first plane contains interleaved JPEG and UYVY image data, followed by meta data in form of an array of offsets to the UYVY data blocks. The actual pointer array follows immediately after the interleaved JPEG/UYVY data, the number of entries in this array equals the height of the UYVY image. Each entry is a 4-byte unsigned integer in big endian order and it's an offset to a single pixel line of the UYVY image. The first plane can start either with JPEG or UYVY data chunk. The size of a single UYVY block equals the UYVY image's width multiplied by 2. The size of a JPEG chunk depends on the image and can vary with each line.</p> <p>The second plane, at an offset of 4084 bytes, contains a 4-byte offset to the pointer array in the first plane. This offset is followed by a 4-byte value indicating size of the pointer array. All numbers in the second plane are also in big endian order. Remaining data in the second plane is undefined. The information in the second plane allows to easily find location of the pointer array, which can be different for each frame. The size of the pointer array is constant for given UYVY image height.</p> <p>In order to extract UYVY and JPEG frames an application can initially set a data pointer to the start of first plane and then add an offset from the first entry of the pointers table. Such a pointer indicates start of an UYVY image pixel line. Whole UYVY line can be copied to a separate buffer. These steps should be repeated for each line, i.e. the number of entries in the pointer array. Anything what's in between the UYVY lines is JPEG data and should be concatenated to form the JPEG stream.</p>
V4L2_PIX_FMT_MT21C	'MT21'	Compressed two-planar YVU420 format used by Mediatek MT8173. The compression is lossless. It is an opaque intermediate format and the MDP hardware must be used to convert V4L2_PIX_FMT_MT21C to V4L2_PIX_FMT_NV12M, V4L2_PIX_FMT_YUV420M or V4L2_PIX_FMT_YVU420.

Table 1.19: Format Flags

V4L2_PIX_FMT_FLAG_PREMUL_ALPHA	0x00000001	The color values are premultiplied by the alpha channel value. For example, if a light blue pixel with 50% transparency was described by RGBA values (128, 192, 255, 128), the same pixel described with premultiplied colors would be described by RGBA values (64, 96, 128, 128)
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## Colorspaces

'Color' is a very complex concept and depends on physics, chemistry and biology. Just because you have three numbers that describe the 'red', 'green' and 'blue' components of the color of a pixel does not mean that you can accurately display that color. A colorspace defines what it actually *means* to have an RGB value of e.g. (255, 0, 0). That is, which color should be reproduced on the screen in a perfectly calibrated environment.

In order to do that we first need to have a good definition of color, i.e. some way to uniquely and unambiguously define a color so that someone else can reproduce it. Human color vision is trichromatic since the human eye has color receptors that are sensitive to three different wavelengths of light. Hence the need to use three numbers to describe color. Be glad you are not a mantis shrimp as those are sensitive to 12 different wavelengths, so instead of RGB we would be using the ABCDEFGHIJKL colorspace...

Color exists only in the eye and brain and is the result of how strongly color receptors are stimulated. This is based on the Spectral Power Distribution (SPD) which is a graph showing the intensity (radian power) of the light at wavelengths covering the visible spectrum as it enters the eye. The science of colorimetry is about the relationship between the SPD and color as perceived by the human brain.

Since the human eye has only three color receptors it is perfectly possible that different SPDs will result in the same stimulation of those receptors and are perceived as the same color, even though the SPD of the light is different.

In the 1920s experiments were devised to determine the relationship between SPDs and the perceived color and that resulted in the CIE 1931 standard that defines spectral weighting functions that model the perception of color. Specifically that standard defines functions that can take an SPD and calculate the stimulus for each color receptor. After some further mathematical transforms these stimuli are known as the *CIE XYZ tristimulus* values and these X, Y and Z values describe a color as perceived by a human unambiguously. These X, Y and Z values are all in the range [0...1].

The Y value in the CIE XYZ colorspace corresponds to luminance. Often the CIE XYZ colorspace is transformed to the normalized CIE xyY colorspace:

$$x = X / (X + Y + Z)$$

$$y = Y / (X + Y + Z)$$

The x and y values are the chromaticity coordinates and can be used to define a color without the luminance component Y. It is very confusing to have such similar names for these colorspace. Just be aware that if colors are specified with lower case 'x' and 'y', then the CIE xyY colorspace is used. Upper case 'X' and 'Y' refer to the CIE XYZ colorspace. Also, y has nothing to do with luminance. Together x and y specify a color, and Y the luminance. That is really all you need to remember from a practical point of view. At the end of this section you will find reading resources that go into much more detail if you are interested.

A monitor or TV will reproduce colors by emitting light at three different wavelengths, the combination of which will stimulate the color receptors in the eye and thus cause the perception of color. Historically these wavelengths were defined by the red, green and blue phosphors used in the displays. These *color primaries* are part of what defines a colorspace.

Different display devices will have different primaries and some primaries are more suitable for some display technologies than others. This has resulted in a variety of colorspace that are used for different display technologies or uses. To define a colorspace you need to define the three color primaries (these are typically defined as x, y chromaticity coordinates from the CIE xyY colorspace) but also the white

reference: that is the color obtained when all three primaries are at maximum power. This determines the relative power or energy of the primaries. This is usually chosen to be close to daylight which has been defined as the CIE D65 Illuminant.

To recapitulate: the CIE XYZ colorspace uniquely identifies colors. Other colorspaces are defined by three chromaticity coordinates defined in the CIE xyY colorspace. Based on those a 3x3 matrix can be constructed that transforms CIE XYZ colors to colors in the new colorspace.

Both the CIE XYZ and the RGB colorspace that are derived from the specific chromaticity primaries are linear colorspaces. But neither the eye, nor display technology is linear. Doubling the values of all components in the linear colorspace will not be perceived as twice the intensity of the color. So each colorspace also defines a transfer function that takes a linear color component value and transforms it to the non-linear component value, which is a closer match to the non-linear performance of both the eye and displays. Linear component values are denoted RGB, non-linear are denoted as R'G'B'. In general colors used in graphics are all R'G'B', except in openGL which uses linear RGB. Special care should be taken when dealing with openGL to provide linear RGB colors or to use the built-in openGL support to apply the inverse transfer function.

The final piece that defines a colorspace is a function that transforms non-linear R'G'B' to non-linear Y'C<sub>b</sub>C<sub>r</sub>. This function is determined by the so-called luma coefficients. There may be multiple possible Y'C<sub>b</sub>C<sub>r</sub> encodings allowed for the same colorspace. Many encodings of color prefer to use luma (Y') and chroma (C<sub>b</sub>C<sub>r</sub>) instead of R'G'B'. Since the human eye is more sensitive to differences in luminance than in color this encoding allows one to reduce the amount of color information compared to the luma data. Note that the luma (Y') is unrelated to the Y in the CIE XYZ colorspace. Also note that Y'C<sub>b</sub>C<sub>r</sub> is often called YCbCr or YUV even though these are strictly speaking wrong.

Sometimes people confuse Y'C<sub>b</sub>C<sub>r</sub> as being a colorspace. This is not correct, it is just an encoding of an R'G'B' color into luma and chroma values. The underlying colorspace that is associated with the R'G'B' color is also associated with the Y'C<sub>b</sub>C<sub>r</sub> color.

The final step is how the RGB, R'G'B' or Y'C<sub>b</sub>C<sub>r</sub> values are quantized. The CIE XYZ colorspace where X, Y and Z are in the range [0...1] describes all colors that humans can perceive, but the transform to another colorspace will produce colors that are outside the [0...1] range. Once clamped to the [0...1] range those colors can no longer be reproduced in that colorspace. This clamping is what reduces the extent or gamut of the colorspace. How the range of [0...1] is translated to integer values in the range of [0...255] (or higher, depending on the color depth) is called the quantization. This is *not* part of the colorspace definition. In practice RGB or R'G'B' values are full range, i.e. they use the full [0...255] range. Y'C<sub>b</sub>C<sub>r</sub> values on the other hand are limited range with Y' using [16...235] and C<sub>b</sub> and C<sub>r</sub> using [16...240].

Unfortunately, in some cases limited range RGB is also used where the components use the range [16...235]. And full range Y'C<sub>b</sub>C<sub>r</sub> also exists using the [0...255] range.

In order to correctly interpret a color you need to know the quantization range, whether it is R'G'B' or Y'C<sub>b</sub>C<sub>r</sub>, the used Y'C<sub>b</sub>C<sub>r</sub> encoding and the colorspace. From that information you can calculate the corresponding CIE XYZ color and map that again to whatever colorspace your display device uses.

The colorspace definition itself consists of the three chromaticity primaries, the white reference chromaticity, a transfer function and the luma coefficients needed to transform R'G'B' to Y'C<sub>b</sub>C<sub>r</sub>. While some colorspace standards correctly define all four, quite often the colorspace standard only defines some, and you have to rely on other standards for the missing pieces. The fact that colorspaces are often a mix of different standards also led to very confusing naming conventions where the name of a standard was used to name a colorspace when in fact that standard was part of various other colorspaces as well.

If you want to read more about colors and colorspace, then the following resources are useful: [poynton](#) is a good practical book for video engineers, [colimg](#) has a much broader scope and describes many more aspects of color (physics, chemistry, biology, etc.). The <http://www.brucelindbloom.com> website is an excellent resource, especially with respect to the mathematics behind colorspace conversions. The wikipedia [CIE 1931 colorspace](#) article is also very useful.

## Defining Colorsaces in V4L2

In V4L2 colorspaces are defined by four values. The first is the colorspace identifier (enum `v4l2_colorspace`) which defines the chromaticities, the default transfer function, the default Y'CbCr encoding and the default quantization method. The second is the transfer function identifier (enum `v4l2_xfer_func`) to specify non-standard transfer functions. The third is the Y'CbCr encoding identifier (enum `v4l2_ycbcr_encoding`) to specify non-standard Y'CbCr encodings and the fourth is the quantization identifier (enum `v4l2_quantization`) to specify non-standard quantization methods. Most of the time only the colorspace field of struct `v4l2_pix_format` or struct `v4l2_pix_format_mplane` needs to be filled in. On *HSV formats* the *Hue* is defined as the angle on the cylindrical color representation. Usually this angle is measured in degrees, i.e. 0-360. When we map this angle value into 8 bits, there are two basic ways to do it: Divide the angular value by 2 (0-179), or use the whole range, 0-255, dividing the angular value by 1.41. The enum `v4l2_hsv_encoding` specifies which encoding is used.

### Note:

*The default R'G'B' quantization is full range for all colorspaces except for BT.2020 which uses limited range R'G'B' quantization.*

## `v4l2_colorspace`

Table 1.20: V4L2 Colorsaces

Identifier	Details
<code>V4L2_COLORSPACE_DEFAULT</code>	The default colorspace. This can be used by applications to let the driver fill in the colorspace.
<code>V4L2_COLORSPACE_SMPTE170M</code>	See <a href="#">Colorspace SMPTE 170M (V4L2_COLORSPACE_SMPTE170M)</a> .
<code>V4L2_COLORSPACE_REC709</code>	See <a href="#">Colorspace Rec. 709 (V4L2_COLORSPACE_REC709)</a> .
<code>V4L2_COLORSPACE_SRGB</code>	See <a href="#">Colorspace sRGB (V4L2_COLORSPACE_SRGB)</a> .
<code>V4L2_COLORSPACE_ADOBERGB</code>	See <a href="#">Colorspace Adobe RGB (V4L2_COLORSPACE_ADOBERGB)</a> .
<code>V4L2_COLORSPACE_BT2020</code>	See <a href="#">Colorspace BT.2020 (V4L2_COLORSPACE_BT2020)</a> .
<code>V4L2_COLORSPACE_DCI_P3</code>	See <a href="#">Colorspace DCI-P3 (V4L2_COLORSPACE_DCI_P3)</a> .
<code>V4L2_COLORSPACE_SMPTE240M</code>	See <a href="#">Colorspace SMPTE 240M (V4L2_COLORSPACE_SMPTE240M)</a> .
<code>V4L2_COLORSPACE_470_SYSTEM_M</code>	See <a href="#">Colorspace NTSC 1953 (V4L2_COLORSPACE_470_SYSTEM_M)</a> .
<code>V4L2_COLORSPACE_470_SYSTEM_BG</code>	See <a href="#">Colorspace EBU Tech. 3213 (V4L2_COLORSPACE_470_SYSTEM_BG)</a> .
<code>V4L2_COLORSPACE_JPEG</code>	See <a href="#">Colorspace JPEG (V4L2_COLORSPACE_JPEG)</a> .
<code>V4L2_COLORSPACE_RAW</code>	The raw colorspace. This is used for raw image capture where the image is minimally processed and is using the internal colorspace of the device. The software that processes an image using this 'colorspace' will have to know the internals of the capture device.

## `v4l2_xfer_func`

Table 1.21: V4L2 Transfer Function

Identifier	Details
<code>V4L2_XFER_FUNC_DEFAULT</code>	Use the default transfer function as defined by the colorspace.
<code>V4L2_XFER_FUNC_709</code>	Use the Rec. 709 transfer function.
<code>V4L2_XFER_FUNC_SRGB</code>	Use the sRGB transfer function.
<code>V4L2_XFER_FUNC_ADOBERGB</code>	Use the AdobeRGB transfer function.
<code>V4L2_XFER_FUNC_SMPTE240M</code>	Use the SMPTE 240M transfer function.
<code>V4L2_XFER_FUNC_NONE</code>	Do not use a transfer function (i.e. use linear RGB values).
<code>V4L2_XFER_FUNC_DCI_P3</code>	Use the DCI-P3 transfer function.
<code>V4L2_XFER_FUNC_SMPTE2084</code>	Use the SMPTE 2084 transfer function. See <a href="#">Transfer Function SMPTE 2084 (V4L2_XFER_FUNC_SMPTE2084)</a> .

## `v4l2_ycbcr_encoding`

Table 1.22: V4L2 Y'CbCr Encodings

Identifier	Details
V4L2_YCBCR_ENC_DEFAULT	Use the default Y'CbCr encoding as defined by the colorspace.
V4L2_YCBCR_ENC_601	Use the BT.601 Y'CbCr encoding.
V4L2_YCBCR_ENC_709	Use the Rec. 709 Y'CbCr encoding.
V4L2_YCBCR_ENC_XV601	Use the extended gamut xvYCC BT.601 encoding.
V4L2_YCBCR_ENC_XV709	Use the extended gamut xvYCC Rec. 709 encoding.
V4L2_YCBCR_ENC_BT2020	Use the default non-constant luminance BT.2020 Y'CbCr encoding.
V4L2_YCBCR_ENC_BT2020_CONST_LUM	Use the constant luminance BT.2020 Yc'CbcCrc encoding.
V4L2_YCBCR_ENC_SMPTE_240M	Use the SMPTE 240M Y'CbCr encoding.

### v4l2\_hsv\_encoding

Table 1.23: V4L2 HSV Encodings

Identifier	Details
V4L2_HSV_ENC_180	For the Hue, each LSB is two degrees.
V4L2_HSV_ENC_256	For the Hue, the 360 degrees are mapped into 8 bits, i.e. each LSB is roughly 1.41 degrees.

### v4l2\_quantization

Table 1.24: V4L2 Quantization Methods

Identifier	Details
V4L2_QUANTIZATION_DEFAULT	Use the default quantization encoding as defined by the colorspace. This is always full range for R'G'B' (except for the BT.2020 colorspace) and HSV. It is usually limited range for Y'CbCr.
V4L2_QUANTIZATION_FULL_RANGE	Use the full range quantization encoding. I.e. the range [0...1] is mapped to [0...255] (with possible clipping to [1...254] to avoid the 0x00 and 0xff values). Cb and Cr are mapped from [-0.5...0.5] to [0...255] (with possible clipping to [1...254] to avoid the 0x00 and 0xff values).
V4L2_QUANTIZATION_LIM_RANGE	Use the limited range quantization encoding. I.e. the range [0...1] is mapped to [16...235]. Cb and Cr are mapped from [-0.5...0.5] to [16...240].

## Detailed Colorspace Descriptions

### Colorspace SMPTE 170M (V4L2\_COLORSPACE\_SMPTE170M)

The [SMPTE 170M](#) standard defines the colorspace used by NTSC and PAL and by SDTV in general. The default transfer function is V4L2\_XFER\_FUNC\_709. The default Y'CbCr encoding is V4L2\_YCBCR\_ENC\_601. The default Y'CbCr quantization is limited range. The chromaticities of the primary colors and the white reference are:

Table 1.25: SMPTE 170M Chromaticities

Color	x	y
Red	0.630	0.340
Green	0.310	0.595
Blue	0.155	0.070
White Reference (D65)	0.3127	0.3290

The red, green and blue chromaticities are also often referred to as the SMPTE C set, so this colorspace is sometimes called SMPTE C as well.

The transfer function defined for SMPTE 170M is the same as the one defined in Rec. 709.

$$L' = -1.099(-L)^{0.45} + 0.099, \text{ for } L \leq -0.018$$

$$L' = 4.5L, \text{ for } -0.018 < L < 0.018$$

$$L' = 1.099L^{0.45} - 0.099, \text{ for } L \geq 0.018$$

Inverse Transfer function:

$$L = -\left(\frac{L' - 0.099}{-1.099}\right)^{\frac{1}{0.45}}, \text{ for } L' \leq -0.081$$

$$L = \frac{L'}{4.5}, \text{ for } -0.081 < L' < 0.081$$

$$L = \left(\frac{L' + 0.099}{1.099}\right)^{\frac{1}{0.45}}, \text{ for } L' \geq 0.081$$

The luminance (Y') and color difference (Cb and Cr) are obtained with the following V4L2\_YCBCR\_ENC\_601 encoding:

$$Y' = 0.2990R' + 0.5870G' + 0.1140B'$$

$$Cb = -0.1687R' - 0.3313G' + 0.5B'$$

$$Cr = 0.5R' - 0.4187G' - 0.0813B'$$

Y' is clamped to the range [0...1] and Cb and Cr are clamped to the range [-0.5...0.5]. This conversion to Y'CbCr is identical to the one defined in the [ITU BT.601](#) standard and this colorspace is sometimes called BT.601 as well, even though BT.601 does not mention any color primaries.

The default quantization is limited range, but full range is possible although rarely seen.

### Colorspace Rec. 709 (V4L2\_COLORSPACE\_REC709)

The [ITU BT.709](#) standard defines the colorspace used by HDTV in general. The default transfer function is V4L2\_XFER\_FUNC\_709. The default Y'CbCr encoding is V4L2\_YCBCR\_ENC\_709. The default Y'CbCr quantization is limited range. The chromaticities of the primary colors and the white reference are:

Table 1.26: Rec. 709 Chromaticities

Color	x	y
Red	0.640	0.330
Green	0.300	0.600
Blue	0.150	0.060
White Reference (D65)	0.3127	0.3290

The full name of this standard is Rec. ITU-R BT.709-5.

Transfer function. Normally L is in the range [0...1], but for the extended gamut xvYCC encoding values outside that range are allowed.

$$L' = -1.099(-L)^{0.45} + 0.099, \text{ for } L \leq -0.018$$

$$L' = 4.5L, \text{ for } -0.018 < L < 0.018$$

$$L' = 1.099L^{0.45} - 0.099, \text{ for } L \geq 0.018$$

Inverse Transfer function:

$$L = -\left(\frac{L' - 0.099}{-1.099}\right)^{\frac{1}{0.45}}, \text{ for } L' \leq -0.081$$

$$L = \frac{L'}{4.5}, \text{ for } -0.081 < L' < 0.081$$

$$L = \left(\frac{L' + 0.099}{1.099}\right)^{\frac{1}{0.45}}, \text{ for } L' \geq 0.081$$

The luminance ( $Y'$ ) and color difference (Cb and Cr) are obtained with the following V4L2\_YCBCR\_ENC\_709 encoding:

$$Y' = 0.2126R' + 0.7152G' + 0.0722B'$$

$$Cb = -0.1146R' - 0.3854G' + 0.5B'$$

$$Cr = 0.5R' - 0.4542G' - 0.0458B'$$

$Y'$  is clamped to the range [0...1] and Cb and Cr are clamped to the range [-0.5...0.5].

The default quantization is limited range, but full range is possible although rarely seen.

The V4L2\_YCBCR\_ENC\_709 encoding described above is the default for this colorspace, but it can be overridden with V4L2\_YCBCR\_ENC\_601, in which case the BT.601 Y'CbCr encoding is used.

Two additional extended gamut Y'CbCr encodings are also possible with this colorspace:

The xvYCC 709 encoding (V4L2\_YCBCR\_ENC\_XV709, [xvYCC](#)) is similar to the Rec. 709 encoding, but it allows for R', G' and B' values that are outside the range [0...1]. The resulting Y', Cb and Cr values are scaled and offset according to the limited range formula:

$$Y' = \frac{219}{256} * (0.2126R' + 0.7152G' + 0.0722B') + \frac{16}{256}$$

$$Cb = \frac{224}{256} * (-0.1146R' - 0.3854G' + 0.5B')$$

$$Cr = \frac{224}{256} * (0.5R' - 0.4542G' - 0.0458B')$$

The xvYCC 601 encoding (V4L2\_YCBCR\_ENC\_XV601, [xvYCC](#)) is similar to the BT.601 encoding, but it allows for R', G' and B' values that are outside the range [0...1]. The resulting Y', Cb and Cr values are scaled and offset according to the limited range formula:

$$Y' = \frac{219}{256} * (0.2990R' + 0.5870G' + 0.1140B') + \frac{16}{256}$$

$$Cb = \frac{224}{256} * (-0.1687R' - 0.3313G' + 0.5B')$$

$$Cr = \frac{224}{256} * (0.5R' - 0.4187G' - 0.0813B')$$

$Y'$  is clamped to the range [0...1] and Cb and Cr are clamped to the range [-0.5...0.5] and quantized without further scaling or offsets. The non-standard xvYCC 709 or xvYCC 601 encodings can be used by selecting V4L2\_YCBCR\_ENC\_XV709 or V4L2\_YCBCR\_ENC\_XV601. As seen by the xvYCC formulas these encodings always use limited range quantization, there is no full range variant. The whole point of these extended gamut encodings is that values outside the limited range are still valid, although they map to R', G' and B' values outside the [0...1] range and are therefore outside the Rec. 709 colorspace gamut.

### Colorspace sRGB (V4L2\_COLORSPACE\_SRGB)

The [sRGB](#) standard defines the colorspace used by most webcams and computer graphics. The default transfer function is V4L2\_XFER\_FUNC\_SRGB. The default Y'CbCr encoding is V4L2\_YCBCR\_ENC\_601. The default Y'CbCr quantization is limited range.

Note that the [sYCC](#) standard specifies full range quantization, however all current capture hardware supported by the kernel convert R'G'B' to limited range Y'CbCr. So choosing full range as the default would break how applications interpret the quantization range.

The chromaticities of the primary colors and the white reference are:

Table 1.27: sRGB Chromaticities

Color	x	y
Red	0.640	0.330
Green	0.300	0.600
Blue	0.150	0.060
White Reference (D65)	0.3127	0.3290

These chromaticities are identical to the Rec. 709 colorspace.

Transfer function. Note that negative values for L are only used by the Y'CbCr conversion.

$$L' = \begin{cases} -1.055(-L)^{\frac{1}{2.4}} + 0.055, & \text{for } L < -0.0031308 \\ 12.92L, & \text{for } -0.0031308 \leq L \leq 0.0031308 \\ 1.055L^{\frac{1}{2.4}} - 0.055, & \text{for } 0.0031308 < L \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

Inverse Transfer function:

$$L = \begin{cases} ((-L' + 0.055)/1.055)^{2.4}, & \text{for } L' < -0.04045 \\ L'/12.92, & \text{for } -0.04045 \leq L' \leq 0.04045 \\ ((L' + 0.055)/1.055)^{2.4}, & \text{for } L' > 0.04045 \end{cases}$$

The luminance (Y') and color difference (Cb and Cr) are obtained with the following V4L2\_YCBCR\_ENC\_601 encoding as defined by [sYCC](#):

$$\begin{aligned} Y' &= 0.2990R' + 0.5870G' + 0.1140B' \\ Cb &= -0.1687R' - 0.3313G' + 0.5B' \\ Cr &= 0.5R' - 0.4187G' - 0.0813B' \end{aligned}$$

Y' is clamped to the range [0...1] and Cb and Cr are clamped to the range [-0.5...0.5]. This transform is identical to one defined in SMPTE 170M/BT.601. The Y'CbCr quantization is limited range.

### Colorspace Adobe RGB (V4L2\_COLORSPACE\_ADOBERGB)

The [AdobeRGB](#) standard defines the colorspace used by computer graphics that use the AdobeRGB colorspace. This is also known as the [opRGB](#) standard. The default transfer function is V4L2\_XFER\_FUNC\_ADOBERGB. The default Y'CbCr encoding is V4L2\_YCBCR\_ENC\_601. The default Y'CbCr quantization is limited range.

Note that the [opRGB](#) standard specifies full range quantization, however all current capture hardware supported by the kernel convert R'G'B' to limited range Y'CbCr. So choosing full range as the default would break how applications interpret the quantization range.

The chromaticities of the primary colors and the white reference are:

Table 1.28: Adobe RGB Chromaticities

Color	x	y
Red	0.6400	0.3300
Green	0.2100	0.7100
Blue	0.1500	0.0600
White Reference (D65)	0.3127	0.3290

Transfer function:

$$L' = L^{\frac{1}{2.19921875}}$$

Inverse Transfer function:

$$L = L'^{(2.19921875)}$$

The luminance (Y') and color difference (Cb and Cr) are obtained with the following V4L2\_YCBCR\_ENC\_601 encoding:

$$\begin{aligned} Y' &= 0.2990R' + 0.5870G' + 0.1140B' \\ Cb &= -0.1687R' - 0.3313G' + 0.5B' \\ Cr &= 0.5R' - 0.4187G' - 0.0813B' \end{aligned}$$

Y' is clamped to the range [0...1] and Cb and Cr are clamped to the range [-0.5...0.5]. This transform is identical to one defined in SMPTE 170M/BT.601. The Y'CbCr quantization is limited range.

### **Colorspace BT.2020 (V4L2\_COLORSPACE\_BT2020)**

The [ITU BT.2020](#) standard defines the colorspace used by Ultra-high definition television (UHDTV). The default transfer function is V4L2\_XFER\_FUNC\_709. The default Y'CbCr encoding is V4L2\_YCBCR\_ENC\_BT2020. The default R'G'B' quantization is limited range (!), and so is the default Y'CbCr quantization. The chromaticities of the primary colors and the white reference are:

Table 1.29: BT.2020 Chromaticities

Color	x	y
Red	0.708	0.292
Green	0.170	0.797
Blue	0.131	0.046
White Reference (D65)	0.3127	0.3290

Transfer function (same as Rec. 709):

$$L' = 4.5L, \text{ for } 0 \leq L < 0.018$$

$$L' = 1.099L^{0.45} - 0.099, \text{ for } 0.018 \leq L \leq 1$$

Inverse Transfer function:

$$L = L'/4.5, \text{ for } L' < 0.081$$

$$L = \left( \frac{L' + 0.099}{1.099} \right)^{\frac{1}{0.45}}, \text{ for } L' \geq 0.081$$

Please note that while Rec. 709 is defined as the default transfer function by the [ITU BT.2020](#) standard, in practice this colorspace is often used with the [Transfer Function SMPTE 2084 \(V4L2\\_XFER\\_FUNC\\_SMPTE2084\)](#). In particular Ultra HD Blu-ray discs use this combination.

The luminance (Y') and color difference (Cb and Cr) are obtained with the following V4L2\_YCBCR\_ENC\_BT2020 encoding:

$$Y' = 0.2627R' + 0.6780G' + 0.0593B'$$

$$Cb = -0.1396R' - 0.3604G' + 0.5B'$$

$$Cr = 0.5R' - 0.4598G' - 0.0402B'$$

Y' is clamped to the range [0...1] and Cb and Cr are clamped to the range [-0.5...0.5]. The Y'CbCr quantization is limited range.

There is also an alternate constant luminance R'G'B' to Yc'CbcCrc (V4L2\_YCBCR\_ENC\_BT2020\_CONST\_LUM) encoding:

Luma:

$$Yc' = (0.2627R + 0.6780G + 0.0593B)'$$

$$B' - Yc' \leq 0 : Cbc = (B' - Yc')/1.9404$$

$$B' - Yc' > 0 : Cbc = (B' - Yc')/1.5816$$

$$R' - Yc' \leq 0 : Crc = (R' - Y')/1.7184$$

$$R' - Yc' > 0 : Crc = (R' - Y')/0.9936$$

Yc' is clamped to the range [0...1] and Cbc and Crc are clamped to the range [-0.5...0.5]. The Yc'CbcCrc quantization is limited range.

### Colorspace DCI-P3 (V4L2\_COLORSPACE\_DCI\_P3)

The [SMPTE RP 431-2](#) standard defines the colorspace used by cinema projectors that use the DCI-P3 colorspace. The default transfer function is V4L2\_XFER\_FUNC\_DCI\_P3. The default Y'CbCr encoding is V4L2\_YCBCR\_ENC\_709. The default Y'CbCr quantization is limited range.

**Note:**

*Note that this colorspace standard does not specify a Y'CbCr encoding since it is not meant to be encoded to Y'CbCr. So this default Y'CbCr encoding was picked because it is the HDTV encoding.*

The chromaticities of the primary colors and the white reference are:

Table 1.30: DCI-P3 Chromaticities

Color	x	y
Red	0.6800	0.3200
Green	0.2650	0.6900
Blue	0.1500	0.0600
White Reference	0.3140	0.3510

Transfer function:

$$L' = L^{\frac{1}{2.6}}$$

Inverse Transfer function:

$$L = L'^{(2.6)}$$

Y'CbCr encoding is not specified. V4L2 defaults to Rec. 709.

### Colorspace SMPTE 240M (V4L2\_COLORSPACE\_SMPTE240M)

The [SMPTE 240M](#) standard was an interim standard used during the early days of HDTV (1988-1998). It has been superseded by Rec. 709. The default transfer function is V4L2\_XFER\_FUNC\_SMPTE240M. The default Y'CbCr encoding is V4L2\_YCBCR\_ENC\_SMPTE240M. The default Y'CbCr quantization is limited range. The chromaticities of the primary colors and the white reference are:

Table 1.31: SMPTE 240M Chromaticities

Color	x	y
Red	0.630	0.340
Green	0.310	0.595
Blue	0.155	0.070
White Reference (D65)	0.3127	0.3290

These chromaticities are identical to the SMPTE 170M colorspace.

Transfer function:

$$L' = 4L, \text{ for } 0 \leq L < 0.0228$$

$$L' = 1.1115L^{0.45} - 0.1115, \text{ for } 0.0228 \leq L \leq 1$$

Inverse Transfer function:

$$L = \frac{L'}{4}, \text{ for } 0 \leq L' < 0.0913$$

$$L = \left( \frac{L' + 0.1115}{1.1115} \right)^{\frac{1}{0.45}}, \text{ for } L' \geq 0.0913$$

The luminance ( $Y'$ ) and color difference ( $Cb$  and  $Cr$ ) are obtained with the following V4L2\_YCBCR\_ENC\_SMPTE240M encoding:

$$Y' = 0.2122R' + 0.7013G' + 0.0865B'$$

$$Cb = -0.1161R' - 0.3839G' + 0.5B'$$

$$Cr = 0.5R' - 0.4451G' - 0.0549B'$$

$Y'$  is clamped to the range [0...1] and  $Cb$  and  $Cr$  are clamped to the range [-0.5...0.5]. The  $Y'CbCr$  quantization is limited range.

### Colorspace NTSC 1953 (V4L2\_COLORSPACE\_470\_SYSTEM\_M)

This standard defines the colorspace used by NTSC in 1953. In practice this colorspace is obsolete and SMPTE 170M should be used instead. The default transfer function is V4L2\_XFER\_FUNC\_709. The default  $Y'CbCr$  encoding is V4L2\_YCBCR\_ENC\_601. The default  $Y'CbCr$  quantization is limited range. The chromaticities of the primary colors and the white reference are:

Table 1.32: NTSC 1953 Chromaticities

Color	x	y
Red	0.67	0.33
Green	0.21	0.71
Blue	0.14	0.08
White Reference (C)	0.310	0.316

**Note:**

*This colorspace uses Illuminant C instead of D65 as the white reference. To correctly convert an image in this colorspace to another that uses D65 you need to apply a chromatic adaptation algorithm such as the Bradford method.*

The transfer function was never properly defined for NTSC 1953. The Rec. 709 transfer function is recommended in the literature:

$$L' = 4.5L, \text{ for } 0 \leq L < 0.018$$

$$L' = 1.099L^{0.45} - 0.099, \text{ for } 0.018 \leq L \leq 1$$

Inverse Transfer function:

$$L = \frac{L'}{4.5}, \text{ for } L' < 0.081$$

$$L = \left( \frac{L' + 0.099}{1.099} \right)^{\frac{1}{0.45}}, \text{ for } L' \geq 0.081$$

The luminance ( $Y'$ ) and color difference ( $Cb$  and  $Cr$ ) are obtained with the following V4L2\_YCBCR\_ENC\_601 encoding:

$$Y' = 0.2990R' + 0.5870G' + 0.1140B'$$

$$Cb = -0.1687R' - 0.3313G' + 0.5B'$$

$$Cr = 0.5R' - 0.4187G' - 0.0813B'$$

$Y'$  is clamped to the range [0...1] and  $Cb$  and  $Cr$  are clamped to the range [-0.5...0.5]. The  $Y'CbCr$  quantization is limited range. This transform is identical to one defined in SMPTE 170M/BT.601.

**Colorspace EBU Tech. 3213 (V4L2\_COLORSPACE\_470\_SYSTEM\_BG)**

The [EBU Tech 3213](#) standard defines the colorspace used by PAL/SECAM in 1975. In practice this colorspace is obsolete and SMPTE 170M should be used instead. The default transfer function is V4L2\_XFER\_FUNC\_709. The default Y'CbCr encoding is V4L2\_YCBCR\_ENC\_601. The default Y'CbCr quantization is limited range. The chromaticities of the primary colors and the white reference are:

Table 1.33: EBU Tech. 3213 Chromaticities

Color	x	y
Red	0.64	0.33
Green	0.29	0.60
Blue	0.15	0.06
White Reference (D65)	0.3127	0.3290

The transfer function was never properly defined for this colorspace. The Rec. 709 transfer function is recommended in the literature:

$$L' = 4.5L, \text{ for } 0 \leq L < 0.018$$

$$L' = 1.099L^{0.45} - 0.099, \text{ for } 0.018 \leq L \leq 1$$

Inverse Transfer function:

$$L = \frac{L'}{4.5}, \text{ for } L' < 0.081$$

$$L = \left( \frac{L' + 0.099}{1.099} \right)^{\frac{1}{0.45}}, \text{ for } L' \geq 0.081$$

The luminance (Y') and color difference (Cb and Cr) are obtained with the following V4L2\_YCBCR\_ENC\_601 encoding:

$$Y' = 0.2990R' + 0.5870G' + 0.1140B'$$

$$Cb = -0.1687R' - 0.3313G' + 0.5B'$$

$$Cr = 0.5R' - 0.4187G' - 0.0813B'$$

Y' is clamped to the range [0...1] and Cb and Cr are clamped to the range [-0.5...0.5]. The Y'CbCr quantization is limited range. This transform is identical to one defined in SMPTE 170M/BT.601.

**Colorspace JPEG (V4L2\_COLORSPACE\_JPEG)**

This colorspace defines the colorspace used by most (Motion-)JPEG formats. The chromaticities of the primary colors and the white reference are identical to sRGB. The transfer function use is V4L2\_XFER\_FUNC\_SRGB. The Y'CbCr encoding is V4L2\_YCBCR\_ENC\_601 with full range quantization where Y' is scaled to [0...255] and Cb/Cr are scaled to [-128...128] and then clipped to [-128...127].

**Note:**

*The JPEG standard does not actually store colorspace information. So if something other than sRGB is used, then the driver will have to set that information explicitly. Effectively V4L2\_COLORSPACE\_JPEG can be considered to be an abbreviation for V4L2\_COLORSPACE\_SRGB, V4L2\_YCBCR\_ENC\_601 and V4L2\_QUANTIZATION\_FULL\_RANGE.*

**Detailed Transfer Function Descriptions****Transfer Function SMPTE 2084 (V4L2\_XFER\_FUNC\_SMPTE2084)**

The [SMPTE ST 2084](#) standard defines the transfer function used by High Dynamic Range content.

**Constants:**  $m1 = (2610 / 4096) / 4$

$m2 = (2523 / 4096) * 128$

$c1 = 3424 / 4096$

$c2 = (2413 / 4096) * 32$

$c3 = (2392 / 4096) * 32$

**Transfer function:**  $L' = ((c1 + c2 * L^{m1}) / (1 + c3 * L^{m1}))^{m2}$

**Inverse Transfer function:**  $L = (\max(L'^{1/m2} - c1, 0) / (c2 - c3 * L'^{1/m2}))^{1/m1}$

Take care when converting between this transfer function and non-HDR transfer functions: the linear RGB values [0...1] of HDR content map to a luminance range of 0 to 10000 cd/m<sup>2</sup> whereas the linear RGB values of non-HDR (aka Standard Dynamic Range or SDR) map to a luminance range of 0 to 100 cd/m<sup>2</sup>.

To go from SDR to HDR you will have to divide L by 100 first. To go in the other direction you will have to multiply L by 100. Of course, this clamps all luminance values over 100 cd/m<sup>2</sup> to 100 cd/m<sup>2</sup>.

There are better methods, see e.g. [colimg](#) for more in-depth information about this.

## Input/Output

The V4L2 API defines several different methods to read from or write to a device. All drivers exchanging data with applications must support at least one of them.

The classic I/O method using the [read\(\)](#) and [write\(\)](#) function is automatically selected after opening a V4L2 device. When the driver does not support this method attempts to read or write will fail at any time.

Other methods must be negotiated. To select the streaming I/O method with memory mapped or user buffers applications call the [ioctl VIDIOC\\_REQBUFS](#) ioctl. The asynchronous I/O method is not defined yet.

Video overlay can be considered another I/O method, although the application does not directly receive the image data. It is selected by initiating video overlay with the [VIDIOC\\_S\\_FMT](#) ioctl. For more information see [Video Overlay Interface](#).

Generally exactly one I/O method, including overlay, is associated with each file descriptor. The only exceptions are applications not exchanging data with a driver (“panel applications”, see [Opening and Closing Devices](#)) and drivers permitting simultaneous video capturing and overlay using the same file descriptor, for compatibility with V4L and earlier versions of V4L2.

[VIDIOC\\_S\\_FMT](#) and [ioctl VIDIOC\\_REQBUFS](#) would permit this to some degree, but for simplicity drivers need not support switching the I/O method (after first switching away from read/write) other than by closing and reopening the device.

The following sections describe the various I/O methods in more detail.

## Read/Write

Input and output devices support the [read\(\)](#) and [write\(\)](#) function, respectively, when the `V4L2_CAP_READWRITE` flag in the `capabilities` field of struct `v4l2_capability` returned by the [ioctl VIDIOC\\_QUERYCAP](#) ioctl is set.

Drivers may need the CPU to copy the data, but they may also support DMA to or from user memory, so this I/O method is not necessarily less efficient than other methods merely exchanging buffer pointers. It is considered inferior though because no meta-information like frame counters or timestamps are passed. This information is necessary to recognize frame dropping and to synchronize with other data streams. However this is also the simplest I/O method, requiring little or no setup to exchange data. It permits command line stunts like this (the vidctrl tool is fictitious):

```
$ vidctrl /dev/video --input=0 --format=YUYV --size=352x288
$ dd if=/dev/video of=myimage.422 bs=202752 count=1
```

To read from the device applications use the `read()` function, to write the `write()` function. Drivers must implement one I/O method if they exchange data with applications, but it need not be this.<sup>1</sup> When reading or writing is supported, the driver must also support the `select()` and `poll()` function.<sup>2</sup>

## Streaming I/O (Memory Mapping)

Input and output devices support this I/O method when the V4L2\_CAP\_STREAMING flag in the capabilities field of struct `v4l2_capability` returned by the `ioctl VIDIOC_QUERYCAP` ioctl is set. There are two streaming methods, to determine if the memory mapping flavor is supported applications must call the `ioctl VIDIOC_REQBUFS` ioctl with the memory type set to V4L2\_MEMORY\_MMAP.

Streaming is an I/O method where only pointers to buffers are exchanged between application and driver, the data itself is not copied. Memory mapping is primarily intended to map buffers in device memory into the application's address space. Device memory can be for example the video memory on a graphics card with a video capture add-on. However, being the most efficient I/O method available for a long time, many other drivers support streaming as well, allocating buffers in DMA-able main memory.

A driver can support many sets of buffers. Each set is identified by a unique buffer type value. The sets are independent and each set can hold a different type of data. To access different sets at the same time different file descriptors must be used.<sup>1</sup>

To allocate device buffers applications call the `ioctl VIDIOC_REQBUFS` ioctl with the desired number of buffers and buffer type, for example V4L2\_BUF\_TYPE\_VIDEO\_CAPTURE. This ioctl can also be used to change the number of buffers or to free the allocated memory, provided none of the buffers are still mapped.

Before applications can access the buffers they must map them into their address space with the `mmap()` function. The location of the buffers in device memory can be determined with the `ioctl VIDIOC_QUERYBUF` ioctl. In the single-planar API case, the `m.offset` and `length` returned in a struct `v4l2_buffer` are passed as sixth and second parameter to the `mmap()` function. When using the multi-planar API, struct `v4l2_buffer` contains an array of struct `v4l2_plane` structures, each containing its own `m.offset` and `length`. When using the multi-planar API, every plane of every buffer has to be mapped separately, so the number of calls to `mmap()` should be equal to number of buffers times number of planes in each buffer. The offset and length values must not be modified. Remember, the buffers are allocated in physical memory, as opposed to virtual memory, which can be swapped out to disk. Applications should free the buffers as soon as possible with the `munmap()` function.

### Example: Mapping buffers in the single-planar API

```
struct v4l2_requestbuffers reqbuf;
struct {
    void *start;
    size_t length;
} *buffers;
unsigned int i;

memset(&reqbuf, 0, sizeof(reqbuf));
reqbuf.type = V4L2_BUF_TYPE_VIDEO_CAPTURE;
reqbuf.memory = V4L2_MEMORY_MMAP;
reqbuf.count = 20;

if (-1 == ioctl (fd, VIDIOC_REQBUFS, &reqbuf)) {
    if (errno == EINVAL)
        printf("Video capturing or mmap-streaming is not supported\\n");
}
```

<sup>1</sup> It would be desirable if applications could depend on drivers supporting all I/O interfaces, but as much as the complex memory mapping I/O can be inadequate for some devices we have no reason to require this interface, which is most useful for simple applications capturing still images.

<sup>2</sup> At the driver level `select()` and `poll()` are the same, and `select()` is too important to be optional.

<sup>1</sup> One could use one file descriptor and set the buffer type field accordingly when calling `ioctl VIDIOC_QBUF`, `VIDIOC_DQBUF` etc., but it makes the `select()` function ambiguous. We also like the clean approach of one file descriptor per logical stream. Video overlay for example is also a logical stream, although the CPU is not needed for continuous operation.

```

else
    perror("VIDIOC_REQBUFS");

    exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
}

/* We want at least five buffers. */

if (reqbuf.count < 5) {
    /* You may need to free the buffers here. */
    printf("Not enough buffer memory\n");
    exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
}

buffers = calloc(reqbuf.count, sizeof(*buffers));
assert(buffers != NULL);

for (i = 0; i < reqbuf.count; i++) {
    struct v4l2_buffer buffer;

    memset(&buffer, 0, sizeof(buffer));
    buffer.type = reqbuf.type;
    buffer.memory = V4L2_MEMORY_MMAP;
    buffer.index = i;

    if (-1 == ioctl(fd, VIDIOC_QUERYBUF, &buffer)) {
        perror("VIDIOC_QUERYBUF");
        exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
    }

    buffers[i].length = buffer.length; /* remember for munmap() */

    buffers[i].start = mmap(NULL, buffer.length,
                           PROT_READ | PROT_WRITE, /* recommended */
                           MAP_SHARED,             /* recommended */
                           fd, buffer.m.offset);

    if (MAP_FAILED == buffers[i].start) {
        /* If you do not exit here you should unmap() and free()
         * the buffers mapped so far. */
        perror("mmap");
        exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
    }
}

/* Cleanup. */

for (i = 0; i < reqbuf.count; i++)
    munmap(buffers[i].start, buffers[i].length);

```

### Example: Mapping buffers in the multi-planar API

```

struct v4l2_requestbuffers reqbuf;
/* Our current format uses 3 planes per buffer */
#define FMT_NUM_PLANES = 3

struct {
    void *start[FMT_NUM_PLANES];
    size_t length[FMT_NUM_PLANES];
} *buffers;
unsigned int i, j;

```

```

memset(&reqbuf, 0, sizeof(reqbuf));
reqbuf.type = V4L2_BUF_TYPE_VIDEO_CAPTURE_MPLANE;
reqbuf.memory = V4L2_MEMORY_MMAP;
reqbuf.count = 20;

if (ioctl(fd, VIDIOC_REQBUFS, &reqbuf) < 0) {
    if (errno == EINVAL)
        printf("Video capturing or mmap-streaming is not supported\\n");
    else
        perror("VIDIOC_REQBUFS");

    exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
}

/* We want at least five buffers. */

if (reqbuf.count < 5) {
    /* You may need to free the buffers here. */
    printf("Not enough buffer memory\\n");
    exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
}

buffers = calloc(reqbuf.count, sizeof(*buffers));
assert(buffers != NULL);

for (i = 0; i < reqbuf.count; i++) {
    struct v4l2_buffer buffer;
    struct v4l2_plane planes[FMT_NUM_PLANES];

    memset(&buffer, 0, sizeof(buffer));
    buffer.type = reqbuf.type;
    buffer.memory = V4L2_MEMORY_MMAP;
    buffer.index = i;
    /* length in struct v4l2_buffer in multi-planar API stores the size
     * of planes array. */
    buffer.length = FMT_NUM_PLANES;
    buffer.m.planes = planes;

    if (ioctl(fd, VIDIOC_QUERYBUF, &buffer) < 0) {
        perror("VIDIOC_QUERYBUF");
        exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
    }

    /* Every plane has to be mapped separately */
    for (j = 0; j < FMT_NUM_PLANES; j++) {
        buffers[i].length[j] = buffer.m.planes[j].length; /* remember for munmap() */

        buffers[i].start[j] = mmap(NULL, buffer.m.planes[j].length,
                                  PROT_READ | PROT_WRITE, /* recommended */
                                  MAP_SHARED,             /* recommended */
                                  fd, buffer.m.planes[j].m.offset);

        if (MAP_FAILED == buffers[i].start[j]) {
            /* If you do not exit here you should unmap() and free()
               the buffers and planes mapped so far. */
            perror("mmap");
            exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
        }
    }
}

/* Cleanup. */

```

```
for (i = 0; i < reqbuf.count; i++)
    for (j = 0; j < FMT_NUM_PLANES; j++)
        munmap(buffers[i].start[j], buffers[i].length[j]);
```

Conceptually streaming drivers maintain two buffer queues, an incoming and an outgoing queue. They separate the synchronous capture or output operation locked to a video clock from the application which is subject to random disk or network delays and preemption by other processes, thereby reducing the probability of data loss. The queues are organized as FIFOs, buffers will be output in the order enqueued in the incoming FIFO, and were captured in the order dequeued from the outgoing FIFO.

The driver may require a minimum number of buffers enqueued at all times to function, apart of this no limit exists on the number of buffers applications can enqueue in advance, or dequeue and process. They can also enqueue in a different order than buffers have been dequeued, and the driver can *fill* enqueued *empty* buffers in any order.<sup>2</sup> The index number of a buffer (struct `v4l2_buffer` index) plays no role here, it only identifies the buffer.

Initially all mapped buffers are in dequeued state, inaccessible by the driver. For capturing applications it is customary to first enqueue all mapped buffers, then to start capturing and enter the read loop. Here the application waits until a filled buffer can be dequeued, and re-enqueues the buffer when the data is no longer needed. Output applications fill and enqueue buffers, when enough buffers are stacked up the output is started with `VIDIOC_STREAMON`. In the write loop, when the application runs out of free buffers, it must wait until an empty buffer can be dequeued and reused.

To enqueue and dequeue a buffer applications use the `ioctl VIDIOC_QBUF`, `VIDIOC_DQBUF` and `VIDIOC_DQBUF` ioctl. The status of a buffer being mapped, enqueued, full or empty can be determined at any time using the `ioctl VIDIOC_QUERYBUF` ioctl. Two methods exist to suspend execution of the application until one or more buffers can be dequeued. By default `VIDIOC_DQBUF` blocks when no buffer is in the outgoing queue. When the `O_NONBLOCK` flag was given to the `open()` function, `VIDIOC_DQBUF` returns immediately with an `EAGAIN` error code when no buffer is available. The `select()` or `poll()` functions are always available.

To start and stop capturing or output applications call the `VIDIOC_STREAMON` and `VIDIOC_STREAMOFF` ioctl.

Drivers implementing memory mapping I/O must support the `VIDIOC_REQBUFS`, `VIDIOC_QUERYBUF`, `VIDIOC_QBUF`, `VIDIOC_DQBUF`, `VIDIOC_STREAMON` and `VIDIOC_STREAMOFF` ioctls, the `mmap()`, `munmap()`, `select()` and `poll()` function.<sup>3</sup>

[capture example]

### Streaming I/O (User Pointers)

Input and output devices support this I/O method when the `V4L2_CAP_STREAMING` flag in the capabilities field of struct `v4l2_capability` returned by the `ioctl VIDIOC_QUERYCAP` ioctl is set. If the particular user pointer method (not only memory mapping) is supported must be determined by calling the `ioctl VIDIOC_REQBUFS` ioctl with the memory type set to `V4L2_MEMORY_USERPTR`.

This I/O method combines advantages of the read/write and memory mapping methods. Buffers (planes) are allocated by the application itself, and can reside for example in virtual or shared memory. Only pointers to data are exchanged, these pointers and meta-information are passed in struct `v4l2_buffer` (or in struct `v4l2_plane` in the multi-planar API case). The driver must be switched into user pointer I/O mode by calling the `ioctl VIDIOC_REQBUFS` with the desired buffer type. No buffers (planes) are allocated beforehand, consequently they are not indexed and cannot be queried like mapped buffers with the `VIDIOC_QUERYBUF` ioctl.

<sup>2</sup> Random enqueue order permits applications processing images out of order (such as video codecs) to return buffers earlier, reducing the probability of data loss. Random fill order allows drivers to reuse buffers on a LIFO-basis, taking advantage of caches holding scatter-gather lists and the like.

<sup>3</sup> At the driver level `select()` and `poll()` are the same, and `select()` is too important to be optional. The rest should be evident.

**Example: Initiating streaming I/O with user pointers**

```

struct v4l2_requestbuffers reqbuf;

memset (&reqbuf, 0, sizeof (reqbuf));
reqbuf.type = V4L2_BUF_TYPE_VIDEO_CAPTURE;
reqbuf.memory = V4L2_MEMORY_USERPTR;

if (ioctl (fd, VIDIOC_REQBUFS, &reqbuf) == -1) {
    if (errno == EINVAL)
        printf ("Video capturing or user pointer streaming is not supported\\n");
    else
        perror ("VIDIOC_REQBUFS");

    exit (EXIT_FAILURE);
}

```

Buffer (plane) addresses and sizes are passed on the fly with the [VIDIOC\\_QBUF](#) ioctl. Although buffers are commonly cycled, applications can pass different addresses and sizes at each [VIDIOC\\_QBUF](#) call. If required by the hardware the driver swaps memory pages within physical memory to create a continuous area of memory. This happens transparently to the application in the virtual memory subsystem of the kernel. When buffer pages have been swapped out to disk they are brought back and finally locked in physical memory for DMA.<sup>1</sup>

Filled or displayed buffers are dequeued with the [VIDIOC\\_DQBUF](#) ioctl. The driver can unlock the memory pages at any time between the completion of the DMA and this ioctl. The memory is also unlocked when [VIDIOC\\_STREAMOFF](#) is called, [ioctl VIDIOC\\_REQBUFS](#), or when the device is closed. Applications must take care not to free buffers without dequeuing. For once, the buffers remain locked until further, wasting physical memory. Second the driver will not be notified when the memory is returned to the application's free list and subsequently reused for other purposes, possibly completing the requested DMA and overwriting valuable data.

For capturing applications it is customary to enqueue a number of empty buffers, to start capturing and enter the read loop. Here the application waits until a filled buffer can be dequeued, and re-enqueues the buffer when the data is no longer needed. Output applications fill and enqueue buffers, when enough buffers are stacked up output is started. In the write loop, when the application runs out of free buffers it must wait until an empty buffer can be dequeued and reused. Two methods exist to suspend execution of the application until one or more buffers can be dequeued. By default [VIDIOC\\_DQBUF](#) blocks when no buffer is in the outgoing queue. When the `O_NONBLOCK` flag was given to the [open\(\)](#) function, [VIDIOC\\_DQBUF](#) returns immediately with an `EAGAIN` error code when no buffer is available. The [select\(\)](#) or [poll\(\)](#) function are always available.

To start and stop capturing or output applications call the [VIDIOC\\_STREAMON](#) and [VIDIOC\\_STREAMOFF](#) ioctl.

**Note:**


---

*ref:VIDIOC\_STREAMOFF <VIDIOC\_STREAMON> removes all buffers from both queues and unlocks all buffers as a side effect. Since there is no notion of doing anything "now" on a multitasking system, if an application needs to synchronize with another event it should examine the struct `v4l2_buffer` timestamp of captured or outputted buffers.*

---

Drivers implementing user pointer I/O must support the [VIDIOC\\_REQBUFS](#), [VIDIOC\\_QBUF](#), [VIDIOC\\_DQBUF](#),

<sup>1</sup> We expect that frequently used buffers are typically not swapped out. Anyway, the process of swapping, locking or generating scatter-gather lists may be time consuming. The delay can be masked by the depth of the incoming buffer queue, and perhaps by maintaining caches assuming a buffer will be soon enqueued again. On the other hand, to optimize memory usage drivers can limit the number of buffers locked in advance and recycle the most recently used buffers first. Of course, the pages of empty buffers in the incoming queue need not be saved to disk. Output buffers must be saved on the incoming and outgoing queue because an application may share them with other processes.

`VIDIOC_STREAMON` and `VIDIOC_STREAMOFF` ioctls, the `select()` and `poll()` function.<sup>2</sup>

## Streaming I/O (DMA buffer importing)

The DMABUF framework provides a generic method for sharing buffers between multiple devices. Device drivers that support DMABUF can export a DMA buffer to userspace as a file descriptor (known as the exporter role), import a DMA buffer from userspace using a file descriptor previously exported for a different or the same device (known as the importer role), or both. This section describes the DMABUF importer role API in V4L2.

Refer to [DMABUF exporting](#) for details about exporting V4L2 buffers as DMABUF file descriptors.

Input and output devices support the streaming I/O method when the `V4L2_CAP_STREAMING` flag in the capabilities field of struct `v4l2_capability` returned by the `VIDIOC_QUERYCAP` ioctl is set. Whether importing DMA buffers through DMABUF file descriptors is supported is determined by calling the `VIDIOC_REQBUFS` ioctl with the memory type set to `V4L2_MEMORY_DMABUF`.

This I/O method is dedicated to sharing DMA buffers between different devices, which may be V4L devices or other video-related devices (e.g. DRM). Buffers (planes) are allocated by a driver on behalf of an application. Next, these buffers are exported to the application as file descriptors using an API which is specific for an allocator driver. Only such file descriptor are exchanged. The descriptors and meta-information are passed in struct `v4l2_buffer` (or in struct `v4l2_plane` in the multi-planar API case). The driver must be switched into DMABUF I/O mode by calling the `VIDIOC_REQBUFS` with the desired buffer type.

### Example: Initiating streaming I/O with DMABUF file descriptors

```
struct v4l2_requestbuffers reqbuf;

memset(&reqbuf, 0, sizeof (reqbuf));
reqbuf.type = V4L2_BUF_TYPE_VIDEO_CAPTURE;
reqbuf.memory = V4L2_MEMORY_DMABUF;
reqbuf.count = 1;

if (ioctl(fd, VIDIOC_REQBUFS, &reqbuf) == -1) {
    if (errno == EINVAL)
        printf("Video capturing or DMABUF streaming is not supported\n");
    else
        perror("VIDIOC_REQBUFS");

    exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
}
```

The buffer (plane) file descriptor is passed on the fly with the `VIDIOC_QBUF` ioctl. In case of multiplanar buffers, every plane can be associated with a different DMABUF descriptor. Although buffers are commonly cycled, applications can pass a different DMABUF descriptor at each `VIDIOC_QBUF` call.

### Example: Queueing DMABUF using single plane API

```
int buffer_queue(int v4lfd, int index, int dmafd)
{
    struct v4l2_buffer buf;

    memset(&buf, 0, sizeof buf);
    buf.type = V4L2_BUF_TYPE_VIDEO_CAPTURE;
    buf.memory = V4L2_MEMORY_DMABUF;
    buf.index = index;
```

<sup>2</sup> At the driver level `select()` and `poll()` are the same, and `select()` is too important to be optional. The rest should be evident.

```

buf.m.fd = dmafd;

if (ioctl(v4lfd, VIDIOC_QBUF, &buf) == -1) {
    perror("VIDIOC_QBUF");
    return -1;
}

return 0;
}

```

**Example 3.6. Queueing DMABUF using multi plane API**

```

int buffer_queue_mp(int v4lfd, int index, int dmafd[], int n_planes)
{
    struct v4l2_buffer buf;
    struct v4l2_plane planes[VIDEO_MAX_PLANES];
    int i;

    memset(&buf, 0, sizeof buf);
    buf.type = V4L2_BUF_TYPE_VIDEO_CAPTURE_MPLANE;
    buf.memory = V4L2_MEMORY_DMABUF;
    buf.index = index;
    buf.m.planes = planes;
    buf.length = n_planes;

    memset(&planes, 0, sizeof planes);

    for (i = 0; i < n_planes; ++i)
        buf.m.planes[i].m.fd = dmafd[i];

    if (ioctl(v4lfd, VIDIOC_QBUF, &buf) == -1) {
        perror("VIDIOC_QBUF");
        return -1;
    }

    return 0;
}

```

Captured or displayed buffers are dequeued with the [VIDIOC\\_DQBUF](#) ioctl. The driver can unlock the buffer at any time between the completion of the DMA and this ioctl. The memory is also unlocked when [VIDIOC\\_STREAMOFF](#) is called, [VIDIOC\\_REQBUFS](#), or when the device is closed.

For capturing applications it is customary to enqueue a number of empty buffers, to start capturing and enter the read loop. Here the application waits until a filled buffer can be dequeued, and re-enqueues the buffer when the data is no longer needed. Output applications fill and enqueue buffers, when enough buffers are stacked up output is started. In the write loop, when the application runs out of free buffers it must wait until an empty buffer can be dequeued and reused. Two methods exist to suspend execution of the application until one or more buffers can be dequeued. By default [VIDIOC\\_DQBUF](#) blocks when no buffer is in the outgoing queue. When the `O_NONBLOCK` flag was given to the [open\(\)](#) function, [VIDIOC\\_DQBUF](#) returns immediately with an `EAGAIN` error code when no buffer is available. The [select\(\)](#) and [poll\(\)](#) functions are always available.

To start and stop capturing or displaying applications call the [VIDIOC\\_STREAMON](#) and [VIDIOC\\_STREAMOFF](#) ioctls.

### Note:

`VIDIOC_STREAMOFF` removes all buffers from both queues and unlocks all buffers as a side effect. Since there is no notion of doing anything “now” on a multitasking system, if an application needs to synchronize with another event it should examine the struct `v4l2_buffer timestamp` of captured or outputted buffers.

Drivers implementing DMABUF importing I/O must support the `VIDIOC_REQBUFS`, `VIDIOC_QBUF`, `VIDIOC_DQBUF`, `VIDIOC_STREAMON` and `VIDIOC_STREAMOFF` ioctls, and the `select()` and `poll()` functions.

## Asynchronous I/O

This method is not defined yet.

## Buffers

A buffer contains data exchanged by application and driver using one of the Streaming I/O methods. In the multi-planar API, the data is held in planes, while the buffer structure acts as a container for the planes. Only pointers to buffers (planes) are exchanged, the data itself is not copied. These pointers, together with meta-information like timestamps or field parity, are stored in a struct `v4l2_buffer`, argument to the ioctl `VIDIOC_QUERYBUF`, `VIDIOC_QBUF` and `VIDIOC_DQBUF`. In the multi-planar API, some plane-specific members of struct `v4l2_buffer`, such as pointers and sizes for each plane, are stored in struct `v4l2_plane` instead. In that case, struct `v4l2_buffer` contains an array of plane structures.

Dequeued video buffers come with timestamps. The driver decides at which part of the frame and with which clock the timestamp is taken. Please see flags in the masks `V4L2_BUF_FLAG_TIMESTAMP_MASK` and `V4L2_BUF_FLAG_TSTAMP_SRC_MASK` in [Buffer Flags](#). These flags are always valid and constant across all buffers during the whole video stream. Changes in these flags may take place as a side effect of `VIDIOC_S_INPUT` or `VIDIOC_S_OUTPUT` however. The `V4L2_BUF_FLAG_TIMESTAMP_COPY` timestamp type which is used by e.g. on mem-to-mem devices is an exception to the rule: the timestamp source flags are copied from the OUTPUT video buffer to the CAPTURE video buffer.

## Interactions between formats, controls and buffers

V4L2 exposes parameters that influence the buffer size, or the way data is laid out in the buffer. Those parameters are exposed through both formats and controls. One example of such a control is the `V4L2_CID_ROTATE` control that modifies the direction in which pixels are stored in the buffer, as well as the buffer size when the selected format includes padding at the end of lines.

The set of information needed to interpret the content of a buffer (e.g. the pixel format, the line stride, the tiling orientation or the rotation) is collectively referred to in the rest of this section as the buffer layout.

Controls that can modify the buffer layout shall set the `V4L2_CTRL_FLAG MODIFY_LAYOUT` flag.

Modifying formats or controls that influence the buffer size or layout require the stream to be stopped. Any attempt at such a modification while the stream is active shall cause the ioctl setting the format or the control to return the `EBUSY` error code. In that case drivers shall also set the `V4L2_CTRL_FLAG_GRABBED` flag when calling `VIDIOC_QUERYCTRL()` or `VIDIOC_QUERY_EXT_CTRL()` for such a control while the stream is active.

**Note:**

The `VIDIOC_S_SELECTION()` ioctl can, depending on the hardware (for instance if the device doesn't include a scaler), modify the format in addition to the selection rectangle. Similarly, the `VIDIOC_S_INPUT()`, `VIDIOC_S_OUTPUT()`, `VIDIOC_S_STD()` and `VIDIOC_S_DV_TIMINGS()` ioctls can also modify the format and selection rectangles. When those ioctls result in a buffer size or layout change, drivers shall handle that condition as they would handle it in the `VIDIOC_S_FMT()` ioctl in all cases described in this section.

Controls that only influence the buffer layout can be modified at any time when the stream is stopped. As they don't influence the buffer size, no special handling is needed to synchronize those controls with buffer allocation and the `V4L2_CTRL_FLAG_GRABBED` flag is cleared once the stream is stopped.

Formats and controls that influence the buffer size interact with buffer allocation. The simplest way to handle this is for drivers to always require buffers to be reallocated in order to change those formats or controls. In that case, to perform such changes, userspace applications shall first stop the video stream with the `VIDIOC_STREAMOFF()` ioctl if it is running and free all buffers with the `VIDIOC_REQBUFS()` ioctl if they are allocated. After freeing all buffers the `V4L2_CTRL_FLAG_GRABBED` flag for controls is cleared. The format or controls can then be modified, and buffers shall then be reallocated and the stream restarted. A typical ioctl sequence is

1. `VIDIOC_STREAMOFF`
2. `VIDIOC_REQBUFS(0)`
3. `VIDIOC_S_EXT_CTRLS`
4. `VIDIOC_S_FMT`
5. `VIDIOC_REQBUFS(n)`
6. `VIDIOC_QBUF`
7. `VIDIOC_STREAMON`

The second `VIDIOC_REQBUFS()` call will take the new format and control value into account to compute the buffer size to allocate. Applications can also retrieve the size by calling the `VIDIOC_G_FMT()` ioctl if needed.

**Note:**

The API doesn't mandate the above order for control (3.) and format (4.) changes. Format and controls can be set in a different order, or even interleaved, depending on the device and use case. For instance some controls might behave differently for different pixel formats, in which case the format might need to be set first.

When reallocation is required, any attempt to modify format or controls that influences the buffer size while buffers are allocated shall cause the format or control set ioctl to return the `EBUSY` error. Any attempt to queue a buffer too small for the current format or controls shall cause the `VIDIOC_QBUF()` ioctl to return a `EINVAL` error.

Buffer reallocation is an expensive operation. To avoid that cost, drivers can (and are encouraged to) allow format or controls that influence the buffer size to be changed with buffers allocated. In that case, a typical ioctl sequence to modify format and controls is

1. `VIDIOC_STREAMOFF`
2. `VIDIOC_S_EXT_CTRLS`
3. `VIDIOC_S_FMT`
4. `VIDIOC_QBUF`

## 5. VIDIOC\_STREAMON

For this sequence to operate correctly, queued buffers need to be large enough for the new format or controls. Drivers shall return a ENOSPC error in response to format change (`VIDIOC_S_FMT()`) or control changes (`VIDIOC_S_CTRL()` or `VIDIOC_S_EXT_CTRLS()`) if buffers too small for the new format are currently queued. As a simplification, drivers are allowed to return a EBUSY error from these ioctls if any buffer is currently queued, without checking the queued buffers sizes.

Additionally, drivers shall return a EINVAL error from the `VIDIOC_QBUF()` ioctl if the buffer being queued is too small for the current format or controls. Together, these requirements ensure that queued buffers will always be large enough for the configured format and controls.

Userspace applications can query the buffer size required for a given format and controls by first setting the desired control values and then trying the desired format. The `VIDIOC_TRY_FMT()` ioctl will return the required buffer size.

1. `VIDIOC_S_EXT_CTRLS(x)`
2. `VIDIOC_TRY_FMT()`
3. `VIDIOC_S_EXT_CTRLS(y)`
4. `VIDIOC_TRY_FMT()`

The `VIDIOC_CREATE_BUFS()` ioctl can then be used to allocate buffers based on the queried sizes (for instance by allocating a set of buffers large enough for all the desired formats and controls, or by allocating separate set of appropriately sized buffers for each use case).

### v4l2\_buffer

#### `struct v4l2_buffer`

Table 1.34: `struct v4l2_buffer`

<code>__u32</code>	<code>index</code>		Number of the buffer, set by the application except when calling <code>VIDIOC_DQBUF</code> , then it is set by the driver. This field can range from zero to the number of buffers allocated with the <code>ioctl VIDIOC_REQBUFS</code> ioctl ( <code>struct v4l2_requestbuffers</code> count), plus any buffers allocated with <code>ioctl VIDIOC_CREATE_BUFS</code> minus one.
<code>__u32</code>	<code>type</code>		Type of the buffer, same as <code>struct v4l2_format</code> type or <code>struct v4l2_requestbuffers</code> type, set by the application. See <code>v4l2_buf_type</code>
<code>__u32</code>	<code>bytesused</code>		The number of bytes occupied by the data in the buffer. It depends on the negotiated data format and may change with each buffer for compressed variable size data like JPEG images. Drivers must set this field when type refers to a capture stream, applications when it refers to an output stream. If the application sets this to 0 for an output stream, then bytesused will be set to the size of the buffer (see the length field of this struct) by the driver. For multiplanar formats this field is ignored and the planes pointer is used instead.
<code>__u32</code>	<code>flags</code>		Flags set by the application or driver, see <code>Buffer Flags</code> .
<code>__u32</code>	<code>field</code>		Indicates the field order of the image in the buffer, see <code>v4l2_field</code> . This field is not used when the buffer contains VBI data. Drivers must set it when type refers to a capture stream, applications when it refers to an output stream.

Continued on next page

Table 1.34 – continued from previous page

struct timeval	timestamp		For capture streams this is time when the first data byte was captured, as returned by the <code>clock_gettime()</code> function for the relevant clock id; see <code>V4L2_BUF_FLAG_TIMESTAMP_*</code> in <a href="#">Buffer Flags</a> . For output streams the driver stores the time at which the last data byte was actually sent out in the timestamp field. This permits applications to monitor the drift between the video and system clock. For output streams that use <code>V4L2_BUF_FLAG_TIMESTAMP_COPY</code> the application has to fill in the timestamp which will be copied by the driver to the capture stream.
struct <code>v4l2_timecode</code>	timecode		When type is <code>V4L2_BUF_TYPE_VIDEO_CAPTURE</code> and the <code>V4L2_BUF_FLAG_TIMECODE</code> flag is set in flags, this structure contains a frame timecode. In <a href="#">V4L2_FIELD_ALTERNATE</a> mode the top and bottom field contain the same timecode. Timecodes are intended to help video editing and are typically recorded on video tapes, but also embedded in compressed formats like MPEG. This field is independent of the timestamp and sequence fields.
<code>_u32</code>	sequence		Set by the driver, counting the frames (not fields!) in sequence. This field is set for both input and output devices.

In [V4L2\\_FIELD\\_ALTERNATE](#) mode the top and bottom field have the same sequence number. The count starts at zero and includes dropped or repeated frames. A dropped frame was received by an input device but could not be stored due to lack of free buffer space. A repeated frame was displayed again by an output device because the application did not pass new data in time.

**Note:**

*This may count the frames received e.g. over USB, without taking into account the frames dropped by the remote hardware due to limited compression throughput or bus bandwidth. These devices identify by not enumerating any video standards, see [Video Standards](#).*

<code>_u32</code>	memory		This field must be set by applications and/or drivers in accordance with the selected I/O method. See <a href="#">v4l2_memory</a>
union	<code>m</code>		
	<code>_u32</code>	<code>offset</code>	For the single-planar API and when memory is <code>V4L2_MEMORY_MMAP</code> this is the offset of the buffer from the start of the device memory. The value is returned by the driver and apart of serving as parameter to the <code>mmap()</code> function not useful for applications. See <a href="#">Streaming I/O (Memory Mapping)</a> for details
	<code>unsigned long</code>	<code>userptr</code>	For the single-planar API and when memory is <code>V4L2_MEMORY_USERPTR</code> this is a pointer to the buffer (casted to unsigned long type) in virtual memory, set by the application. See <a href="#">Streaming I/O (User Pointers)</a> for details.

Continued on next page

Table 1.34 – continued from previous page

	struct v4l2_plane	*planes	When using the multi-planar API, contains a userspace pointer to an array of struct <code>v4l2_plane</code> . The size of the array should be put in the length field of this struct <code>v4l2_buffer</code> structure.
	int	fd	For the single-plane API and when memory is V4L2_MEMORY_DMABUF this is the file descriptor associated with a DMABUF buffer.
_u32	length		Size of the buffer (not the payload) in bytes for the single-planar API. This is set by the driver based on the calls to <code>ioctl VIDIOC_REQBUFS</code> and/or <code>ioctl VIDIOC_CREATE_BUFS</code> . For the multi-planar API the application sets this to the number of elements in the planes array. The driver will fill in the actual number of valid elements in that array.
_u32	reserved2		A place holder for future extensions. Drivers and applications must set this to 0.
_u32	reserved		A place holder for future extensions. Drivers and applications must set this to 0.

**v4l2\_plane****struct v4l2\_plane**

_u32	bytesused		The number of bytes occupied by data in the plane (its payload). Drivers must set this field when type refers to a capture stream, applications when it refers to an output stream. If the application sets this to 0 for an output stream, then bytesused will be set to the size of the plane (see the length field of this struct) by the driver.  <b>Note:</b>  <i>Note that the actual image data starts at data_offset which may not be 0.</i>
_u32	length		Size in bytes of the plane (not its payload). This is set by the driver based on the calls to <code>ioctl VIDIOC_REQBUFS</code> and/or <code>ioctl VIDIOC_CREATE_BUFS</code> .
union	m		
	_u32	mem_offset	When the memory type in the containing struct <code>v4l2_buffer</code> is V4L2_MEMORY_MMAP, this is the value that should be passed to <code>mmap()</code> , similar to the offset field in struct <code>v4l2_buffer</code> .

Continued on next page

Table 1.35 – continued from previous page

	unsigned long	userptr	When the memory type in the containing struct <code>v4l2_buffer</code> is <code>V4L2_MEMORY_USERPTR</code> , this is a userspace pointer to the memory allocated for this plane by an application.
	int	fd	When the memory type in the containing struct <code>v4l2_buffer</code> is <code>V4L2_MEMORY_DMABUF</code> , this is a file descriptor associated with a DMABUF buffer, similar to the fd field in struct <code>v4l2_buffer</code> .
_u32	data_offset		Offset in bytes to video data in the plane. Drivers must set this field when type refers to a capture stream, applications when it refers to an output stream.  <b>Note:</b>  <i>That data_offset is included in bytesused. So the size of the image in the plane is bytesused-data_offset at offset data_offset from the start of the plane.</i>
_u32	reserved[11]		Reserved for future use. Should be zeroed by drivers and applications.

**v4l2\_buf\_type****enum v4l2\_buf\_type**

<code>V4L2_BUF_TYPE_VIDEO_CAPTURE</code>	1	Buffer of a single-planar video capture stream, see <a href="#">Video Capture Interface</a> .
<code>V4L2_BUF_TYPE_VIDEO_CAPTURE_MPLANE</code>	9	Buffer of a multi-planar video capture stream, see <a href="#">Video Capture Interface</a> .
<code>V4L2_BUF_TYPE_VIDEO_OUTPUT</code>	2	Buffer of a single-planar video output stream, see <a href="#">Video Output Interface</a> .
<code>V4L2_BUF_TYPE_VIDEO_OUTPUT_MPLANE</code>	10	Buffer of a multi-planar video output stream, see <a href="#">Video Output Interface</a> .
<code>V4L2_BUF_TYPE_VIDEO_OVERLAY</code>	3	Buffer for video overlay, see <a href="#">Video Overlay Interface</a> .
<code>V4L2_BUF_TYPE_VBI_CAPTURE</code>	4	Buffer of a raw VBI capture stream, see <a href="#">Raw VBI Data Interface</a> .
<code>V4L2_BUF_TYPE_VBI_OUTPUT</code>	5	Buffer of a raw VBI output stream, see <a href="#">Raw VBI Data Interface</a> .
<code>V4L2_BUF_TYPE_SLICED_VBI_CAPTURE</code>	6	Buffer of a sliced VBI capture stream, see <a href="#">Sliced VBI Data Interface</a> .
<code>V4L2_BUF_TYPE_SLICED_VBI_OUTPUT</code>	7	Buffer of a sliced VBI output stream, see <a href="#">Sliced VBI Data Interface</a> .
<code>V4L2_BUF_TYPE_VIDEO_OUTPUT_OVERLAY</code>	8	Buffer for video output overlay (OSD), see <a href="#">Video Output Overlay Interface</a> .
<code>V4L2_BUF_TYPE_SDR_CAPTURE</code>	11	Buffer for Software Defined Radio (SDR) capture stream, see <a href="#">Software Defined Radio Interface (SDR)</a> .
<code>V4L2_BUF_TYPE_SDR_OUTPUT</code>	12	Buffer for Software Defined Radio (SDR) output stream, see <a href="#">Software Defined Radio Interface (SDR)</a> .
<code>V4L2_BUF_TYPE_META_CAPTURE</code>	13	Buffer for metadata capture, see <a href="#">Metadata Interface</a> .

**Buffer Flags**

V4L2_BUF_FLAG_MAPPED	0x00000001	The buffer resides in device memory and has been mapped into the application's address space, see <a href="#">Streaming I/O (Memory Mapping)</a> for details. Drivers set or clear this flag when the <code>ioctl VIDIOC_QUERYBUF</code> , <code>ioctl VIDIOC_QBUF</code> , <code>VIDIOC_DQBUF</code> or <code>VIDIOC_DQBUF</code> ioctl is called. Set by the driver.
V4L2_BUF_FLAG_QUEUED	0x00000002	Internally drivers maintain two buffer queues, an incoming and outgoing queue. When this flag is set, the buffer is currently on the incoming queue. It automatically moves to the outgoing queue after the buffer has been filled (capture devices) or displayed (output devices). Drivers set or clear this flag when the VIDIOC_QUERYBUF ioctl is called. After (successful) calling the VIDIOC_QBUFl_ioctl it is always set and after VIDIOC_DQBUF always cleared.
V4L2_BUF_FLAG_DONE	0x00000004	When this flag is set, the buffer is currently on the outgoing queue, ready to be dequeued from the driver. Drivers set or clear this flag when the VIDIOC_QUERYBUF ioctl is called. After calling the VIDIOC_QBUF or VIDIOC_DQBUF it is always cleared. Of course a buffer cannot be on both queues at the same time, the V4L2_BUF_FLAG_QUEUED and V4L2_BUF_FLAG_DONE flag are mutually exclusive. They can be both cleared however, then the buffer is in "dequeued" state, in the application domain so to say.
V4L2_BUF_FLAG_ERROR	0x00000040	When this flag is set, the buffer has been dequeued successfully, although the data might have been corrupted. This is recoverable, streaming may continue as normal and the buffer may be reused normally. Drivers set this flag when the VIDIOC_DQBUF ioctl is called.
V4L2_BUF_FLAG_KEYFRAME	0x00000008	Drivers set or clear this flag when calling the VIDIOC_DQBUF ioctl. It may be set by video capture devices when the buffer contains a compressed image which is a key frame (or field), i. e. can be decompressed on its own. Also known as an I-frame. Applications can set this bit when type refers to an output stream.
V4L2_BUF_FLAG_PFRAME	0x00000010	Similar to V4L2_BUF_FLAG_KEYFRAME this flags predicted frames or fields which contain only differences to a previous key frame. Applications can set this bit when type refers to an output stream.
V4L2_BUF_FLAG_BFRAME	0x00000020	Similar to V4L2_BUF_FLAG_KEYFRAME this flags a bi-directional predicted frame or field which contains only the differences between the current frame and both the preceding and following key frames to specify its content. Applications can set this bit when type refers to an output stream.

Continued on next page

Table 1.36 – continued from previous page

V4L2_BUF_FLAG_TIMECODE	0x00000100	The timecode field is valid. Drivers set or clear this flag when the VIDIOC_DQBUF ioctl is called. Applications can set this bit and the corresponding timecode structure when type refers to an output stream.
V4L2_BUF_FLAG_PREPARED	0x00000400	The buffer has been prepared for I/O and can be queued by the application. Drivers set or clear this flag when the <i>ioctl VIDIOC_QUERYBUF</i> , <i>VIDIOC_PREPARE_BUF</i> , <i>ioctl VIDIOC_QBUF</i> , <i>VIDIOC_DQBUF</i> or <i>VIDIOC_DQBUF</i> ioctl is called.
V4L2_BUF_FLAG_NO_CACHE_INVALIDATE	0x00000800	Caches do not have to be invalidated for this buffer. Typically applications shall use this flag if the data captured in the buffer is not going to be touched by the CPU, instead the buffer will, probably, be passed on to a DMA-capable hardware unit for further processing or output.
V4L2_BUF_FLAG_NO_CACHE_CLEAN	0x00001000	Caches do not have to be cleaned for this buffer. Typically applications shall use this flag for output buffers if the data in this buffer has not been created by the CPU but by some DMA-capable unit, in which case caches have not been used.
V4L2_BUF_FLAG_LAST	0x00100000	Last buffer produced by the hardware. mem2mem codec drivers set this flag on the capture queue for the last buffer when the <i>ioctl VIDIOC_QUERYBUF</i> or <i>VIDIOC_DQBUF</i> ioctl is called. Due to hardware limitations, the last buffer may be empty. In this case the driver will set the bytesused field to 0, regardless of the format. Any subsequent call to the <i>VIDIOC_DQBUF</i> ioctl will not block anymore, but return an EPIPE error code.
V4L2_BUF_FLAG_TIMESTAMP_MASK	0x0000e000	Mask for timestamp types below. To test the timestamp type, mask out bits not belonging to timestamp type by performing a logical and operation with buffer flags and timestamp mask.
V4L2_BUF_FLAG_TIMESTAMP_UNKNOWN	0x00000000	Unknown timestamp type. This type is used by drivers before Linux 3.9 and may be either monotonic (see below) or real-time (wall clock). Monotonic clock has been favoured in embedded systems whereas most of the drivers use the realtime clock. Either kinds of timestamps are available in user space via <i>clock_gettime()</i> using clock IDs <i>CLOCK_MONOTONIC</i> and <i>CLOCK_REALTIME</i> , respectively.
V4L2_BUF_FLAG_TIMESTAMP_MONOTONIC	0x00002000	The buffer timestamp has been taken from the <i>CLOCK_MONOTONIC</i> clock. To access the same clock outside V4L2, use <i>clock_gettime()</i> .
V4L2_BUF_FLAG_TIMESTAMP_COPY	0x00004000	The CAPTURE buffer timestamp has been taken from the corresponding OUTPUT buffer. This flag applies only to mem2mem devices.

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Table 1.36 – continued from previous page

V4L2_BUF_FLAG_TSTAMP_SRC_MASK	0x00070000	Mask for timestamp sources below. The timestamp source defines the point of time the timestamp is taken in relation to the frame. Logical ‘and’ operation between the flags field and V4L2_BUF_FLAG_TSTAMP_SRC_MASK produces the value of the timestamp source. Applications must set the timestamp source when type refers to an output stream and V4L2_BUF_FLAG_TIMESTAMP_COPY is set.
V4L2_BUF_FLAG_TSTAMP_SRC_EOF	0x00000000	End Of Frame. The buffer timestamp has been taken when the last pixel of the frame has been received or the last pixel of the frame has been transmitted. In practice, software generated timestamps will typically be read from the clock a small amount of time after the last pixel has been received or transmitted, depending on the system and other activity in it.
V4L2_BUF_FLAG_TSTAMP_SRC_SOE	0x00010000	Start Of Exposure. The buffer timestamp has been taken when the exposure of the frame has begun. This is only valid for the V4L2_BUF_TYPE_VIDEO_CAPTURE buffer type.

## v4l2\_memory

### enum v4l2\_memory

V4L2_MEMORY_MMAP	1	The buffer is used for <i>memory mapping</i> I/O.
V4L2_MEMORY_USERPTR	2	The buffer is used for <i>user pointer</i> I/O.
V4L2_MEMORY_OVERLAY	3	[to do]
V4L2_MEMORY_DMABUF	4	The buffer is used for <i>DMA shared buffer</i> I/O.

## Timecodes

The struct `v4l2_timecode` structure is designed to hold a *SMPTE 12M* or similar timecode. (struct `struct timeval` timestamps are stored in struct `v4l2_buffer` field `timestamp`.)

## v4l2\_timecode

<b>struct v4l2_timecode</b>	<code>_u32</code>	<code>type</code>	Frame rate the timecodes are based on. See <a href="#">Timecode Types</a> .
	<code>_u32</code>	<code>flags</code>	Timecode flags, see <a href="#">Timecode Flags</a> .
	<code>_u8</code>	<code>frames</code>	Frame count, 0 ... 23/24/29/49. This is the type of timecode.
	<code>_u8</code>	<code>seconds</code>	Seconds count, 0 ... 59. This is a number.
	<code>_u8</code>	<code>minutes</code>	Minutes count, 0 ... 59. This is a number.
	<code>_u8</code>	<code>hours</code>	Hours count, 0 ... 29. This is a number.
	<code>_u8</code>	<code>userbits[4]</code>	The “user group” bits from the SMPTE 12M standard.

<b>Timecode Types</b>	V4L2_TC_TYPE_24FPS	1	24 frames per second, i. e. film.
	V4L2_TC_TYPE_25FPS	2	25 frames per second, i. e. PAL or SECAM.
	V4L2_TC_TYPE_30FPS	3	30 frames per second, i. e. NTSC video.
	V4L2_TC_TYPE_50FPS	4	
	V4L2_TC_TYPE_60FPS	5	
<b>Timecode Flags</b>	V4L2_TC_FLAG_DROPFRAME	0x0001	Indicates “drop frame” semantics for counting in 29.97 fps material. When set, frame number 1 at the start of each minute, except minutes 20, 30, 40, 50 are omitted from the count.
	V4L2_TC_FLAG_COLORFRAME	0x0002	The “color frame” flag.
	V4L2_TC_USERBITS_field	0x000C	Field mask for the “binary group flags”.
	V4L2_TC_USERBITS_USERDEFINED	0x0000	Unspecified format.
	V4L2_TC_USERBITS_8BITCHARS	0x0008	8-bit ISO characters.

## Field Order

We have to distinguish between progressive and interlaced video. Progressive video transmits all lines of a video image sequentially. Interlaced video divides an image into two fields, containing only the odd and even lines of the image, respectively. Alternating the so called odd and even field are transmitted, and due to a small delay between fields a cathode ray TV displays the lines interleaved, yielding the original frame. This curious technique was invented because at refresh rates similar to film the image would fade out too quickly. Transmitting fields reduces the flicker without the necessity of doubling the frame rate and with it the bandwidth required for each channel.

It is important to understand a video camera does not expose one frame at a time, merely transmitting the frames separated into fields. The fields are in fact captured at two different instances in time. An object on screen may well move between one field and the next. For applications analysing motion it is of paramount importance to recognize which field of a frame is older, the *temporal order*.

When the driver provides or accepts images field by field rather than interleaved, it is also important applications understand how the fields combine to frames. We distinguish between top (aka odd) and bottom (aka even) fields, the *spatial order*: The first line of the top field is the first line of an interlaced frame, the first line of the bottom field is the second line of that frame.

However because fields were captured one after the other, arguing whether a frame commences with the top or bottom field is pointless. Any two successive top and bottom, or bottom and top fields yield a valid frame. Only when the source was progressive to begin with, e. g. when transferring film to video, two fields may come from the same frame, creating a natural order.

Counter to intuition the top field is not necessarily the older field. Whether the older field contains the top or bottom lines is a convention determined by the video standard. Hence the distinction between temporal and spatial order of fields. The diagrams below should make this clearer.

All video capture and output devices must report the current field order. Some drivers may permit the selection of a different order, to this end applications initialize the `field` field of struct `v4l2_pix_format` before calling the `VIDIOC_S_FMT` ioctl. If this is not desired it should have the value `V4L2_FIELD_ANY` (0).

### enum v4l2\_field

#### v4l2\_field

V4L2_FIELD_ANY	0	Applications request this field order when any one of the V4L2_FIELD_NONE, V4L2_FIELD_TOP, V4L2_FIELD_BOTTOM, or V4L2_FIELD_INTERLACED formats is acceptable. Drivers choose depending on hardware capabilities or e. g. the requested image size, and return the actual field order. Drivers must never return V4L2_FIELD_ANY. If multiple field orders are possible the driver must choose one of the possible field orders during <a href="#">VIDIOC_S_FMT</a> or <a href="#">VIDIOC_TRY_FMT</a> . struct <code>v4l2_buffer</code> field can never be V4L2_FIELD_ANY.
V4L2_FIELD_NONE	1	Images are in progressive format, not interlaced. The driver may also indicate this order when it cannot distinguish between V4L2_FIELD_TOP and V4L2_FIELD_BOTTOM.
V4L2_FIELD_TOP	2	Images consist of the top (aka odd) field only.
V4L2_FIELD_BOTTOM	3	Images consist of the bottom (aka even) field only. Applications may wish to prevent a device from capturing interlaced images because they will have "comb" or "feathering" artefacts around moving objects.
V4L2_FIELD_INTERLACED	4	Images contain both fields, interleaved line by line. The temporal order of the fields (whether the top or bottom field is first transmitted) depends on the current video standard. M/NTSC transmits the bottom field first, all other standards the top field first.
V4L2_FIELD_SEQ_TB	5	Images contain both fields, the top field lines are stored first in memory, immediately followed by the bottom field lines. Fields are always stored in temporal order, the older one first in memory. Image sizes refer to the frame, not fields.
V4L2_FIELD_SEQ_BT	6	Images contain both fields, the bottom field lines are stored first in memory, immediately followed by the top field lines. Fields are always stored in temporal order, the older one first in memory. Image sizes refer to the frame, not fields.
V4L2_FIELD_ALTERNATE	7	The two fields of a frame are passed in separate buffers, in temporal order, i. e. the older one first. To indicate the field parity (whether the current field is a top or bottom field) the driver or application, depending on data direction, must set struct <code>v4l2_buffer</code> field to V4L2_FIELD_TOP or V4L2_FIELD_BOTTOM. Any two successive fields pair to build a frame. If fields are successive, without any dropped fields between them (fields can drop individually), can be determined from the struct <code>v4l2_buffer</code> sequence field. This format cannot be selected when using the read/write I/O method since there is no way to communicate if a field was a top or bottom field.
V4L2_FIELD_INTERLACED_TB	8	Images contain both fields, interleaved line by line, top field first. The top field is transmitted first.
V4L2_FIELD_INTERLACED_BT	9	Images contain both fields, interleaved line by line, top field first. The bottom field is transmitted first.

**Field Order, Top Field First Transmitted****Field Order, Bottom Field First Transmitted****Interfaces****Video Capture Interface**

Video capture devices sample an analog video signal and store the digitized images in memory. Today nearly all devices can capture at full 25 or 30 frames/second. With this interface applications can control the capture process and move images from the driver into user space.

Conventionally V4L2 video capture devices are accessed through character device special files named /dev/video and /dev/video0 to /dev/video63 with major number 81 and minor numbers 0 to 63. /dev/video is typically a symbolic link to the preferred video device.

**Note:**


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*The same device file names are used for video output devices.*

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**Querying Capabilities**

Devices supporting the video capture interface set the V4L2\_CAP\_VIDEO\_CAPTURE or V4L2\_CAP\_VIDEO\_CAPTURE\_MPLANE flag in the capabilities field of struct `v4l2_capability` returned by the `ioctl VIDIOC_QUERYCAP` ioctl. As secondary device functions they may also support the `video overlay` (V4L2\_CAP\_VIDEO0\_OVERLAY) and the `raw VBI capture` (V4L2\_CAP\_VBI\_CAPTURE) interface. At least one of the read/write or streaming I/O methods must be supported. Tuners and audio inputs are optional.

**Supplemental Functions**

Video capture devices shall support `audio input`, `Tuners and Modulators`, `controls`, `cropping and scaling` and `streaming parameter` ioctls as needed. The `video input` ioctls must be supported by all video capture devices.

**Image Format Negotiation**

The result of a capture operation is determined by cropping and image format parameters. The former select an area of the video picture to capture, the latter how images are stored in memory, i. e. in RGB or YUV format, the number of bits per pixel or width and height. Together they also define how images are scaled in the process.

As usual these parameters are *not* reset at `open()` time to permit Unix tool chains, programming a device and then reading from it as if it was a plain file. Well written V4L2 applications ensure they really get what they want, including cropping and scaling.

Cropping initialization at minimum requires to reset the parameters to defaults. An example is given in *Image Cropping, Insertion and Scaling - the CROP API*.

To query the current image format applications set the type field of a struct `v4l2_format` to V4L2\_BUF\_TYPE\_VIDEO\_CAPTURE or V4L2\_BUF\_TYPE\_VIDEO\_CAPTURE\_MPLANE and call the `VIDIOC_G_FMT` ioctl with a pointer to this structure. Drivers fill the struct `v4l2_pix_format` pix or the struct `v4l2_pix_format_mplane` pix\_mp member of the fmt union.

To request different parameters applications set the type field of a struct `v4l2_format` as above and initialize all fields of the struct `v4l2_pix_format` vbi member of the fmt union, or better just modify the

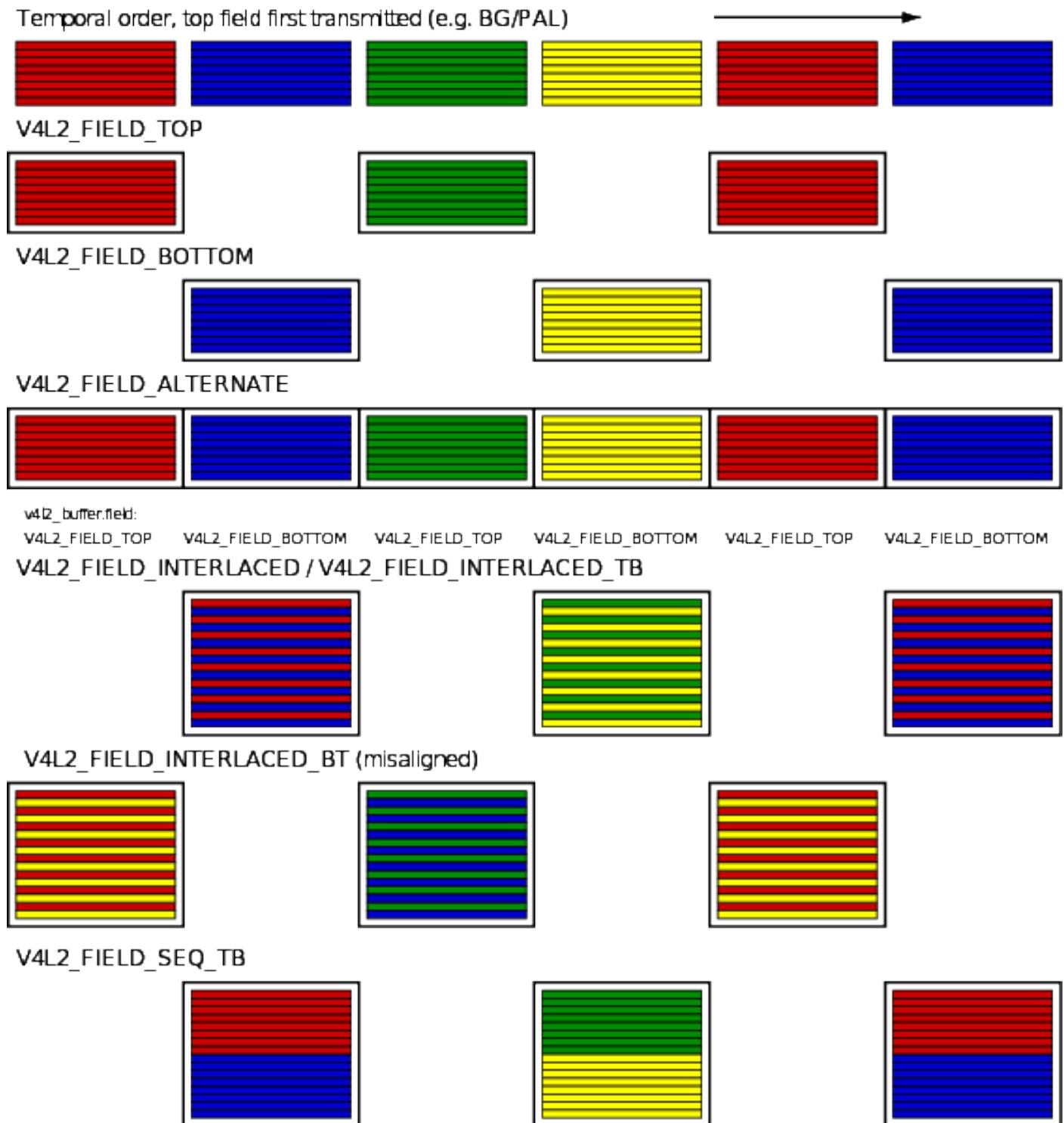


Fig. 1.6: Field Order, Top Field First Transmitted

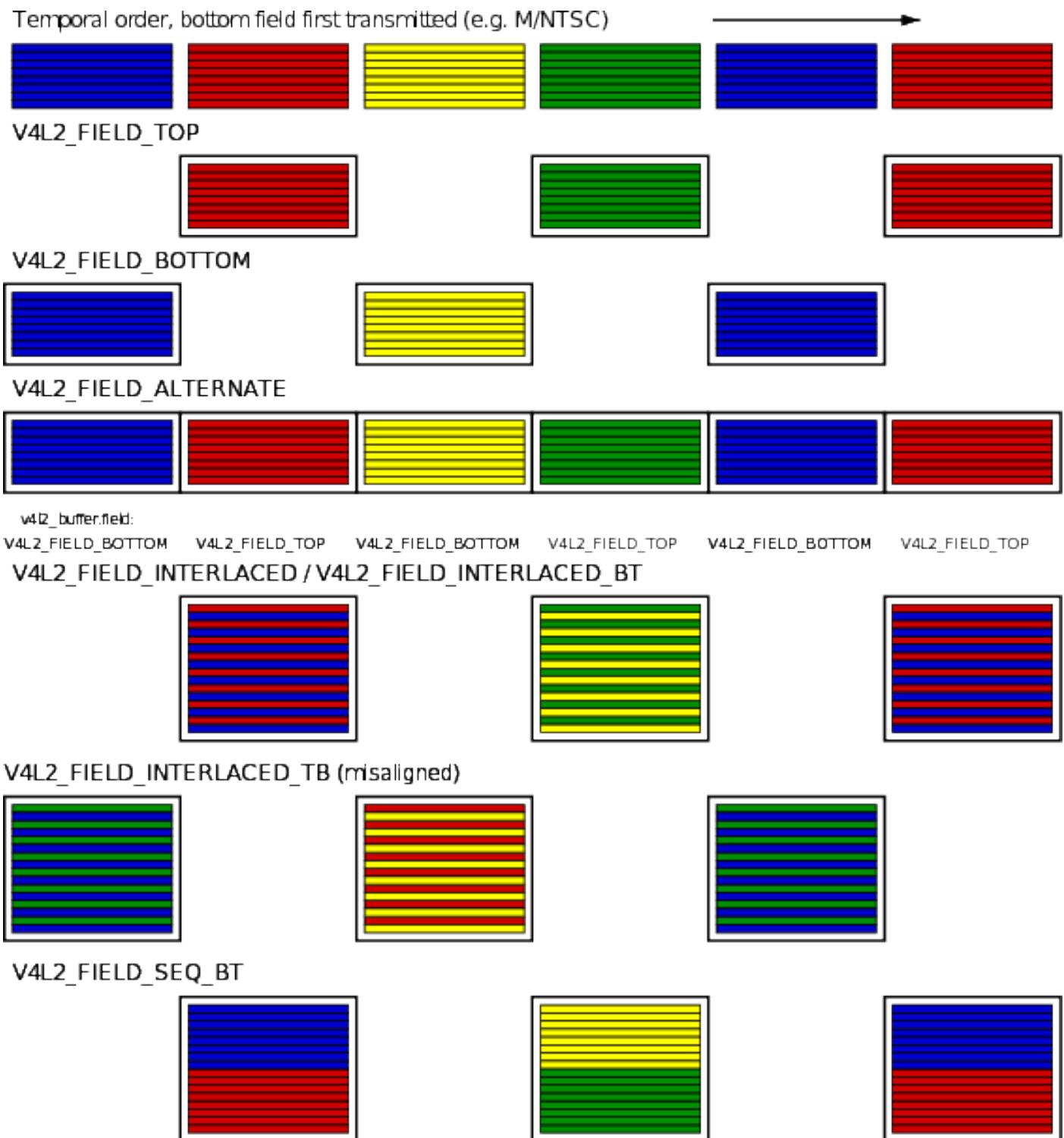


Fig. 1.7: Field Order, Bottom Field First Transmitted

results of `VIDIOC_G_FMT`, and call the `VIDIOC_S_FMT` ioctl with a pointer to this structure. Drivers may adjust the parameters and finally return the actual parameters as `VIDIOC_G_FMT` does.

Like `VIDIOC_S_FMT` the `VIDIOC_TRY_FMT` ioctl can be used to learn about hardware limitations without disabling I/O or possibly time consuming hardware preparations.

The contents of struct `v4l2_pix_format` and struct `v4l2_pix_format_mplane` are discussed in [Image Formats](#). See also the specification of the `VIDIOC_G_FMT`, `VIDIOC_S_FMT` and `VIDIOC_TRY_FMT` ioctls for details. Video capture devices must implement both the `VIDIOC_G_FMT` and `VIDIOC_S_FMT` ioctl, even if `VIDIOC_S_FMT` ignores all requests and always returns default parameters as `VIDIOC_G_FMT` does. `VIDIOC_TRY_FMT` is optional.

### Reading Images

A video capture device may support the `:read() function` and/or streaming (`memory mapping` or `user pointer`) I/O. See [Input/Output](#) for details.

## Video Overlay Interface

### Also known as Framebuffer Overlay or Previewing.

Video overlay devices have the ability to genlock (TV-)video into the (VGA-)video signal of a graphics card, or to store captured images directly in video memory of a graphics card, typically with clipping. This can be considerably more efficient than capturing images and displaying them by other means. In the old days when only nuclear power plants needed cooling towers this used to be the only way to put live video into a window.

Video overlay devices are accessed through the same character special files as `video capture` devices.

#### Note:

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*The default function of a /dev/video device is video capturing. The overlay function is only available after calling the VIDIOC\_S\_FMT ioctl.*

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The driver may support simultaneous overlay and capturing using the read/write and streaming I/O methods. If so, operation at the nominal frame rate of the video standard is not guaranteed. Frames may be directed away from overlay to capture, or one field may be used for overlay and the other for capture if the capture parameters permit this.

Applications should use different file descriptors for capturing and overlay. This must be supported by all drivers capable of simultaneous capturing and overlay. Optionally these drivers may also permit capturing and overlay with a single file descriptor for compatibility with V4L and earlier versions of V4L2.<sup>1</sup>

### Querying Capabilities

Devices supporting the video overlay interface set the `V4L2_CAP_VIDEO_OVERLAY` flag in the capabilities field of struct `v4l2_capability` returned by the `ioctl VIDIOC_QUERYCAP` ioctl. The overlay I/O method specified below must be supported. Tuners and audio inputs are optional.

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<sup>1</sup> A common application of two file descriptors is the XFree86 `Xv/V4L` interface driver and a V4L2 application. While the X server controls video overlay, the application can take advantage of memory mapping and DMA.

In the opinion of the designers of this API, no driver writer taking the efforts to support simultaneous capturing and overlay will restrict this ability by requiring a single file descriptor, as in V4L and earlier versions of V4L2. Making this optional means applications depending on two file descriptors need backup routines to be compatible with all drivers, which is considerably more work than using two fds in applications which do not. Also two fd's fit the general concept of one file descriptor for each logical stream. Hence as a complexity trade-off drivers *must* support two file descriptors and *may* support single fd operation.

## Supplemental Functions

Video overlay devices shall support *audio input*, *Tuners and Modulators*, *controls*, *cropping and scaling* and *streaming parameter* ioctls as needed. The *video input* and *video standard* ioctls must be supported by all video overlay devices.

## Setup

Before overlay can commence applications must program the driver with frame buffer parameters, namely the address and size of the frame buffer and the image format, for example RGB 5:6:5. The [VIDIOC\\_G\\_FBUF](#) and [VIDIOC\\_S\\_FBUF](#) ioctls are available to get and set these parameters, respectively. The [VIDIOC\\_S\\_FBUF](#) ioctl is privileged because it allows to set up DMA into physical memory, bypassing the memory protection mechanisms of the kernel. Only the superuser can change the frame buffer address and size. Users are not supposed to run TV applications as root or with SUID bit set. A small helper application with suitable privileges should query the graphics system and program the V4L2 driver at the appropriate time.

Some devices add the video overlay to the output signal of the graphics card. In this case the frame buffer is not modified by the video device, and the frame buffer address and pixel format are not needed by the driver. The [VIDIOC\\_S\\_FBUF](#) ioctl is not privileged. An application can check for this type of device by calling the [VIDIOC\\_G\\_FBUF](#) ioctl.

A driver may support any (or none) of five clipping/blending methods:

1. Chroma-keying displays the overlaid image only where pixels in the primary graphics surface assume a certain color.
2. A bitmap can be specified where each bit corresponds to a pixel in the overlaid image. When the bit is set, the corresponding video pixel is displayed, otherwise a pixel of the graphics surface.
3. A list of clipping rectangles can be specified. In these regions *no* video is displayed, so the graphics surface can be seen here.
4. The framebuffer has an alpha channel that can be used to clip or blend the framebuffer with the video.
5. A global alpha value can be specified to blend the framebuffer contents with video images.

When simultaneous capturing and overlay is supported and the hardware prohibits different image and frame buffer formats, the format requested first takes precedence. The attempt to capture ([VIDIOC\\_S\\_FMT](#)) or overlay ([VIDIOC\\_S\\_FBUF](#)) may fail with an EBUSY error code or return accordingly modified parameters..

## Overlay Window

The overlaid image is determined by cropping and overlay window parameters. The former select an area of the video picture to capture, the latter how images are overlaid and clipped. Cropping initialization at minimum requires to reset the parameters to defaults. An example is given in [Image Cropping, Insertion and Scaling - the CROP API](#).

The overlay window is described by a struct [v4l2\\_window](#). It defines the size of the image, its position over the graphics surface and the clipping to be applied. To get the current parameters applications set the type field of a struct [v4l2\\_format](#) to V4L2\_BUF\_TYPE\_VIDEO\_OVERLAY and call the [VIDIOC\\_G\\_FMT](#) ioctl. The driver fills the struct [v4l2\\_window](#) substructure named win. It is not possible to retrieve a previously programmed clipping list or bitmap.

To program the overlay window applications set the type field of a struct [v4l2\\_format](#) to V4L2\_BUF\_TYPE\_VIDEO\_OVERLAY, initialize the win substructure and call the [VIDIOC\\_S\\_FMT](#) ioctl. The driver adjusts the parameters against hardware limits and returns the actual parameters as [VIDIOC\\_G\\_FMT](#) does. Like [VIDIOC\\_S\\_FMT](#), the [VIDIOC\\_TRY\\_FMT](#) ioctl can be used to learn about driver capabilities without actually changing driver state. Unlike [VIDIOC\\_S\\_FMT](#) this also works after the overlay has been enabled.

The scaling factor of the overlaid image is implied by the width and height given in struct `v4l2_window` and the size of the cropping rectangle. For more information see [Image Cropping, Insertion and Scaling – the CROP API](#).

When simultaneous capturing and overlay is supported and the hardware prohibits different image and window sizes, the size requested first takes precedence. The attempt to capture or overlay as well (`VIDIOC_S_FMT`) may fail with an EBUSY error code or return accordingly modified parameters.

### `v4l2_window`

#### `struct v4l2_window`

**struct v4l2\_rect w** Size and position of the window relative to the top, left corner of the frame buffer defined with `VIDIOC_S_FBUF`. The window can extend the frame buffer width and height, the x and y coordinates can be negative, and it can lie completely outside the frame buffer. The driver clips the window accordingly, or if that is not possible, modifies its size and/or position.

**enum v4l2\_field field** Applications set this field to determine which video field shall be overlaid, typically one of `V4L2_FIELD_ANY` (0), `V4L2_FIELD_TOP`, `V4L2_FIELD_BOTTOM` or `V4L2_FIELD_INTERLACED`. Drivers may have to choose a different field order and return the actual setting here.

**\_u32 chromakey** When chroma-keying has been negotiated with `VIDIOC_S_FBUF` applications set this field to the desired pixel value for the chroma key. The format is the same as the pixel format of the framebuffer (struct `v4l2_framebuffer` `fmt.pixelformat` field), with bytes in host order. E. g. for `V4L2_PIX_FMT_BGR24` the value should be 0xRRGGBB on a little endian, 0xBBGGRR on a big endian host.

**struct v4l2\_clip \* clips** When chroma-keying has *not* been negotiated and `VIDIOC_G_FBUF` indicated this capability, applications can set this field to point to an array of clipping rectangles.

Like the window coordinates `w`, clipping rectangles are defined relative to the top, left corner of the frame buffer. However clipping rectangles must not extend the frame buffer width and height, and they must not overlap. If possible applications should merge adjacent rectangles. Whether this must create x-y or y-x bands, or the order of rectangles, is not defined. When clip lists are not supported the driver ignores this field. Its contents after calling `VIDIOC_S_FMT` are undefined.

**\_u32 clipcount** When the application set the `clips` field, this field must contain the number of clipping rectangles in the list. When clip lists are not supported the driver ignores this field, its contents after calling `VIDIOC_S_FMT` are undefined. When clip lists are supported but no clipping is desired this field must be set to zero.

**void \* bitmap** When chroma-keying has *not* been negotiated and `VIDIOC_G_FBUF` indicated this capability, applications can set this field to point to a clipping bit mask.

It must be of the same size as the window, `w.width` and `w.height`. Each bit corresponds to a pixel in the overlaid image, which is displayed only when the bit is set. Pixel coordinates translate to bits like:

```
((__u8 *) bitmap)[w.width * y + x / 8] & (1 << (x & 7))
```

where  $0 \leq x < w.\text{width}$  and  $0 \leq y < w.\text{height}$ .<sup>2</sup>

When a clipping bit mask is not supported the driver ignores this field, its contents after calling `VIDIOC_S_FMT` are undefined. When a bit mask is supported but no clipping is desired this field must be set to NULL.

Applications need not create a clip list or bit mask. When they pass both, or despite negotiating chroma-keying, the results are undefined. Regardless of the chosen method, the clipping abilities of the hardware may be limited in quantity or quality. The results when these limits are exceeded are undefined.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Should we require `w.width` to be a multiple of eight?

<sup>3</sup> When the image is written into frame buffer memory it will be undesirable if the driver clips out less pixels than expected, because the application and graphics system are not aware these regions need to be refreshed. The driver should clip out more pixels or not write the image at all.

**\_u8 global\_alpha** The global alpha value used to blend the framebuffer with video images, if global alpha blending has been negotiated (V4L2\_FBUF\_FLAG\_GLOBAL\_ALPHA, see [VIDIOC\\_S\\_FBUF](#), *Frame Buffer Flags*).

**Note:**

*This field was added in Linux 2.6.23, extending the structure. However the VIDIOC\_[G|S|TRY]\_FMT ioctls, which take a pointer to a v4l2\_format parent structure with padding bytes at the end, are not affected.*

**v4l2\_clip****struct v4l2\_clip**<sup>4</sup>

**struct v4l2\_rect c** Coordinates of the clipping rectangle, relative to the top, left corner of the frame buffer. Only window pixels *outside* all clipping rectangles are displayed.

**struct v4l2\_clip \* next** Pointer to the next clipping rectangle, NULL when this is the last rectangle. Drivers ignore this field, it cannot be used to pass a linked list of clipping rectangles.

**v4l2\_rect****struct v4l2\_rect**

**\_s32 left** Horizontal offset of the top, left corner of the rectangle, in pixels.

**\_s32 top** Vertical offset of the top, left corner of the rectangle, in pixels. Offsets increase to the right and down.

**\_u32 width** Width of the rectangle, in pixels.

**\_u32 height** Height of the rectangle, in pixels.

**Enabling Overlay**

To start or stop the frame buffer overlay applications call the *ioctl VIDIOC\_OVERLAY* ioctl.

**Video Output Interface**

Video output devices encode stills or image sequences as analog video signal. With this interface applications can control the encoding process and move images from user space to the driver.

Conventionally V4L2 video output devices are accessed through character device special files named /dev/video and /dev/video0 to /dev/video63 with major number 81 and minor numbers 0 to 63. /dev/video is typically a symbolic link to the preferred video device.

**Note:**

*The same device file names are used also for video capture devices.*

---

<sup>4</sup>The X Window system defines “regions” which are vectors of struct BoxRec { short x1, y1, x2, y2; } with width = x2 - x1 and height = y2 - y1, so one cannot pass X11 clip lists directly.

### Querying Capabilities

Devices supporting the video output interface set the V4L2\_CAP\_VIDEO\_OUTPUT or V4L2\_CAP\_VIDEO\_OUTPUT\_MPLANE flag in the capabilities field of struct `v4l2_capability` returned by the `iocctl VIDIOC_QUERYCAP` ioctl. As secondary device functions they may also support the `raw VBI output` (V4L2\_CAP\_VBI\_OUTPUT) interface. At least one of the read/write or streaming I/O methods must be supported. Modulators and audio outputs are optional.

### Supplemental Functions

Video output devices shall support `audio output`, `modulator`, `controls`, `cropping and scaling` and `streaming parameter` ioctls as needed. The `video output` ioctls must be supported by all video output devices.

### Image Format Negotiation

The output is determined by cropping and image format parameters. The former select an area of the video picture where the image will appear, the latter how images are stored in memory, i. e. in RGB or YUV format, the number of bits per pixel or width and height. Together they also define how images are scaled in the process.

As usual these parameters are *not* reset at `open()` time to permit Unix tool chains, programming a device and then writing to it as if it was a plain file. Well written V4L2 applications ensure they really get what they want, including cropping and scaling.

Cropping initialization at minimum requires to reset the parameters to defaults. An example is given in *Image Cropping, Insertion and Scaling - the CROP API*.

To query the current image format applications set the type field of a struct `v4l2_format` to V4L2\_BUF\_TYPE\_VIDEO\_OUTPUT or V4L2\_BUF\_TYPE\_VIDEO\_OUTPUT\_MPLANE and call the `VIDIOC_G_FMT` ioctl with a pointer to this structure. Drivers fill the struct `v4l2_pix_format` pix or the struct `v4l2_pix_format_mplane` pix\_mp member of the fmt union.

To request different parameters applications set the type field of a struct `v4l2_format` as above and initialize all fields of the struct `v4l2_pix_format` vbi member of the fmt union, or better just modify the results of `VIDIOC_G_FMT`, and call the `VIDIOC_S_FMT` ioctl with a pointer to this structure. Drivers may adjust the parameters and finally return the actual parameters as `VIDIOC_G_FMT` does.

Like `VIDIOC_S_FMT` the `VIDIOC_TRY_FMT` ioctl can be used to learn about hardware limitations without disabling I/O or possibly time consuming hardware preparations.

The contents of struct `v4l2_pix_format` and struct `v4l2_pix_format_mplane` are discussed in *Image Formats*. See also the specification of the `VIDIOC_G_FMT`, `VIDIOC_S_FMT` and `VIDIOC_TRY_FMT` ioctls for details. Video output devices must implement both the `VIDIOC_G_FMT` and `VIDIOC_S_FMT` ioctl, even if `VIDIOC_S_FMT` ignores all requests and always returns default parameters as `VIDIOC_G_FMT` does. `VIDIOC_TRY_FMT` is optional.

### Writing Images

A video output device may support the `write() function` and/or streaming (`memory mapping` or `user pointer`) I/O. See *Input/Output* for details.

### Video Output Overlay Interface

#### Also known as On-Screen Display (OSD)

Some video output devices can overlay a framebuffer image onto the outgoing video signal. Applications can set up such an overlay using this interface, which borrows structures and ioctls of the `Video Overlay` interface.

The OSD function is accessible through the same character special file as the *Video Output* function.

**Note:**

*The default function of such a /dev/video device is video capturing or output. The OSD function is only available after calling the VIDIOC\_S\_FMT ioctl.*

## Querying Capabilities

Devices supporting the *Video Overlay* interface set the V4L2\_CAP\_VIDEO\_OUTPUT\_OVERLAY flag in the capabilities field of struct `v4l2_capability` returned by the `ioctl VIDIOC_QUERYCAP` ioctl.

## Framebuffer

Contrary to the *Video Overlay* interface the framebuffer is normally implemented on the TV card and not the graphics card. On Linux it is accessible as a framebuffer device (/dev/fbN). Given a V4L2 device, applications can find the corresponding framebuffer device by calling the `VIDIOC_G_FBUF` ioctl. It returns, amongst other information, the physical address of the framebuffer in the base field of struct `v4l2_framebuffer`. The framebuffer device ioctl `FBIQGET_FSCREENINFO` returns the same address in the `smem_start` field of struct `fb_fix_screeninfo`. The `FBIQGET_FSCREENINFO` ioctl and struct `fb_fix_screeninfo` are defined in the `linux/fb.h` header file.

The width and height of the framebuffer depends on the current video standard. A V4L2 driver may reject attempts to change the video standard (or any other ioctl which would imply a framebuffer size change) with an `EBUSY` error code until all applications closed the framebuffer device.

## Example: Finding a framebuffer device for OSD

```
#include <linux/fb.h>

struct v4l2_framebuffer fbuf;
unsigned int i;
int fb_fd;

if (-1 == ioctl(fd, VIDIOC_G_FBUF, &fbuf)) {
    perror("VIDIOC_G_FBUF");
    exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
}

for (i = 0; i < 30; i++) {
    char dev_name[16];
    struct fb_fix_screeninfo si;

    snprintf(dev_name, sizeof(dev_name), "/dev/fb%u", i);

    fb_fd = open(dev_name, O_RDWR);
    if (-1 == fb_fd) {
        switch (errno) {
            case ENOENT: /* no such file */
            case ENXIO: /* no driver */
                continue;

            default:
                perror("open");
                exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
        }
    }
}
```

```
if (0 == ioctl(fb_fd, FBIOSCREENINFO, &si)) {
    if (si.smem_start == (unsigned long)fbuf.base)
        break;
} else {
    /* Apparently not a framebuffer device. */
}

close(fb_fd);
fb_fd = -1;
}

/* fb_fd is the file descriptor of the framebuffer device
   for the video output overlay, or -1 if no device was found. */
```

### Overlay Window and Scaling

The overlay is controlled by source and target rectangles. The source rectangle selects a subsection of the framebuffer image to be overlaid, the target rectangle an area in the outgoing video signal where the image will appear. Drivers may or may not support scaling, and arbitrary sizes and positions of these rectangles. Further drivers may support any (or none) of the clipping/blending methods defined for the [Video Overlay](#) interface.

A struct [v4l2\\_window](#) defines the size of the source rectangle, its position in the framebuffer and the clipping/blending method to be used for the overlay. To get the current parameters applications set the type field of a struct [v4l2\\_format](#) to V4L2\_BUF\_TYPE\_VIDEO\_OUTPUT\_OVERLAY and call the [VIDIOC\\_G\\_FMT](#) ioctl. The driver fills the struct [v4l2\\_window](#) substructure named win. It is not possible to retrieve a previously programmed clipping list or bitmap.

To program the source rectangle applications set the type field of a struct [v4l2\\_format](#) to V4L2\_BUF\_TYPE\_VIDEO\_OUTPUT\_OVERLAY, initialize the win substructure and call the [VIDIOC\\_S\\_FMT](#) ioctl. The driver adjusts the parameters against hardware limits and returns the actual parameters as [VIDIOC\\_G\\_FMT](#) does. Like [VIDIOC\\_S\\_FMT](#), the [VIDIOC\\_TRY\\_FMT](#) ioctl can be used to learn about driver capabilities without actually changing driver state. Unlike [VIDIOC\\_S\\_FMT](#) this also works after the overlay has been enabled.

A struct [v4l2\\_crop](#) defines the size and position of the target rectangle. The scaling factor of the overlay is implied by the width and height given in struct [v4l2\\_window](#) and struct [v4l2\\_crop](#). The cropping API applies to *Video Output* and *Video Output Overlay* devices in the same way as to *Video Capture* and *Video Overlay* devices, merely reversing the direction of the data flow. For more information see [Image Cropping, Insertion and Scaling - the CROP API](#).

### Enabling Overlay

There is no V4L2 ioctl to enable or disable the overlay, however the framebuffer interface of the driver may support the [FBI0BLANK](#) ioctl.

### Codec Interface

A V4L2 codec can compress, decompress, transform, or otherwise convert video data from one format into another format, in memory. Typically such devices are memory-to-memory devices (i.e. devices with the V4L2\_CAP\_VIDEO\_M2M or V4L2\_CAP\_VIDEO\_M2M\_MPLANE capability set).

A memory-to-memory video node acts just like a normal video node, but it supports both output (sending frames from memory to the codec hardware) and capture (receiving the processed frames from the codec hardware into memory) stream I/O. An application will have to setup the stream I/O for both sides and finally call [VIDIOC\\_STREAMON](#) for both capture and output to start the codec.

Video compression codecs use the MPEG controls to setup their codec parameters

**Note:**


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*The MPEG controls actually support many more codecs than just MPEG. See [Codec Control Reference](#).*

---

Memory-to-memory devices function as a shared resource: you can open the video node multiple times, each application setting up their own codec properties that are local to the file handle, and each can use it independently from the others. The driver will arbitrate access to the codec and reprogram it whenever another file handler gets access. This is different from the usual video node behavior where the video properties are global to the device (i.e. changing something through one file handle is visible through another file handle).

## Effect Devices Interface

**Note:**


---

*This interface has been suspended from the V4L2 API. The implementation for such effects should be done via mem2mem devices.*

---

A V4L2 video effect device can do image effects, filtering, or combine two or more images or image streams. For example video transitions or wipes. Applications send data to be processed and receive the result data either with [read\(\)](#) and [write\(\)](#) functions, or through the streaming I/O mechanism.

[to do]

## Raw VBI Data Interface

VBI is an abbreviation of Vertical Blanking Interval, a gap in the sequence of lines of an analog video signal. During VBI no picture information is transmitted, allowing some time while the electron beam of a cathode ray tube TV returns to the top of the screen. Using an oscilloscope you will find here the vertical synchronization pulses and short data packages ASK modulated <sup>1</sup> onto the video signal. These are transmissions of services such as Teletext or Closed Caption.

Subject of this interface type is raw VBI data, as sampled off a video signal, or to be added to a signal for output. The data format is similar to uncompressed video images, a number of lines times a number of samples per line, we call this a VBI image.

Conventionally V4L2 VBI devices are accessed through character device special files named /dev/vbi and /dev/vbi0 to /dev/vbi31 with major number 81 and minor numbers 224 to 255. /dev/vbi is typically a symbolic link to the preferred VBI device. This convention applies to both input and output devices.

To address the problems of finding related video and VBI devices VBI capturing and output is also available as device function under /dev/video. To capture or output raw VBI data with these devices applications must call the [VIDIOC\\_S\\_FMT](#) ioctl. Accessed as /dev/vbi, raw VBI capturing or output is the default device function.

## Querying Capabilities

Devices supporting the raw VBI capturing or output API set the V4L2\_CAP\_VBI\_CAPTURE or V4L2\_CAP\_VBI\_OUTPUT flags, respectively, in the capabilities field of struct [`v4l2\_capability`](#) returned by the [ioctl VIDIOC\\_QUERYCAP](#) ioctl. At least one of the read/write, streaming or asynchronous I/O methods must be supported. VBI devices may or may not have a tuner or modulator.

---

<sup>1</sup> ASK: Amplitude-Shift Keying. A high signal level represents a '1' bit, a low level a '0' bit.

## Supplemental Functions

VBI devices shall support *video input or output*, *tuner or modulator*, and *controls* ioctls as needed. The *video standard* ioctls provide information vital to program a VBI device, therefore must be supported.

### Raw VBI Format Negotiation

Raw VBI sampling abilities can vary, in particular the sampling frequency. To properly interpret the data V4L2 specifies an ioctl to query the sampling parameters. Moreover, to allow for some flexibility applications can also suggest different parameters.

As usual these parameters are *not* reset at *open()* time to permit Unix tool chains, programming a device and then reading from it as if it was a plain file. Well written V4L2 applications should always ensure they really get what they want, requesting reasonable parameters and then checking if the actual parameters are suitable.

To query the current raw VBI capture parameters applications set the type field of a struct *v4l2\_format* to V4L2\_BUF\_TYPE\_VBI\_CAPTURE or V4L2\_BUF\_TYPE\_VBI\_OUTPUT, and call the *VIDIOC\_G\_FMT* ioctl with a pointer to this structure. Drivers fill the struct *v4l2\_vbi\_format* vbi member of the fmt union.

To request different parameters applications set the type field of a struct *v4l2\_format* as above and initialize all fields of the struct *v4l2\_vbi\_format* vbi member of the fmt union, or better just modify the results of *VIDIOC\_G\_FMT*, and call the *VIDIOC\_S\_FMT* ioctl with a pointer to this structure. Drivers return an EINVAL error code only when the given parameters are ambiguous, otherwise they modify the parameters according to the hardware capabilities and return the actual parameters. When the driver allocates resources at this point, it may return an EBUSY error code to indicate the returned parameters are valid but the required resources are currently not available. That may happen for instance when the video and VBI areas to capture would overlap, or when the driver supports multiple opens and another process already requested VBI capturing or output. Anyway, applications must expect other resource allocation points which may return EBUSY, at the ioctl *VIDIOC\_STREAMON*, *VIDIOC\_STREAMOFF* ioctl and the first *read()*, *write()* and *select()* calls.

VBI devices must implement both the *VIDIOC\_G\_FMT* and *VIDIOC\_S\_FMT* ioctl, even if *VIDIOC\_S\_FMT* ignores all requests and always returns default parameters as *VIDIOC\_G\_FMT* does. *VIDIOC\_TRY\_FMT* is optional.

### *v4l2\_vbi\_format*

Table 1.37: struct *v4l2\_vbi\_format*

<i>__u32</i>	<i>sampling_rate</i>	Samples per second, i. e. unit 1 Hz.
<i>__u32</i>	<i>offset</i>	Horizontal offset of the VBI image, relative to the leading edge of the line synchronization pulse and counted in samples: The first sample in the VBI image will be located <i>offset</i> / <i>sampling_rate</i> seconds following the leading edge. See also <a href="#">Figure 4.1. Line synchronization</a> .
<i>__u32</i>	<i>samples_per_line</i>	
<i>__u32</i>	<i>sample_format</i>	Defines the sample format as in <a href="#">Image Formats</a> , a four-character-code. <sup>2</sup> Usually this is V4L2_PIX_FMT_GREY, i. e. each sample consists of 8 bits with lower values oriented towards the black level. Do not assume any other correlation of values with the signal level. For example, the MSB does not necessarily indicate if the signal is 'high' or 'low' because 128 may not be the mean value of the signal. Drivers shall not convert the sample format by software.

Continued on next page

Table 1.37 – continued from previous page

<u>u32</u> <u>u32</u>	<b>start<sup>2</sup></b> <b>count<sup>2</sup></b>	<p>This is the scanning system line number associated with the first line of the VBI image, of the first and the second field respectively. See <a href="#">Figure 4.2. ITU-R 525 line numbering (M/NTSC and M/PAL)</a> and <a href="#">Figure 4.3. ITU-R 625 line numbering</a> for valid values. The V4L2_VBI_ITU_525_F1_START, V4L2_VBI_ITU_525_F2_START, V4L2_VBI_ITU_625_F1_START and V4L2_VBI_ITU_625_F2_START defines give the start line numbers for each field for each 525 or 625 line format as a convenience. Don't forget that ITU line numbering starts at 1, not 0. VBI input drivers can return start values 0 if the hardware cannot reliable identify scanning lines, VBI acquisition may not require this information.</p> <p>The number of lines in the first and second field image, respectively.</p>
		<p>Drivers should be as flexible as possible. For example, it may be possible to extend or move the VBI capture window down to the picture area, implementing a 'full field mode' to capture data service transmissions embedded in the picture.</p> <p>An application can set the first or second count value to zero if no data is required from the respective field; count[1] if the scanning system is progressive, i. e. not interlaced. The corresponding start value shall be ignored by the application and driver. Anyway, drivers may not support single field capturing and return both count values non-zero.</p> <p>Both count values set to zero, or line numbers are outside the bounds depicted<sup>4</sup>, or a field image covering lines of two fields, are invalid and shall not be returned by the driver.</p> <p>To initialize the start and count fields, applications must first determine the current video standard selection. The <a href="#">v4l2_std_id</a> or the framelines field of struct <a href="#">v4l2_standard</a> can be evaluated for this purpose.</p>
<u>u32</u> <u>u32</u>	<b>flags</b> <b>reserved<sup>2</sup></b>	<p>See <a href="#">Raw VBI Format Flags</a> below. Currently only drivers set flags, applications must set this field to zero.</p> <p>This array is reserved for future extensions. Drivers and applications must set it to zero.</p>

<sup>2</sup>A few devices may be unable to sample VBI data at all but can extend the video capture window to the VBI region.<sup>4</sup>The valid values ar shown at [Figure 4.2. ITU-R 525 line numbering \(M/NTSC and M/PAL\)](#) and [Figure 4.3. ITU-R 625 line numbering](#).

Table 1.38: Raw VBI Format Flags

V4L2_VBI_UNSYNC	0x0001	This flag indicates hardware which does not properly distinguish between fields. Normally the VBI image stores the first field (lower scanning line numbers) first in memory. This may be a top or bottom field depending on the video standard. When this flag is set the first or second field may be stored first, however the fields are still in correct temporal order with the older field first in memory. <sup>3</sup>
V4L2_VBI_INTERLACED	0x0002	By default the two field images will be passed sequentially; all lines of the first field followed by all lines of the second field (compare <a href="#">Field Order</a> V4L2_FIELD_SEQ_TB and V4L2_FIELD_SEQ_BT, whether the top or bottom field is first in memory depends on the video standard). When this flag is set, the two fields are interlaced (cf. V4L2_FIELD_INTERLACED). The first line of the first field followed by the first line of the second field, then the two second lines, and so on. Such a layout may be necessary when the hardware has been programmed to capture or output interlaced video images and is unable to separate the fields for VBI capturing at the same time. For simplicity setting this flag implies that both count values are equal and non-zero.

Remember the VBI image format depends on the selected video standard, therefore the application must choose a new standard or query the current standard first. Attempts to read or write data ahead of format negotiation, or after switching the video standard which may invalidate the negotiated VBI parameters, should be refused by the driver. A format change during active I/O is not permitted.

### Reading and writing VBI images

To assure synchronization with the field number and easier implementation, the smallest unit of data passed at a time is one frame, consisting of two fields of VBI images immediately following in memory.

The total size of a frame computes as follows:

```
(count[0] + count[1]) * samples_per_line * sample size in bytes
```

The sample size is most likely always one byte, applications must check the sample\_format field though, to function properly with other drivers.

A VBI device may support [read/write](#) and/or streaming ([memory mapping](#) or [user pointer](#)) I/O. The latter bears the possibility of synchronizing video and VBI data by using buffer timestamps.

Remember the [VIDIOC\\_STREAMON](#) ioctl and the first [read\(\)](#), [write\(\)](#) and [select\(\)](#) call can be resource allocation points returning an EBUSY error code if the required hardware resources are temporarily unavailable, for example the device is already in use by another process.

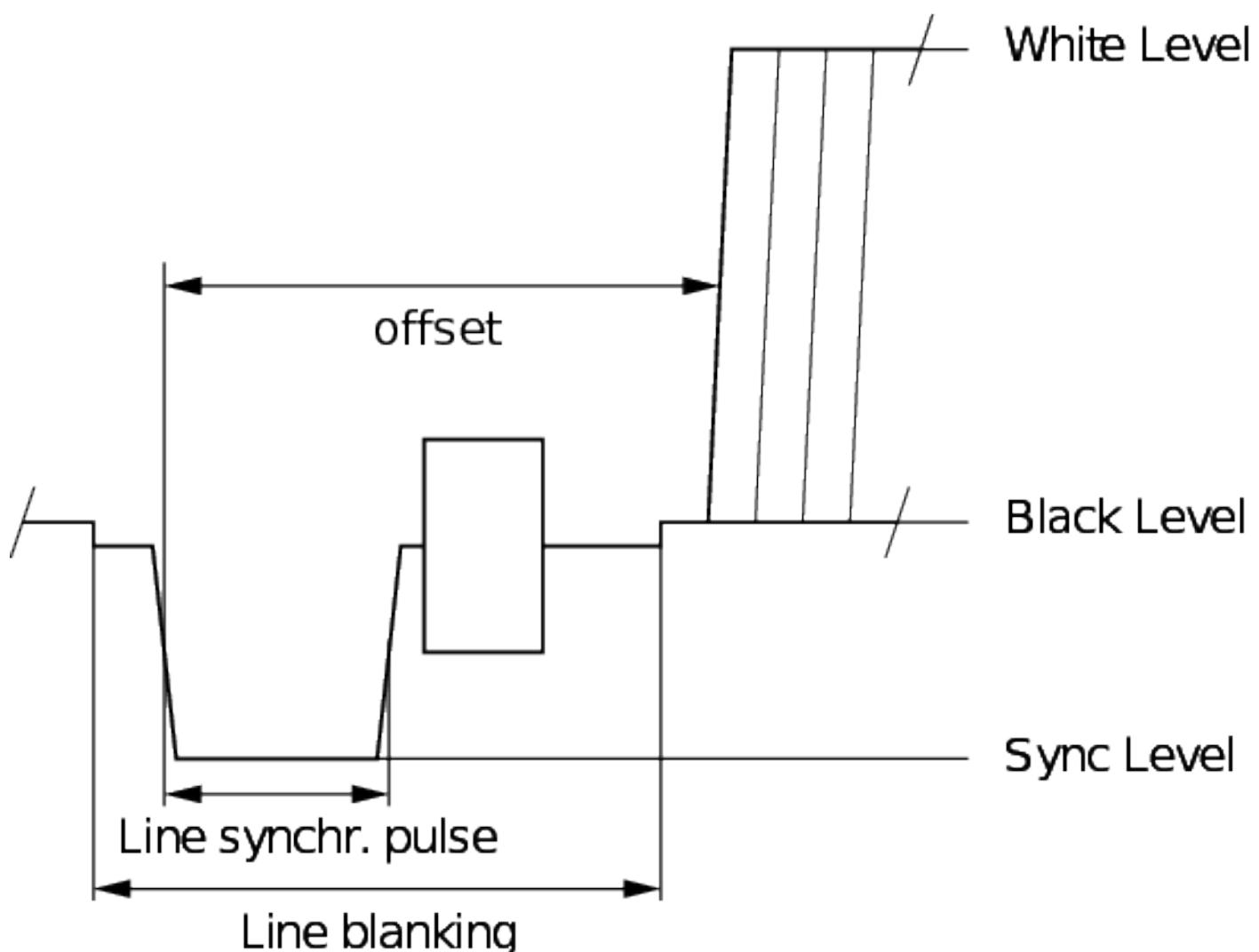
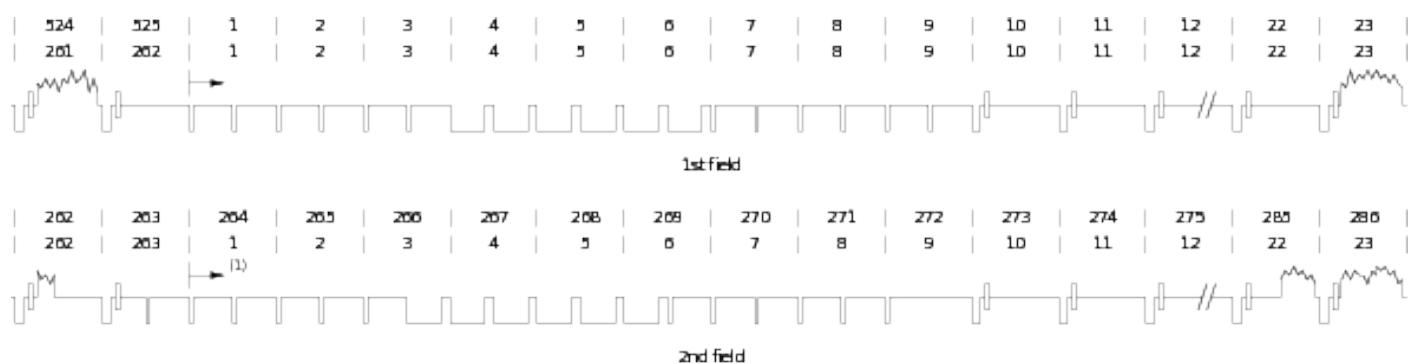
### Sliced VBI Data Interface

VBI stands for Vertical Blanking Interval, a gap in the sequence of lines of an analog video signal. During VBI no picture information is transmitted, allowing some time while the electron beam of a cathode ray tube TV returns to the top of the screen.

Sliced VBI devices use hardware to demodulate data transmitted in the VBI. V4L2 drivers shall not do this by software, see also the [raw VBI interface](#). The data is passed as short packets of fixed size, covering one scan line each. The number of packets per video frame is variable.

Sliced VBI capture and output devices are accessed through the same character special files as raw VBI devices. When a driver supports both interfaces, the default function of a /dev/vbi device is [raw VBI](#)

<sup>3</sup>Most VBI services transmit on both fields, but some have different semantics depending on the field number. These cannot be reliable decoded or encoded when V4L2\_VBI\_UNSYNC is set.

Fig. 1.8: **Figure 4.1. Line synchronization**Fig. 1.9: **Figure 4.2. ITU-R 525 line numbering (M/NTSC and M/PAL)**

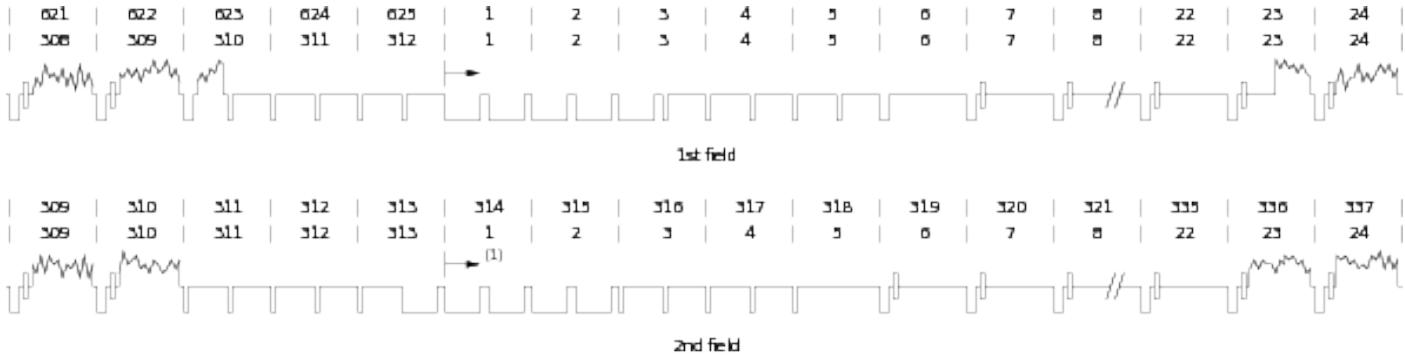


Fig. 1.10: **Figure 4.3. ITU-R 625 line numbering**

capturing or output, and the sliced VBI function is only available after calling the `VIDIOC_S_FMT` ioctl as defined below. Likewise a /dev/video device may support the sliced VBI API, however the default function here is video capturing or output. Different file descriptors must be used to pass raw and sliced VBI data simultaneously, if this is supported by the driver.

## Querying Capabilities

Devices supporting the sliced VBI capturing or output API set the `V4L2_CAP_SLICED_VBI_CAPTURE` or `V4L2_CAP_SLICED_VBI_OUTPUT` flag respectively, in the capabilities field of struct `v4l2_capability` returned by the `ioctl VIDIOC_QUERYCAP` ioctl. At least one of the read/write, streaming or asynchronous I/O methods must be supported. Sliced VBI devices may have a tuner or modulator.

## Supplemental Functions

Sliced VBI devices shall support `video input or output` and `tuner or modulator` ioctls if they have these capabilities, and they may support `User Controls` ioctls. The `video standard` ioctls provide information vital to program a sliced VBI device, therefore must be supported.

## Sliced VBI Format Negotiation

To find out which data services are supported by the hardware applications can call the `VIDIOC_G_SLICED_VBI_CAP` ioctl. All drivers implementing the sliced VBI interface must support this ioctl. The results may differ from those of the `VIDIOC_S_FMT` ioctl when the number of VBI lines the hardware can capture or output per frame, or the number of services it can identify on a given line are limited. For example on PAL line 16 the hardware may be able to look for a VPS or Teletext signal, but not both at the same time.

To determine the currently selected services applications set the type field of struct `v4l2_format` to `V4L2_BUF_TYPE_SLICED_VBI_CAPTURE` or `V4L2_BUF_TYPE_SLICED_VBI_OUTPUT`, and the `VIDIOC_G_FMT` ioctl fills the `fmt.sliced` member, a struct `v4l2_sliced_vbi_format`.

Applications can request different parameters by initializing or modifying the `fmt.sliced` member and calling the `VIDIOC_S_FMT` ioctl with a pointer to the struct `v4l2_format` structure.

The sliced VBI API is more complicated than the raw VBI API because the hardware must be told which VBI service to expect on each scan line. Not all services may be supported by the hardware on all lines (this is especially true for VBI output where Teletext is often unsupported and other services can only be inserted in one specific line). In many cases, however, it is sufficient to just set the `service_set` field to the required services and let the driver fill the `service_lines` array according to hardware capabilities. Only if more precise control is needed should the programmer set the `service_lines` array explicitly.

The `VIDIOC_S_FMT` ioctl modifies the parameters according to hardware capabilities. When the driver allocates resources at this point, it may return an EBUSY error code if the required resources are temporarily

unavailable. Other resource allocation points which may return EBUSY can be the `ioctl VIDIOC_STREAMON`, `VIDIOC_STREAMOFF` ioctl and the first `read()`, `write()` and `select()` call.

### v4l2\_sliced\_vbi\_format

<u>u32</u> <b>service_set</b>	<p>If <code>service_set</code> is non-zero when passed with <code>VIDIOC_S_FMT</code> or <code>VIDIOC_TRY_FMT</code>, the <code>service_lines</code> array will be filled by the driver according to the services specified in this field. For example, if <code>service_set</code> is initialized with <code>V4L2_SLICED_TELETEXT_B   V4L2_SLICED_WSS_625</code>, a driver for the cx25840 video decoder sets lines 7-22 of both fields<sup>1</sup> to <code>V4L2_SLICED_TELETEXT_B</code> and line 23 of the first field to <code>V4L2_SLICED_WSS_625</code>. If <code>service_set</code> is set to zero, then the values of <code>service_lines</code> will be used instead.</p> <p>On return the driver sets this field to the union of all elements of the returned <code>service_lines</code> array. It may contain less services than requested, perhaps just one, if the hardware cannot handle more services simultaneously. It may be empty (zero) if none of the requested services are supported by the hardware.</p>															
<u>u16</u> <b>service_lines[2][24]</b>	<p>Applications initialize this array with sets of data services the driver shall look for or insert on the respective scan line. Subject to hardware capabilities drivers return the requested set, a subset, which may be just a single service, or an empty set. When the hardware cannot handle multiple services on the same line the driver shall choose one. No assumptions can be made on which service the driver chooses.</p> <p>Data services are defined in <i>Sliced VBI services</i>. Array indices map to ITU-R line numbers<sup>2</sup> as follows:</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Element</th><th>525 line systems</th><th>625 line systems</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><code>service_lines[0][1]</code></td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr> <td><code>service_lines[0][23]</code></td><td>23</td><td>23</td></tr> <tr> <td><code>service_lines[1][1]</code></td><td>264</td><td>314</td></tr> <tr> <td><code>service_lines[1][23]</code></td><td>286</td><td>336</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Element	525 line systems	625 line systems	<code>service_lines[0][1]</code>	1	1	<code>service_lines[0][23]</code>	23	23	<code>service_lines[1][1]</code>	264	314	<code>service_lines[1][23]</code>	286	336
Element	525 line systems	625 line systems														
<code>service_lines[0][1]</code>	1	1														
<code>service_lines[0][23]</code>	23	23														
<code>service_lines[1][1]</code>	264	314														
<code>service_lines[1][23]</code>	286	336														
	<p>Drivers must set <code>service_lines[0][0]</code> and <code>service_lines[1][0]</code> to zero. The <code>V4L2_VBI_ITU_525_F1_START</code>, <code>V4L2_VBI_ITU_525_F2_START</code>, <code>V4L2_VBI_ITU_625_F1_START</code> and <code>V4L2_VBI_ITU_625_F2_START</code> defines give the start line numbers for each field for each 525 or 625 line format as a convenience. Don't forget that ITU line numbering starts at 1, not 0.</p>															
<u>u32</u> <b>io_size</b>	<p>Maximum number of bytes passed by one <code>read()</code> or <code>write()</code> call, and the buffer size in bytes for the <code>ioctl VIDIOC_QBUF</code>, <code>VIDIOC_DQBUF</code> and <code>VIDIOC_DQBUF</code> ioctl. Drivers set this field to the size of struct <code>v4l2_sliced_vbi_data</code> times the number of non-zero elements in the returned <code>service_lines</code> array (that is the number of lines potentially carrying data).</p>															
<u>u32</u> <b>reserved[2]</b>	<p>This array is reserved for future extensions. Applications and drivers must set it to zero.</p>															

### struct v4l2\_sliced\_vbi\_format

<sup>1</sup>According to *ETS 300 706* lines 6-22 of the first field and lines 5-22 of the second field may carry Teletext data.

<sup>2</sup>See also *Figure 4.2. ITU-R 525 line numbering (M/NTSC and M/PAL)* and *Figure 4.3. ITU-R 625 line numbering*.

## Sliced VBI services

Symbol	Value	Reference	Lines, usually	Payload
V4L2_SLICED_TELETEXT_B (Teletext System B)	0x0001	<i>ETS 300 706</i> , <i>ITU BT.653</i>	PAL/SECAM line 7-22, 320-335 (second field 7-22)	Last 42 of the 45 byte Teletext clock run-in and framing code
V4L2_SLICED_VPS	0x0400	<i>ETS 300 231</i>	PAL line 16	Byte number 3 to 15 according 300 231, lsb first transmitted.
V4L2_SLICED_CAPTION_525	0x1000	<i>CEA 608-E</i>	NTSC line 21, 284 (second field 21)	Two bytes in transmission order. lsb first transmitted.
V4L2_SLICED_WSS_625	0x4000	<i>ITU BT.1119</i> , <i>EN 300 294</i>	PAL/SECAM line 23	Byte 0 msb      lsb Bit 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 x
V4L2_SLICED_VBI_525	0x1000	Set of services applicable to 525 line systems.		
V4L2_SLICED_VBI_625	0x4401	Set of services applicable to 625 line systems.		

Drivers may return an EINVAL error code when applications attempt to read or write data without prior format negotiation, after switching the video standard (which may invalidate the negotiated VBI parameters) and after switching the video input (which may change the video standard as a side effect). The `VIDIOC_S_FMT` ioctl may return an EBUSY error code when applications attempt to change the format while i/o is in progress (between a `ioctl VIDIOC_STREAMON`, `VIDIOC_STREAMOFF` and `VIDIOC_STREAMOFF` call, and after the first `read()` or `write()` call).

### Reading and writing sliced VBI data

A single `read()` or `write()` call must pass all data belonging to one video frame. That is an array of struct `v4l2_sliced_vbi_data` structures with one or more elements and a total size not exceeding `io_size` bytes. Likewise in streaming I/O mode one buffer of `io_size` bytes must contain data of one video frame. The `id` of unused struct `v4l2_sliced_vbi_data` elements must be zero.

#### `v4l2_sliced_vbi_data`

<b>struct v4l2_sliced_vbi_data</b>	<code>__u32</code>	<code>id</code>	A flag from <i>Sliced VBI services</i> of data in this packet. <i>id</i> is set. When the <code>id</code> of a packet is empty and the <code>line</code> and <code>field</code> fields are undefined. Applications must negotiate these fields. When the <code>id</code> is zero the contents of the <code>data</code> array are undefined and the driver must not request the <code>id</code> , <code>line</code> and <code>field</code> fields.
	<code>__u32</code>	<code>field</code>	The video field number captured from, or shall be inserted into, the <code>data</code> field, 1 for the second field.
	<code>__u32</code>	<code>line</code>	The field (as opposed to <code>field</code> ) which the data has been captured at. See <a href="#">Figure 4.2. ITU-R BT.653 line numbering</a> for valid line numbers. Some capture devices can set the <code>line</code> field to 0 if the hardware cannot capture all lines. The field number is always present.
	<code>__u32</code>	<code>reserved</code>	This field is reserved for applications and drivers must ignore it.
	<code>__u8</code>	<code>data[48]</code>	The packet payload. See <a href="#">Section 4.2.1.1. Sliced VBI data type</a> for details. The contents of the array up to the end of this array are undefined. Applications shall ignore the rest of the array.

Packets are always passed in ascending line number order, without duplicate line numbers. The `write()` function and the `ioctl VIDIOC_QBUF, VIDIOC_DQBUF` ioctl must return an `EINVAL` error code when applications violate this rule. They must also return an `EINVAL` error code when applications pass an incorrect `id`, `line` or `field` number, or a combination of `field`, `line` and `id` which has not been negotiated with the `VIDIOC_G_FMT` or `VIDIOC_S_FMT` ioctl. When the line numbers are unknown the driver must pass the packets in transmitted order. The driver can insert empty packets with `id` set to zero anywhere in the packet array.

To assure synchronization and to distinguish from frame dropping, when a captured frame does not carry any of the requested data services drivers must pass one or more empty packets. When an application fails to pass VBI data in time for output, the driver must output the last VPS and WSS packet again, and disable the output of Closed Caption and Teletext data, or output data which is ignored by Closed Caption and Teletext decoders.

A sliced VBI device may support `read/write` and/or streaming (*memory mapping* and/or *user pointer*) I/O. The latter bears the possibility of synchronizing video and VBI data by using buffer timestamps.

### Sliced VBI Data in MPEG Streams

If a device can produce an MPEG output stream, it may be capable of providing *negotiated sliced VBI services* as data embedded in the MPEG stream. Users or applications control this sliced VBI data insertion with the `V4L2_CID_MPEG_STREAM_VBI_FMT` control.

If the driver does not provide the `V4L2_CID_MPEG_STREAM_VBI_FMT` control, or only allows that control to be set to `V4L2_MPEG_STREAM_VBI_FMT_NONE`, then the device cannot embed sliced VBI data in the MPEG stream.

The `V4L2_CID_MPEG_STREAM_VBI_FMT` control does not implicitly set the device driver to capture nor cease capturing sliced VBI data. The control only indicates to embed sliced VBI data in the MPEG stream, if an application has negotiated sliced VBI service be captured.

It may also be the case that a device can embed sliced VBI data in only certain types of MPEG streams: for

example in an MPEG-2 PS but not an MPEG-2 TS. In this situation, if sliced VBI data insertion is requested, the sliced VBI data will be embedded in MPEG stream types when supported, and silently omitted from MPEG stream types where sliced VBI data insertion is not supported by the device.

The following subsections specify the format of the embedded sliced VBI data.

**MPEG Stream Embedded, Sliced VBI Data Format: NONE** The [V4L2\\_MPEG\\_STREAM\\_VBI\\_FMT\\_NONE](#) embedded sliced VBI format shall be interpreted by drivers as a control to cease embedding sliced VBI data in MPEG streams. Neither the device nor driver shall insert “empty” embedded sliced VBI data packets in the MPEG stream when this format is set. No MPEG stream data structures are specified for this format.

**MPEG Stream Embedded, Sliced VBI Data Format: IVTV** The [V4L2\\_MPEG\\_STREAM\\_VBI\\_FMT\\_IVTV](#) embedded sliced VBI format, when supported, indicates to the driver to embed up to 36 lines of sliced VBI data per frame in an MPEG-2 *Private Stream 1 PES* packet encapsulated in an MPEG-2 *Program Pack* in the MPEG stream.

*Historical context:* This format specification originates from a custom, embedded, sliced VBI data format used by the `ivtv` driver. This format has already been informally specified in the kernel sources in the file `Documentation/media/v4l-drivers/cx2341x.rst`. The maximum size of the payload and other aspects of this format are driven by the CX23415 MPEG decoder’s capabilities and limitations with respect to extracting, decoding, and displaying sliced VBI data embedded within an MPEG stream.

This format’s use is *not* exclusive to the `ivtv` driver *nor* exclusive to CX2341x devices, as the sliced VBI data packet insertion into the MPEG stream is implemented in driver software. At least the `cx18` driver provides sliced VBI data insertion into an MPEG-2 PS in this format as well.

The following definitions specify the payload of the MPEG-2 *Private Stream 1 PES* packets that contain sliced VBI data when [V4L2\\_MPEG\\_STREAM\\_VBI\\_FMT\\_IVTV](#) is set. (The MPEG-2 *Private Stream 1 PES* packet header and encapsulating *MPEG-2 Program Pack* header are not detailed here. Please refer to the MPEG-2 specifications for details on those packet headers.)

The payload of the MPEG-2 *Private Stream 1 PES* packets that contain sliced VBI data is specified by struct [v4l2\\_mpeg\\_vbi\\_fmt\\_ivtv](#). The payload is variable length, depending on the actual number of lines of sliced VBI data present in a video frame. The payload may be padded at the end with unspecified fill bytes to align the end of the payload to a 4-byte boundary. The payload shall never exceed 1552 bytes (2 fields with 18 lines/field with 43 bytes of data/line and a 4 byte magic number).

#### **v4l2\_mpeg\_vbi\_fmt\_ivtv**

<b>struct v4l2_mpeg_vbi_fmt_ivtv</b>	<code>__u8</code>	<code>magic[4]</code>	A “magic” constant from <a href="#">v4l2_mpeg_vbi_fmt_ivtv_magic</a> file valid sliced VBI data payload and all of the anonymous union, <code>itv0</code> or <code>data</code> .
	<code>union</code>	(anonymous)	
		<code>struct v4l2_mpeg_vbi_itv0</code>	<code>itv0</code> The primary form of the sliced VBI data anywhere from 1 to 35 lines of sliced VBI data are provided in this form of the payload.
		<code>struct v4l2_mpeg_vbi_ITV0</code>	<code>ITV0</code> An alternate form of the sliced VBI data; all 36 lines of sliced VBI data are present in this form of the payload; all valid values are provided.

Magic Constants for struct	v4l2_mpeg_vbi_fmt_ivtv	magic field
Defined Symbol	Value	Description
V4L2_MPEG_VBI_IVTV_MAGIC0	"itv0"	Indicates the <code>itv0</code> member of the union in struct <code>v4l2_mpeg_vbi_fmt_ivtv</code> is valid.
V4L2_MPEG_VBI_IVTV_MAGIC1	"ITV0"	Indicates the <code>ITV0</code> member of the union in struct <code>v4l2_mpeg_vbi_fmt_ivtv</code> is valid and that 36 lines of sliced VBI data are present.

**v4l2\_mpeg\_vbi\_itv0****v4l2\_mpeg\_vbi\_ITV0**

<b>structs v4l2_mpeg_vbi_itv0 and v4l2_mpeg_vbi_ITV0</b>	<code>_le32</code>	<code>linemask[2]</code>	Bitmask for the lines in the <code>ITV0</code> union. It has two fields: <code>line[0]</code> which indicates if lines 0 through 35 are good, and <code>line[1]</code> which indicates if lines 36 through 63 are good.
	<code>struct v4l2_mpeg_vbi_itv0_line</code>	<code>line[35]</code>	This is a fixed length array of 35 <code>v4l2_mpeg_vbi_itv0_line</code> structures. It contains the start and end addresses of each line, and the type of line (e.g., text, graphics, etc.).

**struct v4l2\_mpeg\_vbi\_ITV0**

<code>struct v4l2_mpeg_vbi_itv0</code>	<code>line[36]</code>	A fixed length array of 36 <code>v4l2_mpeg_vbi_itv0</code> structures. It contains the start and end addresses of each line, and the type of line (e.g., text, graphics, etc.).
--	-----------------------	---

**v4l2\_mpeg\_vbi\_itv0\_line****struct v4l2\_mpeg\_vbi\_itv0\_line**

<code>_u8</code>	<code>id</code>	A line identifier value. It is a 16-bit unsigned integer that identifies the type of line.
<code>_u8</code>	<code>data[42]</code>	The sliced VBI data for the line, starting from address <code>start</code> and ending at <code>end</code> .

**Line Identifiers for struct v4l2\_mpeg\_vbi\_itv0\_line id field**

Defined Symbol	Value
V4L2_MPEG_VBI_ITV_TELETEXT_B	1
V4L2_MPEG_VBI_ITV_CAPTION_525	4
V4L2_MPEG_VBI_ITV_WSS_625	5
V4L2_MPEG_VBI_ITV_VPS	7

**Teletext Interface**

This interface was aimed at devices receiving and demodulating Teletext data [[ETS 300 706, ITU BT.653](#)], evaluating the Teletext packages and storing formatted pages in cache memory. Such devices are usually implemented as microcontrollers with serial interface (I:sup:2C) and could be found on old TV cards, dedicated Teletext decoding cards and home-brew devices connected to the PC parallel port.

The Teletext API was designed by Martin Buck. It was defined in the kernel header file `linux/videotext.h`, the specification is available from <ftp://ftp.gwdg.de/pub/linux/misc/videotext/>. (Videotext is the name of the German public television Teletext service.)

Eventually the Teletext API was integrated into the V4L API with character device file names `/dev/vtx0` to `/dev/vtx31`, device major number 81, minor numbers 192 to 223.

However, teletext decoders were quickly replaced by more generic VBI demodulators and those dedicated teletext decoders no longer exist. For many years the vtx devices were still around, even though nobody used them. So the decision was made to finally remove support for the Teletext API in kernel 2.6.37.

Modern devices all use the [raw](#) or [Sliced VBI Data Interface](#) VBI API.

**Radio Interface**

This interface is intended for AM and FM (analog) radio receivers and transmitters.

Conventionally V4L2 radio devices are accessed through character device special files named `/dev/radio` and `/dev/radio0` to `/dev/radio63` with major number 81 and minor numbers 64 to 127.

**Querying Capabilities**

Devices supporting the radio interface set the `V4L2_CAP_RADIO` and `V4L2_CAP_TUNER` or `V4L2_CAP_MODULATOR` flag in the `capabilities` field of struct [`v4l2\_capability`](#) returned by the `ioctl VIDIOC_QUERYCAP` ioctl. Other combinations of capability flags are reserved for future extensions.

**Supplemental Functions**

Radio devices can support *controls*, and must support the [tuner or modulator](#) ioctls.

They do not support the video input or output, audio input or output, video standard, cropping and scaling, compression and streaming parameter, or overlay ioctls. All other ioctls and I/O methods are reserved for future extensions.

**Programming**

Radio devices may have a couple audio controls (as discussed in [User Controls](#)) such as a volume control, possibly custom controls. Further all radio devices have one tuner or modulator (these are discussed in [Tuners and Modulators](#)) with index number zero to select the radio frequency and to determine if a monaural or FM stereo program is received/emitted. Drivers switch automatically between AM and FM

depending on the selected frequency. The `VIDIOC_G_TUNER` or `VIDIOC_G_MODULATOR` ioctl reports the supported frequency range.

## RDS Interface

The Radio Data System transmits supplementary information in binary format, for example the station name or travel information, on an inaudible audio subcarrier of a radio program. This interface is aimed at devices capable of receiving and/or transmitting RDS information.

For more information see the core RDS standard [IEC 62106](#) and the RBDS standard [NRSC-4-B](#).

### Note:

*Note that the RBDS standard as is used in the USA is almost identical to the RDS standard. Any RDS decoder/encoder can also handle RBDS. Only some of the fields have slightly different meanings. See the RBDS standard for more information.*

The RBDS standard also specifies support for MMBS (Modified Mobile Search). This is a proprietary format which seems to be discontinued. The RDS interface does not support this format. Should support for MMBS (or the so-called ‘E blocks’ in general) be needed, then please contact the linux-media mailing list: <https://linuxtv.org/lists.php>.

## Querying Capabilities

Devices supporting the RDS capturing API set the `V4L2_CAP_RDS_CAPTURE` flag in the capabilities field of struct `v4l2_capability` returned by the `ioctl VIDIOC_QUERYCAP` ioctl. Any tuner that supports RDS will set the `V4L2_TUNER_CAP_RDS` flag in the capability field of struct `v4l2_tuner`. If the driver only passes RDS blocks without interpreting the data the `V4L2_TUNER_CAP_RDS_BLOCK_IO` flag has to be set, see [Reading RDS data](#). For future use the flag `V4L2_TUNER_CAP_RDS_CONTROLS` has also been defined. However, a driver for a radio tuner with this capability does not yet exist, so if you are planning to write such a driver you should discuss this on the linux-media mailing list: <https://linuxtv.org/lists.php>.

Whether an RDS signal is present can be detected by looking at the `rxsubchans` field of struct `v4l2_tuner`: the `V4L2_TUNER_SUB_RDS` will be set if RDS data was detected.

Devices supporting the RDS output API set the `V4L2_CAP_RDS_OUTPUT` flag in the capabilities field of struct `v4l2_capability` returned by the `ioctl VIDIOC_QUERYCAP` ioctl. Any modulator that supports RDS will set the `V4L2_TUNER_CAP_RDS` flag in the capability field of struct `v4l2_modulator`. In order to enable the RDS transmission one must set the `V4L2_TUNER_SUB_RDS` bit in the `txsubchans` field of struct `v4l2_modulator`. If the driver only passes RDS blocks without interpreting the data the `V4L2_TUNER_CAP_RDS_BLOCK_IO` flag has to be set. If the tuner is capable of handling RDS entities like program identification codes and radio text, the flag `V4L2_TUNER_CAP_RDS_CONTROLS` should be set, see [Writing RDS data](#) and [FM Transmitter Control Reference](#).

## Reading RDS data

RDS data can be read from the radio device with the `read()` function. The data is packed in groups of three bytes.

## Writing RDS data

RDS data can be written to the radio device with the `write()` function. The data is packed in groups of three bytes, as follows:

## RDS datastructures

### v4l2\_rds\_data

Table 1.40: struct v4l2\_rds\_data

<code>_u8</code>	<code>lsb</code>	Least Significant Byte of RDS Block
<code>_u8</code>	<code>msb</code>	Most Significant Byte of RDS Block
<code>_u8</code>	<code>block</code>	Block description

Table 1.41: Block description

Bits 0-2	Block (aka offset) of the received data.
Bits 3-5	Deprecated. Currently identical to bits 0-2. Do not use these bits.
Bit 6	Corrected bit. Indicates that an error was corrected for this data block.
Bit 7	Error bit. Indicates that an uncorrectable error occurred during reception of this block.

Table 1.42: Block defines

<code>V4L2_RDS_BLOCK_MSK</code>		7	Mask for bits 0-2 to get the block ID.
<code>V4L2_RDS_BLOCK_A</code>		0	Block A.
<code>V4L2_RDS_BLOCK_B</code>		1	Block B.
<code>V4L2_RDS_BLOCK_C</code>		2	Block C.
<code>V4L2_RDS_BLOCK_D</code>		3	Block D.
<code>V4L2_RDS_BLOCK_C_ALT</code>		4	Block C'.
<code>V4L2_RDS_BLOCK_INVALID</code>	read-only	7	An invalid block.
<code>V4L2_RDS_BLOCK_CORRECTED</code>	read-only	0x40	A bit error was detected but corrected.
<code>V4L2_RDS_BLOCK_ERROR</code>	read-only	0x80	An uncorrectable error occurred.

## Software Defined Radio Interface (SDR)

SDR is an abbreviation of Software Defined Radio, the radio device which uses application software for modulation or demodulation. This interface is intended for controlling and data streaming of such devices.

SDR devices are accessed through character device special files named `/dev/swradio0` to `/dev/swradio255` with major number 81 and dynamically allocated minor numbers 0 to 255.

## Querying Capabilities

Devices supporting the SDR receiver interface set the `V4L2_CAP_SDR_CAPTURE` and `V4L2_CAP_TUNER` flag in the capabilities field of struct `v4l2_capability` returned by the `ioctl VIDIOC_QUERYCAP` ioctl. That flag means the device has an Analog to Digital Converter (ADC), which is a mandatory element for the SDR receiver.

Devices supporting the SDR transmitter interface set the `V4L2_CAP_SDR_OUTPUT` and `V4L2_CAP_MODULATOR` flag in the capabilities field of struct `v4l2_capability` returned by the `ioctl VIDIOC_QUERYCAP` ioctl. That flag means the device has an Digital to Analog Converter (DAC), which is a mandatory element for the SDR transmitter.

At least one of the read/write, streaming or asynchronous I/O methods must be supported.

## Supplemental Functions

SDR devices can support *controls*, and must support the *Tuners and Modulators* ioctls. Tuner ioctls are used for setting the ADC/DAC sampling rate (sampling frequency) and the possible radio frequency (RF).

The V4L2\_TUNER\_SDR tuner type is used for setting SDR device ADC/DAC frequency, and the V4L2\_TUNER\_RF tuner type is used for setting radio frequency. The tuner index of the RF tuner (if any) must always follow the SDR tuner index. Normally the SDR tuner is #0 and the RF tuner is #1.

The [ioctl VIDIOC\\_S\\_HW\\_FREQ\\_SEEK](#) ioctl is not supported.

## Data Format Negotiation

The SDR device uses the [Data Formats](#) ioctls to select the capture and output format. Both the sampling resolution and the data streaming format are bound to that selectable format. In addition to the basic [Data Formats](#) ioctls, the [ioctl VIDIOC\\_ENUM\\_FMT](#) ioctl must be supported as well.

To use the [Data Formats](#) ioctls applications set the type field of a struct [v4l2\\_format](#) to V4L2\_BUF\_TYPE\_SDR\_CAPTURE or V4L2\_BUF\_TYPE\_SDR\_OUTPUT and use the struct [v4l2\\_sdr\\_format](#) sdr member of the fmt union as needed per the desired operation. Currently there is two fields, pixelformat and buffersize, of struct struct [v4l2\\_sdr\\_format](#) which are used. Content of the pixelformat is V4L2 FourCC code of the data format. The buffersize field is maximum buffer size in bytes required for data transfer, set by the driver in order to inform application.

### [v4l2\\_sdr\\_format](#)

Table 1.43: struct v4l2\_sdr\_format

__u32	pixelformat	The data format or type of compression, set by the application. This is a little endian <a href="#">four character code</a> . V4L2 defines SDR formats in <a href="#">SDR Formats</a> .
__u32	buffersize	Maximum size in bytes required for data. Value is set by the driver.
__u8	reserved[24]	This array is reserved for future extensions. Drivers and applications must set it to zero.

An SDR device may support [read/write](#) and/or streaming ([memory mapping](#) or [user pointer](#)) I/O.

## Touch Devices

Touch devices are accessed through character device special files named /dev/v4l-touch0 to /dev/v4l-touch255 with major number 81 and dynamically allocated minor numbers 0 to 255.

### Overview

Sensors may be Optical, or Projected Capacitive touch (PCT).

Processing is required to analyse the raw data and produce input events. In some systems, this may be performed on the ASIC and the raw data is purely a side-channel for diagnostics or tuning. In other systems, the ASIC is a simple analogue front end device which delivers touch data at high rate, and any touch processing must be done on the host.

For capacitive touch sensing, the touchscreen is composed of an array of horizontal and vertical conductors (alternatively called rows/columns, X/Y lines, or tx/rx). Mutual Capacitance measured is at the nodes where the conductors cross. Alternatively, Self Capacitance measures the signal from each column and row independently.

A touch input may be determined by comparing the raw capacitance measurement to a no-touch reference (or “baseline”) measurement:

Delta = Raw - Reference

The reference measurement takes account of variations in the capacitance across the touch sensor matrix, for example manufacturing irregularities, environmental or edge effects.

### Querying Capabilities

Devices supporting the touch interface set the V4L2\_CAP\_VIDEO\_CAPTURE flag and the V4L2\_CAP\_TOUCH flag in the capabilities field of `v4l2_capability` returned by the `iocctl VIDIOC_QUERYCAP` ioctl.

At least one of the read/write or streaming I/O methods must be supported.

The formats supported by touch devices are documented in [Touch Formats](#).

### Data Format Negotiation

A touch device may support any I/O method.

### Event Interface

The V4L2 event interface provides a means for a user to get immediately notified on certain conditions taking place on a device. This might include start of frame or loss of signal events, for example. Changes in the value or state of a V4L2 control can also be reported through events.

To receive events, the events the user is interested in first must be subscribed using the `iocctl VIDIOC_SUBSCRIBE_EVENT`, `VIDIOC_UNSUBSCRIBE_EVENT` ioctl. Once an event is subscribed, the events of subscribed types are dequeuable using the `iocctl VIDIOC_DQEVENT` ioctl. Events may be unsubscribed using `VIDIOC_UNSUBSCRIBE_EVENT` ioctl. The special event type `V4L2_EVENT_ALL` may be used to unsubscribe all the events the driver supports.

The event subscriptions and event queues are specific to file handles. Subscribing an event on one file handle does not affect other file handles.

The information on dequeuable events is obtained by using select or poll system calls on video devices. The V4L2 events use POLLPRI events on poll system call and exceptions on select system call.

Starting with kernel 3.1 certain guarantees can be given with regards to events:

1. Each subscribed event has its own internal dedicated event queue. This means that flooding of one event type will not interfere with other event types.
2. If the internal event queue for a particular subscribed event becomes full, then the oldest event in that queue will be dropped.
3. Where applicable, certain event types can ensure that the payload of the oldest event that is about to be dropped will be merged with the payload of the next oldest event. Thus ensuring that no information is lost, but only an intermediate step leading up to that information. See the documentation for the event you want to subscribe to whether this is applicable for that event or not.

### Sub-device Interface

The complex nature of V4L2 devices, where hardware is often made of several integrated circuits that need to interact with each other in a controlled way, leads to complex V4L2 drivers. The drivers usually reflect the hardware model in software, and model the different hardware components as software blocks called sub-devices.

V4L2 sub-devices are usually kernel-only objects. If the V4L2 driver implements the media device API, they will automatically inherit from media entities. Applications will be able to enumerate the sub-devices and discover the hardware topology using the media entities, pads and links enumeration API.

In addition to make sub-devices discoverable, drivers can also choose to make them directly configurable by applications. When both the sub-device driver and the V4L2 device driver support this, sub-devices will feature a character device node on which ioctls can be called to

- query, read and write sub-devices controls
- subscribe and unsubscribe to events and retrieve them

- negotiate image formats on individual pads

Sub-device character device nodes, conventionally named `/dev/v4l-subdev*`, use major number 81.

## Controls

Most V4L2 controls are implemented by sub-device hardware. Drivers usually merge all controls and expose them through video device nodes. Applications can control all sub-devices through a single interface.

Complex devices sometimes implement the same control in different pieces of hardware. This situation is common in embedded platforms, where both sensors and image processing hardware implement identical functions, such as contrast adjustment, white balance or faulty pixels correction. As the V4L2 controls API doesn't support several identical controls in a single device, all but one of the identical controls are hidden.

Applications can access those hidden controls through the sub-device node with the V4L2 control API described in [User Controls](#). The ioctl's behave identically as when issued on V4L2 device nodes, with the exception that they deal only with controls implemented in the sub-device.

Depending on the driver, those controls might also be exposed through one (or several) V4L2 device nodes.

## Events

V4L2 sub-devices can notify applications of events as described in [Event Interface](#). The API behaves identically as when used on V4L2 device nodes, with the exception that it only deals with events generated by the sub-device. Depending on the driver, those events might also be reported on one (or several) V4L2 device nodes.

## Pad-level Formats

### **Warning:**

*Pad-level formats are only applicable to very complex devices that need to expose low-level format configuration to user space. Generic V4L2 applications do not need to use the API described in this section.*

### **Note:**

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*For the purpose of this section, the term format means the combination of media bus data format, frame width and frame height.*

---

Image formats are typically negotiated on video capture and output devices using the format and [selection](#) ioctl's. The driver is responsible for configuring every block in the video pipeline according to the requested format at the pipeline input and/or output.

For complex devices, such as often found in embedded systems, identical image sizes at the output of a pipeline can be achieved using different hardware configurations. One such example is shown on [Image Format Negotiation on Pipelines](#), where image scaling can be performed on both the video sensor and the host image processing hardware.

The sensor scaler is usually of less quality than the host scaler, but scaling on the sensor is required to achieve higher frame rates. Depending on the use case (quality vs. speed), the pipeline must be configured differently. Applications need to configure the formats at every point in the pipeline explicitly.

Drivers that implement the [media API](#) can expose pad-level image format configuration to applications. When they do, applications can use the `VIDIOC_SUBDEV_G_FMT` and `VIDIOC_SUBDEV_S_FMT` ioctl's to negotiate formats on a per-pad basis.

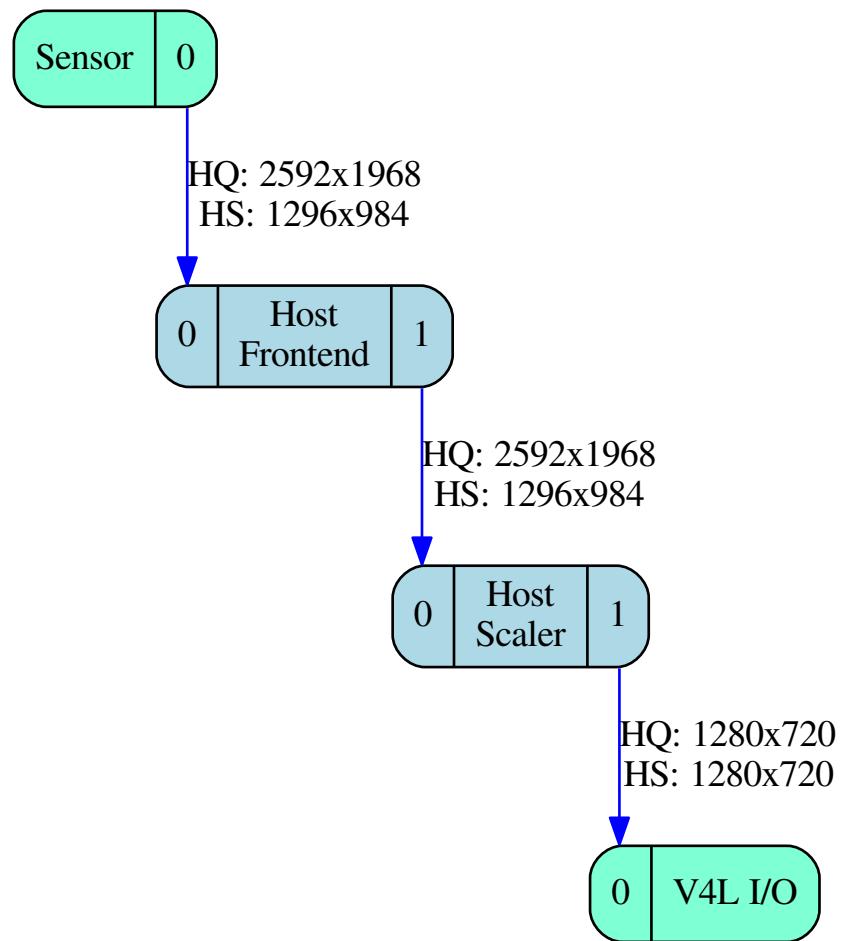


Fig. 1.11: Image Format Negotiation on Pipelines  
High quality and high speed pipeline configuration

Applications are responsible for configuring coherent parameters on the whole pipeline and making sure that connected pads have compatible formats. The pipeline is checked for formats mismatch at [VIDIOC\\_STREAMON](#) time, and an EPIPE error code is then returned if the configuration is invalid.

Pad-level image format configuration support can be tested by calling the [ioctl VIDIOC\\_SUBDEV\\_G\\_FMT](#), [VIDIOC\\_SUBDEV\\_S\\_FMT](#) ioctl on pad 0. If the driver returns an EINVAL error code pad-level format configuration is not supported by the sub-device.

**Format Negotiation** Acceptable formats on pads can (and usually do) depend on a number of external parameters, such as formats on other pads, active links, or even controls. Finding a combination of formats on all pads in a video pipeline, acceptable to both application and driver, can't rely on formats enumeration only. A format negotiation mechanism is required.

Central to the format negotiation mechanism are the get/set format operations. When called with the which argument set to [V4L2\\_SUBDEV\\_FORMAT\\_TRY](#), the [VIDIOC\\_SUBDEV\\_G\\_FMT](#) and [VIDIOC\\_SUBDEV\\_S\\_FMT](#) ioctls operate on a set of formats parameters that are not connected to the hardware configuration. Modifying those 'try' formats leaves the device state untouched (this applies to both the software state stored in the driver and the hardware state stored in the device itself).

While not kept as part of the device state, try formats are stored in the sub-device file handles. A [VIDIOC\\_SUBDEV\\_G\\_FMT](#) call will return the last try format set on the same sub-device file handle. Several applications querying the same sub-device at the same time will thus not interact with each other.

To find out whether a particular format is supported by the device, applications use the [VIDIOC\\_SUBDEV\\_S\\_FMT](#) ioctl. Drivers verify and, if needed, change the requested format based on device requirements and return the possibly modified value. Applications can then choose to try a different format or accept the returned value and continue.

Formats returned by the driver during a negotiation iteration are guaranteed to be supported by the device. In particular, drivers guarantee that a returned format will not be further changed if passed to an [VIDIOC\\_SUBDEV\\_S\\_FMT](#) call as-is (as long as external parameters, such as formats on other pads or links' configuration are not changed).

Drivers automatically propagate formats inside sub-devices. When a try or active format is set on a pad, corresponding formats on other pads of the same sub-device can be modified by the driver. Drivers are free to modify formats as required by the device. However, they should comply with the following rules when possible:

- Formats should be propagated from sink pads to source pads. Modifying a format on a source pad should not modify the format on any sink pad.
- Sub-devices that scale frames using variable scaling factors should reset the scale factors to default values when sink pads formats are modified. If the 1:1 scaling ratio is supported, this means that source pads formats should be reset to the sink pads formats.

Formats are not propagated across links, as that would involve propagating them from one sub-device file handle to another. Applications must then take care to configure both ends of every link explicitly with compatible formats. Identical formats on the two ends of a link are guaranteed to be compatible. Drivers are free to accept different formats matching device requirements as being compatible.

[Sample Pipeline Configuration](#) shows a sample configuration sequence for the pipeline described in [Image Format Negotiation on Pipelines](#) (table columns list entity names and pad numbers).

Table 1.44: Sample Pipeline Configuration

	Sensor/0 format	Frontend/0 format	Frontend/I format	Scaler/0 format	Scaler/0 compose selection rectangle	Scaler/I format
Initial state	2048x1536/SGRBG8_1X8	(default)	(default)	(default)	(default)	(default)
Configure frontend sink format	2048x1536/SGRBG8_1X8	2048x1536/SGRBG8_1X8	2046x1534/SGRBG8_1X8	(default)	(default)	(default)
Configure scaler sink format	2048x1536/SGRBG8_1X8	2048x1536/SGRBG8_1X8	2046x1534/SGRBG8_1X8	2046x1534/SGRBG8_1X8	0,0/2046x1534	2046x1534/SGRBG8_1X8
Configure scaler sink compose selection	2048x1536/SGRBG8_1X8	2048x1536/SGRBG8_1X8	2046x1534/SGRBG8_1X8	2046x1534/SGRBG8_1X8	0,0/1280x960	1280x960/SGRBG8_1X8

1. Initial state. The sensor source pad format is set to its native 3MP size and V4L2\_MBUS\_FMT\_SGRBG8\_1X8 media bus code. Formats on the host frontend and scaler sink and source pads have the default values, as well as the compose rectangle on the scaler's sink pad.

2. The application configures the frontend sink pad format's size to 2048x1536 and its media bus code to V4L2\_MBUS\_FMT\_SGRBG\_1X8. The driver propagates the format to the frontend source pad.
3. The application configures the scaler sink pad format's size to 2046x1534 and the media bus code to V4L2\_MBUS\_FMT\_SGRBG\_1X8 to match the frontend source size and media bus code. The media bus code on the sink pad is set to V4L2\_MBUS\_FMT\_SGRBG\_1X8. The driver propagates the size to the compose selection rectangle on the scaler's sink pad, and the format to the scaler source pad.
4. The application configures the size of the compose selection rectangle of the scaler's sink pad 1280x960. The driver propagates the size to the scaler's source pad format.

When satisfied with the try results, applications can set the active formats by setting the `which` argument to `V4L2_SUBDEV_FORMAT_ACTIVE`. Active formats are changed exactly as try formats by drivers. To avoid modifying the hardware state during format negotiation, applications should negotiate try formats first and then modify the active settings using the try formats returned during the last negotiation iteration. This guarantees that the active format will be applied as-is by the driver without being modified.

**Selections: cropping, scaling and composition** Many sub-devices support cropping frames on their input or output pads (or possibly even on both). Cropping is used to select the area of interest in an image, typically on an image sensor or a video decoder. It can also be used as part of digital zoom implementations to select the area of the image that will be scaled up.

Crop settings are defined by a crop rectangle and represented in a struct `v4l2_rect` by the coordinates of the top left corner and the rectangle size. Both the coordinates and sizes are expressed in pixels.

As for pad formats, drivers store try and active rectangles for the selection targets [Common selection definitions](#).

On sink pads, cropping is applied relative to the current pad format. The pad format represents the image size as received by the sub-device from the previous block in the pipeline, and the crop rectangle represents the sub-image that will be transmitted further inside the sub-device for processing.

The scaling operation changes the size of the image by scaling it to new dimensions. The scaling ratio isn't specified explicitly, but is implied from the original and scaled image sizes. Both sizes are represented by struct `v4l2_rect`.

Scaling support is optional. When supported by a subdev, the crop rectangle on the subdev's sink pad is scaled to the size configured using the `VIDIOC_SUBDEV_S_SELECTION` IOCTL using `V4L2_SEL_TGT_COMPOSE` selection target on the same pad. If the subdev supports scaling but not composing, the top and left values are not used and must always be set to zero.

On source pads, cropping is similar to sink pads, with the exception that the source size from which the cropping is performed, is the COMPOSE rectangle on the sink pad. In both sink and source pads, the crop rectangle must be entirely contained inside the source image size for the crop operation.

The drivers should always use the closest possible rectangle the user requests on all selection targets, unless specifically told otherwise. `V4L2_SEL_FLAG_GE` and `V4L2_SEL_FLAG_LE` flags may be used to round the image size either up or down. [Selection flags](#)

### Types of selection targets

**Actual targets** Actual targets (without a postfix) reflect the actual hardware configuration at any point of time. There is a `BOUNDS` target corresponding to every actual target.

**BOUNDS targets** `BOUNDS` targets is the smallest rectangle that contains all valid actual rectangles. It may not be possible to set the actual rectangle as large as the `BOUNDS` rectangle, however. This may be because e.g. a sensor's pixel array is not rectangular but cross-shaped or round. The maximum size may also be smaller than the `BOUNDS` rectangle.

**Order of configuration and format propagation** Inside subdevs, the order of image processing steps will always be from the sink pad towards the source pad. This is also reflected in the order in which the configuration must be performed by the user: the changes made will be propagated to any subsequent stages. If this behaviour is not desired, the user must set V4L2\_SEL\_FLAG\_KEEP\_CONFIG flag. This flag causes no propagation of the changes if it is supported in any circumstances. This may also cause the accessed rectangle to be adjusted by the driver, depending on the properties of the underlying hardware.

The coordinates to a step always refer to the actual size of the previous step. The exception to this rule is the sink compose rectangle, which refers to the sink compose bounds rectangle — if it is supported by the hardware.

1. Sink pad format. The user configures the sink pad format. This format defines the parameters of the image the entity receives through the pad for further processing.
2. Sink pad actual crop selection. The sink pad crop defines the crop performed to the sink pad format.
3. Sink pad actual compose selection. The size of the sink pad compose rectangle defines the scaling ratio compared to the size of the sink pad crop rectangle. The location of the compose rectangle specifies the location of the actual sink compose rectangle in the sink compose bounds rectangle.
4. Source pad actual crop selection. Crop on the source pad defines crop performed to the image in the sink compose bounds rectangle.
5. Source pad format. The source pad format defines the output pixel format of the subdev, as well as the other parameters with the exception of the image width and height. Width and height are defined by the size of the source pad actual crop selection.

Accessing any of the above rectangles not supported by the subdev will return EINVAL. Any rectangle referring to a previous unsupported rectangle coordinates will instead refer to the previous supported rectangle. For example, if sink crop is not supported, the compose selection will refer to the sink pad format dimensions instead.

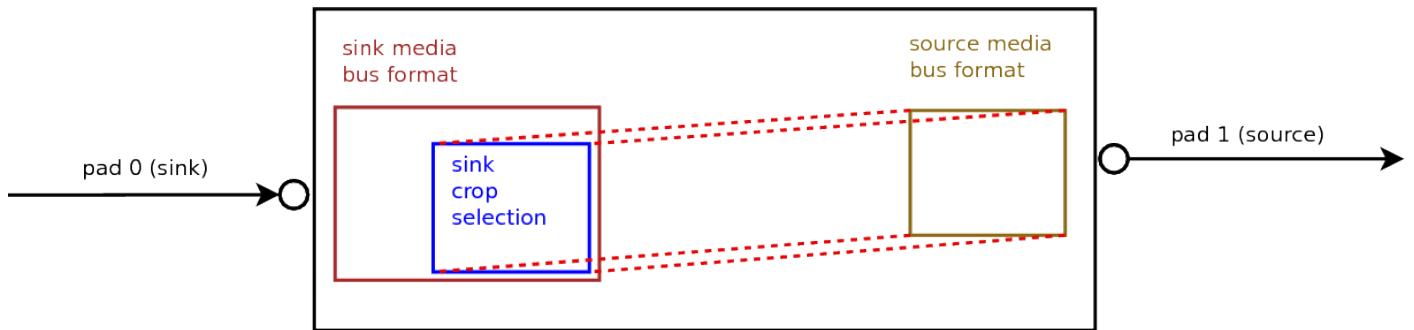


Fig. 1.12: **Figure 4.5. Image processing in subdevs: simple crop example**

In the above example, the subdev supports cropping on its sink pad. To configure it, the user sets the media bus format on the subdev's sink pad. Now the actual crop rectangle can be set on the sink pad — the location and size of this rectangle reflect the location and size of a rectangle to be cropped from the sink format. The size of the sink crop rectangle will also be the size of the format of the subdev's source pad.

In this example, the subdev is capable of first cropping, then scaling and finally cropping for two source pads individually from the resulting scaled image. The location of the scaled image in the cropped image is ignored in sink compose target. Both of the locations of the source crop rectangles refer to the sink scaling rectangle, independently cropping an area at location specified by the source crop rectangle from it.

The subdev driver supports two sink pads and two source pads. The images from both of the sink pads are individually cropped, then scaled and further composed on the composition bounds rectangle. From that, two independent streams are cropped and sent out of the subdev from the source pads.

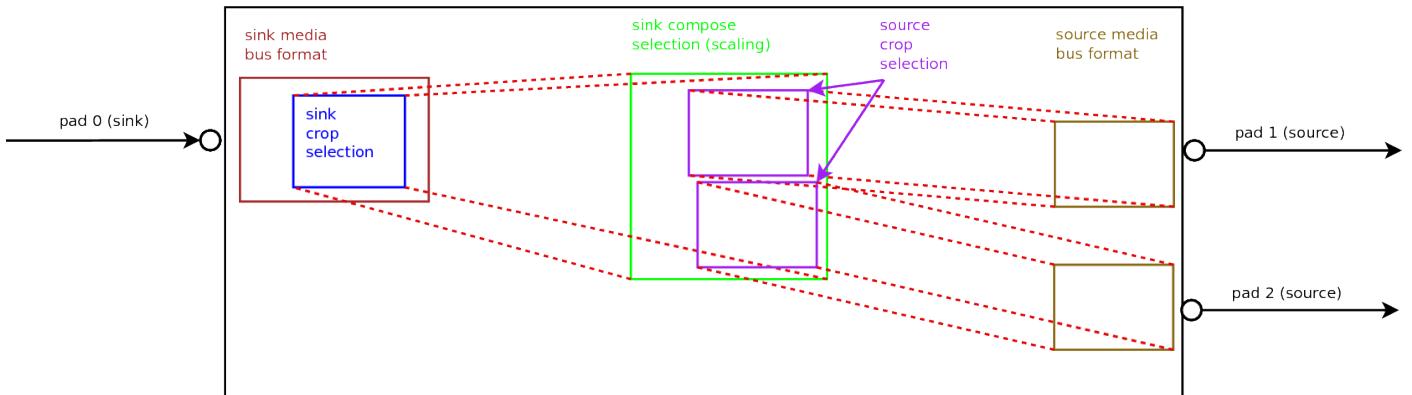


Fig. 1.13: **Figure 4.6. Image processing in subdevs: scaling with multiple sources**

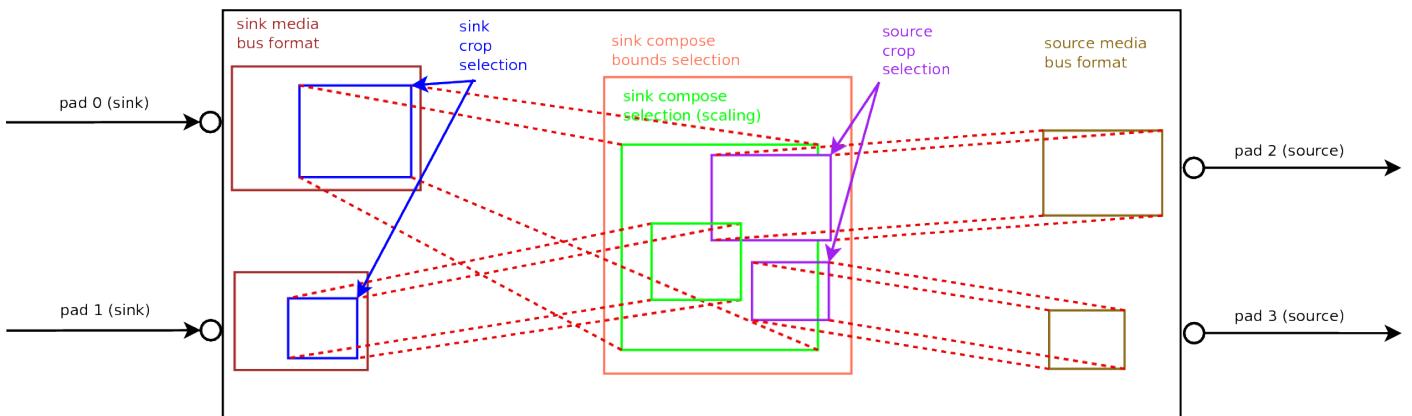


Fig. 1.14: **Figure 4.7. Image processing in subdevs: scaling and composition with multiple sinks and sources**

**Media Bus Formats****v4l2\_mbus\_framefmt**

Table 1.45: struct v4l2\_mbus\_framefmt

<code>_u32</code>	<code>width</code>	Image width in pixels.
<code>_u32</code>	<code>height</code>	Image height in pixels. If field is one of V4L2_FIELD_TOP, V4L2_FIELD_BOTTOM or V4L2_FIELD_ALTERNATE then height refers to the number of lines in the field, otherwise it refers to the number of lines in the frame (which is twice the field height for interlaced formats).
<code>_u32</code>	<code>code</code>	Format code, from enum <code>v4l2_mbus_pixelcode</code> .
<code>_u32</code>	<code>field</code>	Field order, from enum <code>v4l2_field</code> . See <i>Field Order</i> for details.
<code>_u32</code>	<code>colorspace</code>	Image colorspace, from enum <code>v4l2_colorspace</code> . See <i>Colorspaces</i> for details.
enum <code>v4l2_ycbcr_encoding</code>	<code>ycbcr_enc</code>	This information supplements the colorspace and must be set by the driver for capture streams and by the application for output streams, see <i>Colorspaces</i> .
enum <code>v4l2_quantization</code>	<code>quantization</code>	This information supplements the colorspace and must be set by the driver for capture streams and by the application for output streams, see <i>Colorspaces</i> .
enum <code>v4l2_xfer_func</code>	<code>xfer_func</code>	This information supplements the colorspace and must be set by the driver for capture streams and by the application for output streams, see <i>Colorspaces</i> .
<code>_u16</code>	<code>reserved[11]</code>	Reserved for future extensions. Applications and drivers must set the array to zero.

**Media Bus Pixel Codes** The media bus pixel codes describe image formats as flowing over physical busses (both between separate physical components and inside SoC devices). This should not be confused with the V4L2 pixel formats that describe, using four character codes, image formats as stored in memory.

While there is a relationship between image formats on busses and image formats in memory (a raw Bayer image won't be magically converted to JPEG just by storing it to memory), there is no one-to-one correspondance between them.

**Packed RGB Formats** Those formats transfer pixel data as red, green and blue components. The format code is made of the following information.

- The red, green and blue components order code, as encoded in a pixel sample. Possible values are RGB and BGR.
- The number of bits per component, for each component. The values can be different for all components. Common values are 555 and 565.
- The number of bus samples per pixel. Pixels that are wider than the bus width must be transferred in multiple samples. Common values are 1 and 2.
- The bus width.
- For formats where the total number of bits per pixel is smaller than the number of bus samples per pixel times the bus width, a padding value stating if the bytes are padded in their most high order bits (PADHI) or low order bits (PADLO). A "C" prefix is used for component-wise padding in the most high order bits (CPADHI) or low order bits (CPADLO) of each separate component.
- For formats where the number of bus samples per pixel is larger than 1, an endianness value stating if the pixel is transferred MSB first (BE) or LSB first (LE).

For instance, a format where pixels are encoded as 5-bits red, 5-bits green and 5-bit blue values padded on the high bit, transferred as 2 8-bit samples per pixel with the most significant bits (padding, red and half of the green value) transferred first will be named MEDIA\_BUS\_FMT\_RGB555\_2X8\_PADHI\_BE.

The following tables list existing packed RGB formats.

Table 1.46: RGB formats

Identifier	Code	Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0								
MEDIA_BUS_FMT_RGB444_1X12	0x1016																						r <sub>3</sub>	r <sub>2</sub>	r <sub>1</sub>	r <sub>0</sub>	g <sub>3</sub>	g <sub>2</sub>	g <sub>1</sub>	g <sub>0</sub>	b <sub>3</sub>	b <sub>2</sub>	b <sub>1</sub>	b <sub>0</sub>								
MEDIA_BUS_FMT_RGB444_2X8_PADHI_BE	0x1001																									0	0	0	0		r <sub>3</sub>	r <sub>2</sub>	r <sub>1</sub>	r <sub>0</sub>								
MEDIA_BUS_FMT_RGB444_2X8_PADHI_LE	0x1002																									g <sub>3</sub>	g <sub>2</sub>	g <sub>1</sub>	g <sub>0</sub>	b <sub>3</sub>	b <sub>2</sub>	b <sub>1</sub>	b <sub>0</sub>									
MEDIA_BUS_FMT_RGB555_2X8_PADHI_BE	0x1003																									0	0	0	0	r <sub>3</sub>	r <sub>2</sub>	r <sub>1</sub>	r <sub>0</sub>									
MEDIA_BUS_FMT_RGB555_2X8_PADHI_LE	0x1004																									g <sub>2</sub>	g <sub>1</sub>	g <sub>0</sub>	b <sub>4</sub>	b <sub>3</sub>	b <sub>2</sub>	b <sub>1</sub>	b <sub>0</sub>									
MEDIA_BUS_FMT_RGB565_1X16	0x1017																								r <sub>4</sub>	r <sub>3</sub>	r <sub>2</sub>	r <sub>1</sub>	r <sub>0</sub>	g <sub>4</sub>	g <sub>3</sub>											
MEDIA_BUS_FMT_BGR565_2X8_BE	0x1005																								b <sub>4</sub>	b <sub>3</sub>	b <sub>2</sub>	b <sub>1</sub>	b <sub>0</sub>	g <sub>2</sub>	g <sub>1</sub>	g <sub>0</sub>	r <sub>4</sub>	r <sub>3</sub>	r <sub>2</sub>	r <sub>1</sub>	r <sub>0</sub>					
MEDIA_BUS_FMT_BGR565_2X8_LE	0x1006																								g <sub>2</sub>	g <sub>1</sub>	g <sub>0</sub>	r <sub>4</sub>	r <sub>3</sub>	r <sub>2</sub>	r <sub>1</sub>	r <sub>0</sub>										
MEDIA_BUS_FMT_RGB565_2X8_BE	0x1007																								r <sub>4</sub>	r <sub>3</sub>	r <sub>2</sub>	r <sub>1</sub>	r <sub>0</sub>	g <sub>5</sub>	g <sub>4</sub>	g <sub>3</sub>										
MEDIA_BUS_FMT_RGB565_2X8_LE	0x1008																								g <sub>2</sub>	g <sub>1</sub>	g <sub>0</sub>	b <sub>4</sub>	b <sub>3</sub>	b <sub>2</sub>	b <sub>1</sub>	b <sub>0</sub>										
MEDIA_BUS_FMT_RGB666_1X18	0x1009																		r <sub>5</sub>	r <sub>4</sub>	r <sub>3</sub>	r <sub>2</sub>	r <sub>1</sub>	r <sub>0</sub>	g <sub>5</sub>	g <sub>4</sub>	g <sub>3</sub>	g <sub>2</sub>	g <sub>1</sub>	g <sub>0</sub>	b <sub>5</sub>	b <sub>4</sub>	b <sub>3</sub>	b <sub>2</sub>	b <sub>1</sub>	b <sub>0</sub>						
MEDIA_BUS_FMT_RGB888_1X24	0x100e																r <sub>7</sub>	r <sub>6</sub>	r <sub>5</sub>	r <sub>4</sub>	r <sub>3</sub>	r <sub>2</sub>	r <sub>1</sub>	r <sub>0</sub>	g <sub>7</sub>	g <sub>6</sub>	g <sub>5</sub>	g <sub>4</sub>	g <sub>3</sub>	g <sub>2</sub>	g <sub>1</sub>	g <sub>0</sub>	b <sub>4</sub>	b <sub>3</sub>	b <sub>2</sub>	b <sub>1</sub>	b <sub>0</sub>					
MEDIA_BUS_FMT_RGB666_1X24_CPADHI	0x1015															0	0	r <sub>5</sub>	r <sub>4</sub>	r <sub>3</sub>	r <sub>2</sub>	r <sub>1</sub>	r <sub>0</sub>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	b <sub>5</sub>	b <sub>4</sub>	b <sub>3</sub>	b <sub>2</sub>	b <sub>1</sub>	b <sub>0</sub>					
MEDIA_BUS_FMT_BGR888_1X24	0x1013															b <sub>7</sub>	b <sub>6</sub>	b <sub>5</sub>	b <sub>4</sub>	b <sub>3</sub>	b <sub>2</sub>	b <sub>1</sub>	b <sub>0</sub>	g <sub>7</sub>	g <sub>6</sub>	g <sub>5</sub>	g <sub>4</sub>	g <sub>3</sub>	g <sub>2</sub>	g <sub>1</sub>	g <sub>0</sub>	r <sub>7</sub>	r <sub>6</sub>	r <sub>5</sub>	r <sub>4</sub>	r <sub>3</sub>	r <sub>2</sub>	r <sub>1</sub>	r <sub>0</sub>			
MEDIA_BUS_FMT_GBR888_1X24	0x1014															g <sub>7</sub>	g <sub>6</sub>	g <sub>5</sub>	g <sub>4</sub>	g <sub>3</sub>	g <sub>2</sub>	g <sub>1</sub>	g <sub>0</sub>	b <sub>7</sub>	b <sub>6</sub>	b <sub>5</sub>	b <sub>4</sub>	b <sub>3</sub>	b <sub>2</sub>	b <sub>1</sub>	b <sub>0</sub>	r <sub>7</sub>	r <sub>6</sub>	r <sub>5</sub>	r <sub>4</sub>	r <sub>3</sub>	r <sub>2</sub>	r <sub>1</sub>	r <sub>0</sub>			
MEDIA_BUS_FMT_RGB888_1X24	0x100a															r <sub>7</sub>	r <sub>6</sub>	r <sub>5</sub>	r <sub>4</sub>	r <sub>3</sub>	r <sub>2</sub>	r <sub>1</sub>	r <sub>0</sub>	g <sub>7</sub>	g <sub>6</sub>	g <sub>5</sub>	g <sub>4</sub>	g <sub>3</sub>	g <sub>2</sub>	g <sub>1</sub>	g <sub>0</sub>	b <sub>7</sub>	b <sub>6</sub>	b <sub>5</sub>	b <sub>4</sub>	b <sub>3</sub>	b <sub>2</sub>	b <sub>1</sub>	b <sub>0</sub>			
MEDIA_BUS_FMT_RGB888_2X12_BE	0x100b																		r <sub>7</sub>	r <sub>6</sub>	r <sub>5</sub>	r <sub>4</sub>	r <sub>3</sub>	r <sub>2</sub>	r <sub>1</sub>	r <sub>0</sub>	g <sub>7</sub>	g <sub>6</sub>	g <sub>5</sub>	g <sub>4</sub>	g <sub>3</sub>	g <sub>2</sub>	g <sub>1</sub>	g <sub>0</sub>	b <sub>7</sub>	b <sub>6</sub>	b <sub>5</sub>	b <sub>4</sub>	b <sub>3</sub>	b <sub>2</sub>	b <sub>1</sub>	b <sub>0</sub>
MEDIA_BUS_FMT_RGB888_2X12_LE	0x100c																		g <sub>3</sub>	g <sub>2</sub>	g <sub>1</sub>	g <sub>0</sub>	b <sub>7</sub>	b <sub>6</sub>	b <sub>5</sub>	b <sub>4</sub>	b <sub>3</sub>	b <sub>2</sub>	b <sub>1</sub>	b <sub>0</sub>	r <sub>7</sub>	r <sub>6</sub>	r <sub>5</sub>	r <sub>4</sub>	r <sub>3</sub>	r <sub>2</sub>	r <sub>1</sub>	r <sub>0</sub>				
MEDIA_BUS_FMT_ARGB888_1X32	0x100d	a <sub>7</sub>	a <sub>6</sub>	a <sub>5</sub>	a <sub>4</sub>	a <sub>3</sub>	a <sub>2</sub>	a <sub>1</sub>	a <sub>0</sub>	r <sub>7</sub>	r <sub>6</sub>	r <sub>5</sub>	r <sub>4</sub>	r <sub>3</sub>	r <sub>2</sub>	r <sub>1</sub>	r <sub>0</sub>	g <sub>7</sub>	g <sub>6</sub>	g <sub>5</sub>	g <sub>4</sub>	g <sub>3</sub>	g <sub>2</sub>	g <sub>1</sub>	g <sub>0</sub>	b <sub>7</sub>	b <sub>6</sub>	b <sub>5</sub>	b <sub>4</sub>	b <sub>3</sub>	b <sub>2</sub>	b <sub>1</sub>	b <sub>0</sub>									
MEDIA_BUS_FMT_RGB888_1X32_PADHI	0x100f	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	r <sub>7</sub>	r <sub>6</sub>	r <sub>5</sub>	r <sub>4</sub>	r <sub>3</sub>	r <sub>2</sub>	r <sub>1</sub>	r <sub>0</sub>	g <sub>7</sub>	g <sub>6</sub>	g <sub>5</sub>	g <sub>4</sub>	g <sub>3</sub>	g <sub>2</sub>	g <sub>1</sub>	g <sub>0</sub>	b <sub>7</sub>	b <sub>6</sub>	b <sub>5</sub>	b <sub>4</sub>	b <sub>3</sub>	b <sub>2</sub>	b <sub>1</sub>	b <sub>0</sub>									
MEDIA_BUS_FMT_RGB101010_1X30	0x1018	0	0	r <sub>9</sub>	r <sub>8</sub>	r <sub>7</sub>	r <sub>6</sub>	r <sub>5</sub>	r <sub>4</sub>	r <sub>3</sub>	r <sub>2</sub>	r <sub>1</sub>	r <sub>0</sub>	g <sub>9</sub>	g <sub>8</sub>	g <sub>7</sub>	g <sub>6</sub>	g <sub>5</sub>	g <sub>4</sub>	g <sub>3</sub>	g <sub>2</sub>	g <sub>1</sub>	g <sub>0</sub>	b <sub>9</sub>	b <sub>8</sub>	b <sub>7</sub>	b <sub>6</sub>	b <sub>5</sub>	b <sub>4</sub>	b <sub>3</sub>	b <sub>2</sub>	b <sub>1</sub>	b <sub>0</sub>									

The following table list existing packed 36bit wide RGB formats.

Table 1.47: 36bit RGB formats

Identifier	Code	Bit	35	34	33	32	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
MEDIA_BUS_FMT_RGB121212_1X36	0x1019	r <sub>11</sub>	r <sub>10</sub>	r <sub>9</sub>	r <sub>8</sub>	r <sub>7</sub>	r <sub>6</sub>	r <sub>5</sub>	r <sub>4</sub>	r <sub>3</sub>	r <sub>2</sub>	r <sub>1</sub>	r <sub>0</sub>	g <sub>11</sub>	g <sub>10</sub>	g <sub>9</sub>	g <sub>8</sub>	g <sub>7</sub>	g <sub>6</sub>	g <sub>5</sub>	g <sub>4</sub>	g <sub>3</sub>	g <sub>2</sub>	g <sub>1</sub>	g <sub>0</sub>	b <sub>11</sub>	b <sub>10</sub>	b <sub>9</sub>	b <sub>8</sub>	b <sub>7</sub>	b <sub>6</sub>	b <sub>5</sub>	b <sub>4</sub>	b <sub>3</sub>	b <sub>2</sub>	b <sub>1</sub>	b <sub>0</sub>	

The following table list existing packed 48bit wide RGB formats.

Table 1.48: 48bit RGB formats

Identifier	Code	Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
MEDIA_BUS_FMT_RGB161616_1X48	0x101a		g <sub>15</sub>	g <sub>14</sub>	g <sub>13</sub>	g <sub>12</sub>	g <sub>11</sub>	g <sub>10</sub>	g <sub>9</sub>	g <sub>8</sub>	g <sub>7</sub>	g <sub>6</sub>	g <sub>5</sub>	g <sub>4</sub>	g <sub>3</sub>	g <sub>2</sub>	g <sub>1</sub>	g <sub>0</sub>	b <sub>15</sub>	b <sub>14</sub>	b <sub>13</sub>	b <sub>12</sub>	b <sub>11</sub>	b <sub>10</sub>	b <sub>9</sub>	b <sub>8</sub>	b <sub>7</sub>	b <sub>6</sub>	b <sub>5</sub>	b <sub>4</sub>	b <sub>3</sub>	b <sub>2</sub>	b <sub>1</sub>	b <sub>0</sub>

On LVDS buses, usually each sample is transferred serialized in seven time slots per pixel clock, on three (18-bit) or four (24-bit) differential data pairs at the same time. The remaining bits are used for control signals as defined by SPWG/PSWG/VESA or JEIDA standards. The 24-bit RGB format serialized in seven time slots on four lanes using JEIDA defined bit mapping will be named MEDIA\_BUS\_FMT\_RGB888\_1X7X4\_JEIDA, for example.

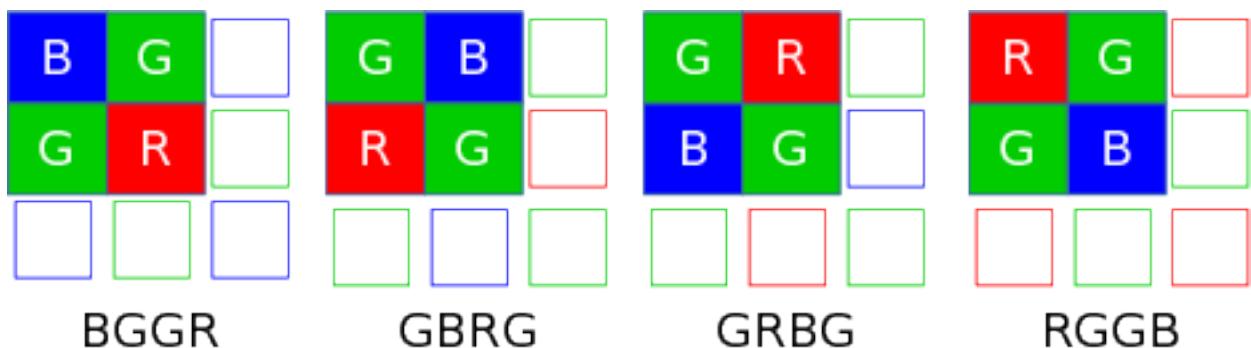
Table 1.49: LVDS RGB formats

Identifier	Code	Timeslot	Lane	Data organization			
				3	2	1	0
MEDIA_BUS_FMT_RGB666_1X7X3_SPWG	0x1010	0		d	b <sub>1</sub>	r <sub>0</sub>	
		1		d	b <sub>0</sub>	r <sub>5</sub>	
		2		d	g <sub>5</sub>	r <sub>4</sub>	
		3		b <sub>5</sub>	g <sub>4</sub>	r <sub>3</sub>	
		4		b <sub>4</sub>	g <sub>3</sub>	r <sub>2</sub>	
		5		b <sub>3</sub>	g <sub>2</sub>	r <sub>1</sub>	
		6		b <sub>2</sub>	g <sub>1</sub>	r <sub>0</sub>	
MEDIA_BUS_FMT_RGB888_1X7X4_SPWG	0x1011	0		d	d	b <sub>1</sub>	r <sub>0</sub>
		1		b <sub>7</sub>	d	b <sub>0</sub>	r <sub>5</sub>
		2		b <sub>6</sub>	d	g <sub>5</sub>	r <sub>4</sub>
		3		g <sub>7</sub>	b <sub>5</sub>	g <sub>4</sub>	r <sub>3</sub>
		4		g <sub>6</sub>	b <sub>4</sub>	g <sub>3</sub>	r <sub>2</sub>
		5		r <sub>7</sub>	b <sub>3</sub>	g <sub>2</sub>	r <sub>1</sub>
		6		r <sub>6</sub>	b <sub>2</sub>	g <sub>1</sub>	r <sub>0</sub>
MEDIA_BUS_FMT_RGB888_1X7X4_JEIDA	0x1012	0		d	d	b <sub>3</sub>	r <sub>2</sub>
		1		b <sub>1</sub>	d	b <sub>2</sub>	r <sub>7</sub>
		2		b <sub>0</sub>	d	g <sub>7</sub>	r <sub>6</sub>
		3		g <sub>1</sub>	b <sub>7</sub>	g <sub>6</sub>	r <sub>5</sub>
		4		g <sub>0</sub>	b <sub>6</sub>	g <sub>5</sub>	r <sub>4</sub>
		5		r <sub>1</sub>	b <sub>5</sub>	g <sub>4</sub>	r <sub>3</sub>
		6		r <sub>0</sub>	b <sub>4</sub>	g <sub>3</sub>	r <sub>2</sub>

**Bayer Formats** Those formats transfer pixel data as red, green and blue components. The format code is made of the following information.

- The red, green and blue components order code, as encoded in a pixel sample. The possible values are shown in [Figure 4.8 Bayer Patterns](#).
- The number of bits per pixel component. All components are transferred on the same number of bits. Common values are 8, 10 and 12.
- The compression (optional). If the pixel components are ALAW- or DPCM-compressed, a mention of the compression scheme and the number of bits per compressed pixel component.
- The number of bus samples per pixel. Pixels that are wider than the bus width must be transferred in multiple samples. Common values are 1 and 2.
- The bus width.
- For formats where the total number of bits per pixel is smaller than the number of bus samples per pixel times the bus width, a padding value stating if the bytes are padded in their most high order bits (PADHI) or low order bits (PADLO).
- For formats where the number of bus samples per pixel is larger than 1, an endianness value stating if the pixel is transferred MSB first (BE) or LSB first (LE).

For instance, a format with uncompressed 10-bit Bayer components arranged in a red, green, green, blue pattern transferred as 2 8-bit samples per pixel with the least significant bits transferred first will be named MEDIA\_BUS\_FMT\_SRGG10\_2X8\_PADHI\_LE.

Fig. 1.15: [Figure 4.8 Bayer Patterns](#)

The following table lists existing packed Bayer formats. The data organization is given as an example for the first pixel only.

Table 1.50: Bayer Formats

Identifier	Code	Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0								
MEDIA_BUS_FMT_SBGGR8_1X8	0x3001										b <sub>7</sub>	b <sub>6</sub>	b <sub>5</sub>	b <sub>4</sub>	b <sub>3</sub>	b <sub>2</sub>	b <sub>1</sub>	b <sub>0</sub>								
MEDIA_BUS_FMT_SGBRG8_1X8	0x3013										g <sub>7</sub>	g <sub>6</sub>	g <sub>5</sub>	g <sub>4</sub>	g <sub>3</sub>	g <sub>2</sub>	g <sub>1</sub>	g <sub>0</sub>								
MEDIA_BUS_FMT_SGRBG8_1X8	0x3002										g <sub>7</sub>	g <sub>6</sub>	g <sub>5</sub>	g <sub>4</sub>	g <sub>3</sub>	g <sub>2</sub>	g <sub>1</sub>	g <sub>0</sub>								
MEDIA_BUS_FMT_SRGG8_1X8	0x3014										r <sub>7</sub>	r <sub>6</sub>	r <sub>5</sub>	r <sub>4</sub>	r <sub>3</sub>	r <sub>2</sub>	r <sub>1</sub>	r <sub>0</sub>								
MEDIA_BUS_FMT_SBGGR10_ALAW8_1X8	0x3015										b <sub>7</sub>	b <sub>6</sub>	b <sub>5</sub>	b <sub>4</sub>	b <sub>3</sub>	b <sub>2</sub>	b <sub>1</sub>	b <sub>0</sub>								
MEDIA_BUS_FMT_SGBRG10_ALAW8_1X8	0x3016										g <sub>7</sub>	g <sub>6</sub>	g <sub>5</sub>	g <sub>4</sub>	g <sub>3</sub>	g <sub>2</sub>	g <sub>1</sub>	g <sub>0</sub>								
MEDIA_BUS_FMT_SGRBG10_ALAW8_1X8	0x3017										g <sub>7</sub>	g <sub>6</sub>	g <sub>5</sub>	g <sub>4</sub>	g <sub>3</sub>	g <sub>2</sub>	g <sub>1</sub>	g <sub>0</sub>								
MEDIA_BUS_FMT_SRGG10_ALAW8_1X8	0x3018										r <sub>7</sub>	r <sub>6</sub>	r <sub>5</sub>	r <sub>4</sub>	r <sub>3</sub>	r <sub>2</sub>	r <sub>1</sub>	r <sub>0</sub>								
MEDIA_BUS_FMT_SBGGR10_DPCM8_1X8	0x300b										b <sub>7</sub>	b <sub>6</sub>	b <sub>5</sub>	b <sub>4</sub>	b <sub>3</sub>	b <sub>2</sub>	b <sub>1</sub>	b <sub>0</sub>								
MEDIA_BUS_FMT_SGBRG10_DPCM8_1X8	0x300c										g <sub>7</sub>	g <sub>6</sub>	g <sub>5</sub>	g <sub>4</sub>	g <sub>3</sub>	g <sub>2</sub>	g <sub>1</sub>	g <sub>0</sub>								
MEDIA_BUS_FMT_SGRBG10_DPCM8_1X8	0x3009										g <sub>7</sub>	g <sub>6</sub>	g <sub>5</sub>	g <sub>4</sub>	g <sub>3</sub>	g <sub>2</sub>	g <sub>1</sub>	g <sub>0</sub>								
MEDIA_BUS_FMT_SRGG10_DPCM8_1X8	0x300d										r <sub>7</sub>	r <sub>6</sub>	r <sub>5</sub>	r <sub>4</sub>	r <sub>3</sub>	r <sub>2</sub>	r <sub>1</sub>	r <sub>0</sub>								
MEDIA_BUS_FMT_SBGGR10_2X8_PADHI_BE	0x3003										0	0	0	0	0	0	0	b <sub>9</sub>	b <sub>8</sub>							
MEDIA_BUS_FMT_SBGGR10_2X8_PADHI_LE	0x3004										b <sub>7</sub>	b <sub>6</sub>	b <sub>5</sub>	b <sub>4</sub>	b <sub>3</sub>	b <sub>2</sub>	b <sub>1</sub>	b <sub>0</sub>								
MEDIA_BUS_FMT_SBGGR10_2X8_PADLO_BE	0x3005										b <sub>7</sub>	b <sub>6</sub>	b <sub>5</sub>	b <sub>4</sub>	b <sub>3</sub>	b <sub>2</sub>	b <sub>1</sub>	b <sub>0</sub>								
MEDIA_BUS_FMT_SBGGR10_2X8_PADLO_LE	0x3006										b <sub>9</sub>	b <sub>8</sub>	b <sub>7</sub>	b <sub>6</sub>	b <sub>5</sub>	b <sub>4</sub>	b <sub>3</sub>	b <sub>2</sub>								
MEDIA_BUS_FMT_SBGGR10_1X10	0x3007										b <sub>9</sub>	b <sub>8</sub>	b <sub>7</sub>	b <sub>6</sub>	b <sub>5</sub>	b <sub>4</sub>	b <sub>3</sub>	b <sub>2</sub>	b <sub>0</sub>							
MEDIA_BUS_FMT_SGBRG10_1X10	0x300e										g <sub>9</sub>	g <sub>8</sub>	g <sub>7</sub>	g <sub>6</sub>	g <sub>5</sub>	g <sub>4</sub>	g <sub>3</sub>	g <sub>2</sub>	g <sub>1</sub>	g <sub>0</sub>						
MEDIA_BUS_FMT_SGRBG10_1X10	0x300a										g <sub>9</sub>	g <sub>8</sub>	g <sub>7</sub>	g <sub>6</sub>	g <sub>5</sub>	g <sub>4</sub>	g <sub>3</sub>	g <sub>2</sub>	g <sub>1</sub>	g <sub>0</sub>						
MEDIA_BUS_FMT_SRGG10_1X10	0x300f										r <sub>9</sub>	r <sub>8</sub>	r <sub>7</sub>	r <sub>6</sub>	r <sub>5</sub>	r <sub>4</sub>	r <sub>3</sub>	r <sub>2</sub>	r <sub>1</sub>	r <sub>0</sub>						
MEDIA_BUS_FMT_SBGGR12_1X12	0x3008										b <sub>11</sub>	b <sub>10</sub>	b <sub>9</sub>	b <sub>8</sub>	b <sub>7</sub>	b <sub>6</sub>	b <sub>5</sub>	b <sub>4</sub>	b <sub>3</sub>	b <sub>2</sub>	b <sub>1</sub>	b <sub>0</sub>				
MEDIA_BUS_FMT_SGBRG12_1X12	0x3010										g <sub>11</sub>	g <sub>10</sub>	g <sub>9</sub>	g <sub>8</sub>	g <sub>7</sub>	g <sub>6</sub>	g <sub>5</sub>	g <sub>4</sub>	g <sub>3</sub>	g <sub>2</sub>	g <sub>1</sub>	g <sub>0</sub>				
MEDIA_BUS_FMT_SGRBG12_1X12	0x3011										g <sub>11</sub>	g <sub>10</sub>	g <sub>9</sub>	g <sub>8</sub>	g <sub>7</sub>	g <sub>6</sub>	g <sub>5</sub>	g <sub>4</sub>	g <sub>3</sub>	g <sub>2</sub>	g <sub>1</sub>	g <sub>0</sub>				
MEDIA_BUS_FMT_SRGG12_1X12	0x3012										r <sub>11</sub>	r <sub>10</sub>	r <sub>9</sub>	r <sub>8</sub>	r <sub>7</sub>	r <sub>6</sub>	r <sub>5</sub>	r <sub>4</sub>	r <sub>3</sub>	r <sub>2</sub>	r <sub>1</sub>	r <sub>0</sub>				
MEDIA_BUS_FMT_SGBRG14_1X14	0x3019										b <sub>13</sub>	b <sub>12</sub>	b <sub>11</sub>	b <sub>10</sub>	b <sub>9</sub>	b <sub>8</sub>	b <sub>7</sub>	b <sub>6</sub>	b <sub>5</sub>	b <sub>4</sub>	b <sub>3</sub>	b <sub>2</sub>	b <sub>1</sub>	b <sub>0</sub>		
MEDIA_BUS_FMT_SGRBG14_1X14	0x301a										g <sub>13</sub>	g <sub>12</sub>	g <sub>11</sub>	g <sub>10</sub>	g <sub>9</sub>	g <sub>8</sub>	g <sub>7</sub>	g <sub>6</sub>	g <sub>5</sub>	g <sub>4</sub>	g <sub>3</sub>	g <sub>2</sub>	g <sub>1</sub>	g <sub>0</sub>		
MEDIA_BUS_FMT_SGRBG14_1X14	0x301b										g <sub>13</sub>	g <sub>12</sub>	g <sub>11</sub>	g <sub>10</sub>	g <sub>9</sub>	g <sub>8</sub>	g <sub>7</sub>	g <sub>6</sub>	g <sub>5</sub>	g <sub>4</sub>	g <sub>3</sub>	g <sub>2</sub>	g <sub>1</sub>	g <sub>0</sub>		
MEDIA_BUS_FMT_SRGG14_1X14	0x301c										r <sub>13</sub>	r <sub>12</sub>	r <sub>11</sub>	r <sub>10</sub>	r <sub>9</sub>	r <sub>8</sub>	r <sub>7</sub>	r <sub>6</sub>	r <sub>5</sub>	r <sub>4</sub>	r <sub>3</sub>	r <sub>2</sub>	r <sub>1</sub>	r <sub>0</sub>		
MEDIA_BUS_FMT_SBGGR16_1X16	0x301d										b <sub>15</sub>	b <sub>14</sub>	b <sub>13</sub>	b <sub>12</sub>	b <sub>11</sub>	b <sub>10</sub>	b <sub>9</sub>	b <sub>8</sub>	b <sub>7</sub>	b <sub>6</sub>	b <sub>5</sub>	b <sub>4</sub>	b <sub>3</sub>	b <sub>2</sub>	b <sub>1</sub>	b <sub>0</sub>
MEDIA_BUS_FMT_SGBRG16_1X16	0x301e										g <sub>15</sub>	g <sub>14</sub>	g <sub>13</sub>	g <sub>12</sub>	g <sub>11</sub>	g <sub>10</sub>	g <sub>9</sub>	g <sub>8</sub>	g <sub>7</sub>	g <sub>6</sub>	g <sub>5</sub>	g <sub>4</sub>	g <sub>3</sub>	g <sub>2</sub>	g <sub>1</sub>	g <sub>0</sub>
MEDIA_BUS_FMT_SGRBG16_1X16	0x301f										g <sub>15</sub>	g <sub>14</sub>	g <sub>13</sub>	g <sub>12</sub>	g <sub>11</sub>	g <sub>10</sub>	g <sub>9</sub>	g <sub>8</sub>	g <sub>7</sub>	g <sub>6</sub>	g <sub>5</sub>	g <sub>4</sub>	g <sub>3</sub>	g <sub>2</sub>	g <sub>1</sub>	g <sub>0</sub>
MEDIA_BUS_FMT_SRGG16_1X16	0x3020										r <sub>15</sub>	r <sub>14</sub>	r <sub>13</sub>	r <sub>12</sub>	r <sub>11</sub>	r <sub>10</sub>	r <sub>9</sub>	r <sub>8</sub>	r <sub>7</sub>	r <sub>6</sub>	r <sub>5</sub>	r <sub>4</sub>	r <sub>3</sub>	r <sub>2</sub>	r <sub>1</sub>	r <sub>0</sub>

**Packed YUV Formats** Those data formats transfer pixel data as (possibly downsampled) Y, U and V components. Some formats include dummy bits in some of their samples and are collectively referred to as "YDYC" (Y-Dummy-Y-Chroma) formats. One cannot rely on the values of these dummy bits as those are undefined.

The format code is made of the following information.

- The Y, U and V components order code, as transferred on the bus. Possible values are YUYV, UYVY, YVYU and VYUY for formats with no dummy bit, and YDYUYDYV, YDYVYDYU, YUYDYVYD and YVYDYUYD for YDYC formats.
- The number of bits per pixel component. All components are transferred on the same number of bits. Common values are 8, 10 and 12.
- The number of bus samples per pixel. Pixels that are wider than the bus width must be transferred in multiple samples. Common values are 0.5 (encoded as 0\_5; in this case two pixels are transferred per bus sample), 1, 1.5 (encoded as 1\_5) and 2.
- The bus width. When the bus width is larger than the number of bits per pixel component, several components are packed in a single bus sample. The components are ordered as specified by the

order code, with components on the left of the code transferred in the high order bits. Common values are 8 and 16.

For instance, a format where pixels are encoded as 8-bit YUV values downsampled to 4:2:2 and transferred as 2 8-bit bus samples per pixel in the U, Y, V, Y order will be named MEDIA\_BUS\_FMT\_UYVY8\_2X8.

[YUV Formats](#) lists existing packed YUV formats and describes the organization of each pixel data in each sample. When a format pattern is split across multiple samples each of the samples in the pattern is described.

The role of each bit transferred over the bus is identified by one of the following codes.

- $y_x$  for luma component bit number x
  - $u_x$  for blue chroma component bit number x
  - $v_x$  for red chroma component bit number x
  - $a_x$  for alpha component bit number x
  - for non-available bits (for positions higher than the bus width)
  - d for dummy bits

Table 1.51: YUV Formats

Identifier	Code	Data organization																																		
		Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	10	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0		
MEDIA_BUS_FMT_Y8_1X8	0x2001																										y <sub>7</sub>	y <sub>6</sub>	y <sub>5</sub>	y <sub>4</sub>	y <sub>3</sub>	y <sub>2</sub>	y <sub>1</sub>	y <sub>0</sub>		
MEDIA_BUS_FMT_UV8_1X8	0x2015																										u <sub>7</sub>	u <sub>6</sub>	u <sub>5</sub>	u <sub>4</sub>	u <sub>3</sub>	u <sub>2</sub>	u <sub>1</sub>	u <sub>0</sub>		
MEDIA_BUS_FMT_UYVY8_1_5X8	0x2002																										u <sub>7</sub>	u <sub>6</sub>	u <sub>5</sub>	u <sub>4</sub>	u <sub>3</sub>	u <sub>2</sub>	u <sub>1</sub>	u <sub>0</sub>		
																											y <sub>7</sub>	y <sub>6</sub>	y <sub>5</sub>	y <sub>4</sub>	y <sub>3</sub>	y <sub>2</sub>	y <sub>1</sub>	y <sub>0</sub>		
																											y <sub>7</sub>	y <sub>6</sub>	y <sub>5</sub>	y <sub>4</sub>	y <sub>3</sub>	y <sub>2</sub>	y <sub>1</sub>	y <sub>0</sub>		
																											y <sub>7</sub>	y <sub>6</sub>	y <sub>5</sub>	y <sub>4</sub>	y <sub>3</sub>	y <sub>2</sub>	y <sub>1</sub>	y <sub>0</sub>		
																											y <sub>7</sub>	y <sub>6</sub>	y <sub>5</sub>	y <sub>4</sub>	y <sub>3</sub>	y <sub>2</sub>	y <sub>1</sub>	y <sub>0</sub>		
MEDIA_BUS_FMT_VYUY8_1_5X8	0x2003																										v <sub>7</sub>	v <sub>6</sub>	v <sub>5</sub>	v <sub>4</sub>	v <sub>3</sub>	v <sub>2</sub>	v <sub>1</sub>	v <sub>0</sub>		
																											y <sub>7</sub>	y <sub>6</sub>	y <sub>5</sub>	y <sub>4</sub>	y <sub>3</sub>	y <sub>2</sub>	y <sub>1</sub>	y <sub>0</sub>		
																											y <sub>7</sub>	y <sub>6</sub>	y <sub>5</sub>	y <sub>4</sub>	y <sub>3</sub>	y <sub>2</sub>	y <sub>1</sub>	y <sub>0</sub>		
																											u <sub>7</sub>	u <sub>6</sub>	u <sub>5</sub>	u <sub>4</sub>	u <sub>3</sub>	u <sub>2</sub>	u <sub>1</sub>	u <sub>0</sub>		
																											y <sub>7</sub>	y <sub>6</sub>	y <sub>5</sub>	y <sub>4</sub>	y <sub>3</sub>	y <sub>2</sub>	y <sub>1</sub>	y <sub>0</sub>		
MEDIA_BUS_FMT_UYVY8_1_5X8	0x2004																										y <sub>7</sub>	y <sub>6</sub>	y <sub>5</sub>	y <sub>4</sub>	y <sub>3</sub>	y <sub>2</sub>	y <sub>1</sub>	y <sub>0</sub>		
																											y <sub>7</sub>	y <sub>6</sub>	y <sub>5</sub>	y <sub>4</sub>	y <sub>3</sub>	y <sub>2</sub>	y <sub>1</sub>	y <sub>0</sub>		
																											u <sub>7</sub>	u <sub>6</sub>	u <sub>5</sub>	u <sub>4</sub>	u <sub>3</sub>	u <sub>2</sub>	u <sub>1</sub>	u <sub>0</sub>		
																											y <sub>7</sub>	y <sub>6</sub>	y <sub>5</sub>	y <sub>4</sub>	y <sub>3</sub>	y <sub>2</sub>	y <sub>1</sub>	y <sub>0</sub>		
MEDIA_BUS_FMT_VVYU8_1_5X8	0x2005																										y <sub>7</sub>	y <sub>6</sub>	y <sub>5</sub>	y <sub>4</sub>	y <sub>3</sub>	y <sub>2</sub>	y <sub>1</sub>	y <sub>0</sub>		
																											y <sub>7</sub>	y <sub>6</sub>	y <sub>5</sub>	y <sub>4</sub>	y <sub>3</sub>	y <sub>2</sub>	y <sub>1</sub>	y <sub>0</sub>		
																											v <sub>7</sub>	v <sub>6</sub>	v <sub>5</sub>	v <sub>4</sub>	v <sub>3</sub>	v <sub>2</sub>	v <sub>1</sub>	v <sub>0</sub>		
																											y <sub>7</sub>	y <sub>6</sub>	y <sub>5</sub>	y <sub>4</sub>	y <sub>3</sub>	y <sub>2</sub>	y <sub>1</sub>	y <sub>0</sub>		
MEDIA_BUS_FMT_UYVY8_2X8	0x2006																										u <sub>7</sub>	u <sub>6</sub>	u <sub>5</sub>	u <sub>4</sub>	u <sub>3</sub>	u <sub>2</sub>	u <sub>1</sub>	u <sub>0</sub>		
																											y <sub>7</sub>	y <sub>6</sub>	y <sub>5</sub>	y <sub>4</sub>	y <sub>3</sub>	y <sub>2</sub>	y <sub>1</sub>	y <sub>0</sub>		
																											v <sub>7</sub>	v <sub>6</sub>	v <sub>5</sub>	v <sub>4</sub>	v <sub>3</sub>	v <sub>2</sub>	v <sub>1</sub>	v <sub>0</sub>		
																											y <sub>7</sub>	y <sub>6</sub>	y <sub>5</sub>	y <sub>4</sub>	y <sub>3</sub>	y <sub>2</sub>	y <sub>1</sub>	y <sub>0</sub>		
MEDIA_BUS_FMT_VYUY8_2X8	0x2007																										v <sub>7</sub>	v <sub>6</sub>	v <sub>5</sub>	v <sub>4</sub>	v <sub>3</sub>	v <sub>2</sub>	v <sub>1</sub>	v <sub>0</sub>		
																											y <sub>7</sub>	y <sub>6</sub>	y <sub>5</sub>	y <sub>4</sub>	y <sub>3</sub>	y <sub>2</sub>	y <sub>1</sub>	y <sub>0</sub>		
																											u <sub>7</sub>	u <sub>6</sub>	u <sub>5</sub>	u <sub>4</sub>	u <sub>3</sub>	u <sub>2</sub>	u <sub>1</sub>	u <sub>0</sub>		
																											y <sub>7</sub>	y <sub>6</sub>	y <sub>5</sub>	y <sub>4</sub>	y <sub>3</sub>	y <sub>2</sub>	y <sub>1</sub>	y <sub>0</sub>		
MEDIA_BUS_FMT_UYVY8_2X8	0x2008																										y <sub>7</sub>	y <sub>6</sub>	y <sub>5</sub>	y <sub>4</sub>	y <sub>3</sub>	y <sub>2</sub>	y <sub>1</sub>	y <sub>0</sub>		
																											u <sub>7</sub>	u <sub>6</sub>	u <sub>5</sub>	u <sub>4</sub>	u <sub>3</sub>	u <sub>2</sub>	u <sub>1</sub>	u <sub>0</sub>		
																											y <sub>7</sub>	y <sub>6</sub>	y <sub>5</sub>	y <sub>4</sub>	y <sub>3</sub>	y <sub>2</sub>	y <sub>1</sub>	y <sub>0</sub>		
																											v <sub>7</sub>	v <sub>6</sub>	v <sub>5</sub>	v <sub>4</sub>	v <sub>3</sub>	v <sub>2</sub>	v <sub>1</sub>	v <sub>0</sub>		
																											y <sub>7</sub>	y <sub>6</sub>	y <sub>5</sub>	y <sub>4</sub>	y <sub>3</sub>	y <sub>2</sub>	y <sub>1</sub>	y <sub>0</sub>		
MEDIA_BUS_FMT_VVYU8_2X8	0x2009																										y <sub>7</sub>	y <sub>6</sub>	y <sub>5</sub>	y <sub>4</sub>	y <sub>3</sub>	y <sub>2</sub>	y <sub>1</sub>	y <sub>0</sub>		
																											v <sub>7</sub>	v <sub>6</sub>	v <sub>5</sub>	v <sub>4</sub>	v <sub>3</sub>	v <sub>2</sub>	v <sub>1</sub>	v <sub>0</sub>		
																											y <sub>7</sub>	y <sub>6</sub>	y <sub>5</sub>	y <sub>4</sub>	y <sub>3</sub>	y <sub>2</sub>	y <sub>1</sub>	y <sub>0</sub>		
																											u <sub>7</sub>	u <sub>6</sub>	u <sub>5</sub>	u <sub>4</sub>	u <sub>3</sub>	u <sub>2</sub>	u <sub>1</sub>	u <sub>0</sub>		
																											y <sub>7</sub>	y <sub>6</sub>	y <sub>5</sub>	y <sub>4</sub>	y <sub>3</sub>	y <sub>2</sub>	y <sub>1</sub>	y <sub>0</sub>		
MEDIA_BUS_FMT_Y10_1X10	0x200a																										y <sub>9</sub>	y <sub>8</sub>	y <sub>7</sub>	y <sub>6</sub>	y <sub>5</sub>	y <sub>4</sub>	y <sub>3</sub>	y <sub>2</sub>	y <sub>1</sub>	y <sub>0</sub>
																											u <sub>9</sub>	u <sub>8</sub>	u <sub>7</sub>	u <sub>6</sub>	u <sub>5</sub>	u <sub>4</sub>	u <sub>3</sub>	u <sub>2</sub>	u <sub>1</sub>	u <sub>0</sub>
																											y <sub>9</sub>	y <sub>8</sub>	y <sub>7</sub>	y <sub>6</sub>	y <sub>5</sub>	y <sub>4</sub>	y <sub>3</sub>	y <sub>2</sub>	y <sub>1</sub>	y <sub>0</sub>
																											v <sub>9</sub>	v <sub>8</sub>	v <sub>7</sub>	v <sub>6</sub>	v <sub>5</sub>	v <sub>4</sub>	v <sub>3</sub>	v <sub>2</sub>	v <sub>1</sub>	v <sub>0</sub>
																											y <sub>9</sub>	y <sub>8</sub>	y <sub>7</sub>	y <sub>6</sub>	y <sub>5</sub>	y <sub>4</sub>	y <sub>3</sub>	y <sub>2</sub>	y <sub>1</sub>	y <sub>0</sub>
MEDIA_BUS_FMT_VYUY10_2X10	0x2018																										v <sub>9</sub>	v <sub>8</sub>	v <sub>7</sub>	v <sub>6</sub>	v <sub>5</sub>	v <sub>4</sub>	v <sub>3</sub>	v <sub>2</sub>	v <sub>1</sub>	v <sub>0</sub>
																											y <sub>9</sub>	y <sub>8</sub>	y <sub>7</sub>	y <sub>6</sub>	y <sub>5</sub>	y <sub>4</sub>	y <sub>3</sub>	y <sub>2</sub>	y <sub>1</sub>	y <sub>0</sub>
																											v <sub>9</sub>	v <sub>8</sub>	v <sub>7</sub>	v <sub>6</sub>	v <sub>5</sub>	v <sub>4</sub>	v <sub>3</sub>	v <sub>2</sub>	v <sub>1</sub>	v <sub>0</sub>
																											y <sub>9</sub>	y <sub>8</sub>	y <sub>7</sub>	y <sub>6</sub>	y <sub>5</sub>	y <sub>4</sub>	y <sub>3</sub>	y <sub>2</sub>	y <sub>1</sub>	y <sub>0</sub>
MEDIA_BUS_FMT_VYUY10_2X10	0x2019																										v <sub>9</sub>	v <sub>8</sub>	v <sub>7</sub>	v <sub>6</sub>	v <sub>5</sub>	v <sub>4</sub>	v <sub>3</sub>	v <sub>2</sub>	v <sub>1</sub>	v <sub>0</sub>
																											y <sub>9</sub>	y <sub>8</sub>	y <sub>7</sub>	y <sub>6</sub>	y <sub>5</sub>	y <sub>4</sub>	y <sub>3</sub>	y <sub>2</sub>	y <sub>1</sub>	y <sub>0</sub>
																											u <sub>9</sub>	u <sub>8</sub>	u <sub>7</sub>	u <sub>6</sub>	u <sub>5</sub>	u <sub>4</sub>	u <sub>3</sub>	u <sub>2</sub>	u <sub>1</sub>	u <sub>0</sub>
																											y <sub>9</sub>	y <sub>8</sub>	y <sub>7</sub>	y <sub>6</sub>	y <sub>5</sub>	y <sub>4</sub>	y <sub>3</sub>	y <sub>2</sub>	y <sub>1</sub>	y <sub>0</sub>
MEDIA_BUS_FMT_YUYV10_2X10	0x200b																										y <sub>9</sub>	y <sub>8</sub>	y <sub>7</sub>	y <sub>6</sub>	y <sub>5</sub>	y <sub>4</sub>	y <sub>3</sub>	y <sub>2</sub>	y <sub>1</sub>	y <sub>0</sub>

Continued on next page

Table 1.51 – continued from previous page

Identifier	Code	Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	10	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0																																													
MEDIA_BUS_FMT_YVYU10_2X10	0x200c																								u <sub>9</sub>	u <sub>8</sub>	u <sub>7</sub>	u <sub>6</sub>	u <sub>5</sub>	u <sub>4</sub>	u <sub>3</sub>	u <sub>2</sub>	u <sub>1</sub>	u <sub>0</sub>																																													
																									y <sub>9</sub>	y <sub>8</sub>	y <sub>7</sub>	y <sub>6</sub>	y <sub>5</sub>	y <sub>4</sub>	y <sub>3</sub>	y <sub>2</sub>	y <sub>1</sub>	y <sub>0</sub>																																													
																									v <sub>9</sub>	v <sub>8</sub>	v <sub>7</sub>	v <sub>6</sub>	v <sub>5</sub>	v <sub>4</sub>	v <sub>3</sub>	v <sub>2</sub>	v <sub>1</sub>	v <sub>0</sub>																																													
																									y <sub>9</sub>	y <sub>8</sub>	y <sub>7</sub>	y <sub>6</sub>	y <sub>5</sub>	y <sub>4</sub>	y <sub>3</sub>	y <sub>2</sub>	y <sub>1</sub>	y <sub>0</sub>																																													
MEDIA_BUS_FMT_Y12_1X12	0x2013																								y <sub>11</sub>	y <sub>10</sub>	y <sub>9</sub>	y <sub>8</sub>	y <sub>7</sub>	y <sub>6</sub>	y <sub>5</sub>	y <sub>4</sub>	y <sub>3</sub>	y <sub>2</sub>	y <sub>1</sub>	y <sub>0</sub>																																											
MEDIA_BUS_FMT_UYVY12_2X12	0x201c																								u <sub>11</sub>	u <sub>10</sub>	u <sub>9</sub>	u <sub>8</sub>	u <sub>7</sub>	u <sub>6</sub>	u <sub>5</sub>	u <sub>4</sub>	u <sub>3</sub>	u <sub>2</sub>	u <sub>1</sub>	u <sub>0</sub>																																											
																									y <sub>11</sub>	y <sub>10</sub>	y <sub>9</sub>	y <sub>8</sub>	y <sub>7</sub>	y <sub>6</sub>	y <sub>5</sub>	y <sub>4</sub>	y <sub>3</sub>	y <sub>2</sub>	y <sub>1</sub>	y <sub>0</sub>																																											
																									v <sub>11</sub>	v <sub>10</sub>	v <sub>9</sub>	v <sub>8</sub>	v <sub>7</sub>	v <sub>6</sub>	v <sub>5</sub>	v <sub>4</sub>	v <sub>3</sub>	v <sub>2</sub>	v <sub>1</sub>	v <sub>0</sub>																																											
MEDIA_BUS_FMT_VYUY12_2X12	0x201d																								y <sub>11</sub>	y <sub>10</sub>	y <sub>9</sub>	y <sub>8</sub>	y <sub>7</sub>	y <sub>6</sub>	y <sub>5</sub>	y <sub>4</sub>	y <sub>3</sub>	y <sub>2</sub>	y <sub>1</sub>	y <sub>0</sub>																																											
																									u <sub>11</sub>	u <sub>10</sub>	u <sub>9</sub>	u <sub>8</sub>	u <sub>7</sub>	u <sub>6</sub>	u <sub>5</sub>	u <sub>4</sub>	u <sub>3</sub>	u <sub>2</sub>	u <sub>1</sub>	u <sub>0</sub>																																											
																									y <sub>11</sub>	y <sub>10</sub>	y <sub>9</sub>	y <sub>8</sub>	y <sub>7</sub>	y <sub>6</sub>	y <sub>5</sub>	y <sub>4</sub>	y <sub>3</sub>	y <sub>2</sub>	y <sub>1</sub>	y <sub>0</sub>																																											
MEDIA_BUS_FMT_YUYV12_2X12	0x201e																								y <sub>11</sub>	y <sub>10</sub>	y <sub>9</sub>	y <sub>8</sub>	y <sub>7</sub>	y <sub>6</sub>	y <sub>5</sub>	y <sub>4</sub>	y <sub>3</sub>	y <sub>2</sub>	y <sub>1</sub>	y <sub>0</sub>																																											
																									v <sub>11</sub>																																																						

Table 1.53: 48bit YUV Formats

Identifier	Code	Bit	Data organization																																	
			31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0		
MEDIA_BUS_FMT_YUV16_1X48	0x202a																																			
MEDIA_BUS_FMT_UYYYYY16_0_5X48	0x202b																																			

**HSV/HSL Formats** Those formats transfer pixel data as RGB values in a cylindrical-coordinate system using Hue-Saturation-Value or Hue-Saturation-Lightness components. The format code is made of the following information.

- The hue, saturation, value or lightness and optional alpha components order code, as encoded in a pixel sample. The only currently supported value is AHSV.
- The number of bits per component, for each component. The values can be different for all components. The only currently supported value is 8888.
- The number of bus samples per pixel. Pixels that are wider than the bus width must be transferred in multiple samples. The only currently supported value is 1.
- The bus width.
- For formats where the total number of bits per pixel is smaller than the number of bus samples per pixel times the bus width, a padding value stating if the bytes are padded in their most high order bits (PADHI) or low order bits (PADLO).
- For formats where the number of bus samples per pixel is larger than 1, an endianness value stating if the pixel is transferred MSB first (BE) or LSB first (LE).

The following table lists existing HSV/HSL formats.

Table 1.54: HSV/HSL formats

Identifier	Code	Bit	Data organization																															
			31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
MEDIA_BUS_FMT_AHSV8888_1X32	0x6001		a <sub>7</sub>	a <sub>6</sub>	a <sub>5</sub>	a <sub>4</sub>	a <sub>3</sub>	a <sub>2</sub>	a <sub>1</sub>	a <sub>0</sub>	h <sub>7</sub>	h <sub>6</sub>	h <sub>5</sub>	h <sub>4</sub>	h <sub>3</sub>	h <sub>2</sub>	h <sub>1</sub>	h <sub>0</sub>	s <sub>7</sub>	s <sub>6</sub>	s <sub>5</sub>	s <sub>4</sub>	s <sub>3</sub>	s <sub>2</sub>	s <sub>1</sub>	s <sub>0</sub>	v <sub>7</sub>	v <sub>6</sub>	v <sub>5</sub>	v <sub>4</sub>	v <sub>3</sub>	v <sub>2</sub>	v <sub>1</sub>	v <sub>0</sub>

**JPEG Compressed Formats** Those data formats consist of an ordered sequence of 8-bit bytes obtained from JPEG compression process. Additionally to the \_JPEG postfix the format code is made of the following information.

- The number of bus samples per entropy encoded byte.
- The bus width.

For instance, for a JPEG baseline process and an 8-bit bus width the format will be named MEDIA\_BUS\_FMT\_JPEG\_1X8.

The following table lists existing JPEG compressed formats.

Table 1.55: JPEG Formats

Identifier	Code	Remarks
MEDIA_BUS_FMT_JPEG_1X8	0x4001	Besides of its usage for the parallel bus this format is recommended for transmission of JPEG data over MIPI CSI bus using the User Defined 8-bit Data types.

**Vendor and Device Specific Formats** This section lists complex data formats that are either vendor or device specific.

The following table lists the existing vendor and device specific formats.

Table 1.56: Vendor and device specific formats

Identifier	Code	Comments
MEDIA_BUS_FMT_S5C_UYVY_JPEG_1X8	0x5001	Interleaved raw UYVY and JPEG image format with embedded meta-data used by Samsung S3C73MX camera sensors.

## Metadata Interface

Metadata refers to any non-image data that supplements video frames with additional information. This may include statistics computed over the image or frame capture parameters supplied by the image source. This interface is intended for transfer of metadata to userspace and control of that operation.

The metadata interface is implemented on video capture device nodes. The device can be dedicated to metadata or can implement both video and metadata capture as specified in its reported capabilities.

## Querying Capabilities

Device nodes supporting the metadata interface set the V4L2\_CAP\_META\_CAPTURE flag in the device\_caps field of the `v4l2_capability` structure returned by the `VIDIOC_QUERYCAP()` ioctl. That flag means the device can capture metadata to memory.

At least one of the read/write or streaming I/O methods must be supported.

## Data Format Negotiation

The metadata device uses the `Data Formats` ioctls to select the capture format. The metadata buffer content format is bound to that selected format. In addition to the basic `Data Formats` ioctls, the `VIDIOC_ENUM_FMT()` ioctl must be supported as well.

To use the `Data Formats` ioctls applications set the type field of the `v4l2_format` structure to V4L2\_BUF\_TYPE\_META\_CAPTURE and use the `v4l2_meta_format` meta member of the fmt union as needed per the desired operation. Both drivers and applications must set the remainder of the `v4l2_format` structure to 0.

Table 1.57: struct v4l2\_meta\_format

<code>_u32</code>	<code>dataformat</code>	The data format, set by the application. This is a little endian <i>four character code</i> . V4L2 defines metadata formats in <code>Metadata Formats</code> .
<code>_u32</code>	<code>buffersize</code>	Maximum buffer size in bytes required for data. The value is set by the driver.

## Libv4l Userspace Library

### Introduction

libv4l is a collection of libraries which adds a thin abstraction layer on top of video4linux2 devices. The purpose of this (thin) layer is to make it easy for application writers to support a wide variety of devices without having to write separate code for different devices in the same class.

An example of using libv4l is provided by `v4l2grab`.

libv4l consists of 3 different libraries:

## libv4lconvert

libv4lconvert is a library that converts several different pixelformats found in V4L2 drivers into a few common RGB and YUY formats.

It currently accepts the following V4L2 driver formats: `V4L2_PIX_FMT_BGR24`, `V4L2_PIX_FMT_HM12`, `V4L2_PIX_FMT_JPEG`, `V4L2_PIX_FMT_MJPEG`, `V4L2_PIX_FMT_MR97310A`, `V4L2_PIX_FMT_OV511`, `V4L2_PIX_FMT_OV518`, `V4L2_PIX_FMT_PAC207`, `V4L2_PIX_FMT_PJPG`, `V4L2_PIX_FMT_RGB24`, `V4L2_PIX_FMT_SBGGR8`, `V4L2_PIX_FMT_SGBRG8`, `V4L2_PIX_FMT_SGRBG8`, `V4L2_PIX_FMT_SN9C10X`, `V4L2_PIX_FMT_SN9C20X_I420`, `V4L2_PIX_FMT_SPCA501`, `V4L2_PIX_FMT_SPCA505`, `V4L2_PIX_FMT_SPCA508`, `V4L2_PIX_FMT_SPCA561`, `V4L2_PIX_FMT_SQ905C`, `V4L2_PIX_FMT_SRGG8`, `V4L2_PIX_FMT_UYVY`, `V4L2_PIX_FMT_YUV420`, `V4L2_PIX_FMT_YUYV`, `V4L2_PIX_FMT_YVU420`, and `V4L2_PIX_FMT_YVYU`.

Later on libv4lconvert was expanded to also be able to do various video processing functions to improve webcam video quality. The video processing is split in to 2 parts: libv4lconvert/control and libv4lconvert/processing.

The control part is used to offer video controls which can be used to control the video processing functions made available by libv4lconvert/processing. These controls are stored application wide (until reboot) by using a persistent shared memory object.

libv4lconvert/processing offers the actual video processing functionality.

## libv4l1

This library offers functions that can be used to quickly make v4l1 applications work with v4l2 devices. These functions work exactly like the normal open/close/etc, except that libv4l1 does full emulation of the v4l1 api on top of v4l2 drivers, in case of v4l1 drivers it will just pass calls through.

Since those functions are emulations of the old V4L1 API, it shouldn't be used for new applications.

## libv4l2

This library should be used for all modern V4L2 applications.

It provides handles to call V4L2 open/ioctl/close/poll methods. Instead of just providing the raw output of the device, it enhances the calls in the sense that it will use libv4lconvert to provide more video formats and to enhance the image quality.

In most cases, libv4l2 just passes the calls directly through to the v4l2 driver, intercepting the calls to `VIDIOC_TRY_FMT`, `VIDIOC_G_FMT`, `VIDIOC_S_FMT`, `VIDIOC_ENUM_FRAMESIZES` and `VIDIOC_ENUM_FRAMEINTERVALS` in order to emulate the formats `V4L2_PIX_FMT_BGR24`, `V4L2_PIX_FMT_RGB24`, `V4L2_PIX_FMT_YUV420`, and `V4L2_PIX_FMT_YVU420`, if they aren't available in the driver. `VIDIOC_ENUM_FMT` keeps enumerating the hardware supported formats, plus the emulated formats offered by libv4l at the end.

**Libv4l device control functions** The common file operation methods are provided by libv4l.

Those functions operate just like the gcc function `dup()` and V4L2 functions `open()`, `close()`, `ioctl()`, `read()`, `mmap()` and `munmap()`:

`int v4l2_open(const char *file, int oflag, ...)`  
operates like the `open()` function.

`int v4l2_close(int fd)`  
operates like the `close()` function.

`int v4l2_dup(int fd)`  
operates like the libc `dup()` function, duplicating a file handler.

```
int v4l2_ioctl(int fd, unsigned long int request, ...)  
    operates like the ioctl\(\) function.  
int v4l2_read(int fd, void* buffer, size_t n)  
    operates like the read\(\) function.  
void v4l2_mmap(void *start, size_t length, int prot, int flags, int fd, int64_t offset);  
    operates like the munmap\(\) function.  
int v4l2_munmap(void *start, size_t length);  
    operates like the munmap\(\) function.
```

Those functions provide additional control:

```
int v4l2_fd_open(int fd, int v4l2_flags)  
    opens an already opened fd for further use through v4l2lib and possibly modify libv4l2's  
    default behavior through the v4l2_flags argument. Currently, v4l2_flags can be  
    V4L2_DISABLE_CONVERSION, to disable format conversion.  
int v4l2_set_control(int fd, int cid, int value)  
    This function takes a value of 0 - 65535, and then scales that range to the actual range of the given  
    v4l control id, and then if the cid exists and is not locked sets the cid to the scaled value.  
int v4l2_get_control(int fd, int cid)  
    This function returns a value of 0 - 65535, scaled to from the actual range of the given v4l control  
    id. when the cid does not exist, could not be accessed for some reason, or some error occurred 0 is  
    returned.
```

### v4l1compat.so wrapper library

This library intercepts calls to [open\(\)](#), [close\(\)](#), [ioctl\(\)](#), [mmap\(\)](#) and [munmap\(\)](#) operations and redirects them to the libv4l counterparts, by using LD\_PRELOAD=/usr/lib/v4l1compat.so. It also emulates V4L1 calls via V4L2 API.

It allows usage of binary legacy applications that still don't use libv4l.

## Changes

The following chapters document the evolution of the V4L2 API, errata or extensions. They are also intended to help application and driver writers to port or update their code.

### Differences between V4L and V4L2

The Video For Linux API was first introduced in Linux 2.1 to unify and replace various TV and radio device related interfaces, developed independently by driver writers in prior years. Starting with Linux 2.5 the much improved V4L2 API replaces the V4L API. The support for the old V4L calls were removed from Kernel, but the library [Libv4l Userspace Library](#) supports the conversion of a V4L API system call into a V4L2 one.

### Opening and Closing Devices

For compatibility reasons the character device file names recommended for V4L2 video capture, overlay, radio and raw vbi capture devices did not change from those used by V4L. They are listed in [Interfaces](#) and below in [V4L Device Types, Names and Numbers](#).

The teletext devices (minor range 192-223) have been removed in V4L2 and no longer exist. There is no hardware available anymore for handling pure teletext. Instead raw or sliced VBI is used.

The V4L videodev module automatically assigns minor numbers to drivers in load order, depending on the registered device type. We recommend that V4L2 drivers by default register devices with the same

numbers, but the system administrator can assign arbitrary minor numbers using driver module options. The major device number remains 81.

Table 1.58: V4L Device Types, Names and Numbers

Device Type	File Name	Minor Numbers
Video capture and overlay	/dev/video and /dev/bttv0 <sup>1</sup> , /dev/video0 to /dev/video63	0-63
Radio receiver	/dev/radio <sup>2</sup> , /dev/radio0 to /dev/radio63	64-127
Raw VBI capture	/dev/vbi, /dev/vbi0 to /dev/vbi31	224-255

V4L prohibits (or used to prohibit) multiple opens of a device file. V4L2 drivers *may* support multiple opens, see [Opening and Closing Devices](#) for details and consequences.

V4L drivers respond to V4L2 ioctls with an EINVAL error code.

## Querying Capabilities

The V4L VIDIOC\_G\_CCAP ioctl is equivalent to V4L2's [ioctl VIDIOC\\_QUERYCAP](#).

The name field in struct `video_capability` became `card` in struct `v4l2_capability`, type was replaced by capabilities. Note V4L2 does not distinguish between device types like this, better think of basic video input, video output and radio devices supporting a set of related functions like video capturing, video overlay and VBI capturing. See [Opening and Closing Devices](#) for an introduction.

struct <code>video_capability</code> type	struct <code>v4l2_capability</code> capabilities flags	Purpose
<code>VID_TYPE_CAPTURE</code>	<code>V4L2_CAP_VIDEO_CAPTURE</code>	The <code>video capture</code> interface is supported.
<code>VID_TYPE_TUNER</code>	<code>V4L2_CAP_TUNER</code>	The device has a <code>tuner or modulator</code> .
<code>VID_TYPE_TELETEXT</code>	<code>V4L2_CAP_VBI_CAPTURE</code>	The <code>raw VBI capture</code> interface is supported.
<code>VID_TYPE_OVERLAY</code>	<code>V4L2_CAP_VIDEO_OVERLAY</code>	The <code>video overlay</code> interface is supported.
<code>VID_TYPE_CHROMAKEY</code>	<code>V4L2_FBUF_CAP_CHROMAKEY</code> in field <code>capability</code> of struct <code>v4l2_framebuffer</code>	Whether chromakey overlay is supported. For more information on overlay see <a href="#">Video Overlay Interface</a> .
<code>VID_TYPE_CLIPPING</code>	<code>V4L2_FBUF_CAP_LIST_CLIPPING</code> and <code>V4L2_FBUF_CAP_BITMAP_CLIPPING</code> in field <code>capability</code> of struct <code>v4l2_framebuffer</code>	Whether clipping the overlaid image is supported, see <a href="#">Video Overlay Interface</a> .
<code>VID_TYPE_FRAMERAM</code>	<code>V4L2_FBUF_CAP_EXTERNOVERLAY</code> not set in field <code>capability</code> of struct <code>v4l2_framebuffer</code>	Whether overlay overwrites frame buffer memory, see <a href="#">Video Overlay Interface</a> .

Continued on next page

<sup>1</sup>According to Documentation/admin-guide/devices.rst these should be symbolic links to /dev/video0. Note the original bttv interface is not compatible with V4L or V4L2.

<sup>2</sup>According to Documentation/admin-guide/devices.rst a symbolic link to /dev/radio0.

Table 1.59 – continued from previous page

<code>struct video_capability type</code>	<code>struct v4l2_capability capabilities flags</code>	Purpose
<code>VID_TYPE_SCALES</code>	-	This flag indicates if the hardware can scale images. The V4L2 API implies the scale factor by setting the cropping dimensions and image size with the <code>VIDIOC_S_CROP</code> and <code>VIDIOC_S_FMT</code> ioctl, respectively. The driver returns the closest sizes possible. For more information on cropping and scaling see <a href="#">Image Cropping, Insertion and Scaling – the CROP API</a> .
<code>VID_TYPE_MONOCHROME</code>	-	Applications can enumerate the supported image formats with the <code>ioctl VIDIOC_ENUM_FMT</code> ioctl to determine if the device supports grey scale capturing only. For more information on image formats see <a href="#">Image Formats</a> .
<code>VID_TYPE_SUBCAPTURE</code>	-	Applications can call the <code>VIDIOC_G_CROP</code> ioctl to determine if the device supports capturing a subsection of the full picture (“cropping” in V4L2). If not, the ioctl returns the EINVAL error code. For more information on cropping and scaling see <a href="#">Image Cropping, Insertion and Scaling – the CROP API</a> .
<code>VID_TYPE_MPEG_DECODER</code>	-	Applications can enumerate the supported image formats with the <code>ioctl VIDIOC_ENUM_FMT</code> ioctl to determine if the device supports MPEG streams.
<code>VID_TYPE_MPEG_ENCODER</code>	-	See above.
<code>VID_TYPE_MJPEG_DECODER</code>	-	See above.
<code>VID_TYPE_MJPEG_ENCODER</code>	-	See above.

The audios field was replaced by capabilities flag `V4L2_CAP_AUDIO`, indicating *if* the device has any audio inputs or outputs. To determine their number applications can enumerate audio inputs with the `VIDIOC_G_AUDIO` ioctl. The audio ioctls are described in [Audio Inputs and Outputs](#).

The `maxwidth`, `maxheight`, `minwidth` and `minheight` fields were removed. Calling the `VIDIOC_S_FMT` or `VIDIOC_TRY_FMT` ioctl with the desired dimensions returns the closest size possible, taking into account the current video standard, cropping and scaling limitations.

## Video Sources

V4L provides the `VIDIOCGCHAN` and `VIDIOCSCHAN` ioctl using `struct video_channel` to enumerate the video inputs of a V4L device. The equivalent V4L2 ioctls are `ioctl VIDIOC_ENUMINPUT`, `VIDIOC_G_INPUT` and `VIDIOC_S_INPUT` using `struct v4l2_input` as discussed in [Video Inputs and Outputs](#).

The channel field counting inputs was renamed to `index`, the video input types were renamed as follows:

struct video_channel type	struct <a href="#">v4l2_input</a> type
VIDEO_TYPE_TV	V4L2_INPUT_TYPE_TUNER
VIDEO_TYPE_CAMERA	V4L2_INPUT_TYPE_CAMERA

Unlike the tuners field expressing the number of tuners of this input, V4L2 assumes each video input is connected to at most one tuner. However a tuner can have more than one input, i. e. RF connectors, and a device can have multiple tuners. The index number of the tuner associated with the input, if any, is stored in field tuner of struct [v4l2\\_input](#). Enumeration of tuners is discussed in [Tuners and Modulators](#).

The redundant VIDEO\_VC\_TUNER flag was dropped. Video inputs associated with a tuner are of type V4L2\_INPUT\_TYPE\_TUNER. The VIDEO\_VC\_AUDIO flag was replaced by the audioset field. V4L2 considers devices with up to 32 audio inputs. Each set bit in the audioset field represents one audio input this video input combines with. For information about audio inputs and how to switch between them see [Audio Inputs and Outputs](#).

The norm field describing the supported video standards was replaced by std. The V4L specification mentions a flag VIDEO\_VC\_NORM indicating whether the standard can be changed. This flag was a later addition together with the norm field and has been removed in the meantime. V4L2 has a similar, albeit more comprehensive approach to video standards, see [Video Standards](#) for more information.

## Tuning

The V4L VIDIOC\_TUNER and VIDIOC\_STUNER ioctl and struct video\_tuner can be used to enumerate the tuners of a V4L TV or radio device. The equivalent V4L2 ioctls are [VIDIOC\\_G\\_TUNER](#) and [VIDIOC\\_S\\_TUNER](#) using struct [v4l2\\_tuner](#). Tuners are covered in [Tuners and Modulators](#).

The tuner field counting tuners was renamed to index. The fields name, rangelow and rangehigh remained unchanged.

The VIDEO\_TUNER\_PAL, VIDEO\_TUNER\_NTSC and VIDEO\_TUNER\_SECAM flags indicating the supported video standards were dropped. This information is now contained in the associated struct [v4l2\\_input](#). No replacement exists for the VIDEO\_TUNER\_NORM flag indicating whether the video standard can be switched. The mode field to select a different video standard was replaced by a whole new set of ioctls and structures described in [Video Standards](#). Due to its ubiquity it should be mentioned the BTTV driver supports several standards in addition to the regular VIDEO\_MODE\_PAL (0), VIDEO\_MODE\_NTSC, VIDEO\_MODE\_SECAM and VIDEO\_MODE\_AUTO (3). Namely N/PAL Argentina, M/PAL, N/PAL, and NTSC Japan with numbers 3-6 (sic).

The VIDEO\_TUNER\_STEREO\_ON flag indicating stereo reception became V4L2\_TUNER\_SUB\_STEREO in field rxsubchans. This field also permits the detection of monaural and bilingual audio, see the definition of struct [v4l2\\_tuner](#) for details. Presently no replacement exists for the VIDEO\_TUNER\_RDS\_ON and VIDEO\_TUNER\_MBS\_ON flags.

The VIDEO\_TUNER\_L0W flag was renamed to V4L2\_TUNER\_CAP\_L0W in the struct [v4l2\\_tuner](#) capability field.

The VIDIOC\_G\_FREQ and VIDIOC\_SFREQ ioctl to change the tuner frequency where renamed to [VIDIOC\\_G\\_FREQUENCY](#) and [VIDIOC\\_S\\_FREQUENCY](#). They take a pointer to a struct [v4l2\\_frequency](#) instead of an unsigned long integer.

## Image Properties

V4L2 has no equivalent of the VIDIOC\_GPICT and VIDIOC\_SPICT ioctl and struct video\_picture. The following fields where replaced by V4L2 controls accessible with the ioctls [VIDIOC\\_QUERYCTRL](#), [VIDIOC\\_QUERY\\_EXT\\_CTRL](#) and [VIDIOC\\_QUERYMENU](#), [VIDIOC\\_G\\_CTRL](#) and [VIDIOC\\_S\\_CTRL](#) ioctls:

struct video_picture	V4L2 Control ID
brightness	V4L2_CID_BRIGHTNESS
hue	V4L2_CID_HUE
colour	V4L2_CID_SATURATION
contrast	V4L2_CID_CONTRAST
whiteness	V4L2_CID_WHITENESS

The V4L picture controls are assumed to range from 0 to 65535 with no particular reset value. The V4L2 API permits arbitrary limits and defaults which can be queried with the [ioctls VIDIOC\\_QUERYCTRL](#), [VIDIOC\\_QUERY\\_EXT\\_CTRL](#) and [VIDIOC\\_QUERYMENU](#) ioctl. For general information about controls see [User Controls](#).

The depth (average number of bits per pixel) of a video image is implied by the selected image format. V4L2 does not explicitly provide such information assuming applications recognizing the format are aware of the image depth and others need not know. The palette field moved into the struct [v4l2\\_pix\\_format](#):

struct video_picture_palette	struct v4l2_pix_format pixfmt
VIDEO_PALETTE_GREY	V4L2_PIX_FMT_GREY
VIDEO_PALETTE_HI240	V4L2_PIX_FMT_HI240 <sup>3</sup>
VIDEO_PALETTE_RGB565	V4L2_PIX_FMT_RGB565
VIDEO_PALETTE_RGB555	V4L2_PIX_FMT_RGB555
VIDEO_PALETTE_RGB24	V4L2_PIX_FMT_BGR24
VIDEO_PALETTE_RGB32	V4L2_PIX_FMT_BGR32 <sup>4</sup>
VIDEO_PALETTE_YUV422	V4L2_PIX_FMT_YUYV
VIDEO_PALETTE_YUYV <sup>5</sup>	V4L2_PIX_FMT_YUYV
VIDEO_PALETTE_UYVY	V4L2_PIX_FMT_UYVY
VIDEO_PALETTE_YUV420	None
VIDEO_PALETTE_YUV411	V4L2_PIX_FMT_Y41P <sup>6</sup>
VIDEO_PALETTE_RAW	None <sup>7</sup>
VIDEO_PALETTE_YUV422P	V4L2_PIX_FMT_YUV422P
VIDEO_PALETTE_YUV411P	V4L2_PIX_FMT_YUV411P <sup>8</sup>
VIDEO_PALETTE_YUV420P	V4L2_PIX_FMT_YVU420
VIDEO_PALETTE_YUV410P	V4L2_PIX_FMT_YVU410

V4L2 image formats are defined in [Image Formats](#). The image format can be selected with the [VIDIOC\\_S\\_FMT](#) ioctl.

### Audio

The VIDIOCGAUDIO and VIDIOCSAUDIO ioctl and struct `video_audio` are used to enumerate the audio inputs of a V4L device. The equivalent V4L2 ioctls are [VIDIOC\\_G\\_AUDIO](#) and [VIDIOC\\_S\\_AUDIO](#) using struct [v4l2\\_audio](#) as discussed in [Audio Inputs and Outputs](#).

The audio “channel number” field counting audio inputs was renamed to `index`.

On VIDIOCSAUDIO the mode field selects one of the VIDEO\_SOUND\_MONO, VIDEO\_SOUND\_STEREO, VIDEO\_SOUND\_LANG1 or VIDEO\_SOUND\_LANG2 audio demodulation modes. When the current audio standard is BTSC VIDEO\_SOUND\_LANG2 refers to SAP and VIDEO\_SOUND\_LANG1 is meaningless. Also undocumented in the V4L specification, there is no way to query the selected mode. On VIDIOCGAUDIO the driver returns the *actually received* audio programmes in this field. In the V4L2 API this information is stored in the struct [v4l2\\_tuner](#) rxsubchans and audmode fields, respectively. See [Tuners and Modulators](#) for more information on tuners. Related to audio modes struct [v4l2\\_audio](#) also reports if this is a mono or stereo input, regardless if the source is a tuner.

The following fields where replaced by V4L2 controls accessible with the [ioctls VIDIOC\\_QUERYCTRL](#), [VIDIOC\\_QUERY\\_EXT\\_CTRL](#) and [VIDIOC\\_QUERYMENU](#), [VIDIOC\\_G\\_CTRL](#) and [VIDIOC\\_S\\_CTRL](#) ioctls:

<sup>3</sup>This is a custom format used by the BTTV driver, not one of the V4L2 standard formats.

<sup>4</sup>Presumably all V4L RGB formats are little-endian, although some drivers might interpret them according to machine endianness. V4L2 defines little-endian, big-endian and red/blue swapped variants. For details see [RGB Formats](#).

<sup>5</sup>VIDEO\_PALETTE\_YUV422 and VIDEO\_PALETTE\_YUYV are the same formats. Some V4L drivers respond to one, some to the other.

<sup>6</sup>Not to be confused with V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_YUV411P, which is a planar format.

<sup>7</sup>V4L explains this as: “RAW capture (BT848)”

<sup>8</sup>Not to be confused with V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_Y41P, which is a packed format.

struct video_audio	V4L2 Control ID
volume	V4L2_CID_AUDIO_VOLUME
bass	V4L2_CID_AUDIO_BASS
treble	V4L2_CID_AUDIO_TREBLE
balance	V4L2_CID_AUDIO_BALANCE

To determine which of these controls are supported by a driver V4L provides the flags VIDEO\_AUDIO\_VOLUME, VIDEO\_AUDIO\_BASS, VIDEO\_AUDIO\_TREBLE and VIDEO\_AUDIO\_BALANCE. In the V4L2 API the [ioctls VIDIOC\\_QUERYCTRL, VIDIOC\\_QUERY\\_EXT\\_CTRL and VIDIOC\\_QUERYMENU](#) ioctl reports if the respective control is supported. Accordingly the VIDEO\_AUDIO\_MUTABLE and VIDEO\_AUDIO\_MUTE flags where replaced by the boolean V4L2\_CID\_AUDIO\_MUTE control.

All V4L2 controls have a step attribute replacing the struct video\_audio step field. The V4L audio controls are assumed to range from 0 to 65535 with no particular reset value. The V4L2 API permits arbitrary limits and defaults which can be queried with the [ioctls VIDIOC\\_QUERYCTRL, VIDIOC\\_QUERY\\_EXT\\_CTRL and VIDIOC\\_QUERYMENU](#) ioctl. For general information about controls see [User Controls](#).

## Frame Buffer Overlay

The V4L2 ioctls equivalent to VIDIOC\_GFBUF and VIDIOC\_SFBUF are [VIDIOC\\_G\\_FBUF](#) and [VIDIOC\\_S\\_FBUF](#). The base field of struct video\_buffer remained unchanged, except V4L2 defines a flag to indicate non-destructive overlays instead of a NULL pointer. All other fields moved into the struct [v4l2\\_pix\\_format](#) fmt substructure of struct [v4l2\\_framebuffer](#). The depth field was replaced by pixelformat. See [RGB Formats](#) for a list of RGB formats and their respective color depths.

Instead of the special ioctls VIDIOC\_GWIN and VIDIOC\_SWIN V4L2 uses the general-purpose data format negotiation ioctls [VIDIOC\\_G\\_FMT](#) and [VIDIOC\\_S\\_FMT](#). They take a pointer to a struct [v4l2\\_format](#) as argument. Here the win member of the fmt union is used, a struct [v4l2\\_window](#).

The x, y, width and height fields of struct video\_window moved into struct [v4l2\\_rect](#) substructure w of struct [v4l2\\_window](#). The chromakey, clips, and clipcount fields remained unchanged. Struct video\_clip was renamed to struct [v4l2\\_clip](#), also containing a struct [v4l2\\_rect](#), but the semantics are still the same.

The VIDEO\_WINDOW\_INTERLACE flag was dropped. Instead applications must set the field field to V4L2\_FIELD\_ANY or V4L2\_FIELD\_INTERLACED. The VIDEO\_WINDOW\_CHROMAKEY flag moved into struct [v4l2\\_framebuffer](#), under the new name V4L2\_FBUF\_FLAG\_CHROMAKEY.

In V4L, storing a bitmap pointer in clips and setting clipcount to VIDEO\_CLIP\_BITMAP (-1) requests bitmap clipping, using a fixed size bitmap of 1024 × 625 bits. Struct [v4l2\\_window](#) has a separate bitmap pointer field for this purpose and the bitmap size is determined by w.width and w.height.

The VIDIOCCAPTURE ioctl to enable or disable overlay was renamed to [ioctl VIDIOC\\_OVERLAY](#).

## Cropping

To capture only a subsection of the full picture V4L defines the VIDIOC\_GCAPTURE and VIDIOC\_SCAPTURE ioctls using struct video\_capture. The equivalent V4L2 ioctls are [VIDIOC\\_G\\_CROP](#) and [VIDIOC\\_S\\_CROP](#) using struct [v4l2\\_crop](#), and the related [ioctl VIDIOC\\_CROPCAP](#) ioctl. This is a rather complex matter, see [Image Cropping, Insertion and Scaling - the CROP API](#) for details.

The x, y, width and height fields moved into struct [v4l2\\_rect](#) substructure c of struct [v4l2\\_crop](#). The decimation field was dropped. In the V4L2 API the scaling factor is implied by the size of the cropping rectangle and the size of the captured or overlaid image.

The VIDEO\_CAPTURE\_ODD and VIDEO\_CAPTURE\_EVEN flags to capture only the odd or even field, respectively, were replaced by V4L2\_FIELD\_TOP and V4L2\_FIELD\_BOTTOM in the field named field of struct [v4l2\\_pix\\_format](#) and struct [v4l2\\_window](#). These structures are used to select a capture or overlay format with the [VIDIOC\\_S\\_FMT](#) ioctl.

## Reading Images, Memory Mapping

**Capturing using the read method** There is no essential difference between reading images from a V4L or V4L2 device using the `read()` function, however V4L2 drivers are not required to support this I/O method. Applications can determine if the function is available with the `ioctl VIDIOC_QUERYCAP` ioctl. All V4L2 devices exchanging data with applications must support the `select()` and `poll()` functions.

To select an image format and size, V4L provides the `VIDIOCSPICT` and `VIDIOCFSWIN` ioctls. V4L2 uses the general-purpose data format negotiation ioctls `VIDIOC_G_FMT` and `VIDIOC_S_FMT`. They take a pointer to a struct `v4l2_format` as argument, here the struct `v4l2_pix_format` named `pix` of its `fmt` union is used.

For more information about the V4L2 read interface see [Read/Write](#).

**Capturing using memory mapping** Applications can read from V4L devices by mapping buffers in device memory, or more often just buffers allocated in DMA-able system memory, into their address space. This avoids the data copying overhead of the read method. V4L2 supports memory mapping as well, with a few differences.

V4L	V4L2
	The image format must be selected before buffers are allocated, with the <code>VIDIOC_S_FMT</code> ioctl. When no format is selected the driver may use the last, possibly by another application requested format.
Applications cannot change the number of buffers. The it is built into the driver, unless it has a module option to change the number when the driver module is loaded.	The <code>ioctl VIDIOC_REQBUFS</code> ioctl allocates the desired number of buffers, this is a required step in the initialization sequence.
Drivers map all buffers as one contiguous range of memory. The <code>VIDIOCGBUF</code> ioctl is available to query the number of buffers, the offset of each buffer from the start of the virtual file, and the overall amount of memory used, which can be used as arguments for the <code>mmap()</code> function.	Buffers are individually mapped. The offset and size of each buffer can be determined with the <code>ioctl VIDIOC_QUERYBUF</code> ioctl.
The <code>VIDIOC_CAPTURE</code> ioctl prepares a buffer for capturing. It also determines the image format for this buffer. The ioctl returns immediately, eventually with an <code>EAGAIN</code> error code if no video signal had been detected. When the driver supports more than one buffer applications can call the ioctl multiple times and thus have multiple outstanding capture requests. The <code>VIDIOCSYNC</code> ioctl suspends execution until a particular buffer has been filled.	Drivers maintain an incoming and outgoing queue. <code>ioctl VIDIOC_QBUF</code> , <code>VIDIOC_DQBUF</code> enqueues any empty buffer into the incoming queue. Filled buffers are dequeued from the outgoing queue with the <code>VIDIOC_DQBUF</code> ioctl. To wait until filled buffers become available this function, <code>select()</code> or <code>poll()</code> can be used. The <code>ioctl VIDIOC_STREAMON</code> , <code>VIDIOC_STREAMOFF</code> ioctl must be called once after enqueueing one or more buffers to start capturing. Its counterpart <code>VIDIOC_STREAMOFF</code> stops capturing and dequeues all buffers from both queues. Applications can query the signal status, if known, with the <code>ioctl VIDIOC_ENUMINPUT</code> ioctl.

For a more in-depth discussion of memory mapping and examples, see [Streaming I/O \(Memory Mapping\)](#).

## Reading Raw VBI Data

Originally the V4L API did not specify a raw VBI capture interface, only the device file `/dev/vbi` was reserved for this purpose. The only driver supporting this interface was the BTTV driver, de-facto defining the V4L VBI interface. Reading from the device yields a raw VBI image with the following parameters:

struct <i>v4l2_vbi_format</i>	V4L, BTTV driver
sampling_rate	28636363 Hz NTSC (or any other 525-line standard); 35468950 Hz PAL and SECAM (625-line standards)
offset	?
samples_per_line	2048
sample_format	V4L2_PIX_FMT_GREY. The last four bytes (a machine endianness integer) contain a frame counter.
start[]	10, 273 NTSC; 22, 335 PAL and SECAM
count[]	16, 16 <sup>9</sup>
flags	0

Undocumented in the V4L specification, in Linux 2.3 the VIDIOCGBIFMT and VIDIOCSVBFMT ioctls using struct vbi\_format were added to determine the VBI image parameters. These ioctls are only partially compatible with the V4L2 VBI interface specified in [Raw VBI Data Interface](#).

An offset field does not exist, sample\_format is supposed to be VIDEO\_PALETTE\_RAW, equivalent to V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_GREY. The remaining fields are probably equivalent to struct *v4l2\_vbi\_format*.

Apparently only the Zoran (ZR 36120) driver implements these ioctls. The semantics differ from those specified for V4L2 in two ways. The parameters are reset on [open\(\)](#) and VIDIOCSVBFMT always returns an EINVAL error code if the parameters are invalid.

## Miscellaneous

V4L2 has no equivalent of the VIDIOCUNIT ioctl. Applications can find the VBI device associated with a video capture device (or vice versa) by reopening the device and requesting VBI data. For details see [Opening and Closing Devices](#).

No replacement exists for VIDIOCKEY, and the V4L functions for microcode programming. A new interface for MPEG compression and playback devices is documented in [Extended Controls](#).

## Changes of the V4L2 API

Soon after the V4L API was added to the kernel it was criticised as too inflexible. In August 1998 Bill Dirks proposed a number of improvements and began to work on documentation, example drivers and applications. With the help of other volunteers this eventually became the V4L2 API, not just an extension but a replacement for the V4L API. However it took another four years and two stable kernel releases until the new API was finally accepted for inclusion into the kernel in its present form.

## Early Versions

1998-08-20: First version.

1998-08-27: The [select\(\)](#) function was introduced.

1998-09-10: New video standard interface.

1998-09-18: The VIDIOC\_NONCAP ioctl was replaced by the otherwise meaningless O\_TRUNC [open\(\)](#) flag, and the aliases O\_NONCAP and O\_NOIO were defined. Applications can set this flag if they intend to access controls only, as opposed to capture applications which need exclusive access. The VIDEO\_STD\_XXX identifiers are now ordinals instead of flags, and the [video\\_std\\_construct\(\)](#) helper function takes id and transmission arguments.

1998-09-28: Revamped video standard. Made video controls individually enumerable.

1998-10-02: The id field was removed from struct struct [video\\_standard](#) and the color subcarrier fields were renamed. The [ioctl VIDIOC\\_QUERYSTD](#) ioctl was renamed to [ioctl VIDIOC\\_ENUMSTD](#), [VIDIOC\\_G\\_INPUT](#) to [ioctl VIDIOC\\_ENUMINPUT](#). A first draft of the Codec API was released.

<sup>9</sup>Old driver versions used different values, eventually the custom BTTV\_VBISIZE ioctl was added to query the correct values.

1998-11-08: Many minor changes. Most symbols have been renamed. Some material changes to struct `v4l2_capability`.

1998-11-12: The read/write direction of some ioctls was misdefined.

1998-11-14: V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_RGB24 changed to V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_BGR24, and V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_RGB32 changed to V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_BGR32. Audio controls are now accessible with the `VIDIOC_G_CTRL` and `VIDIOC_S_CTRL` ioctls under names starting with V4L2\_CID\_AUDIO0. The V4L2\_MAJOR define was removed from videodev.h since it was only used once in the videodev kernel module. The YUV422 and YUV411 planar image formats were added.

1998-11-28: A few ioctl symbols changed. Interfaces for codecs and video output devices were added.

1999-01-14: A raw VBI capture interface was added.

1999-01-19: The VIDIOC\_NEXTBUF ioctl was removed.

### V4L2 Version 0.16 1999-01-31

1999-01-27: There is now one QBUF ioctl, VIDIOC\_QWBUF and VIDIOC\_QRBUF are gone. VIDIOC\_QBUF takes a v4l2\_buffer as a parameter. Added digital zoom (cropping) controls.

### V4L2 Version 0.18 1999-03-16

Added a v4l to V4L2 ioctl compatibility layer to videodev.c. Driver writers, this changes how you implement your ioctl handler. See the Driver Writer's Guide. Added some more control id codes.

### V4L2 Version 0.19 1999-06-05

1999-03-18: Fill in the category and catname fields of v4l2\_queryctrl objects before passing them to the driver. Required a minor change to the VIDIOC\_QUERYCTRL handlers in the sample drivers.

1999-03-31: Better compatibility for v4l memory capture ioctls. Requires changes to drivers to fully support new compatibility features, see Driver Writer's Guide and v4l2cap.c. Added new control IDs: V4L2\_CID\_HFLIP, \_VFLIP. Changed V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_YUV422P to \_YUV422P, and \_YUV411P to \_YUV411P.

1999-04-04: Added a few more control IDs.

1999-04-07: Added the button control type.

1999-05-02: Fixed a typo in videodev.h, and added the V4L2\_CTRL\_FLAG\_GRAYED (later V4L2\_CTRL\_FLAG\_GRABBED) flag.

1999-05-20: Definition of VIDIOC\_G\_CTRL was wrong causing a malfunction of this ioctl.

1999-06-05: Changed the value of V4L2\_CID\_WHITENESS.

### V4L2 Version 0.20 (1999-09-10)

Version 0.20 introduced a number of changes which were *not backward compatible* with 0.19 and earlier versions. Purpose of these changes was to simplify the API, while making it more extensible and following common Linux driver API conventions.

1. Some typos in V4L2\_FLAG symbols were fixed. struct `v4l2_clip` was changed for compatibility with v4l. (1999-08-30)
2. V4L2\_TUNER\_SUB\_LANG1 was added. (1999-09-05)

3. All ioctl() commands that used an integer argument now take a pointer to an integer. Where it makes sense, ioctls will return the actual new value in the integer pointed to by the argument, a common convention in the V4L2 API. The affected ioctls are: VIDIOC\_PREVIEW, VIDIOC\_STREAMON, VIDIOC\_STREAMOFF, VIDIOC\_S\_FREQ, VIDIOC\_S\_INPUT, VIDIOC\_S\_OUTPUT, VIDIOC\_S\_EFFECT. For example

```
err = ioctl(fd, VIDIOC_XXX, V4L2_XXX);
```

becomes

```
int a = V4L2_XXX; err = ioctl(fd, VIDIOC_XXX, &a);
```

4. All the different get- and set-format commands were swept into one `VIDIOC_G_FMT` and `VIDIOC_S_FMT` ioctl taking a union and a type field selecting the union member as parameter. Purpose is to simplify the API by eliminating several ioctls and to allow new and driver private data streams without adding new ioctls.

This change obsoletes the following ioctls: VIDIOC\_S\_INFMT, VIDIOC\_G\_INFMT, VIDIOC\_S\_OUTFMT, VIDIOC\_G\_OUTFMT, VIDIOC\_S\_VBIFMT and VIDIOC\_G\_VBIFMT. The image format structure struct `v4l2_format` was renamed to struct `v4l2_pix_format`, while struct `v4l2_format` is now the enveloping structure for all format negotiations.

5. Similar to the changes above, the VIDIOC\_G\_PARM and VIDIOC\_S\_PARM ioctls were merged with VIDIOC\_G\_OUTPARM and VIDIOC\_S\_OUTPARM. A type field in the new struct `v4l2_streamparm` selects the respective union member.

This change obsoletes the VIDIOC\_G\_OUTPARM and VIDIOC\_S\_OUTPARM ioctls.

6. Control enumeration was simplified, and two new control flags were introduced and one dropped. The catname field was replaced by a group field.

Drivers can now flag unsupported and temporarily unavailable controls with `V4L2_CTRL_FLAG_DISABLED` and `V4L2_CTRL_FLAG_GRABBED` respectively. The group name indicates a possibly narrower classification than the category. In other words, there may be multiple groups within a category. Controls within a group would typically be drawn within a group box. Controls in different categories might have a greater separation, or may even appear in separate windows.

7. The struct `v4l2_buffer` timestamp was changed to a 64 bit integer, containing the sampling or output time of the frame in nanoseconds. Additionally timestamps will be in absolute system time, not starting from zero at the beginning of a stream. The data type name for timestamps is `stamp_t`, defined as a signed 64-bit integer. Output devices should not send a buffer out until the time in the timestamp field has arrived. I would like to follow SGI's lead, and adopt a multimedia timestamping system like their UST (Unadjusted System Time). See [http://web.archive.org/web/\\*/http://reality.sgi.com/cpirazzi\\_engr/lg/time/intro.html](http://web.archive.org/web/*/http://reality.sgi.com/cpirazzi_engr/lg/time/intro.html). UST uses timestamps that are 64-bit signed integers (not struct timeval's) and given in nanosecond units. The UST clock starts at zero when the system is booted and runs continuously and uniformly. It takes a little over 292 years for UST to overflow. There is no way to set the UST clock. The regular Linux time-of-day clock can be changed periodically, which would cause errors if it were being used for timestamping a multimedia stream. A real UST style clock will require some support in the kernel that is not there yet. But in anticipation, I will change the timestamp field to a 64-bit integer, and I will change the `v4l2_masterclock_gettime()` function (used only by drivers) to return a 64-bit integer.

8. A sequence field was added to struct `v4l2_buffer`. The sequence field counts captured frames, it is ignored by output devices. When a capture driver drops a frame, the sequence number of that frame is skipped.

## V4L2 Version 0.20 incremental changes

1999-12-23: In struct `v4l2_vbi_format` the reserved1 field became offset. Previously drivers were required to clear the reserved1 field.

2000-01-13: The V4L2\_FMT\_FLAG\_NOT\_INTERLACED flag was added.

2000-07-31: The linux/poll.h header is now included by videodev.h for compatibility with the original videodev.h file.

2000-11-20: V4L2\_TYPE\_VBI\_OUTPUT and V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_Y41P were added.

2000-11-25: V4L2\_TYPE\_VBI\_INPUT was added.

2000-12-04: A couple typos in symbol names were fixed.

2001-01-18: To avoid namespace conflicts the fourcc macro defined in the videodev.h header file was renamed to v4l2\_fourcc.

2001-01-25: A possible driver-level compatibility problem between the videodev.h file in Linux 2.4.0 and the videodev.h file included in the videodevX patch was fixed. Users of an earlier version of videodevX on Linux 2.4.0 should recompile their V4L and V4L2 drivers.

2001-01-26: A possible kernel-level incompatibility between the videodev.h file in the videodevX patch and the videodev.h file in Linux 2.2.x with devfs patches applied was fixed.

2001-03-02: Certain V4L ioctls which pass data in both direction although they are defined with read-only parameter, did not work correctly through the backward compatibility layer. [Solution?]

2001-04-13: Big endian 16-bit RGB formats were added.

2001-09-17: New YUV formats and the [VIDIOC\\_G\\_FREQUENCY](#) and [VIDIOC\\_S\\_FREQUENCY](#) ioctls were added. (The old VIDIOC\_G\_FREQ and VIDIOC\_S\_FREQ ioctls did not take multiple tuners into account.)

2000-09-18: V4L2\_BUF\_TYPE\_VBI was added. This may *break compatibility* as the [VIDIOC\\_G\\_FMT](#) and [VIDIOC\\_S\\_FMT](#) ioctls may fail now if the struct struct v4l2\_fmt type field does not contain V4L2\_BUF\_TYPE\_VBI. In the documentation of the struct [v4l2\\_vbi\\_format](#) offset field the ambiguous phrase “rising edge” was changed to “leading edge”.

### V4L2 Version 0.20 2000-11-23

A number of changes were made to the raw VBI interface.

1. Figures clarifying the line numbering scheme were added to the V4L2 API specification. The start[0] and start[1] fields no longer count line numbers beginning at zero. Rationale: a) The previous definition was unclear. b) The start[] values are ordinal numbers. c) There is no point in inventing a new line numbering scheme. We now use line number as defined by ITU-R, period. Compatibility: Add one to the start values. Applications depending on the previous semantics may not function correctly.
2. The restriction “count[0] > 0 and count[1] > 0” has been relaxed to “(count[0] + count[1]) > 0”. Rationale: Drivers may allocate resources at scan line granularity and some data services are transmitted only on the first field. The comment that both count values will usually be equal is misleading and pointless and has been removed. This change *breaks compatibility* with earlier versions: Drivers may return EINVAL, applications may not function correctly.
3. Drivers are again permitted to return negative (unknown) start values as proposed earlier. Why this feature was dropped is unclear. This change may *break compatibility* with applications depending on the start values being positive. The use of EBUSY and EINVAL error codes with the [VIDIOC\\_S\\_FMT](#) ioctl was clarified. The EBUSY error code was finally documented, and the reserved2 field which was previously mentioned only in the videodev.h header file.
4. New buffer types V4L2\_TYPE\_VBI\_INPUT and V4L2\_TYPE\_VBI\_OUTPUT were added. The former is an alias for the old V4L2\_TYPE\_VBI, the latter was missing in the videodev.h file.

### V4L2 Version 0.20 2002-07-25

Added sliced VBI interface proposal.

## V4L2 in Linux 2.5.46, 2002-10

Around October-November 2002, prior to an announced feature freeze of Linux 2.5, the API was revised, drawing from experience with V4L2 0.20. This unnamed version was finally merged into Linux 2.5.46.

1. As specified in [Related Devices](#), drivers must make related device functions available under all minor device numbers.
2. The [\*open\(\)\*](#) function requires access mode 0\_RDWR regardless of the device type. All V4L2 drivers exchanging data with applications must support the 0\_NONBLOCK flag. The 0\_NOIO flag, a V4L2 symbol which aliased the meaningless 0\_TRUNC to indicate accesses without data exchange (panel applications) was dropped. Drivers must stay in “panel mode” until the application attempts to initiate a data exchange, see [\*Opening and Closing Devices\*](#).
3. The struct [\*v4l2\\_capability\*](#) changed dramatically. Note that also the size of the structure changed, which is encoded in the ioctl request code, thus older V4L2 devices will respond with an EINVAL error code to the new [\*ioctl VIDIOC\\_QUERYCAP\*](#) ioctl.

There are new fields to identify the driver, a new RDS device function V4L2\_CAP\_RDS\_CAPTURE, the V4L2\_CAP\_AUDIO flag indicates if the device has any audio connectors, another I/O capability V4L2\_CAP\_ASYNCIO can be flagged. In response to these changes the type field became a bit set and was merged into the flags field. V4L2\_FLAG\_TUNER was renamed to V4L2\_CAP\_TUNER, V4L2\_CAP\_VIDEO\_OVERLAY replaced V4L2\_FLAG\_PREVIEW and V4L2\_CAP\_VBI\_CAPTURE and V4L2\_CAP\_VBI\_OUTPUT replaced V4L2\_FLAG\_DATA\_SERVICE. V4L2\_FLAG\_READ and V4L2\_FLAG\_WRITE were merged into V4L2\_CAP\_READWRITE.

The redundant fields inputs, outputs and audios were removed. These properties can be determined as described in [\*Video Inputs and Outputs\*](#) and [\*Audio Inputs and Outputs\*](#).

The somewhat volatile and therefore barely useful fields maxwidth, maxheight, minwidth, minheight, maxframerate were removed. This information is available as described in [\*Data Formats\*](#) and [\*Video Standards\*](#).

V4L2\_FLAG\_SELECT was removed. We believe the select() function is important enough to require support of it in all V4L2 drivers exchanging data with applications. The redundant V4L2\_FLAG\_MONOCHROME flag was removed, this information is available as described in [\*Data Formats\*](#).

4. In struct [\*v4l2\\_input\*](#) the assoc\_audio field and the capability field and its only flag V4L2\_INPUT\_CAP\_AUDIO was replaced by the new audioset field. Instead of linking one video input to one audio input this field reports all audio inputs this video input combines with.

New fields are tuner (reversing the former link from tuners to video inputs), std and status.

Accordingly struct [\*v4l2\\_output\*](#) lost its capability and assoc\_audio fields. audioset, modulator and std where added instead.

5. The struct [\*v4l2\\_audio\*](#) field audio was renamed to index, for consistency with other structures. A new capability flag V4L2\_AUDCAP\_STEREO was added to indicated if the audio input in question supports stereo sound. V4L2\_AUDCAP\_EFFECTS and the corresponding V4L2\_AUDMODE flags where removed. This can be easily implemented using controls. (However the same applies to AVL which is still there.)

Again for consistency the struct [\*v4l2\\_audioout\*](#) field audio was renamed to index.

6. The struct [\*v4l2\\_tuner\*](#) input field was replaced by an index field, permitting devices with multiple tuners. The link between video inputs and tuners is now reversed, inputs point to their tuner. The std substructure became a simple set (more about this below) and moved into struct [\*v4l2\\_input\*](#). A type field was added.

Accordingly in struct [\*v4l2\\_modulator\*](#) the output was replaced by an index field.

In struct [\*v4l2\\_frequency\*](#) the port field was replaced by a tuner field containing the respective tuner or modulator index number. A tuner type field was added and the reserved field became larger for future extensions (satellite tuners in particular).

7. The idea of completely transparent video standards was dropped. Experience showed that applications must be able to work with video standards beyond presenting the user a menu. Instead of enumerating supported standards with an ioctl applications can now refer to standards by `v4l2_std_id` and symbols defined in the videodev2.h header file. For details see [Video Standards](#). The `VIDIOC_G_STD` and `VIDIOC_S_STD` now take a pointer to this type as argument. `ioctl VIDIOC_QUERYSTD` was added to autodetect the received standard, if the hardware has this capability. In struct `v4l2_standard` an index field was added for `ioctl VIDIOC_ENUMSTD`. A `v4l2_std_id` field named `id` was added as machine readable identifier, also replacing the transmission field. The misleading framerate field was renamed to `frameperiod`. The now obsolete colorstandard information, originally needed to distinguish between variations of standards, were removed.

Struct `v4l2_enumstd` ceased to be. `ioctl VIDIOC_ENUMSTD` now takes a pointer to a struct `v4l2_standard` directly. The information which standards are supported by a particular video input or output moved into struct `v4l2_input` and struct `v4l2_output` fields named `std`, respectively.

8. The struct `v4l2_queryctrl` fields category and group did not catch on and/or were not implemented as expected and therefore removed.
9. The `VIDIOC_TRY_FMT` ioctl was added to negotiate data formats as with `VIDIOC_S_FMT`, but without the overhead of programming the hardware and regardless of I/O in progress.

In struct `v4l2_format` the `fmt` union was extended to contain struct `v4l2_window`. All image format negotiations are now possible with `VIDIOC_G_FMT`, `VIDIOC_S_FMT` and `VIDIOC_TRY_FMT`; ioctl. The `VIDIOC_G_WIN` and `VIDIOC_S_WIN` ioctls to prepare for a video overlay were removed. The type field changed to type enum `v4l2_buf_type` and the buffer type names changed as follows.

Old defines	enum <code>v4l2_buf_type</code>
<code>V4L2_BUF_TYPE_CAPTURE</code>	<code>V4L2_BUF_TYPE_VIDEO_CAPTURE</code>
<code>V4L2_BUF_TYPE_CODECIN</code>	Omitted for now
<code>V4L2_BUF_TYPE_CODECOUT</code>	Omitted for now
<code>V4L2_BUF_TYPE_EFFECTSIN</code>	Omitted for now
<code>V4L2_BUF_TYPE_EFFECTSIN2</code>	Omitted for now
<code>V4L2_BUF_TYPE_EFFECTSOUT</code>	Omitted for now
<code>V4L2_BUF_TYPE_VIDEO0OUT</code>	<code>V4L2_BUF_TYPE_VIDEO_OUTPUT</code>
-	<code>V4L2_BUF_TYPE_VIDEO_OVERLAY</code>
-	<code>V4L2_BUF_TYPE_VBI_CAPTURE</code>
-	<code>V4L2_BUF_TYPE_VBI_OUTPUT</code>
-	<code>V4L2_BUF_TYPE_SLICED_VBI_CAPTURE</code>
-	<code>V4L2_BUF_TYPE_SLICED_VBI_OUTPUT</code>
<code>V4L2_BUF_TYPE_PRIVATE_BASE</code>	<code>V4L2_BUF_TYPE_PRIVATE</code> (but this is deprecated)

10. In struct `v4l2_fmdesc` a enum `v4l2_buf_type` field named `type` was added as in struct `v4l2_format`. The `VIDIOC_ENUM_FBUFMT` ioctl is no longer needed and was removed. These calls can be replaced by `ioctl VIDIOC_ENUM_FMT` with type `V4L2_BUF_TYPE_VIDEO_OVERLAY`.
11. In struct `v4l2_pix_format` the `depth` field was removed, assuming applications which recognize the format by its four-character-code already know the color depth, and others do not care about it. The same rationale lead to the removal of the `V4L2_FMT_FLAG_COMPRESSED` flag. The `V4L2_FMT_FLAG_SWCONVECOMPRESSED` flag was removed because drivers are not supposed to convert images in kernel space. A user library of conversion functions should be provided instead. The `V4L2_FMT_FLAG_BYTESPERLINE` flag was redundant. Applications can set the `bytesperline` field to zero to get a reasonable default. Since the remaining flags were replaced as well, the `flags` field itself was removed.

The interlace flags were replaced by a enum `v4l2_field` value in a newly added `field` field.

Old flag	enum <code>v4l2_field</code>
<code>V4L2_FMT_FLAG_NOT_INTERLACED</code>	?
<code>V4L2_FMT_FLAG_INTERLACED = V4L2_FMT_FLAG_COMBINED</code>	<code>V4L2_FIELD_INTERLACED</code>
<code>V4L2_FMT_FLAG_TOPFIELD = V4L2_FMT_FLAG_ODDFIELD</code>	<code>V4L2_FIELD_TOP</code>
<code>V4L2_FMT_FLAG_BOTFIELD = V4L2_FMT_FLAG_EVENFIELD</code>	<code>V4L2_FIELD_BOTTOM</code>
-	<code>V4L2_FIELD_SEQ_TB</code>
-	<code>V4L2_FIELD_SEQ_BT</code>
-	<code>V4L2_FIELD_ALTERNATE</code>

The color space flags were replaced by a enum `v4l2_colorspace` value in a newly added colorspace field, where one of `V4L2_COLORSPACE_SMPTE170M`, `V4L2_COLORSPACE_BT878`, `V4L2_COLORSPACE_470_SYSTEM_M` or `V4L2_COLORSPACE_470_SYSTEM_BG` replaces `V4L2_FMT_CS_601YUV`.

12. In struct `v4l2_requestbuffers` the type field was properly defined as enum `v4l2_buf_type`. Buffer types changed as mentioned above. A new memory field of type enum `v4l2_memory` was added to distinguish between I/O methods using buffers allocated by the driver or the application. See [Input/Output](#) for details.

13. In struct `v4l2_buffer` the type field was properly defined as enum `v4l2_buf_type`. Buffer types changed as mentioned above. A field field of type enum `v4l2_field` was added to indicate if a buffer contains a top or bottom field. The old field flags were removed. Since no unadjusted system time clock was added to the kernel as planned, the timestamp field changed back from type stamp\_t, an unsigned 64 bit integer expressing the sample time in nanoseconds, to struct timeval. With the addition of a second memory mapping method the offset field moved into union m, and a new memory field of type enum `v4l2_memory` was added to distinguish between I/O methods. See [Input/Output](#) for details.

The `V4L2_BUF_REQ_CONTIG` flag was used by the V4L compatibility layer, after changes to this code it was no longer needed. The `V4L2_BUF_ATTR_DEVICEMEM` flag would indicate if the buffer was indeed allocated in device memory rather than DMA-able system memory. It was barely useful and so was removed.

14. In struct `v4l2_framebuffer` the base[3] array anticipating double- and triple-buffering in off-screen video memory, however without defining a synchronization mechanism, was replaced by a single pointer. The `V4L2_FBUF_CAP_SCALEUP` and `V4L2_FBUF_CAP_SCALDOWN` flags were removed. Applications can determine this capability more accurately using the new cropping and scaling interface. The `V4L2_FBUF_CAP_CLIPPING` flag was replaced by `V4L2_FBUF_CAP_LIST_CLIPPING` and `V4L2_FBUF_CAP_BITMAP_CLIPPING`.
15. In struct `v4l2_clip` the x, y, width and height field moved into a c substructure of type struct `v4l2_rect`. The x and y fields were renamed to left and top, i. e. offsets to a context dependent origin.
16. In struct `v4l2_window` the x, y, width and height field moved into a w substructure as above. A field field of type `v4l2_field` was added to distinguish between field and frame (interlaced) overlay.
17. The digital zoom interface, including struct struct `v4l2_zoomcap`, struct struct `v4l2_zoom`, `V4L2_ZOOM_NONCAP` and `V4L2_ZOOM_WHILESTREAMING` was replaced by a new cropping and scaling interface. The previously unused struct struct `v4l2_cropcap` and struct `v4l2_crop` were redefined for this purpose. See [Image Cropping, Insertion and Scaling - the CROP API](#) for details.
18. In struct `v4l2_vbi_format` the SAMPLE\_FORMAT field now contains a four-character-code as used to identify video image formats and `V4L2_PIX_FMT_GREY` replaces the `V4L2_VBI_SF_UBYTE` define. The reserved field was extended.
19. In struct `v4l2_captureparm` the type of the timeperframe field changed from unsigned long to struct `v4l2_fract`. This allows the accurate expression of multiples of the NTSC-M frame rate 30000 / 1001. A new field readbuffers was added to control the driver behaviour in read I/O mode.  
Similar changes were made to struct `v4l2_outputparm`.
20. The struct `v4l2_performance` and `VIDIOC_G_PERF` ioctl were dropped. Except when using the [read/write I/O method](#), which is limited anyway, this information is already available to applications.

21. The example transformation from RGB to YCbCr color space in the old V4L2 documentation was inaccurate, this has been corrected in [Image Formats](#).

### V4L2 2003-06-19

1. A new capability flag V4L2\_CAP\_RADIO was added for radio devices. Prior to this change radio devices would identify solely by having exactly one tuner whose type field reads V4L2\_TUNER\_RADIO.
2. An optional driver access priority mechanism was added, see [Application Priority](#) for details.
3. The audio input and output interface was found to be incomplete.

Previously the [VIDIOC\\_G\\_AUDIO](#) ioctl would enumerate the available audio inputs. An ioctl to determine the current audio input, if more than one combines with the current video input, did not exist. So VIDIOC\_G\_AUDIO was renamed to VIDIOC\_G\_AUDIO\_OLD, this ioctl was removed on Kernel 2.6.39. The ioctl [VIDIOC\\_ENUMAUDIO](#) ioctl was added to enumerate audio inputs, while [VIDIOC\\_G\\_AUDIO](#) now reports the current audio input.

The same changes were made to [VIDIOC\\_G\\_AUDOUT](#) and [VIDIOC\\_ENUMAUDOUT](#).

Until further the “videodev” module will automatically translate between the old and new ioctls, but drivers and applications must be updated to successfully compile again.

4. The ioctl [VIDIOC\\_OVERLAY](#) ioctl was incorrectly defined with write-read parameter. It was changed to write-only, while the write-read version was renamed to VIDIOC\_OVERLAY\_OLD. The old ioctl was removed on Kernel 2.6.39. Until further the “videodev” kernel module will automatically translate to the new version, so drivers must be recompiled, but not applications.
5. [Video Overlay Interface](#) incorrectly stated that clipping rectangles define regions where the video can be seen. Correct is that clipping rectangles define regions where *no* video shall be displayed and so the graphics surface can be seen.
6. The [VIDIOC\\_S\\_PARM](#) and [VIDIOC\\_S\\_CTRL](#) ioctls were defined with write-only parameter, inconsistent with other ioctls modifying their argument. They were changed to write-read, while a \_OLD suffix was added to the write-only versions. The old ioctls were removed on Kernel 2.6.39. Drivers and applications assuming a constant parameter need an update.

### V4L2 2003-11-05

1. In [RGB Formats](#) the following pixel formats were incorrectly transferred from Bill Dirks’ V4L2 specification. Descriptions below refer to bytes in memory, in ascending address order.

Symbol	In this document prior to revision 0.5	Corrected
V4L2_PIX_FMT_RGB24	B, G, R	R, G, B
V4L2_PIX_FMT_BGR24	R, G, B	B, G, R
V4L2_PIX_FMT_RGB32	B, G, R, X	R, G, B, X
V4L2_PIX_FMT_BGR32	R, G, B, X	B, G, R, X

The V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_BGR24 example was always correct.

In [Image Properties](#) the mapping of the V4L VIDEO\_PALETTE\_RGB24 and VIDEO\_PALETTE\_RGB32 formats to V4L2 pixel formats was accordingly corrected.

2. Unrelated to the fixes above, drivers may still interpret some V4L2 RGB pixel formats differently. These issues have yet to be addressed, for details see [RGB Formats](#).

### V4L2 in Linux 2.6.6, 2004-05-09

1. The ioctl [VIDIOC\\_CROPCAP](#) ioctl was incorrectly defined with read-only parameter. It is now defined as write-read ioctl, while the read-only version was renamed to VIDIOC\_CROPCAP\_OLD. The old ioctl was removed on Kernel 2.6.39.

**V4L2 in Linux 2.6.8**

1. A new field `input` (former `reserved[0]`) was added to the struct `v4l2_buffer` structure. Purpose of this field is to alternate between video inputs (e. g. cameras) in step with the video capturing process. This function must be enabled with the new `V4L2_BUF_FLAG_INPUT` flag. The `flags` field is no longer read-only.

**V4L2 spec erratum 2004-08-01**

1. The return value of the `V4L2 open()` function was incorrectly documented.
2. Audio output ioctls end in `-AUDOUT`, not `-AUDIOOUT`.
3. In the Current Audio Input example the `VIDIOC_G_AUDIO` ioctl took the wrong argument.
4. The documentation of the `ioctl VIDIOC_QBUF`, `VIDIOC_DQBUF` and `VIDIOC_DQBUF` ioctls did not mention the struct `v4l2_buffer` memory field. It was also missing from examples. Also on the `VIDIOC_DQBUF` page the `EIO` error code was not documented.

**V4L2 in Linux 2.6.14**

1. A new sliced VBI interface was added. It is documented in [Sliced VBI Data Interface](#) and replaces the interface first proposed in V4L2 specification 0.8.

**V4L2 in Linux 2.6.15**

1. The `ioctl VIDIOC_LOG_STATUS` ioctl was added.
2. New video standards `V4L2_STD_NTSC_443`, `V4L2_STD_SECAM_LC`, `V4L2_STD_SECAM_DK` (a set of SECAM D, K and K1), and `V4L2_STD_ATSC` (a set of `V4L2_STD_ATSC_8_VSB` and `V4L2_STD_ATSC_16_VSB`) were defined. Note the `V4L2_STD_525_60` set now includes `V4L2_STD_NTSC_443`. See also [typedef v4l2\\_std\\_id](#).
3. The `VIDIOC_G_COMP` and `VIDIOC_S_COMP` ioctl were renamed to `VIDIOC_G_MPEGCOMP` and `VIDIOC_S_MPEGCOMP` respectively. Their argument was replaced by a struct `v4l2_mpeg_compression` pointer. (The `VIDIOC_G_MPEGCOMP` and `VIDIOC_S_MPEGCOMP` ioctls were removed in Linux 2.6.25.)

**V4L2 spec erratum 2005-11-27**

The capture example in [Video Capture Example](#) called the `VIDIOC_S_CROP` ioctl without checking if cropping is supported. In the video standard selection example in [Video Standards](#) the `VIDIOC_S_STD` call used the wrong argument type.

**V4L2 spec erratum 2006-01-10**

1. The `V4L2_IN_ST_COLOR_KILL` flag in struct `v4l2_input` not only indicates if the color killer is enabled, but also if it is active. (The color killer disables color decoding when it detects no color in the video signal to improve the image quality.)
2. `VIDIOC_S_PARM` is a write-read ioctl, not write-only as stated on its reference page. The ioctl changed in 2003 as noted above.

**V4L2 spec erratum 2006-02-03**

1. In struct `v4l2_captureparm` and struct `v4l2_outputparm` the `timeperframe` field gives the time in seconds, not microseconds.

### V4L2 spec erratum 2006-02-04

1. The `clips` field in struct `v4l2_window` must point to an array of struct `v4l2_clip`, not a linked list, because drivers ignore the struct `v4l2_clip`. `next` pointer.

### V4L2 in Linux 2.6.17

1. New video standard macros were added: `V4L2_STD_NTSC_M_KR` (NTSC M South Korea), and the sets `V4L2_STD_MN`, `V4L2_STD_B`, `V4L2_STD_GH` and `V4L2_STD_DK`. The `V4L2_STD_NTSC` and `V4L2_STD_SECAM` sets now include `V4L2_STD_NTSC_M_KR` and `V4L2_STD_SECAM_LC` respectively.
2. A new `V4L2_TUNER_MODE_LANG1_LANG2` was defined to record both languages of a bilingual program. The use of `V4L2_TUNER_MODE_STEREO` for this purpose is deprecated now. See the [VIDIOC\\_G\\_TUNER](#) section for details.

### V4L2 spec erratum 2006-09-23 (Draft 0.15)

1. In various places `V4L2_BUF_TYPE_SLICED_VBI_CAPTURE` and `V4L2_BUF_TYPE_SLICED_VBI_OUTPUT` of the sliced VBI interface were not mentioned along with other buffer types.
2. In [VIDIOC\\_G\\_AUDIO](#) it was clarified that the struct `v4l2_audio` mode field is a flags field.
3. `ioctl VIDIOC_QUERYCAP` did not mention the sliced VBI and radio capability flags.
4. In [VIDIOC\\_G\\_FREQUENCY](#) it was clarified that applications must initialize the tuner type field of struct `v4l2_frequency` before calling [VIDIOC\\_S\\_FREQUENCY](#).
5. The reserved array in struct `v4l2_requestbuffers` has 2 elements, not 32.
6. In [Video Output Interface](#) and [Raw VBI Data Interface](#) the device file names `/dev/vout` which never caught on were replaced by `/dev/video`.
7. With Linux 2.6.15 the possible range for VBI device minor numbers was extended from 224-239 to 224-255. Accordingly device file names `/dev/vbi0` to `/dev/vbi31` are possible now.

### V4L2 in Linux 2.6.18

1. New ioctls `VIDIOC_G_EXT_CTRLS`, `VIDIOC_S_EXT_CTRLS` and `VIDIOC_TRY_EXT_CTRLS` were added, a flag to skip unsupported controls with `ioctls VIDIOC_QUERYCTRL`, `VIDIOC_QUERY_EXT_CTRL` and `VIDIOC_QUERYMENU`, new control types `V4L2_CTRL_TYPE_INTEGER64` and `V4L2_CTRL_TYPE_CTRL_CLASS` (`v4l2_ctrl_type`), and new control flags `V4L2_CTRL_FLAG_READ_ONLY`, `V4L2_CTRL_FLAG_UPDATE`, `V4L2_CTRL_FLAG_INACTIVE` and `V4L2_CTRL_FLAG_SLIDER` ([Control Flags](#)). See [Extended Controls](#) for details.

### V4L2 in Linux 2.6.19

1. In struct `v4l2_sliced_vbi_cap` a buffer type field was added replacing a reserved field. Note on architectures where the size of enum types differs from int types the size of the structure changed. The `VIDIOC_G_SLICED_VBI_CAP` ioctl was redefined from being read-only to write-read. Applications must initialize the type field and clear the reserved fields now. These changes may break the compatibility with older drivers and applications.
2. The ioctls `ioctl VIDIOC_ENUM_FRAMESIZES` and `ioctl VIDIOC_ENUM_FRAMEINTERVALS` were added.
3. A new pixel format `V4L2_PIX_FMT_RGB444` ([Packed RGB Image Formats](#)) was added.

**V4L2 spec erratum 2006-10-12 (Draft 0.17)**

1. V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_HM12 (*Reserved Image Formats*) is a YUV 4:2:0, not 4:2:2 format.

**V4L2 in Linux 2.6.21**

1. The videodev2.h header file is now dual licensed under GNU General Public License version two or later, and under a 3-clause BSD-style license.

**V4L2 in Linux 2.6.22**

1. Two new field orders V4L2\_FIELD\_INTERLACED\_TB and V4L2\_FIELD\_INTERLACED\_BT were added. See [v4l2\\_field](#) for details.
2. Three new clipping/blending methods with a global or straight or inverted local alpha value were added to the video overlay interface. See the description of the [VIDIOC\\_G\\_FBUF](#) and [VIDIOC\\_S\\_FBUF](#) ioctls for details.

A new `global_alpha` field was added to [v4l2\\_window](#), extending the structure. This may *break compatibility* with applications using a struct `struct v4l2_window` directly. However the [VIDIOC\\_G/S/TRY\\_FMT](#) ioctls, which take a pointer to a [v4l2\\_format](#) parent structure with padding bytes at the end, are not affected.

3. The format of the chromakey field in struct [v4l2\\_window](#) changed from “host order RGB32” to a pixel value in the same format as the framebuffer. This may *break compatibility* with existing applications. Drivers supporting the “host order RGB32” format are not known.

**V4L2 in Linux 2.6.24**

1. The pixel formats V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_PAL8, V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_YUV444, V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_YUV555, V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_YUV565 and V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_YUV32 were added.

**V4L2 in Linux 2.6.25**

1. The pixel formats [V4L2\\_PIX\\_FMT\\_Y16](#) and [V4L2\\_PIX\\_FMT\\_SBGR16](#) were added.
2. New *controls* V4L2\_CID\_POWER\_LINE\_FREQUENCY, V4L2\_CID\_HUE\_AUTO, V4L2\_CID\_WHITE\_BALANCE\_TEMPERATURE, V4L2\_CID\_SHARPNESS and V4L2\_CID\_BACKLIGHT\_COMPENSATION were added. The controls V4L2\_CID\_BLACK\_LEVEL, V4L2\_CID\_WHITENESS, V4L2\_CID\_HCENTER and V4L2\_CID\_VCENTER were deprecated.
3. A *Camera controls class* was added, with the new controls V4L2\_CID\_EXPOSURE\_AUTO, V4L2\_CID\_EXPOSURE\_ABSOLUTE, V4L2\_CID\_EXPOSURE\_AUTO\_PRIORITY, V4L2\_CID\_PAN\_RELATIVE, V4L2\_CID\_TILT\_RELATIVE, V4L2\_CID\_PAN\_RESET, V4L2\_CID\_TILT\_RESET, V4L2\_CID\_PAN\_ABSOLUTE, V4L2\_CID\_TILT\_ABSOLUTE, V4L2\_CID\_FOCUS\_ABSOLUTE, V4L2\_CID\_FOCUS\_RELATIVE and V4L2\_CID\_FOCUS\_AUTO.
4. The VIDIOC\_G\_MPEGCOMP and VIDIOC\_S\_MPEGCOMP ioctls, which were superseded by the *extended controls* interface in Linux 2.6.18, where finally removed from the videodev2.h header file.

**V4L2 in Linux 2.6.26**

1. The pixel formats V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_Y16 and V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_SBGR16 were added.
2. Added user controls V4L2\_CID\_CHROMA\_AGC and V4L2\_CID\_COLOR\_KILLER.

### V4L2 in Linux 2.6.27

1. The *ioctl VIDIOC\_S\_HW\_FREQ\_SEEK* ioctl and the V4L2\_CAP\_HW\_FREQ\_SEEK capability were added.
2. The pixel formats V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_YVYU, V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_PCA501, V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_PCA505, V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_PCA508, V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_PCA561, V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_SGBRG8, V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_PAC207 and V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_PJPG were added.

### V4L2 in Linux 2.6.28

1. Added V4L2\_MPEG\_AUDIO\_ENCODING\_AAC and V4L2\_MPEG\_AUDIO\_ENCODING\_AC3 MPEG audio encodings.
2. Added V4L2\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_ENCODING\_MPEG\_4 AVC MPEG video encoding.
3. The pixel formats V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_SGRBG10 and V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_SGRBG10DPCM8 were added.

### V4L2 in Linux 2.6.29

1. The VIDIOC\_G\_CHIP\_IDENT ioctl was renamed to VIDIOC\_G\_CHIP\_IDENT\_OLD and VIDIOC\_DBG\_G\_CHIP\_IDENT was introduced in its place. The old struct struct v4l2\_chip\_ident was renamed to struct v4l2\_chip\_ident\_old.
2. The pixel formats V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_VYUY, V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_NV16 and V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_NV61 were added.
3. Added camera controls V4L2\_CID\_ZOOM\_ABSOLUTE, V4L2\_CID\_ZOOM\_RELATIVE, V4L2\_CID\_ZOOM\_CONTINUOUS and V4L2\_CID\_PRIVACY.

### V4L2 in Linux 2.6.30

1. New control flag V4L2\_CTRL\_FLAG\_WRITE\_ONLY was added.
2. New control V4L2\_CID\_COL0RFX was added.

### V4L2 in Linux 2.6.32

1. In order to be easier to compare a V4L2 API and a kernel version, now V4L2 API is numbered using the Linux Kernel version numeration.
2. Finalized the RDS capture API. See [RDS Interface](#) for more information.
3. Added new capabilities for modulators and RDS encoders.
4. Add description for libv4l API.
5. Added support for string controls via new type V4L2\_CTRL\_TYPE\_STRING.
6. Added V4L2\_CID\_BAND\_STOP\_FILTER documentation.
7. Added FM Modulator (FM TX) Extended Control Class: V4L2\_CTRL\_CLASS\_FM\_TX and their Control IDs.
8. Added FM Receiver (FM RX) Extended Control Class: V4L2\_CTRL\_CLASS\_FM\_RX and their Control IDs.
9. Added Remote Controller chapter, describing the default Remote Controller mapping for media devices.

### V4L2 in Linux 2.6.33

1. Added support for Digital Video timings in order to support HDTV receivers and transmitters.

**V4L2 in Linux 2.6.34**

1. Added V4L2\_CID\_IRIS\_ABSOLUTE and V4L2\_CID\_IRIS\_RELATIVE controls to the [Camera controls class](#).

**V4L2 in Linux 2.6.37**

1. Remove the vtx (videotext/teletext) API. This API was no longer used and no hardware exists to verify the API. Nor were any userspace applications found that used it. It was originally scheduled for removal in 2.6.35.

**V4L2 in Linux 2.6.39**

1. The old VIDIOC\_\*\_OLD symbols and V4L1 support were removed.
2. Multi-planar API added. Does not affect the compatibility of current drivers and applications. See [multi-planar API](#) for details.

**V4L2 in Linux 3.1**

1. VIDIOC\_QUERYCAP now returns a per-subsystem version instead of a per-driver one.  
Standardize an error code for invalid ioctl.  
Added V4L2\_CTRL\_TYPE\_BITMASK.

**V4L2 in Linux 3.2**

1. V4L2\_CTRL\_FLAG\_VOLATILE was added to signal volatile controls to userspace.
2. Add selection API for extended control over cropping and composing. Does not affect the compatibility of current drivers and applications. See [selection API](#) for details.

**V4L2 in Linux 3.3**

1. Added V4L2\_CID\_ALPHA\_COMPONENT control to the [User controls class](#).
2. Added the device\_caps field to struct v4l2\_capabilities and added the new V4L2\_CAP\_DEVICE\_CAPS capability.

**V4L2 in Linux 3.4**

1. Added [JPEG compression control class](#).
2. Extended the DV Timings API: `ioctl VIDIOC_ENUM_DV_TIMINGS`, `VIDIOC_SUBDEV_ENUM_DV_TIMINGS`, `ioctl VIDIOC_QUERY_DV_TIMINGS` and `ioctl VIDIOC_DV_TIMINGS_CAP`, `VIDIOC_SUBDEV_DV_TIMINGS_CAP`.

**V4L2 in Linux 3.5**

1. Added integer menus, the new type will be V4L2\_CTRL\_TYPE\_INTEGER\_MENU.
2. Added selection API for V4L2 subdev interface: `ioctl VIDIOC_SUBDEV_G_SELECTION`, `VIDIOC_SUBDEV_S_SELECTION` and `VIDIOC_SUBDEV_S_SELECTION`.

3. Added V4L2\_COLORFX\_ANTIQUE, V4L2\_COLORFX\_ART\_FREEZE, V4L2\_COLORFX\_AQUA, V4L2\_COLORFX\_SILOUETTE, V4L2\_COLORFX\_SOLARIZATION, V4L2\_COLORFX\_VIVID and V4L2\_COLORFX\_ARBITRARY\_CBCR menu items to the V4L2\_CID\_COLORFX control.
4. Added V4L2\_CID\_COLORFX\_CBCR control.
5. Added camera controls V4L2\_CID\_AUTO\_EXPOSURE\_BIAS, V4L2\_CID\_AUTO\_N\_PRESET\_WHITE\_BALANCE, V4L2\_CID\_IMAGE\_STABILIZATION, V4L2\_CID\_ISO\_SENSITIVITY, V4L2\_CID\_ISO\_SENSITIVITY\_AUTO, V4L2\_CID\_EXPOSURE\_METERING, V4L2\_CID\_SCENE\_MODE, V4L2\_CID\_3A\_LOCK, V4L2\_CID\_AUTO\_FOCUS\_START, V4L2\_CID\_AUTO\_FOCUS\_STOP, V4L2\_CID\_AUTO\_FOCUS\_STATUS and V4L2\_CID\_AUTO\_FOCUS\_RANGE.

### V4L2 in Linux 3.6

1. Replaced input in struct `v4l2_buffer` by reserved2 and removed V4L2\_BUF\_FLAG\_INPUT.
2. Added V4L2\_CAP\_VIDEO\_M2M and V4L2\_CAP\_VIDEO\_M2M\_MPLANE capabilities.
3. Added support for frequency band enumerations: [\*ioctl VIDIOC\\_ENUM\\_FREQ\\_BANDS\*](#).

### V4L2 in Linux 3.9

1. Added timestamp types to flags field in struct `v4l2_buffer`. See [\*Buffer Flags\*](#).
2. Added V4L2\_EVENT\_CTRL\_CH\_RANGE control event changes flag. See [\*Control Changes\*](#).

### V4L2 in Linux 3.10

1. Removed obsolete and unused DV\_PRESET ioctls VIDIOC\_G\_DV\_PRESET, VIDIOC\_S\_DV\_PRESET, VIDIOC\_QUERY\_DV\_PRESET and VIDIOC\_ENUM\_DV\_PRESET. Remove the related v4l2\_input/output capability flags V4L2\_IN\_CAP\_PRESETS and V4L2\_OUT\_CAP\_PRESETS.
2. Added new debugging ioctl [\*ioctl VIDIOC\\_DBG\\_G\\_CHIP\\_INFO\*](#).

### V4L2 in Linux 3.11

1. Remove obsolete VIDIOC\_DBG\_G\_CHIP\_IDENT ioctl.

### V4L2 in Linux 3.14

1. In struct `v4l2_rect`, the type of width and height fields changed from \_s32 to \_u32.

### V4L2 in Linux 3.15

1. Added Software Defined Radio (SDR) Interface.

### V4L2 in Linux 3.16

1. Added event V4L2\_EVENT\_SOURCE\_CHANGE.

### V4L2 in Linux 3.17

1. Extended struct `v4l2_pix_format`. Added format flags.
2. Added compound control types and [\*VIDIOC\\_QUERY\\_EXT\\_CTRL\*](#).

## V4L2 in Linux 3.18

1. Added V4L2\_CID\_PAN\_SPEED and V4L2\_CID\_TILT\_SPEED camera controls.

## V4L2 in Linux 3.19

1. Rewrote Colorspace chapter, added new enum `v4l2_ycbcr_encoding` and enum `v4l2_quantization` fields to struct `v4l2_pix_format`, struct `v4l2_pix_format_mplane` and struct `v4l2_mbus_framefmt`.

## V4L2 in Linux 4.4

1. Renamed V4L2\_TUNER\_ADC to V4L2\_TUNER\_SDR. The use of V4L2\_TUNER\_ADC is deprecated now.
2. Added V4L2\_CID\_RF\_TUNER\_RF\_GAIN RF Tuner control.
3. Added transmitter support for Software Defined Radio (SDR) Interface.

## Relation of V4L2 to other Linux multimedia APIs

**X Video Extension** The X Video Extension (abbreviated XVideo or just Xv) is an extension of the X Window system, implemented for example by the XFree86 project. Its scope is similar to V4L2, an API to video capture and output devices for X clients. Xv allows applications to display live video in a window, send window contents to a TV output, and capture or output still images in XPixmaps<sup>1</sup>. With their implementation XFree86 makes the extension available across many operating systems and architectures.

Because the driver is embedded into the X server Xv has a number of advantages over the V4L2 [video overlay interface](#). The driver can easily determine the overlay target, i. e. visible graphics memory or off-screen buffers for a destructive overlay. It can program the RAMDAC for a non-destructive overlay, scaling or color-keying, or the clipping functions of the video capture hardware, always in sync with drawing operations or windows moving or changing their stacking order.

To combine the advantages of Xv and V4L a special Xv driver exists in XFree86 and XOrg, just programming any overlay capable Video4Linux device it finds. To enable it /etc/X11/XF86Config must contain these lines:

```
Section "Module"
    Load "v4l"
EndSection
```

As of XFree86 4.2 this driver still supports only V4L ioctls, however it should work just fine with all V4L2 devices through the V4L2 backward-compatibility layer. Since V4L2 permits multiple opens it is possible (if supported by the V4L2 driver) to capture video while an X client requested video overlay. Restrictions of simultaneous capturing and overlay are discussed in [Video Overlay Interface](#) apply.

Only marginally related to V4L2, XFree86 extended Xv to support hardware YUV to RGB conversion and scaling for faster video playback, and added an interface to MPEG-2 decoding hardware. This API is useful to display images captured with V4L2 devices.

**Digital Video** V4L2 does not support digital terrestrial, cable or satellite broadcast. A separate project aiming at digital receivers exists. You can find its homepage at <https://linuxtv.org>. The Linux DVB API has no connection to the V4L2 API except that drivers for hybrid hardware may support both.

## Audio Interfaces [to do - OSS/ALSA]

<sup>1</sup> This is not implemented in XFree86.

## Experimental API Elements

The following V4L2 API elements are currently experimental and may change in the future.

- *ioctl VIDIOC\_DBG\_G\_REGISTER, VIDIOC\_DBG\_S\_REGISTER* and *VIDIOC\_DBG\_S\_REGISTER* ioctls.
- *ioctl VIDIOC\_DBG\_G\_CHIP\_INFO* ioctl.

## Obsolete API Elements

The following V4L2 API elements were superseded by new interfaces and should not be implemented in new drivers.

- VIDIOC\_G\_MPEGCOMP and VIDIOC\_S\_MPEGCOMP ioctls. Use Extended Controls, [Extended Controls](#).
- VIDIOC\_G\_DV\_PRESET, VIDIOC\_S\_DV\_PRESET, VIDIOC\_ENUM\_DV\_PRESETS and VIDIOC\_QUERY\_DV\_PRESET ioctls. Use the DV Timings API ([Digital Video \(DV\) Timings](#)).
- VIDIOC\_SUBDEV\_G\_CROP and VIDIOC\_SUBDEV\_S\_CROP ioctls. Use VIDIOC\_SUBDEV\_G\_SELECTION and VIDIOC\_SUBDEV\_S\_SELECTION, *ioctl VIDIOC\_SUBDEV\_G\_SELECTION, VIDIOC\_SUBDEV\_S\_SELECTION*.

## Function Reference

### V4L2 close()

#### Name

v4l2-close - Close a V4L2 device

#### Synopsis

```
#include <unistd.h>
```

```
int close(int fd)
```

#### Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by [\*open\(\)\*](#).

#### Description

Closes the device. Any I/O in progress is terminated and resources associated with the file descriptor are freed. However data format parameters, current input or output, control values or other properties remain unchanged.

#### Return Value

The function returns 0 on success, -1 on failure and the errno is set appropriately. Possible error codes:

**EBADF** fd is not a valid open file descriptor.

## V4L2 ioctl()

### Name

v4l2\_ioctl - Program a V4L2 device

### Synopsis

```
#include <sys/ioctl.h>
```

```
int ioctl(int fd, int request, void *argp)
```

### Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by [open\(\)](#).

**request** V4L2 ioctl request code as defined in the videodev2.h header file, for example VIDIOC\_QUERYCAP.

**argp** Pointer to a function parameter, usually a structure.

### Description

The [ioctl\(\)](#) function is used to program V4L2 devices. The argument fd must be an open file descriptor. An ioctl request has encoded in it whether the argument is an input, output or read/write parameter, and the size of the argument argp in bytes. Macros and defines specifying V4L2 ioctl requests are located in the videodev2.h header file. Applications should use their own copy, not include the version in the kernel sources on the system they compile on. All V4L2 ioctl requests, their respective function and parameters are specified in [Function Reference](#).

### Return Value

On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the errno variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

When an ioctl that takes an output or read/write parameter fails, the parameter remains unmodified.

## ioctl VIDIOC\_CREATE\_BUFS

### Name

VIDIOC\_CREATE\_BUFS - Create buffers for Memory Mapped or User Pointer or DMA Buffer I/O

### Synopsis

```
int ioctl(int fd, VIDIOC_CREATE_BUFS, struct v4l2_create_buffers *argp)
```

### Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by [open\(\)](#).

**argp** Pointer to struct [v4l2\\_create\\_buffers](#).

## Description

This ioctl is used to create buffers for *memory mapped* or *user pointer* or *DMA buffer* I/O. It can be used as an alternative or in addition to the *ioctl VIDIOC\_REQBUFS* ioctl, when a tighter control over buffers is required. This ioctl can be called multiple times to create buffers of different sizes.

To allocate the device buffers applications must initialize the relevant fields of the struct *v4l2\_create\_buffers* structure. The count field must be set to the number of requested buffers, the memory field specifies the requested I/O method and the reserved array must be zeroed.

The format field specifies the image format that the buffers must be able to handle. The application has to fill in this struct *v4l2\_format*. Usually this will be done using the *VIDIOC\_TRY\_FMT* or *VIDIOC\_G\_FMT* ioctls to ensure that the requested format is supported by the driver. Based on the format's type field the requested buffer size (for single-planar) or plane sizes (for multi-planar formats) will be used for the allocated buffers. The driver may return an error if the size(s) are not supported by the hardware (usually because they are too small).

The buffers created by this ioctl will have as minimum size the size defined by the format.pix.sizeimage field (or the corresponding fields for other format types). Usually if the format.pix.sizeimage field is less than the minimum required for the given format, then an error will be returned since drivers will typically not allow this. If it is larger, then the value will be used as-is. In other words, the driver may reject the requested size, but if it is accepted the driver will use it unchanged.

When the ioctl is called with a pointer to this structure the driver will attempt to allocate up to the requested number of buffers and store the actual number allocated and the starting index in the count and the index fields respectively. On return count can be smaller than the number requested.

### *v4l2\_create\_buffers*

Table 1.60: struct v4l2\_create\_buffers

<code>__u32</code>	<code>index</code>	The starting buffer index, returned by the driver.
<code>__u32</code>	<code>count</code>	The number of buffers requested or granted. If count == 0, then <i>ioctl VIDIOC_CREATE_BUFS</i> will set index to the current number of created buffers, and it will check the validity of memory and format.type. If those are invalid -1 is returned and errno is set to EINVAL error code, otherwise <i>ioctl VIDIOC_CREATE_BUFS</i> returns 0. It will never set errno to EBUSY error code in this particular case.
<code>__u32</code>	<code>memory</code>	Applications set this field to V4L2_MEMORY_MMAP, V4L2_MEMORY_DMABUF or V4L2_MEMORY_USERPTR. See <i>v4l2_memory</i>
struct <i>v4l2_format</i>	<code>format</code>	Filled in by the application, preserved by the driver.
<code>__u32</code>	<code>reserved[8]</code>	A place holder for future extensions. Drivers and applications must set the array to zero.

### Return Value

On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the errno variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the *Generic Error Codes* chapter.

**ENOMEM** No memory to allocate buffers for *memory mapped* I/O.

**EINVAL** The buffer type (format.type field), requested I/O method (memory) or format (format field) is not valid.

## ioctl VIDIOC\_CROPCAP

### Name

VIDIOC\_CROPCAP - Information about the video cropping and scaling abilities

### Synopsis

```
int ioctl(int fd, VIDIOC_CROPCAP, struct v4l2_cropcap *argp)
```

### Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by *open()*.

**argp** Pointer to struct *v4l2\_cropcap*.

### Description

Applications use this function to query the cropping limits, the pixel aspect of images and to calculate scale factors. They set the type field of a *v4l2\_cropcap* structure to the respective buffer (stream) type and call the *ioctl VIDIOC\_CROPCAP* ioctl with a pointer to this structure. Drivers fill the rest of the structure. The results are constant except when switching the video standard. Remember this switch can occur implicit when switching the video input or output.

This ioctl must be implemented for video capture or output devices that support cropping and/or scaling and/or have non-square pixels, and for overlay devices.

### v4l2\_cropcap

Table 1.61: struct v4l2\_cropcap

<code>_u32</code>	<code>type</code>	Type of the data stream, set by the application. Only these types are valid here: <code>V4L2_BUF_TYPE_VIDEO_CAPTURE</code> , <code>V4L2_BUF_TYPE_VIDEO_CAPTURE_MPLANE</code> , <code>V4L2_BUF_TYPE_VIDEO_OUTPUT</code> , <code>V4L2_BUF_TYPE_VIDEO_OUTPUT_MPLANE</code> and <code>V4L2_BUF_TYPE_VIDEO_OVERLAY</code> . See <a href="#">v4l2_buf_type</a> and the note above.
<code>struct v4l2_rect</code>	<code>bounds</code>	Defines the window within capturing or output is possible, this may exclude for example the horizontal and vertical blanking areas. The cropping rectangle cannot exceed these limits. Width and height are defined in pixels, the driver writer is free to choose origin and units of the coordinate system in the analog domain.
<code>struct v4l2_rect</code>	<code>defrect</code>	Default cropping rectangle, it shall cover the “whole picture”. Assuming pixel aspect 1/1 this could be for example a $640 \times 480$ rectangle for NTSC, a $768 \times 576$ rectangle for PAL and SECAM centered over the active picture area. The same co-ordinate system as for bounds is used.
<code>struct v4l2_fract</code>	<code>pixelaspect</code>	This is the pixel aspect ( $y / x$ ) when no scaling is applied, the ratio of the actual sampling frequency and the frequency required to get square pixels. When cropping coordinates refer to square pixels, the driver sets <code>pixelaspect</code> to 1/1. Other common values are 54/59 for PAL and SECAM, 11/10 for NTSC sampled according to [ITU BT.601].

**Note:**

Unfortunately in the case of multiplanar buffer types (`V4L2_BUF_TYPE_VIDEO_CAPTURE_MPLANE` and `V4L2_BUF_TYPE_VIDEO_OUTPUT_MPLANE`) this API was messed up with regards to how the `v4l2_cropcap` type field should be filled in. Some drivers only accepted the `_MPLANE` buffer type while other drivers only accepted a non-multiplanar buffer type (i.e. without the `_MPLANE` at the end). Starting with kernel 4.13 both variations are allowed.

Table 1.62: struct v4l2\_rect

<code>_s32</code>	<code>left</code>	Horizontal offset of the top, left corner of the rectangle, in pixels.
<code>_s32</code>	<code>top</code>	Vertical offset of the top, left corner of the rectangle, in pixels.
<code>_u32</code>	<code>width</code>	Width of the rectangle, in pixels.
<code>_u32</code>	<code>height</code>	Height of the rectangle, in pixels.

**Return Value**

On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the `errno` variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

**EINVAL** The struct `v4l2_cropcap` type is invalid.

**ENODATA** Cropping is not supported for this input or output.

## ioctl VIDIOC\_DBG\_G\_CHIP\_INFO

### Name

VIDIOC\_DBG\_G\_CHIP\_INFO - Identify the chips on a TV card

### Synopsis

```
int ioctl(int fd, VIDIOC_DBG_G_CHIP_INFO, struct v4l2_dbg_chip_info *argp)
```

### Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by [open\(\)](#).

**argp** Pointer to struct [`v4l2\_dbg\_chip\_info`](#).

### Description

#### Note:

*This is an Experimental API Elements interface and may change in the future.*

For driver debugging purposes this ioctl allows test applications to query the driver about the chips present on the TV card. Regular applications must not use it. When you found a chip specific bug, please contact the linux-media mailing list (<https://linuxtv.org/lists.php>) so it can be fixed.

Additionally the Linux kernel must be compiled with the CONFIG\_VIDEO\_ADV\_DEBUG option to enable this ioctl.

To query the driver applications must initialize the `match.type` and `match.addr` or `match.name` fields of a struct [`v4l2\_dbg\_chip\_info`](#) and call [`ioctl VIDIOC\_DBG\_G\_CHIP\_INFO`](#) with a pointer to this structure. On success the driver stores information about the selected chip in the `name` and `flags` fields.

When `match.type` is `V4L2_CHIP_MATCH_BRIDGE`, `match.addr` selects the nth bridge ‘chip’ on the TV card. You can enumerate all chips by starting at zero and incrementing `match.addr` by one until [`ioctl VIDIOC\_DBG\_G\_CHIP\_INFO`](#) fails with an EINVAL error code. The number zero always selects the bridge chip itself, e. g. the chip connected to the PCI or USB bus. Non-zero numbers identify specific parts of the bridge chip such as an AC97 register block.

When `match.type` is `V4L2_CHIP_MATCH_SUBDEV`, `match.addr` selects the nth sub-device. This allows you to enumerate over all sub-devices.

On success, the `name` field will contain a chip name and the `flags` field will contain `V4L2_CHIP_FL_READABLE` if the driver supports reading registers from the device or `V4L2_CHIP_FL_WRITABLE` if the driver supports writing registers to the device.

We recommend the v4l2-dbg utility over calling this ioctl directly. It is available from the LinuxTV v4l-dvb repository; see <https://linuxtv.org/repo/> for access instructions.

Table 1.63: struct v4l2\_dbg\_match

<code>_u32</code>	<code>type</code>	See <a href="#">Chip Match Types</a> for a list of possible types.	
union	(anonymous)		
	<code>_u32</code>	<code>addr</code>	Match a chip by this number, interpreted according to the type field.
	<code>char</code>	<code>name[32]</code>	Match a chip by this name, interpreted according to the type field. Currently unused.

**v4l2\_dbg\_chip\_info**

Table 1.64: struct v4l2\_dbg\_chip\_info

<code>struct v4l2_dbg_match</code>	<code>match</code>	How to match the chip, see <a href="#">struct v4l2_dbg_match</a> .
<code>char</code>	<code>name[32]</code>	The name of the chip.
<code>_u32</code>	<code>flags</code>	Set by the driver. If <code>V4L2_CHIP_FL_READABLE</code> is set, then the driver supports reading registers from the device. If <code>V4L2_CHIP_FL_WRITABLE</code> is set, then it supports writing registers.
<code>_u32</code>	<code>reserved[8]</code>	Reserved fields, both application and driver must set these to 0.

Table 1.65: Chip Match Types

<code>V4L2_CHIP_MATCH_BRIDGE</code>	0	Match the nth chip on the card, zero for the bridge chip. Does not match sub-devices.
<code>V4L2_CHIP_MATCH_SUBDEV</code>	4	Match the nth sub-device.

**Return Value**

On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the `errno` variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

**EINVAL** The `match_type` is invalid or no device could be matched.

**ioctl VIDIOC\_DBG\_G\_REGISTER, VIDIOC\_DBG\_S\_REGISTER****Name**

`VIDIOC_DBG_G_REGISTER` - `VIDIOC_DBG_S_REGISTER` - Read or write hardware registers

**Synopsis**

```
int ioctl(int fd, VIDIOC_DBG_G_REGISTER, struct v4l2_dbg_register *argp)
int ioctl(int fd, VIDIOC_DBG_S_REGISTER, const struct v4l2_dbg_register *argp)
```

**Arguments**

**fd** File descriptor returned by [open\(\)](#).

**argp** Pointer to struct `v4l2_dbg_register`.

## Description

### Note:

*This is an Experimental API Elements interface and may change in the future.*

For driver debugging purposes these ioctls allow test applications to access hardware registers directly. Regular applications must not use them.

Since writing or even reading registers can jeopardize the system security, its stability and damage the hardware, both ioctls require superuser privileges. Additionally the Linux kernel must be compiled with the CONFIG\_VIDEO\_ADV\_DEBUG option to enable these ioctls.

To write a register applications must initialize all fields of a struct `v4l2_dbg_register` except for size and call VIDIOC\_DBG\_S\_REGISTER with a pointer to this structure. The match.type and match.addr or match.name fields select a chip on the TV card, the reg field specifies a register number and the val field the value to be written into the register.

To read a register applications must initialize the match.type, match.addr or match.name and reg fields, and call VIDIOC\_DBG\_G\_REGISTER with a pointer to this structure. On success the driver stores the register value in the val field and the size (in bytes) of the value in size.

When match.type is V4L2\_CHIP\_MATCH\_BRIDGE, match.addr selects the nth non-sub-device chip on the TV card. The number zero always selects the host chip, e. g. the chip connected to the PCI or USB bus. You can find out which chips are present with the `ioctl VIDIOC_DBG_G_CHIP_INFO` ioctl.

When match.type is V4L2\_CHIP\_MATCH\_SUBDEV, match.addr selects the nth sub-device.

These ioctls are optional, not all drivers may support them. However when a driver supports these ioctls it must also support `ioctl VIDIOC_DBG_G_CHIP_INFO`. Conversely it may support VIDIOC\_DBG\_G\_CHIP\_INFO but not these ioctls.

VIDIOC\_DBG\_G\_REGISTER and VIDIOC\_DBG\_S\_REGISTER were introduced in Linux 2.6.21, but their API was changed to the one described here in kernel 2.6.29.

We recommended the v4l2-dbg utility over calling these ioctls directly. It is available from the LinuxTV v4l-dvb repository; see <https://linuxtv.org/repo/> for access instructions.

### `v4l2_dbg_match`

Table 1.66: struct `v4l2_dbg_match`

<code>_u32</code>	<code>type</code>	See <a href="#">Chip Match Types</a> for a list of possible types.	
<code>union</code>	(anonymous)		
	<code>_u32</code>	<code>addr</code>	Match a chip by this number, interpreted according to the type field.
	<code>char</code>	<code>name[32]</code>	Match a chip by this name, interpreted according to the type field. Currently unused.

### `v4l2_dbg_register`

Table 1.67: struct `v4l2_dbg_register`

<code>struct v4l2_dbg_match</code>	<code>match</code>	How to match the chip, see <a href="#">v4l2_dbg_match</a> .
<code>_u32</code>	<code>size</code>	The register size in bytes.
<code>_u64</code>	<code>reg</code>	A register number.
<code>_u64</code>	<code>val</code>	The value read from, or to be written into the register.

Table 1.68: Chip Match Types

V4L2_CHIP_MATCH_BRIDGE	0	Match the nth chip on the card, zero for the bridge chip. Does not match sub-devices.
V4L2_CHIP_MATCH_SUBDEV	4	Match the nth sub-device.

**Return Value**

On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the `errno` variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

**EPERM** Insufficient permissions. Root privileges are required to execute these ioctls.

**ioctl VIDIOC\_DECODER\_CMD, VIDIOC\_TRY\_DECODER\_CMD****Name**

`VIDIOC_DECODER_CMD` - `VIDIOC_TRY_DECODER_CMD` - Execute an decoder command

**Synopsis**

```
int ioctl(int fd, VIDIOC_DECODER_CMD, struct v4l2_decoder_cmd *argp)
int ioctl(int fd, VIDIOC_TRY_DECODER_CMD, struct v4l2_decoder_cmd *argp)
```

**Arguments**

**fd** File descriptor returned by `open()`.

**argp** pointer to struct `v4l2_decoder_cmd`.

**Description**

These ioctls control an audio/video (usually MPEG-) decoder. `VIDIOC_DECODER_CMD` sends a command to the decoder, `VIDIOC_TRY_DECODER_CMD` can be used to try a command without actually executing it. To send a command applications must initialize all fields of a struct `v4l2_decoder_cmd` and call `VIDIOC_DECODER_CMD` or `VIDIOC_TRY_DECODER_CMD` with a pointer to this structure.

The `cmd` field must contain the command code. Some commands use the `flags` field for additional information.

A `write()` or `ioctl VIDIOC_STREAMON, VIDIOC_STREAMOFF` call sends an implicit START command to the decoder if it has not been started yet.

A `close()` or `VIDIOC_STREAMOFF` call of a streaming file descriptor sends an implicit immediate STOP command to the decoder, and all buffered data is discarded.

These ioctls are optional, not all drivers may support them. They were introduced in Linux 3.3.

**v4l2\_decoder\_cmd**Table 1.69: struct `v4l2_decoder_cmd`

<code>__u32 cmd</code>	The decoder command, see <a href="#">Decoder Commands</a> .
	Continued on next page

Table 1.69 – continued from previous page

<code>_u32</code>	<code>flags</code>			Flags to go with the command. If no flags are defined for this command, drivers and applications must set this field to zero.
union	(anonymous)			
	<code>struct</code>	<code>start</code>		Structure containing additional data for the <code>V4L2_DEC_CMD_START</code> command.
		<code>_s32</code>	<code>speed</code>	Playback speed and direction. The playback speed is defined as speed/1000 of the normal speed. So 1000 is normal playback. Negative numbers denote reverse playback, so -1000 does reverse playback at normal speed. Speeds -1, 0 and 1 have special meanings: speed 0 is shorthand for 1000 (normal playback). A speed of 1 steps just one frame forward, a speed of -1 steps just one frame back.
		<code>_u32</code>	<code>format</code>	Format restrictions. This field is set by the driver, not the application. Possible values are <code>V4L2_DEC_START_FMT_NONE</code> if there are no format restrictions or <code>V4L2_DEC_START_FMT_GOP</code> if the decoder operates on full GOPs ( <i>Group Of Pictures</i> ). This is usually the case for reverse playback: the decoder needs full GOPs, which it can then play in reverse order. So to implement reverse playback the application must feed the decoder the last GOP in the video file, then the GOP before that, etc. etc.
	<code>struct</code>	<code>stop</code>		Structure containing additional data for the <code>V4L2_DEC_CMD_STOP</code> command.
		<code>_u64</code>	<code>pts</code>	Stop playback at this pts or immediately if the playback is already past that timestamp. Leave to 0 if you want to stop after the last frame was decoded.
	<code>struct</code>	<code>raw</code>		
		<code>_u32</code>	<code>data[16]</code>	Reserved for future extensions. Drivers and applications must set the array to zero.

Table 1.70: Decoder Commands

V4L2_DEC_CMD_START	0	Start the decoder. When the decoder is already running or paused, this command will just change the playback speed. That means that calling V4L2_DEC_CMD_START when the decoder was paused will <i>not</i> resume the decoder. You have to explicitly call V4L2_DEC_CMD_RESUME for that. This command has one flag: V4L2_DEC_CMD_START_MUTE_AUDIO. If set, then audio will be muted when playing back at a non-standard speed.
V4L2_DEC_CMD_STOP	1	Stop the decoder. When the decoder is already stopped, this command does nothing. This command has two flags: if V4L2_DEC_CMD_STOP_T0_BLACK is set, then the decoder will set the picture to black after it stopped decoding. Otherwise the last image will repeat. mem2mem decoders will stop producing new frames altogether. They will send a V4L2_EVENT_EOS event when the last frame has been decoded and all frames are ready to be dequeued and will set the V4L2_BUF_FLAG_LAST buffer flag on the last buffer of the capture queue to indicate there will be no new buffers produced to dequeue. This buffer may be empty, indicated by the driver setting the bytesused field to 0. Once the V4L2_BUF_FLAG_LAST flag was set, the VIDIOC_DQBUF ioctl will not block anymore, but return an EPIPE error code. If V4L2_DEC_CMD_STOP_IMMEDIATELY is set, then the decoder stops immediately (ignoring the pts value), otherwise it will keep decoding until timestamp >= pts or until the last of the pending data from its internal buffers was decoded.
V4L2_DEC_CMD_PAUSE	2	Pause the decoder. When the decoder has not been started yet, the driver will return an EPERM error code. When the decoder is already paused, this command does nothing. This command has one flag: if V4L2_DEC_CMD_PAUSE_T0_BLACK is set, then set the decoder output to black when paused.
V4L2_DEC_CMD_RESUME	3	Resume decoding after a PAUSE command. When the decoder has not been started yet, the driver will return an EPERM error code. When the decoder is already running, this command does nothing. No flags are defined for this command.

## Return Value

On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the errno variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

**EINVAL** The cmd field is invalid.

**EPERM** The application sent a PAUSE or RESUME command when the decoder was not running.

## ioctl VIDIOC\_DQEVENT

### Name

VIDIOC\_DQEVENT - Dequeue event

### Synopsis

```
int ioctl(int fd, VIDIOC_DQEVENT, struct v4l2_event *argp)
```

## Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by `open()`.

**argp** Pointer to struct `v4l2_event`.

## Description

Dequeue an event from a video device. No input is required for this ioctl. All the fields of the struct `v4l2_event` structure are filled by the driver. The file handle will also receive exceptions which the application may get by e.g. using the select system call.

### `v4l2_event`

Table 1.71: struct `v4l2_event`

__u32	type		Type of the event, see <a href="#">Event Types</a> .
union	u		
	struct <code>v4l2_event_vsync</code>	vsync	Event data for event V4L2_EVENT_VSYNC.
	struct <code>v4l2_event_ctrl</code>	ctrl	Event data for event V4L2_EVENT_CTRL.
	struct <code>v4l2_event_frame_sync</code>	frame_sync	Event data for event V4L2_EVENT_FRAME_SYNC.
	struct <code>v4l2_event_motion_det</code>	motion_det	Event data for event V4L2_EVENT_MOTION_DET.
	struct <code>v4l2_event_src_change</code>	src_change	Event data for event V4L2_EVENT_SOURCE_CHANGE.
	__u8	data[64]	Event data. Defined by the event type. The union should be used to define easily accessible type for events.
__u32	pending		Number of pending events excluding this one.
__u32	sequence		Event sequence number. The sequence number is incremented for every subscribed event that takes place. If sequence numbers are not contiguous it means that events have been lost.
struct timespec	timestamp		Event timestamp. The timestamp has been taken from the CLOCK_MONOTONIC clock. To access the same clock outside V4L2, use <code>clock_gettime()</code> .
u32	id		The ID associated with the event source. If the event does not have an associated ID (this depends on the event type), then this is 0.
__u32	reserved[8]		Reserved for future extensions. Drivers must set the array to zero.

Table 1.72: Event Types

V4L2_EVENT_ALL	0	All events. V4L2_EVENT_ALL is valid only for VIDIOC_UNSUBSCRIBE_EVENT for unsubscribing all events at once.
V4L2_EVENT_VSYNC	1	This event is triggered on the vertical sync. This event has a struct <code>v4l2_event_vsync</code> associated with it.
Continued on next page		

Table 1.72 – continued from previous page

V4L2_EVENT_EOS	2	This event is triggered when the end of a stream is reached. This is typically used with MPEG decoders to report to the application when the last of the MPEG stream has been decoded.
V4L2_EVENT_CTRL	3	This event requires that the <code>id</code> matches the control ID from which you want to receive events. This event is triggered if the control's value changes, if a button control is pressed or if the control's flags change. This event has a struct <code>v4l2_event_ctrl</code> associated with it. This struct contains much of the same information as struct <code>v4l2_queryctrl</code> and struct <code>v4l2_control</code> . If the event is generated due to a call to <code>VIDIOC_S_CTRL</code> or <code>VIDIOC_S_EXT_CTRLS</code> , then the event will <i>not</i> be sent to the file handle that called the ioctl function. This prevents nasty feedback loops. If you <i>do</i> want to get the event, then set the <code>V4L2_EVENT_SUB_FL_ALLOW_FEEDBACK</code> flag. This event type will ensure that no information is lost when more events are raised than there is room internally. In that case the struct <code>v4l2_event_ctrl</code> of the second-oldest event is kept, but the <code>changes</code> field of the second-oldest event is ORed with the <code>changes</code> field of the oldest event.
V4L2_EVENT_FRAME_SYNC	4	Triggered immediately when the reception of a frame has begun. This event has a struct <code>v4l2_event_frame_sync</code> associated with it. If the hardware needs to be stopped in the case of a buffer underrun it might not be able to generate this event. In such cases the <code>frame_sequence</code> field in struct <code>v4l2_event_frame_sync</code> will not be incremented. This causes two consecutive frame sequence numbers to have n times frame interval in between them.
V4L2_EVENT_SOURCE_CHANGE	5	This event is triggered when a source parameter change is detected during runtime by the video device. It can be a runtime resolution change triggered by a video decoder or the format change happening on an input connector. This event requires that the <code>id</code> matches the input index (when used with a video device node) or the pad index (when used with a subdevice node) from which you want to receive events. This event has a struct <code>v4l2_event_src_change</code> associated with it. The <code>changes</code> bitfield denotes what has changed for the subscribed pad. If multiple events occurred before application could dequeue them, then the <code>changes</code> will have the ORed value of all the events generated.
V4L2_EVENT_MOTION_DET	6	Triggered whenever the motion detection state for one or more of the regions changes. This event has a struct <code>v4l2_event_motion_det</code> associated with it.
V4L2_EVENT_PRIVATE_START	0x08000000	Base event number for driver-private events.

**v4l2\_event\_vsync**

Table 1.73: struct v4l2\_event\_vsync

<code>_u8</code>	<code>field</code>	The upcoming field. See enum <a href="#">v4l2_field</a> .
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**v4l2\_event\_ctrl**

Table 1.74: struct v4l2\_event\_ctrl

<code>_u32</code>	<code>changes</code>		A bitmask that tells what has changed. See <a href="#">Control Changes</a> .
<code>_u32</code>	<code>type</code>		The type of the control. See enum <a href="#">v4l2_ctrl_type</a> .
union (anonymous)			
	<code>_s32</code>	<code>value</code>	The 32-bit value of the control for 32-bit control types. This is 0 for string controls since the value of a string cannot be passed using <a href="#">ioctl VIDIOC_DQEVENT</a> .
	<code>_s64</code>	<code>value64</code>	The 64-bit value of the control for 64-bit control types.
<code>_u32</code>	<code>flags</code>		The control flags. See <a href="#">Control Flags</a> .
<code>_s32</code>	<code>minimum</code>		The minimum value of the control. See struct <a href="#">v4l2_queryctrl</a> .
<code>_s32</code>	<code>maximum</code>		The maximum value of the control. See struct <a href="#">v4l2_queryctrl</a> .
<code>_s32</code>	<code>step</code>		The step value of the control. See struct <a href="#">v4l2_queryctrl</a> .
<code>_s32</code>	<code>default_value</code>		The default value value of the control. See struct <a href="#">v4l2_queryctrl</a> .

**v4l2\_event\_frame\_sync**

Table 1.75: struct v4l2\_event\_frame\_sync

<code>_u32</code>	<code>frame_sequence</code>	The sequence number of the frame being received.
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**v4l2\_event\_src\_change**

Table 1.76: struct v4l2\_event\_src\_change

<code>_u32</code>	<code>changes</code>	A bitmask that tells what has changed. See <a href="#">Source Changes</a> .
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**v4l2\_event\_motion\_det**

Table 1.77: struct v4l2\_event\_motion\_det

<code>_u32</code>	<code>flags</code>	Currently only one flag is available: if <code>V4L2_EVENT_MD_FL_HAVE_FRAME_SEQ</code> is set, then the <code>frame_sequence</code> field is valid, otherwise that field should be ignored.
<code>_u32</code>	<code>frame_sequence</code>	The sequence number of the frame being received. Only valid if the <code>V4L2_EVENT_MD_FL_HAVE_FRAME_SEQ</code> flag was set.
<code>_u32</code>	<code>region_mask</code>	The bitmask of the regions that reported motion. There is at least one region. If this field is 0, then no motion was detected at all. If there is no <code>V4L2_CID_DETECT_MD_REGION_GRID</code> control (see <a href="#">Detect Control Reference</a> ) to assign a different region to each cell in the motion detection grid, then that all cells are automatically assigned to the default region 0.

Table 1.78: Control Changes

<code>V4L2_EVENT_CTRL_CH_VALUE</code>	<code>0x0001</code>	This control event was triggered because the value of the control changed. Special cases: Volatile controls do not generate this event; If a control has the <code>V4L2_CTRL_FLAG_EXECUTE_ON_WRITE</code> flag set, then this event is sent as well, regardless its value.
<code>V4L2_EVENT_CTRL_CH_FLAGS</code>	<code>0x0002</code>	This control event was triggered because the control flags changed.
<code>V4L2_EVENT_CTRL_CH_RANGE</code>	<code>0x0004</code>	This control event was triggered because the minimum, maximum, step or the default value of the control changed.

Table 1.79: Source Changes

<code>V4L2_EVENT_SRC_CH_RESOLUTION</code>	<code>0x0001</code>	This event gets triggered when a resolution change is detected at an input. This can come from an input connector or from a video decoder.
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### Return Value

On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the `errno` variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

## `ioctl VIDIOC_DV_TIMINGS_CAP, VIDIOC_SUBDEV_DV_TIMINGS_CAP`

### Name

`VIDIOC_DV_TIMINGS_CAP` - `VIDIOC_SUBDEV_DV_TIMINGS_CAP` - The capabilities of the Digital Video receiver/transmitter

### Synopsis

```
int ioctl(int fd, VIDIOC_DV_TIMINGS_CAP, struct v4l2_dv_timings_cap *argp)
int ioctl(int fd, VIDIOC_SUBDEV_DV_TIMINGS_CAP, struct v4l2_dv_timings_cap *argp)
```

## Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by `open()`.

**argp** Pointer to struct `v4l2_dv_timings_cap`.

## Description

To query the capabilities of the DV receiver/transmitter applications initialize the pad field to 0, zero the reserved array of struct `v4l2_dv_timings_cap` and call the VIDIOC\_DV\_TIMINGS\_CAP ioctl on a video node and the driver will fill in the structure.

### Note:

*Drivers may return different values after switching the video input or output.*

When implemented by the driver DV capabilities of subdevices can be queried by calling the VIDIOC\_SUBDEV\_DV\_TIMINGS\_CAP ioctl directly on a subdevice node. The capabilities are specific to inputs (for DV receivers) or outputs (for DV transmitters), applications must specify the desired pad number in the struct `v4l2_dv_timings_cap` pad field and zero the reserved array. Attempts to query capabilities on a pad that doesn't support them will return an EINVAL error code.

## `v4l2_bt_timings_cap`

Table 1.80: struct `v4l2_bt_timings_cap`

<code>_u32</code>	<code>min_width</code>	Minimum width of the active video in pixels.
<code>_u32</code>	<code>max_width</code>	Maximum width of the active video in pixels.
<code>_u32</code>	<code>min_height</code>	Minimum height of the active video in lines.
<code>_u32</code>	<code>max_height</code>	Maximum height of the active video in lines.
<code>_u64</code>	<code>min_pixelclock</code>	Minimum pixelclock frequency in Hz.
<code>_u64</code>	<code>max_pixelclock</code>	Maximum pixelclock frequency in Hz.
<code>_u32</code>	<code>standards</code>	The video standard(s) supported by the hardware. See <a href="#">DV BT Timing standards</a> for a list of standards.
<code>_u32</code>	<code>capabilities</code>	Several flags giving more information about the capabilities. See <a href="#">DV BT Timing capabilities</a> for a description of the flags.
<code>_u32</code>	<code>reserved[16]</code>	Reserved for future extensions. Drivers must set the array to zero.

## `v4l2_dv_timings_cap`

Table 1.81: struct `v4l2_dv_timings_cap`

<code>_u32</code>	<code>type</code>	Type of DV timings as listed in <a href="#">DV Timing types</a> .	
<code>_u32</code>	<code>pad</code>	Pad number as reported by the media controller API. This field is only used when operating on a subdevice node. When operating on a video node applications must set this field to zero.	
<code>_u32</code>	<code>reserved[2]</code>	Reserved for future extensions. Drivers and applications must set the array to zero.	
<code>union</code>			
	<code>struct v4l2_bt_timings_cap</code>	<code>bt</code>	BT.656/1120 timings capabilities of the hardware.
	<code>_u32</code>	<code>raw_data[32]</code>	

Table 1.82: DV BT Timing capabilities

Flag	Description
V4L2_DV_BT_CAP_INTERLACED	Interlaced formats are supported.
V4L2_DV_BT_CAP_PROGRESSIVE	Progressive formats are supported.
V4L2_DV_BT_CAP_REDUCED_BLANKING	CVT/GTF specific: the timings can make use of reduced blanking (CVT) or the 'Secondary GTF' curve (GTF).
V4L2_DV_BT_CAP_CUSTOM	Can support non-standard timings, i.e. timings not belonging to the standards set in the standards field.

**Return Value**

On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the `errno` variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

**ioctl VIDIOC\_ENCODER\_CMD, VIDIOC\_TRY\_ENCODER\_CMD****Name**

`VIDIOC_ENCODER_CMD` - `VIDIOC_TRY_ENCODER_CMD` - Execute an encoder command

**Synopsis**

```
int ioctl(int fd, VIDIOC_ENCODER_CMD, struct v4l2_encoder_cmd *argp)
int ioctl(int fd, VIDIOC_TRY_ENCODER_CMD, struct v4l2_encoder_cmd *argp)
```

**Arguments**

**fd** File descriptor returned by `open()`.

**argp** Pointer to struct `v4l2_encoder_cmd`.

**Description**

These ioctls control an audio/video (usually MPEG-) encoder. `VIDIOC_ENCODER_CMD` sends a command to the encoder, `VIDIOC_TRY_ENCODER_CMD` can be used to try a command without actually executing it.

To send a command applications must initialize all fields of a struct `v4l2_encoder_cmd` and call `VIDIOC_ENCODER_CMD` or `VIDIOC_TRY_ENCODER_CMD` with a pointer to this structure.

The `cmd` field must contain the command code. The `flags` field is currently only used by the STOP command and contains one bit: If the `V4L2_ENC_CMD_STOP_AT_GOP_END` flag is set, encoding will continue until the end of the current *Group Of Pictures*, otherwise it will stop immediately.

A `read()` or `VIDIOC_STREAMON` call sends an implicit START command to the encoder if it has not been started yet. After a STOP command, `read()` calls will read the remaining data buffered by the driver. When the buffer is empty, `read()` will return zero and the next `read()` call will restart the encoder.

A `close()` or `VIDIOC_STREAMOFF` call of a streaming file descriptor sends an implicit immediate STOP to the encoder, and all buffered data is discarded.

These ioctls are optional, not all drivers may support them. They were introduced in Linux 2.6.21.

**v4l2\_encoder\_cmd**

Table 1.83: struct v4l2\_encoder\_cmd

<code>_u32</code>	<code>cmd</code>	The encoder command, see <a href="#">Encoder Commands</a> .
<code>_u32</code>	<code>flags</code>	Flags to go with the command, see <a href="#">Encoder Command Flags</a> . If no flags are defined for this command, drivers and applications must set this field to zero.
<code>_u32</code>	<code>data[8]</code>	Reserved for future extensions. Drivers and applications must set the array to zero.

Table 1.84: Encoder Commands

<code>V4L2_ENC_CMD_START</code>	0	Start the encoder. When the encoder is already running or paused, this command does nothing. No flags are defined for this command.
<code>V4L2_ENC_CMD_STOP</code>	1	Stop the encoder. When the <code>V4L2_ENC_CMD_STOP_AT_GOP_END</code> flag is set, encoding will continue until the end of the current <i>Group Of Pictures</i> , otherwise encoding will stop immediately. When the encoder is already stopped, this command does nothing. mem2mem encoders will send a <code>V4L2_EVENT_EOS</code> event when the last frame has been encoded and all frames are ready to be dequeued and will set the <code>V4L2_BUF_FLAG_LAST</code> buffer flag on the last buffer of the capture queue to indicate there will be no new buffers produced to dequeue. This buffer may be empty, indicated by the driver setting the <code>bytesused</code> field to 0. Once the <code>V4L2_BUF_FLAG_LAST</code> flag was set, the <code>VIDIOC_DQBUF</code> ioctl will not block anymore, but return an EPIPE error code.
<code>V4L2_ENC_CMD_PAUSE</code>	2	Pause the encoder. When the encoder has not been started yet, the driver will return an EPERM error code. When the encoder is already paused, this command does nothing. No flags are defined for this command.
<code>V4L2_ENC_CMD_RESUME</code>	3	Resume encoding after a PAUSE command. When the encoder has not been started yet, the driver will return an EPERM error code. When the encoder is already running, this command does nothing. No flags are defined for this command.

Table 1.85: Encoder Command Flags

<code>V4L2_ENC_CMD_STOP_AT_GOP_END</code>	0x0001	Stop encoding at the end of the current <i>Group Of Pictures</i> , rather than immediately.
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**Return Value**

On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the `errno` variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

**EINVAL** The `cmd` field is invalid.

**EPERM** The application sent a PAUSE or RESUME command when the encoder was not running.

**ioctl VIDIOC\_ENUMAUDIO**

### Name

`VIDIOC_ENUMAUDIO` - Enumerate audio inputs

### Synopsis

```
int ioctl(int fd, VIDIOC_ENUMAUDIO, struct v4l2_audio *argp)
```

### Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by `open()`.

**argp** Pointer to struct `v4l2_audio`.

### Description

To query the attributes of an audio input applications initialize the `index` field and zero out the reserved array of a struct `v4l2_audio` and call the `ioctl VIDIOC_ENUMAUDIO` ioctl with a pointer to this structure. Drivers fill the rest of the structure or return an `EINVAL` error code when the index is out of bounds. To enumerate all audio inputs applications shall begin at index zero, incrementing by one until the driver returns `EINVAL`.

See `VIDIOC_G_AUDIO` for a description of struct `v4l2_audio`.

### Return Value

On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the `errno` variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

**EINVAL** The number of the audio input is out of bounds.

## ioctl VIDIOC\_ENUMAUDOUT

### Name

`VIDIOC_ENUMAUDOUT` - Enumerate audio outputs

### Synopsis

```
int ioctl(int fd, VIDIOC_ENUMAUDOUT, struct v4l2_audioout *argp)
```

### Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by `open()`.

**argp** Pointer to struct `v4l2_audioout`.

## Description

To query the attributes of an audio output applications initialize the index field and zero out the reserved array of a struct `v4l2_audioout` and call the VIDIOC\_G\_AUDOUT ioctl with a pointer to this structure. Drivers fill the rest of the structure or return an EINVAL error code when the index is out of bounds. To enumerate all audio outputs applications shall begin at index zero, incrementing by one until the driver returns EINVAL.

### Note:

*Connectors on a TV card to loop back the received audio signal to a sound card are not audio outputs in this sense.*

See `VIDIOC_G_AUDIOout` for a description of struct `v4l2_audioout`.

## Return Value

On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the errno variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

**EINVAL** The number of the audio output is out of bounds.

## ioctl VIDIOC\_ENUM\_DV\_TIMINGS, VIDIOC\_SUBDEV\_ENUM\_DV\_TIMINGS

### Name

`VIDIOC_ENUM_DV_TIMINGS` - `VIDIOC_SUBDEV_ENUM_DV_TIMINGS` - Enumerate supported Digital Video timings

### Synopsis

```
int ioctl(int fd, VIDIOC_ENUM_DV_TIMINGS, struct v4l2_enum_dv_timings *argp)
int ioctl(int fd, VIDIOC_SUBDEV_ENUM_DV_TIMINGS, struct v4l2_enum_dv_timings *argp)
```

### Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by `open()`.

**argp** Pointer to struct `v4l2_enum_dv_timings`.

## Description

While some DV receivers or transmitters support a wide range of timings, others support only a limited number of timings. With this ioctl applications can enumerate a list of known supported timings. Call `ioctl VIDIOC_DV_TIMINGS_CAP`, `VIDIOC_SUBDEV_DV_TIMINGS_CAP` to check if it also supports other standards or even custom timings that are not in this list.

To query the available timings, applications initialize the index field, set the pad field to 0, zero the reserved array of struct `v4l2_enum_dv_timings` and call the VIDIOC\_ENUM\_DV\_TIMINGS ioctl on a video node with a pointer to this structure. Drivers fill the rest of the structure or return an EINVAL error code when the index is out of bounds. To enumerate all supported DV timings, applications shall begin at index zero, incrementing by one until the driver returns EINVAL.

**Note:**

*Drivers may enumerate a different set of DV timings after switching the video input or output.*

When implemented by the driver DV timings of subdevices can be queried by calling the VIDIOC\_SUBDEV\_ENUM\_DV\_TIMINGS ioctl directly on a subdevice node. The DV timings are specific to inputs (for DV receivers) or outputs (for DV transmitters), applications must specify the desired pad number in the struct `v4l2_enum_dv_timings` pad field. Attempts to enumerate timings on a pad that doesn't support them will return an EINVAL error code.

**v4l2\_enum\_dv\_timings**

Table 1.86: struct v4l2\_enum\_dv\_timings

<code>_u32</code>	<code>index</code>	Number of the DV timings, set by the application.
<code>_u32</code>	<code>pad</code>	Pad number as reported by the media controller API. This field is only used when operating on a subdevice node. When operating on a video node applications must set this field to zero.
<code>_u32</code>	<code>reserved[2]</code>	Reserved for future extensions. Drivers and applications must set the array to zero.
struct <code>v4l2_dv_timings</code>	<code>timings</code>	The timings.

**Return Value**

On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the errno variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

**EINVAL** The struct `v4l2_enum_dv_timings` index is out of bounds or the pad number is invalid.

**ENODATA** Digital video presets are not supported for this input or output.

**ioctl VIDIOC\_ENUM\_FMT****Name**

VIDIOC\_ENUM\_FMT - Enumerate image formats

**Synopsis**

```
int ioctl(int fd, VIDIOC_ENUM_FMT, struct v4l2_fmtdesc *argp)
```

**Arguments**

**fd** File descriptor returned by `open()`.

**argp** Pointer to struct `v4l2_fmtdesc`.

**Description**

To enumerate image formats applications initialize the type and index field of struct `v4l2_fmtdesc` and call the `ioctl VIDIOC_ENUM_FMT` ioctl with a pointer to this structure. Drivers fill the rest of the structure or return an EINVAL error code. All formats are enumerable by beginning at index zero and incrementing by one until EINVAL is returned.

**Note:**

After switching input or output the list of enumerated image formats may be different.

**v4l2\_fmtdesc**

Table 1.87: struct v4l2\_fmtdesc

<code>_u32</code>	<code>index</code>	Number of the format in the enumeration, set by the application. This is in no way related to the <code>pixelformat</code> field.
<code>_u32</code>	<code>type</code>	Type of the data stream, set by the application. Only these types are valid here: <code>V4L2_BUF_TYPE_VIDEO_CAPTURE</code> , <code>V4L2_BUF_TYPE_VIDEO_CAPTURE_MPLANE</code> , <code>V4L2_BUF_TYPE_VIDEO_OUTPUT</code> , <code>V4L2_BUF_TYPE_VIDEO_OUTPUT_MPLANE</code> and <code>V4L2_BUF_TYPE_VIDEO_OVERLAY</code> . See <a href="#">v4l2_buf_type</a> .
<code>_u32</code>	<code>flags</code>	See <a href="#">Image Format Description Flags</a>
<code>_u8</code>	<code>description[32]</code>	Description of the format, a NUL-terminated ASCII string. This information is intended for the user, for example: "YUV 4:2:2".
<code>_u32</code>	<code>pixelformat</code>	The image format identifier. This is a four character code as computed by the <code>v4l2_fourcc()</code> macro:

```
#define v4l2_fourcc(a,b,c,d)
(((__u32)(a)<<0)|((__u32)(b)<<8)|((__u32)(c)<<16)|((__u32)(d)<<24))
```

Several image formats are already defined by this specification in [Image Formats](#).

**Attention:**

*These codes are not the same as those used in the Windows world.*

<code>_u32</code>	<code>reserved[4]</code>	Reserved for future extensions. Drivers must set the array to zero.
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Table 1.88: Image Format Description Flags

<code>V4L2_FMT_FLAG_COMPRESSED</code>	<code>0x0001</code>	This is a compressed format.
<code>V4L2_FMT_FLAG_EMULATED</code>	<code>0x0002</code>	This format is not native to the device but emulated through software (usually <code>libv4l2</code> ), where possible try to use a native format instead for better performance.

**Return Value**

On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the `errno` variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

**EINVAL** The struct `v4l2_fmtdesc` type is not supported or the `index` is out of bounds.

### ioctl VIDIOC\_ENUM\_FRAMESESIZES

#### Name

VIDIOC\_ENUM\_FRAMESESIZES - Enumerate frame sizes

#### Synopsis

```
int ioctl(int fd, VIDIOC_ENUM_FRAMESESIZES, struct v4l2_frmsizeenum *argp)
```

#### Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by [open\(\)](#).

**argp** Pointer to struct [`v4l2\_frmsizeenum`](#) that contains an index and pixel format and receives a frame width and height.

#### Description

This ioctl allows applications to enumerate all frame sizes (i. e. width and height in pixels) that the device supports for the given pixel format.

The supported pixel formats can be obtained by using the [ioctl VIDIOC\\_ENUM\\_FMT](#) function.

The return value and the content of the `v4l2_frmsizeenum.type` field depend on the type of frame sizes the device supports. Here are the semantics of the function for the different cases:

- **Discrete:** The function returns success if the given index value (zero-based) is valid. The application should increase the index by one for each call until EINVAL is returned. The `v4l2_frmsizeenum.type` field is set to `V4L2_FRMSIZE_TYPE_DISCRETE` by the driver. Of the union only the `discrete` member is valid.
- **Step-wise:** The function returns success if the given index value is zero and EINVAL for any other index value. The `v4l2_frmsizeenum.type` field is set to `V4L2_FRMSIZE_TYPE_STEPWISE` by the driver. Of the union only the `stepwise` member is valid.
- **Continuous:** This is a special case of the step-wise type above. The function returns success if the given index value is zero and EINVAL for any other index value. The `v4l2_frmsizeenum.type` field is set to `V4L2_FRMSIZE_TYPE_CONTINUOUS` by the driver. Of the union only the `stepwise` member is valid and the `step_width` and `step_height` values are set to 1.

When the application calls the function with index zero, it must check the `type` field to determine the type of frame size enumeration the device supports. Only for the `V4L2_FRMSIZE_TYPE_DISCRETE` type does it make sense to increase the index value to receive more frame sizes.

#### Note:

---

*The order in which the frame sizes are returned has no special meaning. In particular does it not say anything about potential default format sizes.*

---

Applications can assume that the enumeration data does not change without any interaction from the application itself. This means that the enumeration data is consistent if the application does not perform any other ioctl calls while it runs the frame size enumeration.

## Structs

In the structs below, *IN* denotes a value that has to be filled in by the application, *OUT* denotes values that the driver fills in. The application should zero out all members except for the *IN* fields.

### `v4l2_frmsize_discrete`

Table 1.89: struct `v4l2_frmsize_discrete`

<code>_u32</code>	<code>width</code>	Width of the frame [pixel].
<code>_u32</code>	<code>height</code>	Height of the frame [pixel].

### `v4l2_frmsize_stepwise`

Table 1.90: struct `v4l2_frmsize_stepwise`

<code>_u32</code>	<code>min_width</code>	Minimum frame width [pixel].
<code>_u32</code>	<code>max_width</code>	Maximum frame width [pixel].
<code>_u32</code>	<code>step_width</code>	Frame width step size [pixel].
<code>_u32</code>	<code>min_height</code>	Minimum frame height [pixel].
<code>_u32</code>	<code>max_height</code>	Maximum frame height [pixel].
<code>_u32</code>	<code>step_height</code>	Frame height step size [pixel].

### `v4l2_frmsizeenum`

Table 1.91: struct `v4l2_frmsizeenum`

<code>_u32</code>	<code>index</code>		IN: Index of the given frame size in the enumeration.
<code>_u32</code>	<code>pixel_format</code>		IN: Pixel format for which the frame sizes are enumerated.
<code>_u32</code>	<code>type</code>		OUT: Frame size type the device supports.
<code>union</code>			OUT: Frame size with the given index.
	<code>struct v4l2_frmsize_discrete</code>	<code>discrete</code>	
	<code>struct v4l2_frmsize_stepwise</code>	<code>stepwise</code>	
<code>_u32</code>	<code>reserved[2]</code>		Reserved space for future use. Must be zeroed by drivers and applications.

## Enums

### `v4l2_frmsizetypes`

Table 1.92: enum `v4l2_frmsizetypes`

<code>V4L2_FRMSIZE_TYPE_DISCRETE</code>	1	Discrete frame size.
<code>V4L2_FRMSIZE_TYPE_CONTINUOUS</code>	2	Continuous frame size.
<code>V4L2_FRMSIZE_TYPE_STEPWISE</code>	3	Step-wise defined frame size.

## Return Value

On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the `errno` variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

## ioctl VIDIOC\_ENUM\_FRAMEINTERVALS

### Name

`VIDIOC_ENUM_FRAMEINTERVALS` - Enumerate frame intervals

## Synopsis

```
int ioctl(int fd, VIDIOC_ENUM_FRAMEINTERVALS, struct v4l2_frmivalenum *argp)
```

## Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by `open()`.

**argp** Pointer to struct `v4l2_frmivalenum` that contains a pixel format and size and receives a frame interval.

## Description

This ioctl allows applications to enumerate all frame intervals that the device supports for the given pixel format and frame size.

The supported pixel formats and frame sizes can be obtained by using the `ioctl VIDIOC_ENUM_FMT` and `ioctl VIDIOC_ENUM_FRAMESIZES` functions.

The return value and the content of the `v4l2_frmivalenum.type` field depend on the type of frame intervals the device supports. Here are the semantics of the function for the different cases:

- **Discrete:** The function returns success if the given index value (zero-based) is valid. The application should increase the index by one for each call until EINVAL is returned. The `v4l2_frmivalenum.type` field is set to `V4L2_FRMIVAL_TYPE_DISCRETE` by the driver. Of the union only the `discrete` member is valid.
- **Step-wise:** The function returns success if the given index value is zero and EINVAL for any other index value. The `v4l2_frmivalenum.type` field is set to `V4L2_FRMIVAL_TYPE_STEPWISE` by the driver. Of the union only the `stepwise` member is valid.
- **Continuous:** This is a special case of the step-wise type above. The function returns success if the given index value is zero and EINVAL for any other index value. The `v4l2_frmivalenum.type` field is set to `V4L2_FRMIVAL_TYPE_CONTINUOUS` by the driver. Of the union only the `stepwise` member is valid and the `step` value is set to 1.

When the application calls the function with index zero, it must check the type field to determine the type of frame interval enumeration the device supports. Only for the `V4L2_FRMIVAL_TYPE_DISCRETE` type does it make sense to increase the index value to receive more frame intervals.

### Note:

*The order in which the frame intervals are returned has no special meaning. In particular does it not say anything about potential default frame intervals.*

Applications can assume that the enumeration data does not change without any interaction from the application itself. This means that the enumeration data is consistent if the application does not perform any other ioctl calls while it runs the frame interval enumeration.

### Note:

**Frame intervals and frame rates:** The V4L2 API uses frame intervals instead of frame rates. Given the frame interval the frame rate can be computed as follows:

```
frame_rate = 1 / frame_interval
```

## Structs

In the structs below, *IN* denotes a value that has to be filled in by the application, *OUT* denotes values that the driver fills in. The application should zero out all members except for the *IN* fields.

### v4l2\_frmival\_stepwise

Table 1.93: struct v4l2\_frmival\_stepwise

struct <i>v4l2_fract</i>	<i>min</i>	Minimum frame interval [s].
struct <i>v4l2_fract</i>	<i>max</i>	Maximum frame interval [s].
struct <i>v4l2_fract</i>	<i>step</i>	Frame interval step size [s].

### v4l2\_frmivalenum

Table 1.94: struct v4l2\_frmivalenum

<i>_u32</i>	<i>index</i>		IN: Index of the given frame interval in the enumeration.
<i>_u32</i>	<i>pixel_format</i>		IN: Pixel format for which the frame intervals are enumerated.
<i>_u32</i>	<i>width</i>		IN: Frame width for which the frame intervals are enumerated.
<i>_u32</i>	<i>height</i>		IN: Frame height for which the frame intervals are enumerated.
<i>_u32</i>	<i>type</i>		OUT: Frame interval type the device supports.
union			OUT: Frame interval with the given index.
	struct <i>v4l2_fract</i>	<i>discrete</i>	Frame interval [s].
	struct <i>v4l2_frmival_stepwise</i>	<i>stepwise</i>	
<i>_u32</i>	<i>reserved[2]</i>		Reserved space for future use. Must be zeroed by drivers and applications.

## Enums

### v4l2\_frmivaltypes

Table 1.95: enum v4l2\_frmivaltypes

V4L2_FRMIVAL_TYPE_DISCRETE	1	Discrete frame interval.
V4L2_FRMIVAL_TYPE_CONTINUOUS	2	Continuous frame interval.
V4L2_FRMIVAL_TYPE_STEPWISE	3	Step-wise defined frame interval.

## Return Value

On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the *errno* variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the *Generic Error Codes* chapter.

## ioctl VIDIOC\_ENUM\_FREQ\_BANDS

### Name

VIDIOC\_ENUM\_FREQ\_BANDS - Enumerate supported frequency bands

### Synopsis

```
int ioctl(int fd, VIDIOC_ENUM_FREQ_BANDS, struct v4l2_frequency_band *argp)
```

### Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by *open()*.

**argp** Pointer to struct *v4l2\_frequency\_band*.

### Description

Enumerates the frequency bands that a tuner or modulator supports. To do this applications initialize the tuner, type and index fields, and zero out the reserved array of a struct *v4l2\_frequency\_band* and call the *ioctl VIDIOC\_ENUM\_FREQ\_BANDS* ioctl with a pointer to this structure.

This ioctl is supported if the V4L2\_TUNER\_CAP\_FREQ\_BANDS capability of the corresponding tuner/modulator is set.

**v4l2\_frequency\_band**

Table 1.96: struct v4l2\_frequency\_band

__u32	tuner	The tuner or modulator index number. This is the same value as in the struct <code>v4l2_input</code> tuner field and the struct <code>v4l2_tuner</code> index field, or the struct <code>v4l2_output</code> modulator field and the struct <code>v4l2_modulator</code> index field.
__u32	type	The tuner type. This is the same value as in the struct <code>v4l2_tuner</code> type field. The type must be set to V4L2_TUNER_RADIO for /dev/radioX device nodes, and to V4L2_TUNER_ANALOG_TV for all others. Set this field to V4L2_TUNER_RADIO for modulators (currently only radio modulators are supported). See <code>v4l2_tuner_type</code>
__u32	index	Identifies the frequency band, set by the application.
__u32	capability	The tuner/modulator capability flags for this frequency band, see <i>Tuner and Modulator Capability Flags</i> . The V4L2_TUNER_CAP_LOW or V4L2_TUNER_CAP_1HZ capability must be the same for all frequency bands of the selected tuner/modulator. So either all bands have that capability set, or none of them have that capability.
__u32	rangelow	The lowest tunable frequency in units of 62.5 kHz, or if the capability flag V4L2_TUNER_CAP_LOW is set, in units of 62.5 Hz, for this frequency band. A 1 Hz unit is used when the capability flag V4L2_TUNER_CAP_1HZ is set.
__u32	rangehigh	The highest tunable frequency in units of 62.5 kHz, or if the capability flag V4L2_TUNER_CAP_LOW is set, in units of 62.5 Hz, for this frequency band. A 1 Hz unit is used when the capability flag V4L2_TUNER_CAP_1HZ is set.
__u32	modulation	<p>The supported modulation systems of this frequency band. See <i>Band Modulation Systems</i>.</p> <p><b>Note:</b></p> <p><i>Currently only one modulation system per frequency band is supported. More work will need to be done if multiple modulation systems are possible. Contact the linux-media mailing list (<a href="https://linuxtv.org/lists.php">https://linuxtv.org/lists.php</a>) if you need such functionality.</i></p>
__u32	reserved[9]	Reserved for future extensions. Applications and drivers must set the array to zero.

Table 1.97: Band Modulation Systems

V4L2_BAND_MODULATION_VSB	0x02	Vestigial Sideband modulation, used for analog TV.
V4L2_BAND_MODULATION_FM	0x04	Frequency Modulation, commonly used for analog radio.
V4L2_BAND_MODULATION_AM	0x08	Amplitude Modulation, commonly used for analog radio.

## Return Value

On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the `errno` variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

**EINVAL** The tuner or index is out of bounds or the type field is wrong.

## `ioctl VIDIOC_ENUMINPUT`

### Name

`VIDIOC_ENUMINPUT` - Enumerate video inputs

### Synopsis

```
int ioctl(int fd, VIDIOC_ENUMINPUT, struct v4l2_input *argp)
```

### Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by [`open\(\)`](#).

**argp** Pointer to struct `v4l2_input`.

### Description

To query the attributes of a video input applications initialize the `index` field of struct `v4l2_input` and call the `ioctl VIDIOC_ENUMINPUT` with a pointer to this structure. Drivers fill the rest of the structure or return an EINVAL error code when the index is out of bounds. To enumerate all inputs applications shall begin at index zero, incrementing by one until the driver returns EINVAL.

### `v4l2_input`

Table 1.98: struct v4l2\_input

<code>_u32</code>	<code>index</code>	Identifies the input, set by the application.
<code>_u8</code>	<code>name[32]</code>	Name of the video input, a NUL-terminated ASCII string, for example: “Vin (Composite 2)”. This information is intended for the user, preferably the connector label on the device itself.
<code>_u32</code>	<code>type</code>	Type of the input, see <a href="#">Input Types</a> .
<code>_u32</code>	<code>audioset</code>	Drivers can enumerate up to 32 video and audio inputs. This field shows which audio inputs were selectable as audio source if this was the currently selected video input. It is a bit mask. The LSB corresponds to audio input 0, the MSB to input 31. Any number of bits can be set, or none. When the driver does not enumerate audio inputs no bits must be set. Applications shall not interpret this as lack of audio support. Some drivers automatically select audio sources and do not enumerate them since there is no choice anyway. For details on audio inputs and how to select the current input see <a href="#">Audio Inputs and Outputs</a> .
<code>_u32</code>	<code>tuner</code>	Capture devices can have zero or more tuners (RF demodulators). When the type is set to <code>V4L2_INPUT_TYPE_TUNER</code> this is an RF connector and this field identifies the tuner. It corresponds to struct <code>v4l2_tuner</code> field <code>index</code> . For details on tuners see <a href="#">Tuners and Modulators</a> .
<code>v4l2_std_id</code>	<code>std</code>	Every video input supports one or more different video standards. This field is a set of all supported standards. For details on video standards and how to switch see <a href="#">Video Standards</a> .
<code>_u32</code>	<code>status</code>	This field provides status information about the input. See <a href="#">Input Status Flags</a> for flags. With the exception of the sensor orientation bits status is only valid when this is the current input.
<code>_u32</code>	<code>capabilities</code>	This field provides capabilities for the input. See <a href="#">Input capabilities</a> for flags.
<code>_u32</code>	<code>reserved[3]</code>	Reserved for future extensions. Drivers must set the array to zero.

Table 1.99: Input Types

<code>V4L2_INPUT_TYPE_TUNER</code>	1	This input uses a tuner (RF demodulator).
<code>V4L2_INPUT_TYPE_CAMERA</code>	2	Any non-tuner video input, for example Composite Video, S-Video, HDMI, camera sensor. The naming as <code>_TYPE_CAMERA</code> is historical, today we would have called it <code>_TYPE_VIDEO</code> .
<code>V4L2_INPUT_TYPE_TOUCH</code>	3	This input is a touch device for capturing raw touch data.

Table 1.100: Input Status Flags

General		
V4L2_IN_ST_NO_POWER	0x00000001	Attached device is off.
V4L2_IN_ST_NO_SIGNAL	0x00000002	
V4L2_IN_ST_NO_COLOR	0x00000004	The hardware supports color decoding, but does not detect color modulation in the signal.
Sensor Orientation		
V4L2_IN_ST_HFLIP	0x00000010	The input is connected to a device that produces a signal that is flipped horizontally and does not correct this before passing the signal to userspace.
V4L2_IN_ST_VFLIP	0x00000020	The input is connected to a device that produces a signal that is flipped vertically and does not correct this before passing the signal to userspace. ... note:: A 180 degree rotation is the same as HFLIP   VFLIP
Analog Video		
V4L2_IN_ST_NO_H_LOCK	0x00000100	No horizontal sync lock.
V4L2_IN_ST_COLOR_KILL	0x00000200	A color killer circuit automatically disables color decoding when it detects no color modulation. When this flag is set the color killer is enabled and has shut off color decoding.
V4L2_IN_ST_NO_V_LOCK	0x00000400	No vertical sync lock.
V4L2_IN_ST_NO_STD_LOCK	0x00000800	No standard format lock in case of auto-detection format by the component.
Digital Video		
V4L2_IN_ST_NO_SYNC	0x00010000	No synchronization lock.
V4L2_IN_ST_NO_EQU	0x00020000	No equalizer lock.
V4L2_IN_ST_NO_CARRIER	0x00040000	Carrier recovery failed.
VCR and Set-Top Box		
V4L2_IN_ST_MACROVISION	0x01000000	Macrovision is an analog copy prevention system mangling the video signal to confuse video recorders. When this flag is set Macrovision has been detected.
V4L2_IN_ST_NO_ACCESS	0x02000000	Conditional access denied.
V4L2_IN_ST_VTR	0x04000000	VTR time constant. [?]

Table 1.101: Input capabilities

V4L2_IN_CAP_DV_TIMINGS	0x00000002	This input supports setting video timings by using VIDIOC_S_DV_TIMINGS.
V4L2_IN_CAP_STD	0x00000004	This input supports setting the TV standard by using VIDIOC_S_STD.
V4L2_IN_CAP_NATIVE_SIZE	0x00000008	This input supports setting the native size using the V4L2_SEL_TGT_NATIVE_SIZE selection target, see <a href="#">Common selection definitions</a> .

## Return Value

On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the `errno` variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

**EINVAL** The struct `v4l2_input` index is out of bounds.

## ioctl VIDIOC\_ENUMOUTPUT

### Name

`VIDIOC_ENUMOUTPUT` - Enumerate video outputs

## Synopsis

```
int ioctl(int fd, VIDIOC_ENUMOUTPUT, struct v4l2_output *argp)
```

## Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by [open\(\)](#).

**argp** Pointer to struct [`v4l2\_output`](#).

## Description

To query the attributes of a video outputs applications initialize the `index` field of struct [`v4l2\_output`](#) and call the `ioctl VIDIOC_ENUMOUTPUT` with a pointer to this structure. Drivers fill the rest of the structure or return an EINVAL error code when the index is out of bounds. To enumerate all outputs applications shall begin at index zero, incrementing by one until the driver returns EINVAL.

## `v4l2_output`

Table 1.102: struct `v4l2_output`

<code>_u32</code>	<code>index</code>	Identifies the output, set by the application.
<code>_u8</code>	<code>name[32]</code>	Name of the video output, a NUL-terminated ASCII string, for example: "Vout". This information is intended for the user, preferably the connector label on the device itself.
<code>_u32</code>	<code>type</code>	Type of the output, see <a href="#">Output Type</a> .
<code>_u32</code>	<code>audioset</code>	Drivers can enumerate up to 32 video and audio outputs. This field shows which audio outputs were selectable as the current output if this was the currently selected video output. It is a bit mask. The LSB corresponds to audio output 0, the MSB to output 31. Any number of bits can be set, or none. When the driver does not enumerate audio outputs no bits must be set. Applications shall not interpret this as lack of audio support. Drivers may automatically select audio outputs without enumerating them. For details on audio outputs and how to select the current output see <a href="#">Audio Inputs and Outputs</a> .
<code>_u32</code>	<code>modulator</code>	Output devices can have zero or more RF modulators. When the type is <code>V4L2_OUTPUT_TYPE_MODULATOR</code> this is an RF connector and this field identifies the modulator. It corresponds to struct <a href="#"><code>v4l2_modulator</code></a> field <code>index</code> . For details on modulators see <a href="#">Tuners and Modulators</a> .
<code>v4l2_std_id</code>	<code>std</code>	Every video output supports one or more different video standards. This field is a set of all supported standards. For details on video standards and how to switch see <a href="#">Video Standards</a> .
<code>_u32</code>	<code>capabilities</code>	This field provides capabilities for the output. See <a href="#">Output capabilities</a> for flags.
<code>_u32</code>	<code>reserved[3]</code>	Reserved for future extensions. Drivers must set the array to zero.

Table 1.103: Output Type

V4L2_OUTPUT_TYPE_MODULATOR	1	This output is an analog TV modulator.
V4L2_OUTPUT_TYPE_ANALOG	2	Any non-modulator video output, for example Composite Video, S-Video, HDMI. The naming as _TYPE_ANALOG is historical, today we would have called it _TYPE_VIDEO.
V4L2_OUTPUT_TYPE_ANALOGVGAOVERLAY	3	The video output will be copied to a <i>video overlay</i> .

Table 1.104: Output capabilities

V4L2_OUT_CAP_DV_TIMINGS	0x00000002	This output supports setting video timings by using VIDIOC_S_DV_TIMINGS.
V4L2_OUT_CAP_STD	0x00000004	This output supports setting the TV standard by using VIDIOC_S_STD.
V4L2_OUT_CAP_NATIVE_SIZE	0x00000008	This output supports setting the native size using the V4L2_SEL_TGT_NATIVE_SIZE selection target, see <i>Common selection definitions</i> .

## Return Value

On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the `errno` variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the *Generic Error Codes* chapter.

**EINVAL** The struct `v4l2_output` index is out of bounds.

## ioctl VIDIOC\_ENUMSTD

### Name

`VIDIOC_ENUMSTD` - Enumerate supported video standards

### Synopsis

```
int ioctl(int fd, VIDIOC_ENUMSTD, struct v4l2_standard *argp)
```

### Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by `open()`.

**argp** Pointer to struct `v4l2_standard`.

### Description

To query the attributes of a video standard, especially a custom (driver defined) one, applications initialize the `index` field of struct `v4l2_standard` and call the `ioctl VIDIOC_ENUMSTD` ioctl with a pointer to this structure. Drivers fill the rest of the structure or return an `EINVAL` error code when the `index` is out of bounds. To enumerate all standards applications shall begin at index zero, incrementing by one until the driver returns `EINVAL`. Drivers may enumerate a different set of standards after switching the video input or output.<sup>1</sup>

### v4l2\_standard

<sup>1</sup> The supported standards may overlap and we need an unambiguous set to find the current standard returned by `VIDIOC_G_STD`.

Table 1.105: struct v4l2\_standard

<code>_u32</code>	<code>index</code>	Number of the video standard, set by the application.
<code>v4l2_std_id</code>	<code>id</code>	The bits in this field identify the standard as one of the common standards listed in <code>typedef v4l2_std_id</code> , or if bits 32 to 63 are set as custom standards. Multiple bits can be set if the hardware does not distinguish between these standards, however separate indices do not indicate the opposite. The id must be unique. No other enumerated struct <code>v4l2_standard</code> structure, for this input or output anyway, can contain the same set of bits.
<code>_u8</code>	<code>name[24]</code>	Name of the standard, a NUL-terminated ASCII string, for example: "PAL-B/G", "NTSC Japan". This information is intended for the user.
<code>struct v4l2_fract</code>	<code>frameperiod</code>	The frame period (not field period) is numerator / denominator. For example M/NTSC has a frame period of 1001 / 30000 seconds.
<code>_u32</code>	<code>framelines</code>	Total lines per frame including blanking, e. g. 625 for B/PAL.
<code>_u32</code>	<code>reserved[4]</code>	Reserved for future extensions. Drivers must set the array to zero.

**v4l2\_fract**

Table 1.106: struct v4l2\_fract

<code>_u32</code>	<code>numerator</code>	
<code>_u32</code>	<code>denominator</code>	

Table 1.107: typedef v4l2\_std\_id

<code>_u64</code>	<code>v4l2_std_id</code>	This type is a set, each bit representing another video standard as listed below and in <a href="#">Video Standards (based on itu470)</a> . The 32 most significant bits are reserved for custom (driver defined) video standards.
-------------------	--------------------------	--

```
#define V4L2_STD_PAL_B          ((v4l2_std_id)0x00000001)
#define V4L2_STD_PAL_B1         ((v4l2_std_id)0x00000002)
#define V4L2_STD_PAL_G          ((v4l2_std_id)0x00000004)
#define V4L2_STD_PAL_H          ((v4l2_std_id)0x00000008)
#define V4L2_STD_PAL_I          ((v4l2_std_id)0x00000010)
#define V4L2_STD_PAL_D          ((v4l2_std_id)0x00000020)
#define V4L2_STD_PAL_D1         ((v4l2_std_id)0x00000040)
#define V4L2_STD_PAL_K          ((v4l2_std_id)0x00000080)

#define V4L2_STD_PAL_M          ((v4l2_std_id)0x00000100)
#define V4L2_STD_PAL_N          ((v4l2_std_id)0x00000200)
#define V4L2_STD_PAL_Nc         ((v4l2_std_id)0x00000400)
#define V4L2_STD_PAL_60         ((v4l2_std_id)0x00000800)
```

V4L2\_STD\_PAL\_60 is a hybrid standard with 525 lines, 60 Hz refresh rate, and PAL color modulation with a 4.43 MHz color subcarrier. Some PAL video recorders can play back NTSC tapes in this mode for display on a 50/60 Hz agnostic PAL TV.

```
#define V4L2_STD_NTSC_M        ((v4l2_std_id)0x00001000)
#define V4L2_STD_NTSC_M_JP      ((v4l2_std_id)0x00002000)
#define V4L2_STD_NTSC_443       ((v4l2_std_id)0x00004000)
```

V4L2\_STD\_NTSC\_443 is a hybrid standard with 525 lines, 60 Hz refresh rate, and NTSC color modulation with a 4.43 MHz color subcarrier.

```
#define V4L2_STD_NTSC_M_KR ((v4l2_std_id)0x00008000)

#define V4L2_STD_SECAM_B ((v4l2_std_id)0x00010000)
#define V4L2_STD_SECAM_D ((v4l2_std_id)0x00020000)
#define V4L2_STD_SECAM_G ((v4l2_std_id)0x00040000)
#define V4L2_STD_SECAM_H ((v4l2_std_id)0x00080000)
#define V4L2_STD_SECAM_K ((v4l2_std_id)0x00100000)
#define V4L2_STD_SECAM_K1 ((v4l2_std_id)0x00200000)
#define V4L2_STD_SECAM_L ((v4l2_std_id)0x00400000)
#define V4L2_STD_SECAM_LC ((v4l2_std_id)0x00800000)

/* ATSC/HDTV */
#define V4L2_STD_ATSC_8_VSB ((v4l2_std_id)0x01000000)
#define V4L2_STD_ATSC_16_VSB ((v4l2_std_id)0x02000000)
```

V4L2\_STD\_ATSC\_8\_VSB and V4L2\_STD\_ATSC\_16\_VSB are U.S. terrestrial digital TV standards. Presently the V4L2 API does not support digital TV. See also the Linux DVB API at <https://linuxtv.org>.

```
#define V4L2_STD_PAL_BG (V4L2_STD_PAL_B |
V4L2_STD_PAL_B1 |
V4L2_STD_PAL_G)
#define V4L2_STD_B (V4L2_STD_PAL_B |
V4L2_STD_PAL_B1 |
V4L2_STD_SECAM_B)
#define V4L2_STD_GH (V4L2_STD_PAL_G |
V4L2_STD_PAL_H |
V4L2_STD_SECAM_G |
V4L2_STD_SECAM_H)
#define V4L2_STD_PAL_DK (V4L2_STD_PAL_D |
V4L2_STD_PAL_D1 |
V4L2_STD_PAL_K)
#define V4L2_STD_PAL (V4L2_STD_PAL_BG |
V4L2_STD_PAL_DK |
V4L2_STD_PAL_H |
V4L2_STD_PAL_I)
#define V4L2_STD_NTSC (V4L2_STD_NTSC_M |
V4L2_STD_NTSC_M_JP |
V4L2_STD_NTSC_M_KR)
#define V4L2_STD_MN (V4L2_STD_PAL_M |
V4L2_STD_PAL_N |
V4L2_STD_PAL_Nc |
V4L2_STD_NTSC)
#define V4L2_STD_SECAM_DK (V4L2_STD_SECAM_D |
V4L2_STD_SECAM_K |
V4L2_STD_SECAM_K1)
#define V4L2_STD_DK (V4L2_STD_PAL_DK |
V4L2_STD_SECAM_DK)
#define V4L2_STD_SECAM (V4L2_STD_SECAM_B |
V4L2_STD_SECAM_G |
V4L2_STD_SECAM_H |
V4L2_STD_SECAM_DK |
V4L2_STD_SECAM_L |
V4L2_STD_SECAM_LC)
#define V4L2_STD_525_60 (V4L2_STD_PAL_M |
V4L2_STD_PAL_60 |
V4L2_STD_NTSC |
V4L2_STD_NTSC_443)
#define V4L2_STD_625_50 (V4L2_STD_PAL |
```

V4L2_STD_PAL_N V4L2_STD_PAL_Nc V4L2_STD_SECAM)		
#define V4L2_STD_UNKNOWN 0		
#define V4L2_STD_ALL (V4L2_STD_525_60 V4L2_STD_625_50)		

Table 1.108: Video Standards (based on ITU BT.470)

Characteristics	M/NTSC <sup>2</sup>	M/PAL	N/PAL <sup>3</sup>	B, B1, G/PAL	D, D1, K/PAL	H/PAL	I/PAL	B, G/SECAM	D, K/SECAM	K1/SECAM	L/SECAM
Frame lines	525		625								
Frame period (s)	1001/30000		1/25								
Chrominance sub-carrier frequency (Hz)	$3579545 \pm 10$	$3579611.49 \pm 10$	$4433618.75 \pm 5$ ( $3582056.25 \pm 5$ )	$4433618.75 \pm 5$				$4433618.75 \pm 1$	$f_{OB} = 4406250 \pm 2000$ , $f_{OB} = 4250000 \pm 2000$		
Nominal radio-frequency channel bandwidth (MHz)	6	6	6	B: 7; B1, G: 8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Sound carrier relative to vision carrier (MHz)	4.5	4.5	4.5	$5.5 \pm 0.001$ <sup>4</sup> <sub>7</sub> <sup>5</sup> <sub>6</sub>	$6.5 \pm 0.001$	5.5	$5.9996 \pm 0.0005$	$5.5 \pm 0.001$	$6.5 \pm 0.001$	6.5	$6.5^8$

## Return Value

On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the `errno` variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

**EINVAL** The struct `v4l2_standard` index is out of bounds.

**ENODATA** Standard video timings are not supported for this input or output.

## ioctl VIDIOC\_EXPBUF

### Name

`VIDIOC_EXPBUF` - Export a buffer as a DMABUF file descriptor.

### Synopsis

```
int ioctl(int fd, VIDIOC_EXPBUF, struct v4l2_exportbuffer *argp)
```

### Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by `open()`.

**argp** Pointer to struct `v4l2_exportbuffer`.

<sup>2</sup>Japan uses a standard similar to M/NTSC (`V4L2_STD_NTSC_M_JP`).

<sup>3</sup>The values in brackets apply to the combination N/PAL a.k.a. N<sub>C</sub> used in Argentina (`V4L2_STD_PAL_Nc`).

<sup>4</sup>In the Federal Republic of Germany, Austria, Italy, the Netherlands, Slovakia and Switzerland a system of two sound carriers is used, the frequency of the second carrier being 242.1875 kHz above the frequency of the first sound carrier. For stereophonic sound transmissions a similar system is used in Australia.

<sup>5</sup>New Zealand uses a sound carrier displaced  $5.4996 \pm 0.0005$  MHz from the vision carrier.

<sup>6</sup>In Denmark, Finland, New Zealand, Sweden and Spain a system of two sound carriers is used. In Iceland, Norway and Poland the same system is being introduced. The second carrier is 5.85 MHz above the vision carrier and is DQPSK modulated with 728 kbit/s sound and data multiplex. (NICAM system)

<sup>7</sup>In the United Kingdom, a system of two sound carriers is used. The second sound carrier is 6.552 MHz above the vision carrier and is DQPSK modulated with a 728 kbit/s sound and data multiplex able to carry two sound channels. (NICAM system)

<sup>8</sup>In France, a digital carrier 5.85 MHz away from the vision carrier may be used in addition to the main sound carrier. It is modulated in differentially encoded QPSK with a 728 kbit/s sound and data multiplexer capable of carrying two sound channels. (NICAM system)

## Description

This ioctl is an extension to the [memory mapping](#) I/O method, therefore it is available only for V4L2\_MEMORY\_MMAP buffers. It can be used to export a buffer as a DMABUF file at any time after buffers have been allocated with the [ioctl VIDIOC REQBUFS](#) ioctl.

To export a buffer, applications fill struct [v4l2\\_exportbuffer](#). The type field is set to the same buffer type as was previously used with struct [v4l2\\_requestbuffers](#) type. Applications must also set the index field. Valid index numbers range from zero to the number of buffers allocated with [ioctl VIDIOC REQBUFS](#) (struct [v4l2\\_requestbuffers](#) count) minus one. For the multi-planar API, applications set the plane field to the index of the plane to be exported. Valid planes range from zero to the maximal number of valid planes for the currently active format. For the single-planar API, applications must set plane to zero. Additional flags may be posted in the flags field. Refer to a manual for open() for details. Currently only O\_CLOEXEC, O\_RDONLY, O\_WRONLY, and O\_RDWR are supported. All other fields must be set to zero. In the case of multi-planar API, every plane is exported separately using multiple [ioctl VIDIOC EXPBUF](#) calls.

After calling [ioctl VIDIOC EXPBUF](#) the fd field will be set by a driver. This is a DMABUF file descriptor. The application may pass it to other DMABUF-aware devices. Refer to [DMABUF importing](#) for details about importing DMABUF files into V4L2 nodes. It is recommended to close a DMABUF file when it is no longer used to allow the associated memory to be reclaimed.

## Examples

```
int buffer_export(int v4lfd, enum v4l2_buf_type bt, int index, int *dmafd)
{
    struct v4l2_exportbuffer expbuf;

    memset(&expbuf, 0, sizeof(expbuf));
    expbuf.type = bt;
    expbuf.index = index;
    if (ioctl(v4lfd, VIDIOC_EXPBUF, &expbuf) == -1) {
        perror("VIDIOC_EXPBUF");
        return -1;
    }

    *dmafd = expbuf.fd;

    return 0;
}
```

```
int buffer_export_mp(int v4lfd, enum v4l2_buf_type bt, int index,
                     int dmafd[], int n_planes)
{
    int i;

    for (i = 0; i < n_planes; ++i) {
        struct v4l2_exportbuffer expbuf;

        memset(&expbuf, 0, sizeof(expbuf));
        expbuf.type = bt;
        expbuf.index = index;
        expbuf.plane = i;
        if (ioctl(v4lfd, VIDIOC_EXPBUF, &expbuf) == -1) {
            perror("VIDIOC_EXPBUF");
            while (i)
                close(dmafd[--i]);
            return -1;
        }
        dmafd[i] = expbuf.fd;
    }
}
```

```
    return 0;
}
```

## v4l2\_exportbuffer

Table 1.109: struct v4l2\_exportbuffer

<code>_u32</code>	<code>type</code>	Type of the buffer, same as struct <code>v4l2_format</code> type or struct <code>v4l2_requestbuffers</code> type, set by the application. See <code>v4l2_buf_type</code>
<code>_u32</code>	<code>index</code>	Number of the buffer, set by the application. This field is only used for <i>memory mapping</i> I/O and can range from zero to the number of buffers allocated with the <code>ioctl VIDIOC_REQBUFS</code> and/or <code>ioctl VIDIOC_CREATE_BUFS</code> ioctls.
<code>_u32</code>	<code>plane</code>	Index of the plane to be exported when using the multi-planar API. Otherwise this value must be set to zero.
<code>_u32</code>	<code>flags</code>	Flags for the newly created file, currently only <code>O_CLOEXEC</code> , <code>O_RDONLY</code> , <code>O_WRONLY</code> , and <code>O_RDWR</code> are supported, refer to the manual of <code>open()</code> for more details.
<code>_s32</code>	<code>fd</code>	The DMABUF file descriptor associated with a buffer. Set by the driver.
<code>_u32</code>	<code>reserved[11]</code>	Reserved field for future use. Drivers and applications must set the array to zero.

### Return Value

On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the `errno` variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

**EINVAL** A queue is not in MMAP mode or DMABUF exporting is not supported or `flags` or `type` or `index` or `plane` fields are invalid.

## ioctl VIDIOC\_G\_AUDIO, VIDIOC\_S\_AUDIO

### Name

`VIDIOC_G_AUDIO` - `VIDIOC_S_AUDIO` - Query or select the current audio input and its attributes

### Synopsis

```
int ioctl(int fd, VIDIOC_G_AUDIO, struct v4l2_audio *argp)
int ioctl(int fd, VIDIOC_S_AUDIO, const struct v4l2_audio *argp)
```

### Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by `open()`.

**argp** Pointer to struct `v4l2_audio`.

## Description

To query the current audio input applications zero out the reserved array of a struct `v4l2_audio` and call the `VIDIOC_G_AUDIO` ioctl with a pointer to this structure. Drivers fill the rest of the structure or return an `EINVAL` error code when the device has no audio inputs, or none which combine with the current video input.

Audio inputs have one writable property, the audio mode. To select the current audio input *and* change the audio mode, applications initialize the index and mode fields, and the reserved array of a struct `v4l2_audio` structure and call the `VIDIOC_S_AUDIO` ioctl. Drivers may switch to a different audio mode if the request cannot be satisfied. However, this is a write-only ioctl, it does not return the actual new audio mode.

## `v4l2_audio`

Table 1.110: struct `v4l2_audio`

<code>_u32</code>	<code>index</code>	Identifies the audio input, set by the driver or application.
<code>_u8</code>	<code>name[32]</code>	Name of the audio input, a NUL-terminated ASCII string, for example: "Line In". This information is intended for the user, preferably the connector label on the device itself.
<code>_u32</code>	<code>capability</code>	Audio capability flags, see <a href="#">Audio Capability Flags</a> .
<code>_u32</code>	<code>mode</code>	Audio mode flags set by drivers and applications (on <code>VIDIOC_S_AUDIO</code> ioctl), see <a href="#">Audio Mode Flags</a> .
<code>_u32</code>	<code>reserved[2]</code>	Reserved for future extensions. Drivers and applications must set the array to zero.

Table 1.111: Audio Capability Flags

<code>V4L2_AUDCAP_STEREO</code>	<code>0x00001</code>	This is a stereo input. The flag is intended to automatically disable stereo recording etc. when the signal is always monaural. The API provides no means to detect if stereo is <i>received</i> , unless the audio input belongs to a tuner.
<code>V4L2_AUDCAP_AVL</code>	<code>0x00002</code>	Automatic Volume Level mode is supported.

Table 1.112: Audio Mode Flags

<code>V4L2_AUDMODE_AVL</code>	<code>0x00001</code>	AVL mode is on.
-------------------------------	----------------------	-----------------

## Return Value

On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the `errno` variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

**EINVAL** No audio inputs combine with the current video input, or the number of the selected audio input is out of bounds or it does not combine.

## ioctl VIDIOC\_G\_AUDOUT, VIDIOC\_S\_AUDOUT

### Name

`VIDIOC_G_AUDOUT` - `VIDIOC_S_AUDOUT` - Query or select the current audio output

### Synopsis

```
int ioctl(int fd, VIDIOC_G_AUDOUT, struct v4l2_audioout *argp)
```

```
int ioctl(int fd, VIDIOC_S_AUDOUT, const struct v4l2_audioout *argp)
```

### Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by [open\(\)](#).

**argp** Pointer to struct [v4l2\\_audioout](#).

### Description

To query the current audio output applications zero out the reserved array of a struct [v4l2\\_audioout](#) and call the VIDIOC\_G\_AUDOUT ioctl with a pointer to this structure. Drivers fill the rest of the structure or return an EINVAL error code when the device has no audio inputs, or none which combine with the current video output.

Audio outputs have no writable properties. Nevertheless, to select the current audio output applications can initialize the index field and reserved array (which in the future may contain writable properties) of a struct [v4l2\\_audioout](#) structure and call the VIDIOC\_S\_AUDOUT ioctl. Drivers switch to the requested output or return the EINVAL error code when the index is out of bounds. This is a write-only ioctl, it does not return the current audio output attributes as VIDIOC\_G\_AUDOUT does.

#### Note:

*Connectors on a TV card to loop back the received audio signal to a sound card are not audio outputs in this sense.*

### v4l2\_audioout

Table 1.113: struct v4l2\_audioout

<code>_u32</code>	<code>index</code>	Identifies the audio output, set by the driver or application.
<code>_u8</code>	<code>name[32]</code>	Name of the audio output, a NUL-terminated ASCII string, for example: "Line Out". This information is intended for the user, preferably the connector label on the device itself.
<code>_u32</code>	<code>capability</code>	Audio capability flags, none defined yet. Drivers must set this field to zero.
<code>_u32</code>	<code>mode</code>	Audio mode, none defined yet. Drivers and applications (on VIDIOC_S_AUDOUT) must set this field to zero.
<code>_u32</code>	<code>reserved[2]</code>	Reserved for future extensions. Drivers and applications must set the array to zero.

### Return Value

On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the `errno` variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

**EINVAL** No audio outputs combine with the current video output, or the number of the selected audio output is out of bounds or it does not combine.

### ioctl VIDIOC\_G\_CROP, VIDIOC\_S\_CROP

## Name

`VIDIOC_G_CROP` - `VIDIOC_S_CROP` - Get or set the current cropping rectangle

## Synopsis

```
int ioctl(int fd, VIDIOC_G_CROP, struct v4l2_crop *argp)
int ioctl(int fd, VIDIOC_S_CROP, const struct v4l2_crop *argp)
```

## Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by `open()`.

**argp** Pointer to struct `v4l2_crop`.

## Description

To query the cropping rectangle size and position applications set the type field of a struct `v4l2_crop` structure to the respective buffer (stream) type and call the `VIDIOC_G_CROP` ioctl with a pointer to this structure. The driver fills the rest of the structure or returns the EINVAL error code if cropping is not supported.

To change the cropping rectangle applications initialize the type and struct `v4l2_rect` substructure named `c` of a `v4l2_crop` structure and call the `VIDIOC_S_CROP` ioctl with a pointer to this structure.

The driver first adjusts the requested dimensions against hardware limits, i. e. the bounds given by the capture/output window, and it rounds to the closest possible values of horizontal and vertical offset, width and height. In particular the driver must round the vertical offset of the cropping rectangle to frame lines modulo two, such that the field order cannot be confused.

Second the driver adjusts the image size (the opposite rectangle of the scaling process, source or target depending on the data direction) to the closest size possible while maintaining the current horizontal and vertical scaling factor.

Finally the driver programs the hardware with the actual cropping and image parameters. `VIDIOC_S_CROP` is a write-only ioctl, it does not return the actual parameters. To query them applications must call `VIDIOC_G_CROP` and `ioctl VIDIOC_G_FMT, VIDIOC_S_FMT, VIDIOC_TRY_FMT`. When the parameters are unsuitable the application may modify the cropping or image parameters and repeat the cycle until satisfactory parameters have been negotiated.

When cropping is not supported then no parameters are changed and `VIDIOC_S_CROP` returns the EINVAL error code.

## `v4l2_crop`

Table 1.114: struct `v4l2_crop`

<code>_u32</code>	<code>type</code>	Type of the data stream, set by the application. Only these types are valid here: V4L2_BUF_TYPE_VIDEO_CAPTURE, V4L2_BUF_TYPE_VIDEO_CAPTURE_MPLANE, V4L2_BUF_TYPE_VIDEO_OUTPUT, V4L2_BUF_TYPE_VIDEO_OUTPUT_MPLANE and V4L2_BUF_TYPE_VIDEO_OVERLAY. See <code>v4l2_buf_type</code> and the note above.
<code>struct v4l2_rect</code>	<code>c</code>	Cropping rectangle. The same co-ordinate system as for struct <code>v4l2_cropcap</code> bounds is used.

**Note:**

Unfortunately in the case of multiplanar buffer types (`V4L2_BUF_TYPE_VIDEO_CAPTURE_MPLANE` and `V4L2_BUF_TYPE_VIDEO_OUTPUT_MPLANE`) this API was messed up with regards to how the `v4l2_crop` type field should be filled in. Some drivers only accepted the `_MPLANE` buffer type while other drivers only accepted a non-multiplanar buffer type (i.e. without the `_MPLANE` at the end). Starting with kernel 4.13 both variations are allowed.

**Return Value**

On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the `errno` variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

**ENODATA** Cropping is not supported for this input or output.

**ioctl VIDIOC\_G\_CTRL, VIDIOC\_S\_CTRL****Name**

`VIDIOC_G_CTRL` - `VIDIOC_S_CTRL` - Get or set the value of a control

**Synopsis**

```
int ioctl(int fd, VIDIOC_G_CTRL, struct v4l2_control *argp)
int ioctl(int fd, VIDIOC_S_CTRL, struct v4l2_control *argp)
```

**Arguments**

**fd** File descriptor returned by `open()`.

**argp** Pointer to struct `v4l2_control`.

**Description**

To get the current value of a control applications initialize the `id` field of a struct `v4l2_control` and call the `VIDIOC_G_CTRL` ioctl with a pointer to this structure. To change the value of a control applications initialize the `id` and `value` fields of a struct `v4l2_control` and call the `VIDIOC_S_CTRL` ioctl.

When the `id` is invalid drivers return an `EINVAL` error code. When the `value` is out of bounds drivers can choose to take the closest valid value or return an `ERANGE` error code, whatever seems more appropriate. However, `VIDIOC_S_CTRL` is a write-only ioctl, it does not return the actual new value. If the value is inappropriate for the control (e.g. if it refers to an unsupported menu index of a menu control), then `EINVAL` error code is returned as well.

These ioctls work only with user controls. For other control classes the `VIDIOC_G_EXT_CTRLS`, `VIDIOC_S_EXT_CTRLS` or `VIDIOC_TRY_EXT_CTRLS` must be used.

**v4l2\_control**

Table 1.115: struct `v4l2_control`

<code>_u32</code>	<code>id</code>	Identifies the control, set by the application.
<code>_s32</code>	<code>value</code>	New value or current value.

### Return Value

On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the `errno` variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

**EINVAL** The struct `v4l2_control` id is invalid or the value is inappropriate for the given control (i.e. if a menu item is selected that is not supported by the driver according to `VIDIOC_QUERYMENU`).

**ERANGE** The struct `v4l2_control` value is out of bounds.

**EBUSY** The control is temporarily not changeable, possibly because another applications took over control of the device function this control belongs to.

**EACCES** Attempt to set a read-only control or to get a write-only control.

## ioctl VIDIOC\_G\_DV\_TIMINGS, VIDIOC\_S\_DV\_TIMINGS

### Name

`VIDIOC_G_DV_TIMINGS` - `VIDIOC_S_DV_TIMINGS` - `VIDIOC_SUBDEV_G_DV_TIMINGS` - `VIDIOC_SUBDEV_S_DV_TIMINGS` - Get or set DV timings for input or output

### Synopsis

```
int ioctl(int fd, VIDIOC_G_DV_TIMINGS, struct v4l2_dv_timings *argp)
int ioctl(int fd, VIDIOC_S_DV_TIMINGS, struct v4l2_dv_timings *argp)
int ioctl(int fd, VIDIOC_SUBDEV_G_DV_TIMINGS, struct v4l2_dv_timings *argp)
int ioctl(int fd, VIDIOC_SUBDEV_S_DV_TIMINGS, struct v4l2_dv_timings *argp)
```

### Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by `open()`.

**argp** Pointer to struct `v4l2_dv_timings`.

### Description

To set DV timings for the input or output, applications use the `VIDIOC_S_DV_TIMINGS` ioctl and to get the current timings, applications use the `VIDIOC_G_DV_TIMINGS` ioctl. The detailed timing information is filled in using the structure struct `v4l2_dv_timings`. These ioctls take a pointer to the struct `v4l2_dv_timings` structure as argument. If the ioctl is not supported or the timing values are not correct, the driver returns `EINVAL` error code.

The `linux/v4l2-dv-timings.h` header can be used to get the timings of the formats in the [CEA-861-E](#) and [VESA DMT](#) standards. If the current input or output does not support DV timings (e.g. if `ioctl VIDIOC_ENUMINPUT` does not set the `V4L2_IN_CAP_DV_TIMINGS` flag), then `ENODATA` error code is returned.

### Return Value

On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the `errno` variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

**EINVAL** This ioctl is not supported, or the `VIDIOC_S_DV_TIMINGS` parameter was unsuitable.

**ENODATA** Digital video timings are not supported for this input or output.

**EBUSY** The device is busy and therefore can not change the timings.

### v4l2\_bt\_timings

Table 1.116: struct v4l2\_bt\_timings

<code>_u32</code>	<code>width</code>	Width of the active video in pixels.
<code>_u32</code>	<code>height</code>	Height of the active video frame in lines. So for interlaced formats the height of the active video in each field is <code>height/2</code> .
<code>_u32</code>	<code>interlaced</code>	Progressive ( <code>V4L2_DV_PROGRESSIVE</code> ) or interlaced ( <code>V4L2_DV_INTERLACED</code> ).
<code>_u32</code>	<code>polarities</code>	This is a bit mask that defines polarities of sync signals. bit 0 ( <code>V4L2_DV_VSYNC_POS_POL</code> ) is for vertical sync polarity and bit 1 ( <code>V4L2_DV_HSYNC_POS_POL</code> ) is for horizontal sync polarity. If the bit is set (1) it is positive polarity and if is cleared (0), it is negative polarity.
<code>_u64</code>	<code>pixelclock</code>	Pixel clock in Hz. Ex. 74.25MHz->74250000
<code>_u32</code>	<code>hfrontporch</code>	Horizontal front porch in pixels
<code>_u32</code>	<code>hsync</code>	Horizontal sync length in pixels
<code>_u32</code>	<code>hbackporch</code>	Horizontal back porch in pixels
<code>_u32</code>	<code>vfrontporch</code>	Vertical front porch in lines. For interlaced formats this refers to the odd field (aka field 1).
<code>_u32</code>	<code>vsync</code>	Vertical sync length in lines. For interlaced formats this refers to the odd field (aka field 1).
<code>_u32</code>	<code>vbackporch</code>	Vertical back porch in lines. For interlaced formats this refers to the odd field (aka field 1).
<code>_u32</code>	<code>il_vfrontporch</code>	Vertical front porch in lines for the even field (aka field 2) of interlaced field formats. Must be 0 for progressive formats.
<code>_u32</code>	<code>il_vsync</code>	Vertical sync length in lines for the even field (aka field 2) of interlaced field formats. Must be 0 for progressive formats.
<code>_u32</code>	<code>il_vbackporch</code>	Vertical back porch in lines for the even field (aka field 2) of interlaced field formats. Must be 0 for progressive formats.
<code>_u32</code>	<code>standards</code>	The video standard(s) this format belongs to. This will be filled in by the driver. Applications must set this to 0. See <a href="#">DV BT Timing standards</a> for a list of standards.
<code>_u32</code>	<code>flags</code>	Several flags giving more information about the format. See <a href="#">DV BT Timing flags</a> for a description of the flags.
<code>struct v4l2_fract</code>	<code>picture_aspect</code>	The picture aspect if the pixels are not square. Only valid if the <code>V4L2_DV_FL_HAS_PICTURE_ASPECT</code> flag is set.
<code>_u8</code>	<code>cea861_vic</code>	The Video Identification Code according to the CEA-861 standard. Only valid if the <code>V4L2_DV_FL_HAS_CEA861_VIC</code> flag is set.
<code>_u8</code>	<code>hdmi_vic</code>	The Video Identification Code according to the HDMI standard. Only valid if the <code>V4L2_DV_FL_HAS_HDMI_VIC</code> flag is set.
<code>_u8</code>	<code>reserved[46]</code>	Reserved for future extensions. Drivers and applications must set the array to zero.

### v4l2\_dv\_timings

Table 1.117: struct v4l2\_dv\_timings

<code>_u32</code>	<code>type</code>		Type of DV timings as listed in <a href="#">DV Timing types</a> .
union			
	<code>struct v4l2_bt_timings</code>	<code>bt</code>	Timings defined by BT.656/1120 specifications
	<code>_u32</code>	<code>reserved[32]</code>	

Table 1.118: DV Timing types

Timing type	value	Description
<code>V4L2_DV_BT_656_1120</code>	0	BT.656/1120 timings

Table 1.119: DV BT Timing standards

Timing standard	Description
<code>V4L2_DV_BT_STD_CEA861</code>	The timings follow the CEA-861 Digital TV Profile standard
<code>V4L2_DV_BT_STD_DMT</code>	The timings follow the VESA Discrete Monitor Timings standard
<code>V4L2_DV_BT_STD_CVT</code>	The timings follow the VESA Coordinated Video Timings standard
<code>V4L2_DV_BT_STD_GTF</code>	The timings follow the VESA Generalized Timings Formula standard
<code>V4L2_DV_BT_STD_SDI</code>	The timings follow the SDI Timings standard. There are no horizontal syncs/porches at all in this format. Total blanking timings must be set in hsync or vsync fields only.

Table 1.120: DV BT Timing flags

Flag	Description
V4L2_DV_FL_REDUCED_BLANKING	CVT/GTF specific: the timings use reduced blanking (CVT) or the 'Secondary GTF' curve (GTF). In both cases the horizontal and/or vertical blanking intervals are reduced, allowing a higher resolution over the same bandwidth. This is a read-only flag, applications must not set this.
V4L2_DV_FL_CAN_REDUCE_FPS	CEA-861 specific: set for CEA-861 formats with a framerate that is a multiple of six. These formats can be optionally played at 1 / 1.001 speed to be compatible with 60 Hz based standards such as NTSC and PAL-M that use a framerate of 29.97 frames per second. If the transmitter can't generate such frequencies, then the flag will also be cleared. This is a read-only flag, applications must not set this.
V4L2_DV_FL_REDUCED_FPS	CEA-861 specific: only valid for video transmitters, the flag is cleared by receivers. It is also only valid for formats with the V4L2_DV_FL_CAN_REDUCE_FPS flag set, for other formats the flag will be cleared by the driver. If the application sets this flag, then the pixelclock used to set up the transmitter is divided by 1.001 to make it compatible with NTSC framrates. If the transmitter can't generate such frequencies, then the flag will also be cleared.
V4L2_DV_FL_HALF_LINE	Specific to interlaced formats: if set, then the vertical backporch of field 1 (aka the odd field) is really one half-line longer and the vertical backporch of field 2 (aka the even field) is really one half-line shorter, so each field has exactly the same number of half-lines. Whether half-lines can be detected or used depends on the hardware.
V4L2_DV_FL_IS_CE_VIDEO	If set, then this is a Consumer Electronics (CE) video format. Such formats differ from other formats (commonly called IT formats) in that if R'G'B' encoding is used then by default the R'G'B' values use limited range (i.e. 16-235) as opposed to full range (i.e. 0-255). All formats defined in CEA-861 except for the 640x480p59.94 format are CE formats.
V4L2_DV_FL_FIRST_FIELD_EXTRA_LINE	Some formats like SMPTE-125M have an interlaced signal with a odd total height. For these formats, if this flag is set, the first field has the extra line. Else, it is the second field.
V4L2_DV_FL_HAS_PICTURE_ASPECT	If set, then the picture_aspect field is valid. Otherwise assume that the pixels are square, so the picture aspect ratio is the same as the width to height ratio.
V4L2_DV_FL_HAS_CEA861_VIC	If set, then the cea861_vic field is valid and contains the Video Identification Code as per the CEA-861 standard.
V4L2_DV_FL_HAS_HDMI_VIC	If set, then the hdmi_vic field is valid and contains the Video Identification Code as per the HDMI standard (HDMI Vendor Specific InfoFrame).

**ioctl VIDIOC\_G\_EDID, VIDIOC\_S\_EDID, VIDIOC\_SUBDEV\_G\_EDID, VIDIOC\_SUBDEV\_S\_EDID****Name**

VIDIOC\_G\_EDID - VIDIOC\_S\_EDID - VIDIOC\_SUBDEV\_G\_EDID - VIDIOC\_SUBDEV\_S\_EDID - Get or set the EDID of a video receiver/transmitter

### Synopsis

```
int ioctl(int fd, VIDIOC_G_EDID, struct v4l2_edid *argp)
int ioctl(int fd, VIDIOC_S_EDID, struct v4l2_edid *argp)
int ioctl(int fd, VIDIOC_SUBDEV_G_EDID, struct v4l2_edid *argp)
int ioctl(int fd, VIDIOC_SUBDEV_S_EDID, struct v4l2_edid *argp)
```

### Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by `open()`.

**argp** Pointer to struct `v4l2_edid`.

### Description

These ioctls can be used to get or set an EDID associated with an input from a receiver or an output of a transmitter device. They can be used with subdevice nodes (/dev/v4l-subdevX) or with video nodes (/dev/videoX).

When used with video nodes the pad field represents the input (for video capture devices) or output (for video output devices) index as is returned by `ioctl VIDIOC_ENUMINPUT` and `ioctl VIDIOC_ENUMOUTPUT` respectively. When used with subdevice nodes the pad field represents the input or output pad of the subdevice. If there is no EDID support for the given pad value, then the EINVAL error code will be returned.

To get the EDID data the application has to fill in the pad, start\_block, blocks and edid fields, zero the reserved array and call `VIDIOC_G_EDID`. The current EDID from block start\_block and of size blocks will be placed in the memory edid points to. The edid pointer must point to memory at least blocks \* 128 bytes large (the size of one block is 128 bytes).

If there are fewer blocks than specified, then the driver will set blocks to the actual number of blocks. If there are no EDID blocks available at all, then the error code ENODATA is set.

If blocks have to be retrieved from the sink, then this call will block until they have been read.

If start\_block and blocks are both set to 0 when `VIDIOC_G_EDID` is called, then the driver will set blocks to the total number of available EDID blocks and it will return 0 without copying any data. This is an easy way to discover how many EDID blocks there are.

#### Note:

---

*If there are no EDID blocks available at all, then the driver will set blocks to 0 and it returns 0.*

---

To set the EDID blocks of a receiver the application has to fill in the pad, blocks and edid fields, set start\_block to 0 and zero the reserved array. It is not possible to set part of an EDID, it is always all or nothing. Setting the EDID data is only valid for receivers as it makes no sense for a transmitter.

The driver assumes that the full EDID is passed in. If there are more EDID blocks than the hardware can handle then the EDID is not written, but instead the error code E2BIG is set and blocks is set to the maximum that the hardware supports. If start\_block is any value other than 0 then the error code EINVAL is set.

To disable an EDID you set blocks to 0. Depending on the hardware this will drive the hotplug pin low and/or block the source from reading the EDID data in some way. In any case, the end result is the same: the EDID is no longer available.

### v4l2\_edid

Table 1.121: struct v4l2\_edid

<code>_u32</code>	<code>pad</code>	Pad for which to get/set the EDID blocks. When used with a video device node the pad represents the input or output index as returned by <code>ioctl VIDIOC_ENUMINPUT</code> and <code>ioctl VIDIOC_ENUMOUTPUT</code> respectively.
<code>_u32</code>	<code>start_block</code>	Read the EDID from starting with this block. Must be 0 when setting the EDID.
<code>_u32</code>	<code>blocks</code>	The number of blocks to get or set. Must be less or equal to 256 (the maximum number of blocks as defined by the standard). When you set the EDID and blocks is 0, then the EDID is disabled or erased.
<code>_u32</code>	<code>reserved[5]</code>	Reserved for future extensions. Applications and drivers must set the array to zero.
<code>_u8 *</code>	<code>edid</code>	Pointer to memory that contains the EDID. The minimum size is <code>blocks * 128</code> .

**Return Value**

On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the `errno` variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

**ENODATA** The EDID data is not available.

**E2BIG** The EDID data you provided is more than the hardware can handle.

**ioctl VIDIOC\_G\_ENC\_INDEX****Name**

`VIDIOC_G_ENC_INDEX` - Get meta data about a compressed video stream

**Synopsis**

```
int ioctl(int fd, VIDIOC_G_ENC_INDEX, struct v4l2_enc_idx *argp)
```

**Arguments**

**fd** File descriptor returned by `open()`.

**argp** Pointer to struct `v4l2_enc_idx`.

**Description**

The `VIDIOC_G_ENC_INDEX` ioctl provides meta data about a compressed video stream the same or another application currently reads from the driver, which is useful for random access into the stream without decoding it.

To read the data applications must call `VIDIOC_G_ENC_INDEX` with a pointer to a struct `v4l2_enc_idx`. On success the driver fills the entry array, stores the number of elements written in the `entries` field, and initializes the `entries_cap` field.

Each element of the entry array contains meta data about one picture. A `VIDIOC_G_ENC_INDEX` call reads up to `V4L2_ENC_IDX_ENTRIES` entries from a driver buffer, which can hold up to `entries_cap` entries. This number can be lower or higher than `V4L2_ENC_IDX_ENTRIES`, but not zero. When the application fails to read the meta data in time the oldest entries will be lost. When the buffer is empty or no capturing/encoding is in progress, entries will be zero.

Currently this ioctl is only defined for MPEG-2 program streams and video elementary streams.

### `v4l2_enc_idx`

Table 1.122: struct `v4l2_enc_idx`

<code>_u32</code>	<code>entries</code>	The number of entries the driver stored in the entry array.
<code>_u32</code>	<code>entries_cap</code>	The number of entries the driver can buffer. Must be greater than zero.
<code>_u32</code>	<code>reserved[4]</code>	Reserved for future extensions. Drivers must set the array to zero.
<code>struct v4l2_enc_idx_entry</code>	<code>entry[V4L2_ENC_IDX_ENTRIES]</code>	Meta data about a compressed video stream. Each element of the array corresponds to one picture, sorted in ascending order by their offset.

### `v4l2_enc_idx_entry`

Table 1.123: struct `v4l2_enc_idx_entry`

<code>_u64</code>	<code>offset</code>	The offset in bytes from the beginning of the compressed video stream to the beginning of this picture, that is a <i>PES packet header</i> as defined in <a href="#">ISO 13818-1</a> or a <i>picture header</i> as defined in <a href="#">ISO 13818-2</a> . When the encoder is stopped, the driver resets the offset to zero.
<code>_u64</code>	<code>pts</code>	The 33 bit <i>Presentation Time Stamp</i> of this picture as defined in <a href="#">ISO 13818-1</a> .
<code>_u32</code>	<code>length</code>	The length of this picture in bytes.
<code>_u32</code>	<code>flags</code>	Flags containing the coding type of this picture, see <a href="#">Index Entry Flags</a> .
<code>_u32</code>	<code>reserved[2]</code>	Reserved for future extensions. Drivers must set the array to zero.

Table 1.124: Index Entry Flags

<code>V4L2_ENC_IDX_FRAME_I</code>	<code>0x00</code>	This is an Intra-coded picture.
<code>V4L2_ENC_IDX_FRAME_P</code>	<code>0x01</code>	This is a Predictive-coded picture.
<code>V4L2_ENC_IDX_FRAME_B</code>	<code>0x02</code>	This is a Bidirectionally predictive-coded picture.
<code>V4L2_ENC_IDX_FRAME_MASK</code>	<code>0x0F</code>	AND the flags field with this mask to obtain the picture coding type.

### Return Value

On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the `errno` variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

### ioctl VIDIOC\_G\_EXT\_CTRLS, VIDIOC\_S\_EXT\_CTRLS, VIDIOC\_TRY\_EXT\_CTRLS

## Name

`VIDIOC_G_EXT_CTRLS` - `VIDIOC_S_EXT_CTRLS` - `VIDIOC_TRY_EXT_CTRLS` - Get or set the value of several controls, try control values

## Synopsis

```
int ioctl(int fd, VIDIOC_G_EXT_CTRLS, struct v4l2_ext_controls *argp)
int ioctl(int fd, VIDIOC_S_EXT_CTRLS, struct v4l2_ext_controls *argp)
int ioctl(int fd, VIDIOC_TRY_EXT_CTRLS, struct v4l2_ext_controls *argp)
```

## Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by `open()`.

**argp** Pointer to struct `v4l2_ext_controls`.

## Description

These ioctls allow the caller to get or set multiple controls atomically. Control IDs are grouped into control classes (see [Control classes](#)) and all controls in the control array must belong to the same control class.

Applications must always fill in the count, which, controls and reserved fields of struct `v4l2_ext_controls`, and initialize the struct `v4l2_ext_control` array pointed to by the controls fields.

To get the current value of a set of controls applications initialize the id, size and reserved2 fields of each struct `v4l2_ext_control` and call the `VIDIOC_G_EXT_CTRLS` ioctl. String controls controls must also set the string field. Controls of compound types (`V4L2_CTRL_FLAG_HAS_PAYLOAD` is set) must set the ptr field.

If the size is too small to receive the control result (only relevant for pointer-type controls like strings), then the driver will set size to a valid value and return an ENOSPC error code. You should re-allocate the memory to this new size and try again. For the string type it is possible that the same issue occurs again if the string has grown in the meantime. It is recommended to call `ioctls VIDIOC_QUERYCTRL`, `VIDIOC_QUERY_EXT_CTRL` and `VIDIOC_QUERYMENU` first and use maximum+1 as the new size value. It is guaranteed that that is sufficient memory.

N-dimensional arrays are set and retrieved row-by-row. You cannot set a partial array, all elements have to be set or retrieved. The total size is calculated as elems \* elem\_size. These values can be obtained by calling `VIDIOC_QUERY_EXT_CTRL`.

To change the value of a set of controls applications initialize the id, size, reserved2 and value/value64/string/ptr fields of each struct `v4l2_ext_control` and call the `VIDIOC_S_EXT_CTRLS` ioctl. The controls will only be set if all control values are valid.

To check if a set of controls have correct values applications initialize the id, size, reserved2 and value/value64/string/ptr fields of each struct `v4l2_ext_control` and call the `VIDIOC_TRY_EXT_CTRLS` ioctl. It is up to the driver whether wrong values are automatically adjusted to a valid value or if an error is returned.

When the id or which is invalid drivers return an EINVAL error code. When the value is out of bounds drivers can choose to take the closest valid value or return an ERANGE error code, whatever seems more appropriate. In the first case the new value is set in struct `v4l2_ext_control`. If the new control value is inappropriate (e.g. the given menu index is not supported by the menu control), then this will also result in an EINVAL error code error.

The driver will only set/get these controls if all control values are correct. This prevents the situation where only some of the controls were set/get. Only low-level errors (e. g. a failed i2c command) can still cause this situation.

**v4l2\_ext\_control**

Table 1.125: struct v4l2\_ext\_control

<code>_u32</code>	<code>id</code>		Identifies the control, set by the application.
<code>_u32</code>	<code>size</code>		The total size in bytes of the payload of this control. This is normally 0, but for pointer controls this should be set to the size of the memory containing the payload, or that will receive the payload. If <a href="#">VIDIOC_G_EXT_CTRLS</a> finds that this value is less than is required to store the payload result, then it is set to a value large enough to store the payload result and ENOSPC is returned.
			<b>Note:</b>
			<i>For string controls, this size field should not be confused with the length of the string. This field refers to the size of the memory that contains the string. The actual length of the string may well be much smaller.</i>
<code>_u32</code>	<code>reserved2[1]</code>		Reserved for future extensions. Drivers and applications must set the array to zero.
union	(anonymous)		
	<code>_s32</code>	<code>value</code>	New value or current value. Valid if this control is not of type V4L2_CTRL_TYPE_INTEGER64 and V4L2_CTRL_FLAG_HAS_PAYLOAD is not set.
	<code>_s64</code>	<code>value64</code>	New value or current value. Valid if this control is of type V4L2_CTRL_TYPE_INTEGER64 and V4L2_CTRL_FLAG_HAS_PAYLOAD is not set.
	<code>char *</code>	<code>string</code>	A pointer to a string. Valid if this control is of type V4L2_CTRL_TYPE_STRING.
	<code>_u8 *</code>	<code>p_u8</code>	A pointer to a matrix control of unsigned 8-bit values. Valid if this control is of type V4L2_CTRL_TYPE_U8.
	<code>_u16 *</code>	<code>p_u16</code>	A pointer to a matrix control of unsigned 16-bit values. Valid if this control is of type V4L2_CTRL_TYPE_U16.
	<code>_u32 *</code>	<code>p_u32</code>	A pointer to a matrix control of unsigned 32-bit values. Valid if this control is of type V4L2_CTRL_TYPE_U32.
	<code>void *</code>	<code>ptr</code>	A pointer to a compound type which can be an N-dimensional array and/or a compound type (the control's type is $\geq$ V4L2_CTRL_COMPOUND_TYPES). Valid if V4L2_CTRL_FLAG_HAS_PAYLOAD is set for this control.

**v4l2\_ext\_controls**

Table 1.126: struct v4l2\_ext\_controls

union	(anonymous)		
	<code>_u32</code>	<code>ctrl_class</code>	The control class to which all controls belong, see <a href="#">Control classes</a> . Drivers that use a kernel framework for handling controls will also accept a value of 0 here, meaning that the controls can belong to any control class. Whether drivers support this can be tested by setting <code>ctrl_class</code> to 0 and calling <a href="#">VIDIOC_TRY_EXT_CTRLS</a> with a count of 0. If that succeeds, then the driver supports this feature.

Continued on next page

Table 1.126 – continued from previous page

	<code>__u32</code>	<code>which</code>	<p>Which value of the control to get/set/try. <code>V4L2_CTRL WHICH_CUR_VAL</code> will return the current value of the control and <code>V4L2_CTRL WHICH_DEF_VAL</code> will return the default value of the control.</p> <p><b>Note:</b></p> <hr/> <p><i>You can only get the default value of the control, you cannot set or try it.</i></p> <hr/> <p>For backwards compatibility you can also use a control class here (see <a href="#">Control classes</a>). In that case all controls have to belong to that control class. This usage is deprecated, instead just use <code>V4L2_CTRL WHICH_CUR_VAL</code>. There are some very old drivers that do not yet support <code>V4L2_CTRL WHICH_CUR_VAL</code> and that require a control class here. You can test for such drivers by setting <code>ctrl_class</code> to <code>V4L2_CTRL WHICH_CUR_VAL</code> and calling <code>VIDIOC_TRY_EXT_CONTROLS</code> with a count of 0. If that fails, then the driver does not support <code>V4L2_CTRL WHICH_CUR_VAL</code>.</p>
	<code>__u32</code>	<code>count</code>	The number of controls in the controls array. May also be zero.

Continued on next page

Table 1.126 – continued from previous page

<u>u32</u>	<u>error_idx</u>	<p>Set by the driver in case of an error. If the error is associated with a particular control, then <code>error_idx</code> is set to the index of that control. If the error is not related to a specific control, or the validation step failed (see below), then <code>error_idx</code> is set to <code>count</code>. The value is undefined if the ioctl returned 0 (success).</p> <p>Before controls are read from/written to hardware a validation step takes place: this checks if all controls in the list are valid controls, if no attempt is made to write to a read-only control or read from a write-only control, and any other up-front checks that can be done without accessing the hardware. The exact validations done during this step are driver dependent since some checks might require hardware access for some devices, thus making it impossible to do those checks up-front. However, drivers should make a best-effort to do as many up-front checks as possible.</p> <p>This check is done to avoid leaving the hardware in an inconsistent state due to easy-to-avoid problems. But it leads to another problem: the application needs to know whether an error came from the validation step (meaning that the hardware was not touched) or from an error during the actual reading from/writing to hardware.</p> <p>The, in hindsight quite poor, solution for that is to set <code>error_idx</code> to <code>count</code> if the validation failed. This has the unfortunate side-effect that it is not possible to see which control failed the validation. If the validation was successful and the error happened while accessing the hardware, then <code>error_idx</code> is less than <code>count</code> and only the controls up to <code>error_idx-1</code> were read or written correctly, and the state of the remaining controls is undefined.</p> <p>Since <code>VIDIOC_TRY_EXT_CTRLS</code> does not access hardware there is also no need to handle the validation step in this special way, so <code>error_idx</code> will just be set to the control that failed the validation step instead of to <code>count</code>. This means that if <code>VIDIOC_S_EXT_CTRLS</code> fails with <code>error_idx</code> set to <code>count</code>, then you can call <code>VIDIOC_TRY_EXT_CTRLS</code> to try to discover the actual control that failed the validation step. Unfortunately, there is no TRY equivalent for <code>VIDIOC_G_EXT_CTRLS</code>.</p>
<u>u32</u>	reserved[2]	<p>Reserved for future extensions.</p> <p>Drivers and applications must set the array to zero.</p>
struct <code>v4l2_ext_control</code> *	controls	<p>Pointer to an array of <code>count</code> <code>v4l2_ext_control</code> structures.</p> <p>Ignored if <code>count</code> equals zero.</p>

Table 1.127: Control classes

V4L2_CTRL_CLASS_USER	0x980000	The class containing user controls. These controls are described in <a href="#">User Controls</a> . All controls that can be set using the <code>VIDIOC_S_CTRL</code> and <code>VIDIOC_G_CTRL</code> ioctl belong to this class.
V4L2_CTRL_CLASS_MPEG	0x990000	The class containing MPEG compression controls. These controls are described in <a href="#">Codec Control Reference</a> .
V4L2_CTRL_CLASS_CAMERA	0x9a0000	The class containing camera controls. These controls are described in <a href="#">Camera Control Reference</a> .
V4L2_CTRL_CLASS_FM_TX	0x9b0000	The class containing FM Transmitter (FM TX) controls. These controls are described in <a href="#">FM Transmitter Control Reference</a> .
V4L2_CTRL_CLASS_FLASH	0x9c0000	The class containing flash device controls. These controls are described in <a href="#">Flash Control Reference</a> .
V4L2_CTRL_CLASS_JPEG	0x9d0000	The class containing JPEG compression controls. These controls are described in <a href="#">JPEG Control Reference</a> .
V4L2_CTRL_CLASS_IMAGE_SOURCE	0x9e0000	The class containing image source controls. These controls are described in <a href="#">Image Source Control Reference</a> .
V4L2_CTRL_CLASS_IMAGE_PROC	0x9f0000	The class containing image processing controls. These controls are described in <a href="#">Image Process Control Reference</a> .
V4L2_CTRL_CLASS_FM_RX	0xa10000	The class containing FM Receiver (FM RX) controls. These controls are described in <a href="#">FM Receiver Control Reference</a> .
V4L2_CTRL_CLASS_RF_TUNER	0xa20000	The class containing RF tuner controls. These controls are described in <a href="#">RF Tuner Control Reference</a> .

## Return Value

On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the `errno` variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

**EINVAL** The struct `v4l2_ext_control` id is invalid, the struct `v4l2_ext_controls` which is invalid, or the struct `v4l2_ext_control` value was inappropriate (e.g. the given menu index is not supported by the driver). This error code is also returned by the `VIDIOC_S_EXT_CTRLS` and `VIDIOC_TRY_EXT_CTRLS` ioctls if two or more control values are in conflict.

**ERANGE** The struct `v4l2_ext_control` value is out of bounds.

**EBUSY** The control is temporarily not changeable, possibly because another applications took over control of the device function this control belongs to.

**ENOSPC** The space reserved for the control's payload is insufficient. The field size is set to a value that is enough to store the payload and this error code is returned.

**EACCES** Attempt to try or set a read-only control or to get a write-only control.

## ioctl VIDIOC\_G\_FBUF, VIDIOC\_S\_FBUF

### Name

`VIDIOC_G_FBUF` - `VIDIOC_S_FBUF` - Get or set frame buffer overlay parameters

## Synopsis

```
int ioctl(int fd, VIDIOC_G_FBUF, struct v4l2_framebuffer *argp)
int ioctl(int fd, VIDIOC_S_FBUF, const struct v4l2_framebuffer *argp)
```

## Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by `open()`.

**argp** Pointer to struct `v4l2_framebuffer`.

## Description

Applications can use the `VIDIOC_G_FBUF` and `VIDIOC_S_FBUF` ioctl to get and set the framebuffer parameters for a *Video Overlay* or *Video Output Overlay* (OSD). The type of overlay is implied by the device type (capture or output device) and can be determined with the `ioctl VIDIOC_QUERYCAP` ioctl. One /dev/videoN device must not support both kinds of overlay.

The V4L2 API distinguishes destructive and non-destructive overlays. A destructive overlay copies captured video images into the video memory of a graphics card. A non-destructive overlay blends video images into a VGA signal or graphics into a video signal. *Video Output Overlays* are always non-destructive.

To get the current parameters applications call the `VIDIOC_G_FBUF` ioctl with a pointer to a struct `v4l2_framebuffer` structure. The driver fills all fields of the structure or returns an EINVAL error code when overlays are not supported.

To set the parameters for a *Video Output Overlay*, applications must initialize the flags field of a struct `v4l2_framebuffer`. Since the framebuffer is implemented on the TV card all other parameters are determined by the driver. When an application calls `VIDIOC_S_FBUF` with a pointer to this structure, the driver prepares for the overlay and returns the framebuffer parameters as `VIDIOC_G_FBUF` does, or it returns an error code.

To set the parameters for a *non-destructive Video Overlay*, applications must initialize the flags field, the fmt substructure, and call `VIDIOC_S_FBUF`. Again the driver prepares for the overlay and returns the framebuffer parameters as `VIDIOC_G_FBUF` does, or it returns an error code.

For a *destructive Video Overlay* applications must additionally provide a base address. Setting up a DMA to a random memory location can jeopardize the system security, its stability or even damage the hardware, therefore only the superuser can set the parameters for a destructive video overlay.

## v4l2\_framebuffer

Table 1.128: struct v4l2\_framebuffer

<code>__u32</code>	<code>capability</code>		Overlay capability flags set by the driver, see <a href="#">Frame Buffer Capability Flags</a> .
<code>__u32</code>	<code>flags</code>		Overlay control flags set by application and driver, see <a href="#">Frame Buffer Flags</a>
<code>void *</code>	<code>base</code>		Physical base address of the framebuffer, that is the address of the pixel in the top left corner of the framebuffer. <small>1</small>

Continued on next page

Table 1.128 – continued from previous page

			This field is irrelevant to <i>non-destructive Video Overlays</i> . For <i>destructive Video Overlays</i> applications must provide a base address. The driver may accept only base addresses which are a multiple of two, four or eight bytes. For <i>Video Output Overlays</i> the driver must return a valid base address, so applications can find the corresponding Linux framebuffer device (see <a href="#">Video Output Overlay Interface</a> ).
struct	<code>fmt</code>		Layout of the frame buffer.
	<code>__u32</code>	<code>width</code>	Width of the frame buffer in pixels.
	<code>__u32</code>	<code>height</code>	Height of the frame buffer in pixels.
	<code>__u32</code>	<code>pixelformat</code>	The pixel format of the framebuffer.
			For <i>non-destructive Video Overlays</i> this field only defines a format for the struct <code>v4l2_window</code> chromakey field.
			For <i>destructive Video Overlays</i> applications must initialize this field. For <i>Video Output Overlays</i> the driver must return a valid format.
			Usually this is an RGB format (for example <code>V4L2_PIX_FMT_RGB565</code> ) but YUV formats (only packed YUV formats when chroma keying is used, not including <code>V4L2_PIX_FMT_YUYV</code> and <code>V4L2_PIX_FMT_UYVY</code> ) and the <code>V4L2_PIX_FMT_PAL8</code> format are also permitted. The behavior of the driver when an application requests a compressed format is undefined. See <a href="#">Image Formats</a> for information on pixel formats.
	enum <code>v4l2_field</code>	<code>field</code>	Drivers and applications shall ignore this field. If applicable, the field order is selected with the <code>VIDIOC_S_FMT</code> ioctl, using the <code>field</code> field of struct <code>v4l2_window</code> .
	<code>__u32</code>	<code>bytesperline</code>	Distance in bytes between the leftmost pixels in two adjacent lines.

Continued on next page

Table 1.128 – continued from previous page

This field is irrelevant to *non-destructive Video Overlays*.

For *destructive Video Overlays* both applications and drivers can set this field to request padding bytes at the end of each line. Drivers however may ignore the requested value, returning width times bytes-per-pixel or a larger value required by the hardware. That implies applications can just set this field to zero to get a reasonable default.

For *Video Output Overlays* the driver must return a valid value.

Video hardware may access padding bytes, therefore they must reside in accessible memory. Consider for example the case where padding bytes after the last line of an image cross a system page boundary. Capture devices may write padding bytes, the value is undefined. Output devices ignore the contents of padding bytes.

When the image format is planar the bytesperline value applies

to the first plane and is divided by the same factor as the width field for the other planes. For example the Cb and Cr planes of a YUV 4:2:0 image have half as many padding bytes following each line as the Y plane. To avoid ambiguities drivers must return a bytesperline value rounded up to a multiple of the scale factor.

	<code>_u32</code>	<code>sizeimage</code>	This field is irrelevant to <i>non-destructive Video Overlays</i> . For <i>destructive Video Overlays</i> applications must initialize this field. For <i>Video Output Overlays</i> the driver must return a valid format. Together with base it defines the frame-buffer memory accessible by the driver.
	<code>enum <i>v4l2_colorspace</i></code>	<code>colorspace</code>	This information supplements the <code>pixelformat</code> and must be set by the driver, see <a href="#">Colorspaces</a> .
	<code>_u32</code>	<code>priv</code>	Reserved. Drivers and applications must set this field to zero.

<sup>1</sup>A physical base address may not suit all platforms. GK notes in theory we should pass something like PCI device + memory region + offset instead. If you encounter problems please discuss on the linux-media mailing list: <https://linuxtv.org/lists.php>.

Table 1.129: Frame Buffer Capability Flags

V4L2_FBUF_CAP_EXTERNOVERLAY	0x0001	The device is capable of non-destructive overlays. When the driver clears this flag, only destructive overlays are supported. There are no drivers yet which support both destructive and non-destructive overlays. Video Output Overlays are in practice always non-destructive.
V4L2_FBUF_CAP_CHROMAKEY	0x0002	The device supports clipping by chroma-keying the images. That is, image pixels replace pixels in the VGA or video signal only where the latter assume a certain color. Chroma-keying makes no sense for destructive overlays.
V4L2_FBUF_CAP_LIST_CLIPPING	0x0004	The device supports clipping using a list of clip rectangles.
V4L2_FBUF_CAP_BITMAP_CLIPPING	0x0008	The device supports clipping using a bit mask.
V4L2_FBUF_CAP_LOCAL_ALPHA	0x0010	The device supports clipping/blending using the alpha channel of the framebuffer or VGA signal. Alpha blending makes no sense for destructive overlays.
V4L2_FBUF_CAP_GLOBAL_ALPHA	0x0020	The device supports alpha blending using a global alpha value. Alpha blending makes no sense for destructive overlays.
V4L2_FBUF_CAP_LOCAL_INV_ALPHA	0x0040	The device supports clipping/blending using the inverted alpha channel of the framebuffer or VGA signal. Alpha blending makes no sense for destructive overlays.
V4L2_FBUF_CAP_SRC_CHROMAKEY	0x0080	The device supports Source Chroma-keying. Video pixels with the chroma-key colors are replaced by framebuffer pixels, which is exactly opposite of V4L2_FBUF_CAP_CHROMAKEY

Table 1.130: Frame Buffer Flags

V4L2_FBUF_FLAG_PRIMARY	0x0001	The framebuffer is the primary graphics surface. In other words, the overlay is destructive. This flag is typically set by any driver that doesn't have the V4L2_FBUF_CAP_EXTERNOVERLAY capability and it is cleared otherwise.
V4L2_FBUF_FLAG_OVERLAY	0x0002	If this flag is set for a video capture device, then the driver will set the initial overlay size to cover the full framebuffer size, otherwise the existing overlay size (as set by <a href="#">VIDIOC_S_FMT</a> ) will be used. Only one video capture driver (btv) supports this flag. The use of this flag for capture devices is deprecated. There is no way to detect which drivers support this flag, so the only reliable method of setting the overlay size is through <a href="#">VIDIOC_S_FMT</a> . If this flag is set for a video output device, then the video output overlay window is relative to the top-left corner of the framebuffer and restricted to the size of the framebuffer. If it is cleared, then the video output overlay window is relative to the video output display.

Continued on next page

Table 1.130 – continued from previous page

V4L2_FBUF_FLAG_CHROMAKEY	0x0004	Use chroma-keying. The chroma-key color is determined by the chromakey field of struct <code>v4l2_window</code> and negotiated with the <code>VIDIOC_S_FMT</code> ioctl, see <a href="#">Video Overlay Interface</a> and <a href="#">Video Output Overlay Interface</a> .
There are no flags to enable clipping using a list of clip rectangles or a bitmap. These methods are negotiated with the <code>VIDIOC_S_FMT</code> ioctl, see <a href="#">Video Overlay Interface</a> and <a href="#">Video Output Overlay Interface</a> .		
V4L2_FBUF_FLAG_LOCAL_ALPHA	0x0008	Use the alpha channel of the framebuffer to clip or blend framebuffer pixels with video images. The blend function is: output = framebuffer pixel * alpha + video pixel * (1 - alpha). The actual alpha depth depends on the framebuffer pixel format.
V4L2_FBUF_FLAG_GLOBAL_ALPHA	0x0010	Use a global alpha value to blend the framebuffer with video images. The blend function is: output = (framebuffer pixel * alpha + video pixel * (255 - alpha)) / 255. The alpha value is determined by the <code>global_alpha</code> field of struct <code>v4l2_window</code> and negotiated with the <code>VIDIOC_S_FMT</code> ioctl, see <a href="#">Video Overlay Interface</a> and <a href="#">Video Output Overlay Interface</a> .
V4L2_FBUF_FLAG_LOCAL_INV_ALPHA	0x0020	Like V4L2_FBUF_FLAG_LOCAL_ALPHA, use the alpha channel of the framebuffer to clip or blend framebuffer pixels with video images, but with an inverted alpha value. The blend function is: output = framebuffer pixel * (1 - alpha) + video pixel * alpha. The actual alpha depth depends on the framebuffer pixel format.
V4L2_FBUF_FLAG_SRC_CHROMAKEY	0x0040	Use source chroma-keying. The source chroma-key color is determined by the chromakey field of struct <code>v4l2_window</code> and negotiated with the <code>VIDIOC_S_FMT</code> ioctl, see <a href="#">Video Overlay Interface</a> and <a href="#">Video Output Overlay Interface</a> . Both chroma-keying are mutual exclusive to each other, so same chromakey field of struct <code>v4l2_window</code> is being used.

**Return Value**

On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the `errno` variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

**EPERM** `VIDIOC_S_FBUF` can only be called by a privileged user to negotiate the parameters for a destructive overlay.

**EINVAL** The `VIDIOC_S_FBUF` parameters are unsuitable.

**ioctl VIDIOC\_G\_FMT, VIDIOC\_S\_FMT, VIDIOC\_TRY\_FMT****Name**

`VIDIOC_G_FMT` - `VIDIOC_S_FMT` - `VIDIOC_TRY_FMT` - Get or set the data format, try a format

## Synopsis

```
int ioctl(int fd, VIDIOC_G_FMT, struct v4l2_format *argp)
int ioctl(int fd, VIDIOC_S_FMT, struct v4l2_format *argp)
int ioctl(int fd, VIDIOC_TRY_FMT, struct v4l2_format *argp)
```

## Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by [open\(\)](#).

**argp** Pointer to struct [v4l2\\_format](#).

## Description

These ioctls are used to negotiate the format of data (typically image format) exchanged between driver and application.

To query the current parameters applications set the type field of a struct [v4l2\\_format](#) to the respective buffer (stream) type. For example video capture devices use V4L2\_BUF\_TYPE\_VIDEO\_CAPTURE or V4L2\_BUF\_TYPE\_VIDEO\_CAPTURE\_MPLANE. When the application calls the [VIDIOC\\_G\\_FMT](#) ioctl with a pointer to this structure the driver fills the respective member of the fmt union. In case of video capture devices that is either the struct [v4l2\\_pix\\_format](#) pix or the struct [v4l2\\_pix\\_format\\_mplane](#) pix\_mp member. When the requested buffer type is not supported drivers return an EINVAL error code.

To change the current format parameters applications initialize the type field and all fields of the respective fmt union member. For details see the documentation of the various devices types in [Interfaces](#). Good practice is to query the current parameters first, and to modify only those parameters not suitable for the application. When the application calls the [VIDIOC\\_S\\_FMT](#) ioctl with a pointer to a struct [v4l2\\_format](#) structure the driver checks and adjusts the parameters against hardware abilities. Drivers should not return an error code unless the type field is invalid, this is a mechanism to fathom device capabilities and to approach parameters acceptable for both the application and driver. On success the driver may program the hardware, allocate resources and generally prepare for data exchange. Finally the [VIDIOC\\_S\\_FMT](#) ioctl returns the current format parameters as [VIDIOC\\_G\\_FMT](#) does. Very simple, inflexible devices may even ignore all input and always return the default parameters. However all V4L2 devices exchanging data with the application must implement the [VIDIOC\\_G\\_FMT](#) and [VIDIOC\\_S\\_FMT](#) ioctl. When the requested buffer type is not supported drivers return an EINVAL error code on a [VIDIOC\\_S\\_FMT](#) attempt. When I/O is already in progress or the resource is not available for other reasons drivers return the EBUSY error code.

The [VIDIOC\\_TRY\\_FMT](#) ioctl is equivalent to [VIDIOC\\_S\\_FMT](#) with one exception: it does not change driver state. It can also be called at any time, never returning EBUSY. This function is provided to negotiate parameters, to learn about hardware limitations, without disabling I/O or possibly time consuming hardware preparations. Although strongly recommended drivers are not required to implement this ioctl.

The format as returned by [VIDIOC\\_TRY\\_FMT](#) must be identical to what [VIDIOC\\_S\\_FMT](#) returns for the same input or output.

## v4l2\_format

Table 1.131: struct v4l2\_format

<code>_u32</code>	<code>type</code>		Type of the data stream, see <code>v4l2_buf_type</code> .
<code>union</code>	<code>fmt</code>		
	<code>struct v4l2_pix_format</code>	<code>pix</code>	Definition of an image format, see <a href="#">Image Formats</a> , used by video capture and output devices.
	<code>struct v4l2_pix_format_mpPlane</code>	<code>pix_mp</code>	Definition of an image format, see <a href="#">Image Formats</a> , used by video capture and output devices that support the <a href="#">multi-planar version of the API</a> .
	<code>struct v4l2_window</code>	<code>win</code>	Definition of an overlaid image, see <a href="#">Video Overlay Interface</a> , used by video overlay devices.
	<code>struct v4l2_vbi_format</code>	<code>vbi</code>	Raw VBI capture or output parameters. This is discussed in more detail in <a href="#">Raw VBI Data Interface</a> . Used by raw VBI capture and output devices.
	<code>struct v4l2_sliced_vbi_format</code>	<code>sliced</code>	Sliced VBI capture or output parameters. See <a href="#">Sliced VBI Data Interface</a> for details. Used by sliced VBI capture and output devices.
	<code>struct v4l2_sdr_format</code>	<code>sdr</code>	Definition of a data format, see <a href="#">Image Formats</a> , used by SDR capture and output devices.
	<code>_u8</code>	<code>raw_data[200]</code>	Place holder for future extensions.

**Return Value**

On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the `errno` variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

**EINVAL** The struct `v4l2_format` type field is invalid or the requested buffer type not supported.

**EBUSY** The device is busy and cannot change the format. This could be because or the device is streaming or buffers are allocated or queued to the driver. Relevant for `VIDIOC_S_FMT` only.

**ioctl VIDIOC\_G\_FREQUENCY, VIDIOC\_S\_FREQUENCY****Name**

`VIDIOC_G_FREQUENCY` - `VIDIOC_S_FREQUENCY` - Get or set tuner or modulator radio frequency

**Synopsis**

```
int ioctl(int fd, VIDIOC_G_FREQUENCY, struct v4l2_frequency *argp)
int ioctl(int fd, VIDIOC_S_FREQUENCY, const struct v4l2_frequency *argp)
```

**Arguments**

**fd** File descriptor returned by `open()`.

**argp** Pointer to struct `v4l2_frequency`.

**Description**

To get the current tuner or modulator radio frequency applications set the `tuner` field of a struct `v4l2_frequency` to the respective tuner or modulator number (only input devices have tuners, only out-

put devices have modulators), zero out the reserved array and call the `VIDIOC_G_FREQUENCY` ioctl with a pointer to this structure. The driver stores the current frequency in the frequency field.

To change the current tuner or modulator radio frequency applications initialize the tuner, type and frequency fields, and the reserved array of a struct `v4l2_frequency` and call the `VIDIOC_S_FREQUENCY` ioctl with a pointer to this structure. When the requested frequency is not possible the driver assumes the closest possible value. However `VIDIOC_S_FREQUENCY` is a write-only ioctl, it does not return the actual new frequency.

### `v4l2_frequency`

Table 1.132: struct `v4l2_frequency`

<code>_u32</code>	<code>tuner</code>	The tuner or modulator index number. This is the same value as in the struct <code>v4l2_input</code> tuner field and the struct <code>v4l2_tuner</code> index field, or the struct <code>v4l2_output</code> modulator field and the struct <code>v4l2_modulator</code> index field.
<code>_u32</code>	<code>type</code>	The tuner type. This is the same value as in the struct <code>v4l2_tuner</code> type field. The type must be set to <code>V4L2_TUNER_RADIO</code> for /dev/radioX device nodes, and to <code>V4L2_TUNER_ANALOG_TV</code> for all others. Set this field to <code>V4L2_TUNER_RADIO</code> for modulators (currently only radio modulators are supported). See <code>v4l2_tuner_type</code>
<code>_u32</code>	<code>frequency</code>	Tuning frequency in units of 62.5 kHz, or if the struct <code>v4l2_tuner</code> or struct <code>v4l2_modulator</code> capability flag <code>V4L2_TUNER_CAP_LOW</code> is set, in units of 62.5 Hz. A 1 Hz unit is used when the capability flag <code>V4L2_TUNER_CAP_1HZ</code> is set.
<code>_u32</code>	<code>reserved[8]</code>	Reserved for future extensions. Drivers and applications must set the array to zero.

### Return Value

On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the `errno` variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

**EINVAL** The tuner index is out of bounds or the value in the type field is wrong.

**EBUSY** A hardware seek is in progress.

## ioctl VIDIOC\_G\_INPUT, VIDIOC\_S\_INPUT

### Name

`VIDIOC_G_INPUT` - `VIDIOC_S_INPUT` - Query or select the current video input

### Synopsis

```
int ioctl(int fd, VIDIOC_G_INPUT, int *argp)
int ioctl(int fd, VIDIOC_S_INPUT, int *argp)
```

### Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by `open()`.

**argp** Pointer an integer with input index.

### Description

To query the current video input applications call the `VIDIOC_G_INPUT` ioctl with a pointer to an integer where the driver stores the number of the input, as in the struct `v4l2_input` index field. This ioctl will fail only when there are no video inputs, returning EINVAL.

To select a video input applications store the number of the desired input in an integer and call the `VIDIOC_S_INPUT` ioctl with a pointer to this integer. Side effects are possible. For example inputs may support different video standards, so the driver may implicitly switch the current standard. Because of these possible side effects applications must select an input before querying or negotiating any other parameters.

Information about video inputs is available using the `ioctl VIDIOC_ENUMINPUT` ioctl.

### Return Value

On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the `errno` variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

**EINVAL** The number of the video input is out of bounds.

## ioctl VIDIOC\_G\_JPEGCOMP, VIDIOC\_S\_JPEGCOMP

### Name

`VIDIOC_G_JPEGCOMP` - `VIDIOC_S_JPEGCOMP`

### Synopsis

```
int ioctl(int fd, VIDIOC_G_JPEGCOMP, v4l2_jpegcompression *argp)
int ioctl(int fd, VIDIOC_S_JPEGCOMP, const v4l2_jpegcompression *argp)
```

### Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by `open()`.

**argp** Pointer to struct `v4l2_jpegcompression`.

### Description

These ioctls are **deprecated**. New drivers and applications should use [JPEG class controls](#) for image quality and JPEG markers control.

[to do]

Ronald Bultje elaborates:

APP is some application-specific information. The application can set it itself, and it'll be stored in the JPEG-encoded fields (eg; interlacing information for in an AVI or so). COM is the same, but it's comments, like 'encoded by me' or so.

`jpeg_markers` describes whether the huffman tables, quantization tables and the restart interval information (all JPEG-specific stuff) should be stored in the JPEG-encoded fields. These define how the JPEG field is encoded. If you omit them, applications assume you've used standard encoding. You usually do want to add them.

**v4l2\_jpegcompression**

Table 1.133: struct v4l2\_jpegcompression

int	quality	Deprecated. If <code>V4L2_CID_JPEG_COMPRESSION_QUALITY</code> control is exposed by a driver applications should use it instead and ignore this field.
int	APPn	
int	APP_len	
char	APP_data[60]	
int	COM_len	
char	COM_data[60]	
__u32	jpeg_markers	See <a href="#">JPEG Markers Flags</a> . Deprecated. If <code>V4L2_CID_JPEG_ACTIVE_MARKER</code> control is exposed by a driver applications should use it instead and ignore this field.

Table 1.134: JPEG Markers Flags

<code>V4L2_JPEG_MARKER_DHT</code>	(1<<3)	Define Huffman Tables
<code>V4L2_JPEG_MARKER_DQT</code>	(1<<4)	Define Quantization Tables
<code>V4L2_JPEG_MARKER_DRI</code>	(1<<5)	Define Restart Interval
<code>V4L2_JPEG_MARKER_COM</code>	(1<<6)	Comment segment
<code>V4L2_JPEG_MARKER_APP</code>	(1<<7)	App segment, driver will always use APP0

**Return Value**

On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the `errno` variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

**ioctl VIDIOC\_G\_MODULATOR, VIDIOC\_S\_MODULATOR****Name**

`VIDIOC_G_MODULATOR` - `VIDIOC_S_MODULATOR` - Get or set modulator attributes

**Synopsis**

```
int ioctl(int fd, VIDIOC_G_MODULATOR, struct v4l2_modulator *argp)
int ioctl(int fd, VIDIOC_S_MODULATOR, const struct v4l2_modulator *argp)
```

**Arguments**

**fd** File descriptor returned by `open()`.

**argp** Pointer to struct `v4l2_modulator`.

**Description**

To query the attributes of a modulator applications initialize the `index` field and zero out the reserved array of a struct `v4l2_modulator` and call the `VIDIOC_G_MODULATOR` ioctl with a pointer to this structure. Drivers fill the rest of the structure or return an EINVAL error code when the `index` is out of bounds. To enumerate all modulators applications shall begin at index zero, incrementing by one until the driver returns EINVAL.

Modulators have two writable properties, an audio modulation set and the radio frequency. To change the modulated audio subprograms, applications initialize the index and txsubchans fields and the reserved array and call the [VIDIOC\\_S\\_MODULATOR](#) ioctl. Drivers may choose a different audio modulation if the request cannot be satisfied. However this is a write-only ioctl, it does not return the actual audio modulation selected.

*SDR* specific modulator types are V4L2\_TUNER\_SDR and V4L2\_TUNER\_RF. For SDR devices txsubchans field must be initialized to zero. The term ‘modulator’ means SDR transmitter in this context.

To change the radio frequency the [VIDIOC\\_S\\_FREQUENCY](#) ioctl is available.

### v4l2\_modulator

Table 1.135: struct v4l2\_modulator

<code>_u32</code>	<code>index</code>	Identifies the modulator, set by the application.
<code>_u8</code>	<code>name[32]</code>	<p>Name of the modulator, a NUL-terminated ASCII string.</p> <p>This information is intended for the user.</p>
<code>_u32</code>	<code>capability</code>	Modulator capability flags. No flags are defined for this field, the tuner flags in struct <a href="#">v4l2_tuner</a> are used accordingly. The audio flags indicate the ability to encode audio subprograms. They will not change for example with the current video standard.
<code>_u32</code>	<code>rangelow</code>	The lowest tunable frequency in units of 62.5 KHz, or if the capability flag V4L2_TUNER_CAP_LOW is set, in units of 62.5 Hz, or if the capability flag V4L2_TUNER_CAP_1HZ is set, in units of 1 Hz.
<code>_u32</code>	<code>rangehigh</code>	The highest tunable frequency in units of 62.5 KHz, or if the capability flag V4L2_TUNER_CAP_LOW is set, in units of 62.5 Hz, or if the capability flag V4L2_TUNER_CAP_1HZ is set, in units of 1 Hz.
<code>_u32</code>	<code>txsubchans</code>	<p>With this field applications can determine how audio sub-carriers shall be modulated. It contains a set of flags as defined in <a href="#">Modulator Audio Transmission Flags</a>.</p> <p><b>Note:</b></p> <p><i>The tuner rxsubchans flags are reused, but the semantics are different. Video output devices are assumed to have an analog or PCM audio input with 1-3 channels. The txsubchans flags select one or more channels for modulation, together with some audio subprogram indicator, for example, a stereo pilot tone.</i></p>
<code>_u32</code>	<code>type</code>	Type of the modulator, see <a href="#">v4l2_tuner_type</a> .
<code>_u32</code>	<code>reserved[3]</code>	<p>Reserved for future extensions.</p> <p>Drivers and applications must set the array to zero.</p>

Table 1.136: Modulator Audio Transmission Flags

V4L2_TUNER_SUB_MONO	0x0001	Modulate channel 1 as mono audio, when the input has more channels, a down-mix of channel 1 and 2. This flag does not combine with V4L2_TUNER_SUB_STEREO or V4L2_TUNER_SUB_LANG1.
V4L2_TUNER_SUB_STEREO	0x0002	Modulate channel 1 and 2 as left and right channel of a stereo audio signal. When the input has only one channel or two channels and V4L2_TUNER_SUB_SAP is also set, channel 1 is encoded as left and right channel. This flag does not combine with V4L2_TUNER_SUB_MONO or V4L2_TUNER_SUB_LANG1. When the driver does not support stereo audio it shall fall back to mono.
V4L2_TUNER_SUB_LANG1	0x0008	Modulate channel 1 and 2 as primary and secondary language of a bilingual audio signal. When the input has only one channel it is used for both languages. It is not possible to encode the primary or secondary language only. This flag does not combine with V4L2_TUNER_SUB_MONO, V4L2_TUNER_SUB_STEREO or V4L2_TUNER_SUB_SAP. If the hardware does not support the respective audio matrix, or the current video standard does not permit bilingual audio the <a href="#">VIDIOC_S_MODULATOR</a> ioctl shall return an EINVAL error code and the driver shall fall back to mono or stereo mode.
V4L2_TUNER_SUB_LANG2	0x0004	Same effect as V4L2_TUNER_SUB_SAP.
V4L2_TUNER_SUB_SAP	0x0004	When combined with V4L2_TUNER_SUB_MONO the first channel is encoded as mono audio, the last channel as Second Audio Program. When the input has only one channel it is used for both audio tracks. When the input has three channels the mono track is a down-mix of channel 1 and 2. When combined with V4L2_TUNER_SUB_STEREO channel 1 and 2 are encoded as left and right stereo audio, channel 3 as Second Audio Program. When the input has only two channels, the first is encoded as left and right channel and the second as SAP. When the input has only one channel it is used for all audio tracks. It is not possible to encode a Second Audio Program only. This flag must combine with V4L2_TUNER_SUB_MONO or V4L2_TUNER_SUB_STEREO. If the hardware does not support the respective audio matrix, or the current video standard does not permit SAP the <a href="#">VIDIOC_S_MODULATOR</a> ioctl shall return an EINVAL error code and driver shall fall back to mono or stereo mode.
V4L2_TUNER_SUB_RDS	0x0010	Enable the RDS encoder for a radio FM transmitter.

**Return Value**

On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the `errno` variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

**EINVAL** The struct `v4l2_modulator` index is out of bounds.

### ioctl VIDIOC\_G\_OUTPUT, VIDIOC\_S\_OUTPUT

#### Name

VIDIOC\_G\_OUTPUT - VIDIOC\_S\_OUTPUT - Query or select the current video output

#### Synopsis

```
int ioctl(int fd, VIDIOC_G_OUTPUT, int *argp)
int ioctl(int fd, VIDIOC_S_OUTPUT, int *argp)
```

#### Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by `open()`.

**argp** Pointer to an integer with output index.

#### Description

To query the current video output applications call the `VIDIOC_G_OUTPUT` ioctl with a pointer to an integer where the driver stores the number of the output, as in the struct `v4l2_output` index field. This ioctl will fail only when there are no video outputs, returning the EINVAL error code.

To select a video output applications store the number of the desired output in an integer and call the `VIDIOC_S_OUTPUT` ioctl with a pointer to this integer. Side effects are possible. For example outputs may support different video standards, so the driver may implicitly switch the current standard. Because of these possible side effects applications must select an output before querying or negotiating any other parameters.

Information about video outputs is available using the `ioctl VIDIOC_ENUMOUTPUT` ioctl.

#### Return Value

On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the `errno` variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

**EINVAL** The number of the video output is out of bounds, or there are no video outputs at all.

### ioctl VIDIOC\_G\_PARM, VIDIOC\_S\_PARM

#### Name

VIDIOC\_G\_PARM - VIDIOC\_S\_PARM - Get or set streaming parameters

#### Synopsis

```
int ioctl(int fd, VIDIOC_G_PARM, v4l2_streamparm *argp)
int ioctl(int fd, VIDIOC_S_PARM, v4l2_streamparm *argp)
```

## Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by `open()`.

**argp** Pointer to struct `v4l2_streamparm`.

## Description

The current video standard determines a nominal number of frames per second. If less than this number of frames is to be captured or output, applications can request frame skipping or duplicating on the driver side. This is especially useful when using the `read()` or `write()`, which are not augmented by timestamps or sequence counters, and to avoid unnecessary data copying.

Further these ioctls can be used to determine the number of buffers used internally by a driver in read/write mode. For implications see the section discussing the `read()` function.

To get and set the streaming parameters applications call the `VIDIOC_G_PARM` and `VIDIOC_S_PARM` ioctl, respectively. They take a pointer to a struct `v4l2_streamparm` which contains a union holding separate parameters for input and output devices.

### `v4l2_streamparm`

Table 1.137: struct `v4l2_streamparm`

<code>__u32</code>	<code>type</code>		The buffer (stream) type, same as struct <code>v4l2_format</code> type, set by the application. See <code>v4l2_buf_type</code> .
<code>union</code>	<code>parm</code>		
	<code>struct v4l2_captureparm</code>	<code>capture</code>	Parameters for capture devices, used when type is <code>V4L2_BUF_TYPE_VIDEO_CAPTURE</code> or <code>V4L2_BUF_TYPE_VIDEO_CAPTURE_MPLANE</code> .
	<code>struct v4l2_outputparm</code>	<code>output</code>	Parameters for output devices, used when type is <code>V4L2_BUF_TYPE_VIDEO_OUTPUT</code> or <code>V4L2_BUF_TYPE_VIDEO_OUTPUT_MPLANE</code> .
	<code>__u8</code>	<code>raw_data[200]</code>	A place holder for future extensions.

### `v4l2_captureparm`

Table 1.138: struct v4l2\_captureparm

<code>_u32</code>	<code>capability</code>	See <a href="#">Streaming Parameters Capabilities</a> .
<code>_u32</code>	<code>capturemode</code>	Set by drivers and applications, see <a href="#">Capture Parameters Flags</a> .
<code>struct v4l2_fract</code>	<code>timeperframe</code>	This is the desired period between successive frames captured by the driver, in seconds. The field is intended to skip frames on the driver side, saving I/O bandwidth. Applications store here the desired frame period, drivers return the actual frame period, which must be greater or equal to the nominal frame period determined by the current video standard (struct <code>v4l2_standard</code> <code>frameperiod</code> field). Changing the video standard (also implicitly by switching the video input) may reset this parameter to the nominal frame period. To reset manually applications can just set this field to zero. Drivers support this function only when they set the <code>V4L2_CAP_TIMEPERFRAME</code> flag in the <code>capability</code> field.
<code>_u32</code>	<code>extendedmode</code>	Custom (driver specific) streaming parameters. When unused, applications and drivers must set this field to zero. Applications using this field should check the driver name and version, see <a href="#">Querying Capabilities</a> .
<code>_u32</code>	<code>readbuffers</code>	Applications set this field to the desired number of buffers used internally by the driver in <code>read()</code> mode. Drivers return the actual number of buffers. When an application requests zero buffers, drivers should just return the current setting rather than the minimum or an error code. For details see <a href="#">Read/Write</a> .
<code>_u32</code>	<code>reserved[4]</code>	Reserved for future extensions. Drivers and applications must set the array to zero.

**v4l2\_outputparm**

Table 1.139: struct v4l2\_outputparm

<code>_u32</code>	<code>capability</code>	See <a href="#">Streaming Parameters Capabilities</a> .
<code>_u32</code>	<code>outputmode</code>	Set by drivers and applications, see <a href="#">Capture Parameters Flags</a> .
<code>struct v4l2_fract</code>	<code>timeperframe</code>	This is the desired period between successive frames output by the driver, in seconds.

The field is intended to repeat frames on the driver side in `write()` mode (in streaming mode timestamps can be used to throttle the output), saving I/O bandwidth.

Applications store here the desired frame period, drivers return the actual frame period, which must be greater or equal to the nominal frame period determined by the current video standard (struct `v4l2_standard` `frameperiod` field). Changing the video standard (also implicitly by switching the video output) may reset this parameter to the nominal frame period. To reset manually applications can just set this field to zero.

Drivers support this function only when they set the `V4L2_CAP_TIMEPERFRAME` flag in the `capability` field.

<code>_u32</code>	<code>extendedmode</code>	Custom (driver specific) streaming parameters. When unused, applications and drivers must set this field to zero. Applications using this field should check the driver name and version, see <a href="#">Querying Capabilities</a> .
<code>_u32</code>	<code>writebuffers</code>	Applications set this field to the desired number of buffers used internally by the driver in <code>write()</code> mode. Drivers return the actual number of buffers. When an application requests zero buffers, drivers should just return the current setting rather than the minimum or an error code. For details see <a href="#">Read/Write</a> .
<code>_u32</code>	<code>reserved[4]</code>	Reserved for future extensions. Drivers and applications must set the array to zero.

Table 1.140: Streaming Parameters Capabilities

<code>V4L2_CAP_TIMEPERFRAME</code>	0x1000	The frame skipping/repeating controlled by the <code>timeperframe</code> field is supported.
------------------------------------	--------	--

Table 1.141: Capture Parameters Flags

V4L2_MODE_HIGHQUALITY	0x0001	<p>High quality imaging mode. High quality mode is intended for still imaging applications. The idea is to get the best possible image quality that the hardware can deliver. It is not defined how the driver writer may achieve that; it will depend on the hardware and the ingenuity of the driver writer. High quality mode is a different mode from the regular motion video capture modes. In high quality mode:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The driver may be able to capture higher resolutions than for motion capture.</li> <li>• The driver may support fewer pixel formats than motion capture (eg; true color).</li> <li>• The driver may capture and arithmetically combine multiple successive fields or frames to remove color edge artifacts and reduce the noise in the video data.</li> <li>• The driver may capture images in slices like a scanner in order to handle larger format images than would otherwise be possible.</li> <li>• An image capture operation may be significantly slower than motion capture.</li> <li>• Moving objects in the image might have excessive motion blur.</li> <li>• Capture might only work through the <code>read()</code> call.</li> </ul>
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### Return Value

On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the `errno` variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

## ioctl VIDIOC\_G\_PRIORITY, VIDIOC\_S\_PRIORITY

### Name

`VIDIOC_G_PRIORITY` - `VIDIOC_S_PRIORITY` - Query or request the access priority associated with a file descriptor

### Synopsis

```
int ioctl(int fd, VIDIOC_G_PRIORITY, enum v4l2_priority *argp)
int ioctl(int fd, VIDIOC_S_PRIORITY, const enum v4l2_priority *argp)
```

### Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by `open()`.

**argp** Pointer to an enum `v4l2_priority` type.

## Description

To query the current access priority applications call the `VIDIOC_G_PRIORITY` ioctl with a pointer to an enum `v4l2_priority` variable where the driver stores the current priority.

To request an access priority applications store the desired priority in an enum `v4l2_priority` variable and call `VIDIOC_S_PRIORITY` ioctl with a pointer to this variable.

### `v4l2_priority`

Table 1.142: enum `v4l2_priority`

<code>V4L2_PRIORITY_UNSET</code>	0	
<code>V4L2_PRIORITY_BACKGROUND</code>	1	Lowest priority, usually applications running in background, for example monitoring VBI transmissions. A proxy application running in user space will be necessary if multiple applications want to read from a device at this priority.
<code>V4L2_PRIORITY_INTERACTIVE</code>	2	
<code>V4L2_PRIORITY_DEFAULT</code>	2	Medium priority, usually applications started and interactively controlled by the user. For example TV viewers, Teletext browsers, or just “panel” applications to change the channel or video controls. This is the default priority unless an application requests another.
<code>V4L2_PRIORITY_RECORD</code>	3	Highest priority. Only one file descriptor can have this priority, it blocks any other fd from changing device properties. Usually applications which must not be interrupted, like video recording.

## Return Value

On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the `errno` variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

**EINVAL** The requested priority value is invalid.

**EBUSY** Another application already requested higher priority.

## ioctl VIDIOC\_G\_SELECTION, VIDIOC\_S\_SELECTION

### Name

`VIDIOC_G_SELECTION` - `VIDIOC_S_SELECTION` - Get or set one of the selection rectangles

### Synopsis

```
int ioctl(int fd, VIDIOC_G_SELECTION, struct v4l2_selection *argp)
int ioctl(int fd, VIDIOC_S_SELECTION, struct v4l2_selection *argp)
```

### Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by `open()`.

**argp** Pointer to struct `v4l2_selection`.

### Description

The ioctls are used to query and configure selection rectangles.

To query the cropping (composing) rectangle set struct `v4l2_selection` type field to the respective buffer type. The next step is setting the value of struct `v4l2_selection` target field to V4L2\_SEL\_TGT\_CROP (V4L2\_SEL\_TGT\_COMPOSE). Please refer to table [Common selection definitions](#) or [Cropping, composing and scaling - the SELECTION API](#) for additional targets. The flags and reserved fields of struct `v4l2_selection` are ignored and they must be filled with zeros. The driver fills the rest of the structure or returns EINVAL error code if incorrect buffer type or target was used. If cropping (composing) is not supported then the active rectangle is not mutable and it is always equal to the bounds rectangle. Finally, the struct `v4l2_rect` r rectangle is filled with the current cropping (composing) coordinates. The coordinates are expressed in driver-dependent units. The only exception are rectangles for images in raw formats, whose coordinates are always expressed in pixels.

To change the cropping (composing) rectangle set the struct `v4l2_selection` type field to the respective buffer type. The next step is setting the value of struct `v4l2_selection` target to V4L2\_SEL\_TGT\_CROP (V4L2\_SEL\_TGT\_COMPOSE). Please refer to table [Common selection definitions](#) or [Cropping, composing and scaling - the SELECTION API](#) for additional targets. The struct `v4l2_rect` r rectangle need to be set to the desired active area. Field struct `v4l2_selection` reserved is ignored and must be filled with zeros. The driver may adjust coordinates of the requested rectangle. An application may introduce constraints to control rounding behaviour. The struct `v4l2_selection` flags field must be set to one of the following:

- 0 - The driver can adjust the rectangle size freely and shall choose a crop/compose rectangle as close as possible to the requested one.
- V4L2\_SEL\_FLAG\_GE - The driver is not allowed to shrink the rectangle. The original rectangle must lay inside the adjusted one.
- V4L2\_SEL\_FLAG\_LE - The driver is not allowed to enlarge the rectangle. The adjusted rectangle must lay inside the original one.
- V4L2\_SEL\_FLAG\_GE | V4L2\_SEL\_FLAG\_LE - The driver must choose the size exactly the same as in the requested rectangle.

Please refer to [Size adjustments with constraint flags..](#)

The driver may have to adjusts the requested dimensions against hardware limits and other parts as the pipeline, i.e. the bounds given by the capture/output window or TV display. The closest possible values of horizontal and vertical offset and sizes are chosen according to following priority:

1. Satisfy constraints from struct `v4l2_selection` flags.
2. Adjust width, height, left, and top to hardware limits and alignments.
3. Keep center of adjusted rectangle as close as possible to the original one.
4. Keep width and height as close as possible to original ones.
5. Keep horizontal and vertical offset as close as possible to original ones.

On success the struct `v4l2_rect` r field contains the adjusted rectangle. When the parameters are unsuitable the application may modify the cropping (composing) or image parameters and repeat the cycle until satisfactory parameters have been negotiated. If constraints flags have to be violated at then ERANGE is returned. The error indicates that *there exist no rectangle* that satisfies the constraints.

Selection targets and flags are documented in [Common selection definitions](#).

### `v4l2_selection`

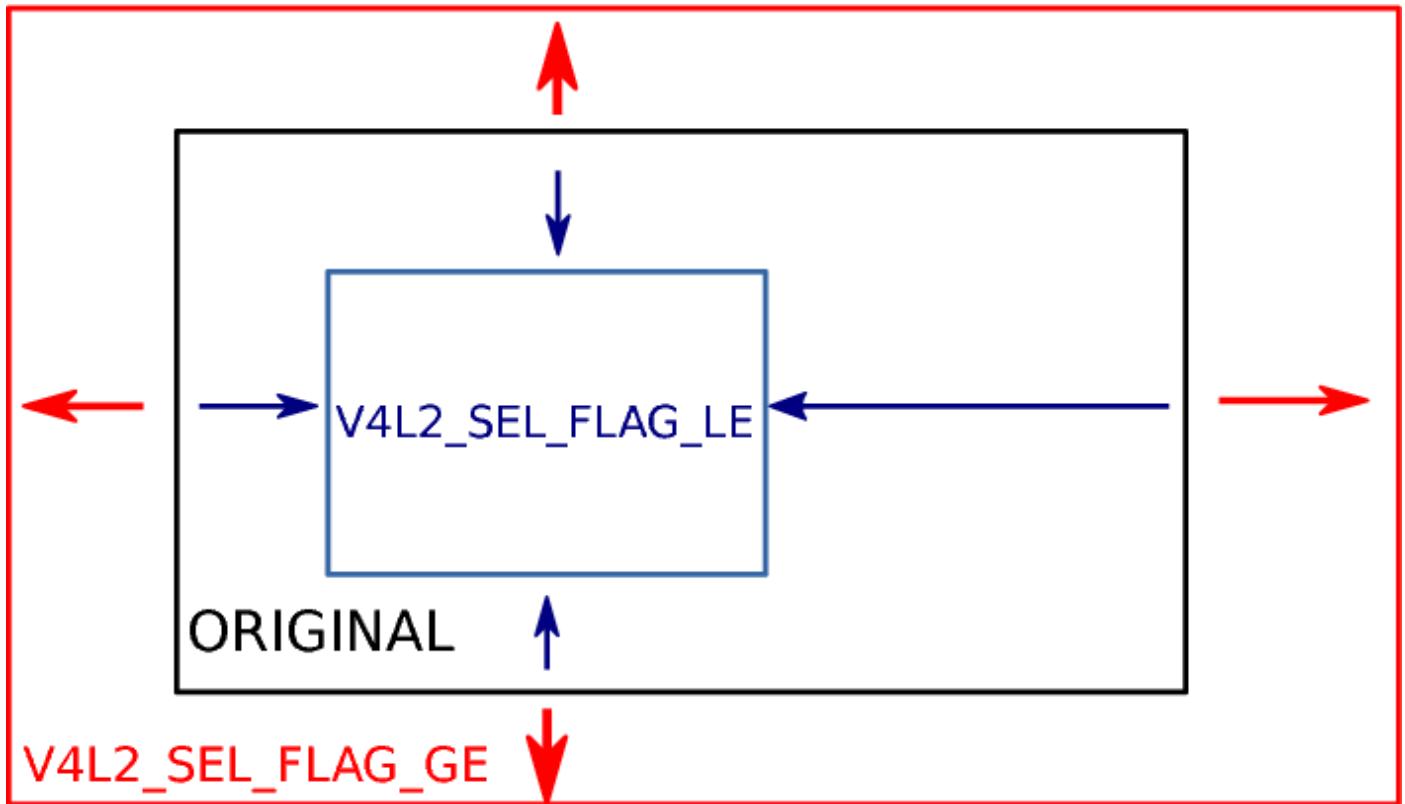


Fig. 1.16: Size adjustments with constraint flags.  
Behaviour of rectangle adjustment for different constraint flags.

Table 1.143: struct v4l2\_selection

<code>_u32</code>	<code>type</code>	Type of the buffer (from enum <code>v4l2_buf_type</code> ).
<code>_u32</code>	<code>target</code>	Used to select between <i>cropping</i> and <i>composing rectangles</i> .
<code>_u32</code>	<code>flags</code>	Flags controlling the selection rectangle adjustments, refer to <i>selection flags</i> .
<code>struct v4l2_rect</code>	<code>r</code>	The selection rectangle.
<code>_u32</code>	<code>reserved[9]</code>	Reserved fields for future use. Drivers and applications must zero this array.

#### Note:

Unfortunately in the case of multiplanar buffer types (`V4L2_BUF_TYPE_VIDEO_CAPTURE_MPLANE` and `V4L2_BUF_TYPE_VIDEO_OUTPUT_MPLANE`) this API was messed up with regards to how the `v4l2_selection` type field should be filled in. Some drivers only accepted the `_MPLANE` buffer type while other drivers only accepted a non-multiplanar buffer type (i.e. without the `_MPLANE` at the end). Starting with kernel 4.13 both variations are allowed.

#### Return Value

On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the `errno` variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

**EINVAL** Given buffer type `type` or the selection target `target` is not supported, or the `flags` argument is not valid.

**ERANGE** It is not possible to adjust struct `v4l2_rect` r rectangle to satisfy all constraints given in the flags argument.

**ENODATA** Selection is not supported for this input or output.

**EBUSY** It is not possible to apply change of the selection rectangle at the moment. Usually because streaming is in progress.

### `ioctl VIDIOC_G_SLICED_VBI_CAP`

#### Name

`VIDIOC_G_SLICED_VBI_CAP` - Query sliced VBI capabilities

#### Synopsis

```
int ioctl(int fd, VIDIOC_G_SLICED_VBI_CAP, struct v4l2_sliced_vbi_cap *argp)
```

#### Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by `open()`.

**argp** Pointer to struct `v4l2_sliced_vbi_cap`.

#### Description

To find out which data services are supported by a sliced VBI capture or output device, applications initialize the type field of a struct `v4l2_sliced_vbi_cap`, clear the reserved array and call the `VIDIOC_G_SLICED_VBI_CAP` ioctl. The driver fills in the remaining fields or returns an EINVAL error code if the sliced VBI API is unsupported or type is invalid.

#### Note:

*The type field was added, and the ioctl changed from read-only to write-read, in Linux 2.6.19.*

### `v4l2_sliced_vbi_cap`

Table 1.144: struct v4l2\_sliced\_vbi\_cap

<code>_u16</code>	<code>service_set</code>	A set of all data services supported by the driver. Equal to the union of all elements of the <code>service_lines</code> array.															
<code>_u16</code>	<code>service_lines[2][24]</code>	Each element of this array contains a set of data services the hardware can look for or insert into a particular scan line. Data services are defined in <a href="#">Sliced VBI services</a> . Array indices map to ITU-R line numbers <sup>1</sup> as follows:															
		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Element</th> <th>525 line systems</th> <th>625 line systems</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><code>service_lines[0][1]</code></td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td><code>service_lines[0][23]</code></td> <td>23</td> <td>23</td> </tr> <tr> <td><code>service_lines[1][1]</code></td> <td>264</td> <td>314</td> </tr> <tr> <td><code>service_lines[1][23]</code></td> <td>286</td> <td>336</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Element	525 line systems	625 line systems	<code>service_lines[0][1]</code>	1	1	<code>service_lines[0][23]</code>	23	23	<code>service_lines[1][1]</code>	264	314	<code>service_lines[1][23]</code>	286	336
Element	525 line systems	625 line systems															
<code>service_lines[0][1]</code>	1	1															
<code>service_lines[0][23]</code>	23	23															
<code>service_lines[1][1]</code>	264	314															
<code>service_lines[1][23]</code>	286	336															
		The number of VBI lines the hardware can capture or output per frame, or the number of services it can identify on a given line may be limited. For example on PAL line 16 the hardware may be able to look for a VPS or Teletext signal, but not both at the same time. Applications can learn about these limits using the <code>VIDIOC_S_FMT</code> ioctl as described in <a href="#">Sliced VBI Data Interface</a> .															
		Drivers must set <code>service_lines[0][0]</code> and <code>service_lines[1][0]</code> to zero.															
<code>_u32</code>	<code>type</code>	Type of the data stream, see <code>v4l2_buf_type</code> . Should be <code>V4L2_BUF_TYPE_SLICED_VBI_CAPTURE</code> or <code>V4L2_BUF_TYPE_SLICED_VBI_OUTPUT</code> .															
<code>_u32</code>	<code>reserved[3]</code>	This array is reserved for future extensions. Applications and drivers must set it to zero.															

Table 1.145: Sliced VBI services

Symbol	Value	Reference	Lines, usually	Payload
<code>V4L2_SLICED_TELETEXT_B</code> (Teletext System B)	0x0001	<a href="#">ETS 300 706, ITU BT.653</a>	PAL/SECAM line 7-22, 320-335 (second field 7-22)	Last 42 of the 45 byte Teletext packet, that is without clock run-in and framing code, lsb first transmitted.
<code>V4L2_SLICED_VPS</code>	0x0400	<a href="#">ETS 300 231</a>	PAL line 16	Byte number 3 to 15 according to Figure 9 of ETS 300 231, lsb first transmitted.
<code>V4L2_SLICED_CAPTION_525</code>	0x1000	<a href="#">CEA 608-E</a>	NTSC line 21, 284 (second field 21)	Two bytes in transmission order, including parity bit, lsb first transmitted.
<code>V4L2_SLICED_WSS_625</code>	0x4000	<a href="#">EN 300 294, ITU BT.1119</a>	PAL/SECAM line 23	Byte 0 msb 1 lsb msb lsb Bit 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 x x 13 12 11 10 9
<code>V4L2_SLICED_VBI_525</code>	0x1000	Set of services applicable to 525 line systems.		
<code>V4L2_SLICED_VBI_625</code>	0x4401	Set of services applicable to 625 line systems.		

## Return Value

On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the `errno` variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

**EINVAL** The value in the `type` field is wrong.

<sup>1</sup>See also [Figure 4.2. ITU-R 525 line numbering \(M/NTSC and M/PAL\)](#) and [Figure 4.3. ITU-R 625 line numbering](#).

### ioctl VIDIOC\_G\_STD, VIDIOC\_S\_STD

#### Name

VIDIOC\_G\_STD - VIDIOC\_S\_STD - Query or select the video standard of the current input

#### Synopsis

```
int ioctl(int fd, VIDIOC_G_STD, v4l2_std_id *argp)
int ioctl(int fd, VIDIOC_S_STD, const v4l2_std_id *argp)
```

#### Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by [open\(\)](#).

**argp** Pointer to `v4l2_std_id`.

#### Description

To query and select the current video standard applications use the `VIDIOC_G_STD` and `VIDIOC_S_STD` ioctls which take a pointer to a `v4l2_std_id` type as argument. `VIDIOC_G_STD` can return a single flag or a set of flags as in struct `v4l2_standard` field `id`. The flags must be unambiguous such that they appear in only one enumerated struct `v4l2_standard` structure.

`VIDIOC_S_STD` accepts one or more flags, being a write-only ioctl it does not return the actual new standard as `VIDIOC_G_STD` does. When no flags are given or the current input does not support the requested standard the driver returns an `EINVAL` error code. When the standard set is ambiguous drivers may return `EINVAL` or choose any of the requested standards. If the current input or output does not support standard video timings (e.g. if [ioctl VIDIOC\\_ENUMINPUT](#) does not set the `V4L2_IN_CAP_STD` flag), then `ENODATA` error code is returned.

#### Return Value

On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the `errno` variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

**EINVAL** The `VIDIOC_S_STD` parameter was unsuitable.

**ENODATA** Standard video timings are not supported for this input or output.

### ioctl VIDIOC\_G\_TUNER, VIDIOC\_S\_TUNER

#### Name

VIDIOC\_G\_TUNER - VIDIOC\_S\_TUNER - Get or set tuner attributes

#### Synopsis

```
int ioctl(int fd, VIDIOC_G_TUNER, struct v4l2_tuner *argp)
int ioctl(int fd, VIDIOC_S_TUNER, const struct v4l2_tuner *argp)
```

## Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by [open\(\)](#).

**argp** Pointer to struct [`v4l2\_tuner`](#).

## Description

To query the attributes of a tuner applications initialize the index field and zero out the reserved array of a struct [`v4l2\_tuner`](#) and call the VIDIOC\_G\_TUNER ioctl with a pointer to this structure. Drivers fill the rest of the structure or return an EINVAL error code when the index is out of bounds. To enumerate all tuners applications shall begin at index zero, incrementing by one until the driver returns EINVAL.

Tuners have two writable properties, the audio mode and the radio frequency. To change the audio mode, applications initialize the index, audmode and reserved fields and call the VIDIOC\_S\_TUNER ioctl. This will *not* change the current tuner, which is determined by the current video input. Drivers may choose a different audio mode if the requested mode is invalid or unsupported. Since this is a write-only ioctl, it does not return the actually selected audio mode.

[SDR](#) specific tuner types are V4L2\_TUNER\_SDR and V4L2\_TUNER\_RF. For SDR devices audmode field must be initialized to zero. The term ‘tuner’ means SDR receiver in this context.

To change the radio frequency the [VIDIOC\\_S\\_FREQUENCY](#) ioctl is available.

## `v4l2_tuner`

Table 1.146: struct `v4l2_tuner`

<code>_u32</code>	<code>index</code>	Identifies the tuner, set by the application.
<code>_u8</code>	<code>name[32]</code>	<p>Name of the tuner, a NUL-terminated ASCII string. This information is intended for the user.</p>
<code>_u32</code>	<code>type</code>	Type of the tuner, see <a href="#"><code>v4l2_tuner_type</code></a> .
<code>_u32</code>	<code>capability</code>	<p>Tuner capability flags, see <a href="#">Tuner and Modulator Capability Flags</a>. Audio flags indicate the ability to decode audio subprograms. They will <i>not</i> change, for example with the current video standard.</p> <p>When the structure refers to a radio tuner the V4L2_TUNER_CAP_LANG1, V4L2_TUNER_CAP_LANG2 and V4L2_TUNER_CAP_NORM flags can't be used.</p> <p>If multiple frequency bands are supported, then capability is the union of all capability fields of each struct <a href="#"><code>v4l2_frequency_band</code></a>.</p>
<code>_u32</code>	<code>rangelow</code>	The lowest tunable frequency in units of 62.5 kHz, or if the capability flag V4L2_TUNER_CAP_LOW is set, in units of 62.5 Hz, or if the capability flag V4L2_TUNER_CAP_1HZ is set, in units of 1 Hz. If multiple frequency bands are supported, then rangelow is the lowest frequency of all the frequency bands.

Continued on next page

Table 1.146 – continued from previous page

__u32	rangehigh	The highest tunable frequency in units of 62.5 kHz, or if the capability flag V4L2_TUNER_CAP_LOW is set, in units of 62.5 Hz, or if the capability flag V4L2_TUNER_CAP_1HZ is set, in units of 1 Hz. If multiple frequency bands are supported, then rangehigh is the highest frequency of all the frequency bands.
__u32	rxsubchans	Some tuners or audio decoders can determine the received audio subprograms by analyzing audio carriers, pilot tones or other indicators. To pass this information drivers set flags defined in <i>Tuner Audio Reception Flags</i> in this field. For example:
		V4L2_TUNER_SUB_MONO receiving mono audio
		STEREO   SAP receiving stereo audio and a secondary audio program
		MONO   STEREO receiving mono or stereo audio, the hardware cannot distinguish
		LANG1   LANG2 receiving bilingual audio
		MONO   STEREO   LANG1   LANG2 receiving mono, stereo or bilingual audio
		When the V4L2_TUNER_CAP_STEREO, _LANG1, _LANG2 or _SAP flag is cleared in the capability field, the corresponding V4L2_TUNER_SUB_flag must not be set here.  This field is valid only if this is the tuner of the current video input, or when the structure refers to a radio tuner.
__u32	audmode	The selected audio mode, see <i>Tuner Audio Modes</i> for valid values. The audio mode does not affect audio subprogram detection, and like a <i>User Controls</i> it does not automatically change unless the requested mode is invalid or unsupported. See <i>Tuner Audio Matrix</i> for possible results when the selected and received audio programs do not match.  Currently this is the only field of struct struct <i>v4l2_tuner</i> applications can change.
__u32	signal	The signal strength if known.  Ranging from 0 to 65535. Higher values indicate a better signal.
__s32	afc	Automatic frequency control.  When the afc value is negative, the frequency is too low, when positive too high.
__u32	reserved[4]	Reserved for future extensions.  Drivers and applications must set the array to zero.

**v4l2\_tuner\_type**

Table 1.147: enum v4l2\_tuner\_type

V4L2_TUNER_RADIO	1	Tuner supports radio
V4L2_TUNER_ANALOG_TV	2	Tuner supports analog TV
V4L2_TUNER_SDR	4	Tuner controls the A/D and/or D/A block of a Software Digital Radio (SDR)
V4L2_TUNER_RF	5	Tuner controls the RF part of a Software Digital Radio (SDR)

Table 1.148: Tuner and Modulator Capability Flags

V4L2_TUNER_CAP_LOW	0x0001	When set, tuning frequencies are expressed in units of 62.5 Hz instead of 62.5 kHz.
V4L2_TUNER_CAP_NORM	0x0002	This is a multi-standard tuner; the video standard can or must be switched. (B/G PAL tuners for example are typically not considered multi-standard because the video standard is automatically determined from the frequency band.) The set of supported video standards is available from the struct <i>v4l2_input</i> pointing to this tuner, see the description of ioctl <i>VIDIOC_ENUMINPUT</i> for details. Only V4L2_TUNER_ANALOG_TV tuners can have this capability.
V4L2_TUNER_CAP_HWSEEK_BOUNDED	0x0004	If set, then this tuner supports the hardware seek functionality where the seek stops when it reaches the end of the frequency range.
V4L2_TUNER_CAP_HWSEEK_WRAP	0x0008	If set, then this tuner supports the hardware seek functionality where the seek wraps around when it reaches the end of the frequency range.
V4L2_TUNER_CAP_STEREO	0x0010	Stereo audio reception is supported.
V4L2_TUNER_CAP_LANG1	0x0040	Reception of the primary language of a bilingual audio program is supported. Bilingual audio is a feature of two-channel systems, transmitting the primary language monaural on the main audio carrier and a secondary language monaural on a second carrier. Only V4L2_TUNER_ANALOG_TV tuners can have this capability.
V4L2_TUNER_CAP_LANG2	0x0020	Reception of the secondary language of a bilingual audio program is supported. Only V4L2_TUNER_ANALOG_TV tuners can have this capability.

Continued on next page

Table 1.148 – continued from previous page

V4L2_TUNER_CAP_SAP	0x0020	Reception of a secondary audio program is supported. This is a feature of the BTSC system which accompanies the NTSC video standard. Two audio carriers are available for mono or stereo transmissions of a primary language, and an independent third carrier for a monaural secondary language. Only V4L2_TUNER_ANALOG_TV tuners can have this capability.
		<p><b>Note:</b></p> <hr/> <p>The <code>V4L2_TUNER_CAP_LANG2</code> and <code>V4L2_TUNER_CAP_SAP</code> flags are synonyms. <code>V4L2_TUNER_CAP_SAP</code> applies when the tuner supports the <code>V4L2_STD_NTSC_M</code> video standard.</p> <hr/>
V4L2_TUNER_CAP_RDS	0x0080	RDS capture is supported. This capability is only valid for radio tuners.
V4L2_TUNER_CAP_RDS_BLOCK_IO	0x0100	The RDS data is passed as unparsed RDS blocks.
V4L2_TUNER_CAP_RDS_CONTROLS	0x0200	The RDS data is parsed by the hardware and set via controls.
V4L2_TUNER_CAP_FREQ_BANDS	0x0400	The <code>ioctl VIDIOC_ENUM_FREQ_BANDS</code> ioctl can be used to enumerate the available frequency bands.
V4L2_TUNER_CAP_HWSEEK_PROG_LIM	0x0800	The range to search when using the hardware seek functionality is programmable, see <code>ioctl VIDIOC_S_HW_FREQ_SEEK</code> for details.
V4L2_TUNER_CAP_1HZ	0x1000	When set, tuning frequencies are expressed in units of 1 Hz instead of 62.5 kHz.

Table 1.149: Tuner Audio Reception Flags

V4L2_TUNER_SUB_MONO	0x0001	The tuner receives a mono audio signal.
V4L2_TUNER_SUB_STEREO	0x0002	The tuner receives a stereo audio signal.
V4L2_TUNER_SUB_LANG1	0x0008	The tuner receives the primary language of a bilingual audio signal. Drivers must clear this flag when the current video standard is <code>V4L2_STD_NTSC_M</code> .
V4L2_TUNER_SUB_LANG2	0x0004	The tuner receives the secondary language of a bilingual audio signal (or a second audio program).
V4L2_TUNER_SUB_SAP	0x0004	The tuner receives a Second Audio Program.
		<p><b>Note:</b></p> <hr/> <p>The <code>V4L2_TUNER_SUB_LANG2</code> and <code>V4L2_TUNER_SUB_SAP</code> flags are synonyms. The <code>V4L2_TUNER_SUB_SAP</code> flag applies when the current video standard is <code>V4L2_STD_NTSC_M</code>.</p> <hr/>
V4L2_TUNER_SUB_RDS	0x0010	The tuner receives an RDS channel.

Table 1.150: Tuner Audio Modes

V4L2_TUNER_MODE_MONO	0	Play mono audio. When the tuner receives a stereo signal this a down-mix of the left and right channel. When the tuner receives a bilingual or SAP signal this mode selects the primary language.
V4L2_TUNER_MODE_STEREO	1	Play stereo audio. When the tuner receives bilingual audio it may play different languages on the left and right channel or the primary language is played on both channels. Playing different languages in this mode is deprecated. New drivers should do this only in MODE_LANG1_LANG2. When the tuner receives no stereo signal or does not support stereo reception the driver shall fall back to MODE_MONO.
V4L2_TUNER_MODE_LANG1	3	Play the primary language, mono or stereo. Only V4L2_TUNER_ANALOG_TV tuners support this mode.
V4L2_TUNER_MODE_LANG2	2	Play the secondary language, mono. When the tuner receives no bilingual audio or SAP, or their reception is not supported the driver shall fall back to mono or stereo mode. Only V4L2_TUNER_ANALOG_TV tuners support this mode.
V4L2_TUNER_MODE_SAP	2	Play the Second Audio Program. When the tuner receives no bilingual audio or SAP, or their reception is not supported the driver shall fall back to mono or stereo mode. Only V4L2_TUNER_ANALOG_TV tuners support this mode.
<b>Note:</b>		
<i>The V4L2_TUNER_MODE_LANG2 and V4L2_TUNER_MODE_SAP are synonyms.</i>		
V4L2_TUNER_MODE_LANG1_LANG2	4	Play the primary language on the left channel, the secondary language on the right channel. When the tuner receives no bilingual audio or SAP, it shall fall back to MODE_LANG1 or MODE_MONO. Only V4L2_TUNER_ANALOG_TV tuners support this mode.

Table 1.151: Tuner Audio Matrix

Selected V4L2_TUNER_MODE_					
Received V4L2_TUNER SUB	MONO	STEREO	LANG1	LANG2 = SAP	LANG1_LANG2 <sup>1</sup>
MONO	Mono	Mono/Mono	Mono	Mono	Mono/Mono
MONO   SAP	Mono	Mono/Mono	Mono	SAP	Mono/SAP (preferred) or Mono/Mono
STEREO	L+R	L/R	Stereo L/R (preferred) or Mono L+R	Stereo L/R (preferred) or Mono L+R	L/R (preferred) or L+R/L+R
STEREO   SAP	L+R	L/R	Stereo L/R (preferred) or Mono L+R	SAP	L+R/SAP (preferred) or L/R or L+R/L+R
LANG1   LANG2	Language 1	Lang1/Lang2 (deprecated <sup>2</sup> ) or Lang1/Lang1	Language 1	Language 2	Lang1/Lang2 (preferred) or Lang1/Lang1

<sup>1</sup>This mode has been added in Linux 2.6.17 and may not be supported by older drivers.<sup>2</sup>Playback of both languages in MODE\_STEREO is deprecated. In the future drivers should produce only the primary language in this mode. Applications should request MODE\_LANG1\_LANG2 to record both languages or a stereo signal.

### Return Value

On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the errno variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

**EINVAL** The struct `v4l2_tuner` index is out of bounds.

## ioctl VIDIOC\_LOG\_STATUS

### Name

VIDIOC\_LOG\_STATUS - Log driver status information

### Synopsis

```
int ioctl(int fd, VIDIOC_LOG_STATUS)
```

### Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by `open()`.

### Description

As the video/audio devices become more complicated it becomes harder to debug problems. When this ioctl is called the driver will output the current device status to the kernel log. This is particular useful when dealing with problems like no sound, no video and incorrectly tuned channels. Also many modern devices autodetect video and audio standards and this ioctl will report what the device thinks what the standard is. Mismatches may give an indication where the problem is.

This ioctl is optional and not all drivers support it. It was introduced in Linux 2.6.15.

### Return Value

On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the errno variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

## ioctl VIDIOC\_OVERLAY

### Name

VIDIOC\_OVERLAY - Start or stop video overlay

### Synopsis

```
int ioctl(int fd, VIDIOC_OVERLAY, const int *argp)
```

### Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by `open()`.

**argp** Pointer to an integer.

## Description

This ioctl is part of the *video overlay* I/O method. Applications call *ioctl VIDIOC\_OVERLAY* to start or stop the overlay. It takes a pointer to an integer which must be set to zero by the application to stop overlay, to one to start.

Drivers do not support *ioctl VIDIOC\_STREAMON*, *VIDIOC\_STREAMOFF* or *VIDIOC\_STREAMOFF* with *V4L2\_BUF\_TYPE\_VIDEO\_OVERLAY*.

## Return Value

On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the *errno* variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the *Generic Error Codes* chapter.

**EINVAL** The overlay parameters have not been set up. See *Video Overlay Interface* for the necessary steps.

## **ioctl VIDIOC\_PREPARE\_BUF**

### Name

*VIDIOC\_PREPARE\_BUF* - Prepare a buffer for I/O

### Synopsis

```
int ioctl(int fd, VIDIOC_PREPARE_BUF, struct v4l2_buffer *argp)
```

### Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by *open()*.

**argp** Pointer to struct *v4l2\_buffer*.

### Description

Applications can optionally call the *ioctl VIDIOC\_PREPARE\_BUF* ioctl to pass ownership of the buffer to the driver before actually enqueueing it, using the *VIDIOC\_QBUF* ioctl, and to prepare it for future I/O. Such preparations may include cache invalidation or cleaning. Performing them in advance saves time during the actual I/O. In case such cache operations are not required, the application can use one of *V4L2\_BUF\_FLAG\_NO\_CACHE\_INVALIDATE* and *V4L2\_BUF\_FLAG\_NO\_CACHE\_CLEAN* flags to skip the respective step.

The struct *v4l2\_buffer* structure is specified in *Buffers*.

## Return Value

On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the *errno* variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the *Generic Error Codes* chapter.

**EBUSY** File I/O is in progress.

**EINVAL** The buffer type is not supported, or the index is out of bounds, or no buffers have been allocated yet, or the userptr or length are invalid.

### ioctl VIDIOC\_QBUF, VIDIOC\_DQBUF

#### Name

VIDIOC\_QBUF - VIDIOC\_DQBUF - Exchange a buffer with the driver

#### Synopsis

```
int ioctl(int fd, VIDIOC_QBUF, struct v4l2_buffer *argp)
int ioctl(int fd, VIDIOC_DQBUF, struct v4l2_buffer *argp)
```

#### Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by [open\(\)](#).

**argp** Pointer to struct [v4l2\\_buffer](#).

#### Description

Applications call the VIDIOC\_QBUF ioctl to enqueue an empty (capturing) or filled (output) buffer in the driver's incoming queue. The semantics depend on the selected I/O method.

To enqueue a buffer applications set the type field of a struct [v4l2\\_buffer](#) to the same buffer type as was previously used with struct [v4l2\\_format](#) type and struct [v4l2\\_requestbuffers](#) type. Applications must also set the index field. Valid index numbers range from zero to the number of buffers allocated with [ioctl VIDIOC\\_REQBUFS](#) (struct [v4l2\\_requestbuffers](#) count) minus one. The contents of the struct [v4l2\\_buffer](#) returned by a [ioctl VIDIOC\\_QUERYBUF](#) ioctl will do as well. When the buffer is intended for output (type is V4L2\_BUF\_TYPE\_VIDEO\_OUTPUT, V4L2\_BUF\_TYPE\_VIDEO\_OUTPUT\_MPLANE, or V4L2\_BUF\_TYPE\_VBI\_OUTPUT) applications must also initialize the bytesused, field and timestamp fields, see [Buffers](#) for details. Applications must also set flags to 0. The reserved2 and reserved fields must be set to 0. When using the [multi-planar API](#), the m.planes field must contain a userspace pointer to a filled-in array of struct [v4l2\\_plane](#) and the length field must be set to the number of elements in that array.

To enqueue a [memory mapped](#) buffer applications set the memory field to V4L2\_MEMORY\_MMAP. When VIDIOC\_QBUF is called with a pointer to this structure the driver sets the V4L2\_BUF\_FLAG\_MAPPED and V4L2\_BUF\_FLAG\_QUEUED flags and clears the V4L2\_BUF\_FLAG\_DONE flag in the flags field, or it returns an EINVAL error code.

To enqueue a [user pointer](#) buffer applications set the memory field to V4L2\_MEMORY\_USERPTR, the m.userptr field to the address of the buffer and length to its size. When the multi-planar API is used, m.userptr and length members of the passed array of struct [v4l2\\_plane](#) have to be used instead. When VIDIOC\_QBUF is called with a pointer to this structure the driver sets the V4L2\_BUF\_FLAG\_QUEUED flag and clears the V4L2\_BUF\_FLAG\_MAPPED and V4L2\_BUF\_FLAG\_DONE flags in the flags field, or it returns an error code. This ioctl locks the memory pages of the buffer in physical memory, they cannot be swapped out to disk. Buffers remain locked until dequeued, until the [VIDIOC\\_STREAMOFF](#) or [ioctl VIDIOC\\_REQBUFS](#) ioctl is called, or until the device is closed.

To enqueue a [DMABUF](#) buffer applications set the memory field to V4L2\_MEMORY\_DMABUF and the m.fd field to a file descriptor associated with a DMABUF buffer. When the multi-planar API is used the m.fd fields of the passed array of struct [v4l2\\_plane](#) have to be used instead. When VIDIOC\_QBUF is called with a pointer to this structure the driver sets the V4L2\_BUF\_FLAG\_QUEUED flag and clears the V4L2\_BUF\_FLAG\_MAPPED and V4L2\_BUF\_FLAG\_DONE flags in the flags field, or it returns an error code. This ioctl locks the buffer. Locking a buffer means passing it to a driver for a hardware access (usually DMA). If an application accesses (reads/writes) a locked buffer then the result is undefined. Buffers remain locked until dequeued, until the [VIDIOC\\_STREAMOFF](#) or [ioctl VIDIOC\\_REQBUFS](#) ioctl is called, or until the device is closed.

Applications call the VIDIOC\_DQBUF ioctl to dequeue a filled (capturing) or displayed (output) buffer from the driver's outgoing queue. They just set the type, memory and reserved fields of a struct `v4l2_buffer` as above, when VIDIOC\_DQBUF is called with a pointer to this structure the driver fills the remaining fields or returns an error code. The driver may also set V4L2\_BUF\_FLAG\_ERROR in the flags field. It indicates a non-critical (recoverable) streaming error. In such case the application may continue as normal, but should be aware that data in the dequeued buffer might be corrupted. When using the multi-planar API, the planes array must be passed in as well.

By default VIDIOC\_DQBUF blocks when no buffer is in the outgoing queue. When the `O_NONBLOCK` flag was given to the `open()` function, VIDIOC\_DQBUF returns immediately with an EAGAIN error code when no buffer is available.

The struct `v4l2_buffer` structure is specified in [Buffers](#).

## Return Value

On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the `errno` variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

**EAGAIN** Non-blocking I/O has been selected using `O_NONBLOCK` and no buffer was in the outgoing queue.

**EINVAL** The buffer type is not supported, or the index is out of bounds, or no buffers have been allocated yet, or the userptr or length are invalid.

**EIO** VIDIOC\_DQBUF failed due to an internal error. Can also indicate temporary problems like signal loss.

### Note:

*The driver might dequeue an (empty) buffer despite returning an error, or even stop capturing. Reusing such buffer may be unsafe though and its details (e.g. index) may not be returned either. It is recommended that drivers indicate recoverable errors by setting the V4L2\_BUF\_FLAG\_ERROR and returning 0 instead. In that case the application should be able to safely reuse the buffer and continue streaming.*

**EPIPE** VIDIOC\_DQBUF returns this on an empty capture queue for mem2mem codecs if a buffer with the `V4L2_BUF_FLAG_LAST` was already dequeued and no new buffers are expected to become available.

## ioctl VIDIOC\_QUERYBUF

### Name

VIDIOC\_QUERYBUF - Query the status of a buffer

### Synopsis

```
int ioctl(int fd, VIDIOC_QUERYBUF, struct v4l2_buffer *argp)
```

### Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by `open()`.

**argp** Pointer to struct `v4l2_buffer`.

### Description

This ioctl is part of the *streaming* I/O method. It can be used to query the status of a buffer at any time after buffers have been allocated with the *ioctl VIDIOC\_REQBUFS* ioctl.

Applications set the type field of a struct *v4l2\_buffer* to the same buffer type as was previously used with struct *v4l2\_format* type and struct *v4l2\_requestbuffers* type, and the index field. Valid index numbers range from zero to the number of buffers allocated with *ioctl VIDIOC\_REQBUFS* (struct *v4l2\_requestbuffers* count) minus one. The reserved and reserved2 fields must be set to 0. When using the *multi-planar API*, the *m.planes* field must contain a userspace pointer to an array of struct *v4l2\_plane* and the length field has to be set to the number of elements in that array. After calling *ioctl VIDIOC\_QUERYBUF* with a pointer to this structure drivers return an error code or fill the rest of the structure.

In the flags field the V4L2\_BUF\_FLAG\_MAPPED, V4L2\_BUF\_FLAG\_PREPARED, V4L2\_BUF\_FLAG\_QUEUED and V4L2\_BUF\_FLAG\_DONE flags will be valid. The memory field will be set to the current I/O method. For the single-planar API, the *m.offset* contains the offset of the buffer from the start of the device memory, the length field its size. For the multi-planar API, fields *m.mem\_offset* and *length* in the *m.planes* array elements will be used instead and the length field of struct *v4l2\_buffer* is set to the number of filled-in array elements. The driver may or may not set the remaining fields and flags, they are meaningless in this context.

The struct *v4l2\_buffer* structure is specified in *Buffers*.

### Return Value

On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the *errno* variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the *Generic Error Codes* chapter.

**EINVAL** The buffer type is not supported, or the index is out of bounds.

## ioctl VIDIOC\_QUERYCAP

### Name

*VIDIOC\_QUERYCAP* - Query device capabilities

### Synopsis

```
int ioctl(int fd, VIDIOC_QUERYCAP, struct v4l2_capability *argp)
```

### Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by *open()*.

**argp** Pointer to struct *v4l2\_capability*.

### Description

All V4L2 devices support the *VIDIOC\_QUERYCAP* ioctl. It is used to identify kernel devices compatible with this specification and to obtain information about driver and hardware capabilities. The ioctl takes a pointer to a struct *v4l2\_capability* which is filled by the driver. When the driver is not compatible with this specification the ioctl returns an *EINVAL* error code.

### *v4l2\_capability*

Table 1.152: struct v4l2\_capability

__u8	driver[16]	Name of the driver, a unique NUL-terminated ASCII string. For example: "bttv". Driver specific applications can use this information to verify the driver identity. It is also useful to work around known bugs, or to identify drivers in error reports. Storing strings in fixed sized arrays is bad practice but unavoidable here. Drivers and applications should take precautions to never read or write beyond the end of the array and to make sure the strings are properly NUL-terminated.
__u8	card[32]	Name of the device, a NUL-terminated UTF-8 string. For example: "Yoyodyne TV/FM". One driver may support different brands or models of video hardware. This information is intended for users, for example in a menu of available devices. Since multiple TV cards of the same brand may be installed which are supported by the same driver, this name should be combined with the character device file name (e. g. /dev/video2) or the bus_info string to avoid ambiguities.
__u8	bus_info[32]	Location of the device in the system, a NUL-terminated ASCII string. For example: "PCI:0000:05:06.0". This information is intended for users, to distinguish multiple identical devices. If no such information is available the field must simply count the devices controlled by the driver ("platform:vivi-000"). The bus_info must start with "PCI:" for PCI boards, "PCIe:" for PCI Express boards, "usb-" for USB devices, "I2C:" for i2c devices, "ISA:" for ISA devices, "parport" for parallel port devices and "platform:" for platform devices.
__u32	version	Version number of the driver. Starting with kernel 3.1, the version reported is provided by the V4L2 subsystem following the kernel numbering scheme. However, it may not always return the same version as the kernel if, for example, a stable or distribution-modified kernel uses the V4L2 stack from a newer kernel. The version number is formatted using the KERNEL_VERSION() macro. For example if the media stack corresponds to the V4L2 version shipped with Kernel 4.14, it would be equivalent to:  <pre>#define KERNEL_VERSION(a,b,c) (((a) &lt;&lt; 16) + ((b) &lt;&lt; 8) + (c))  __u32 version = KERNEL_VERSION(4, 14, 0);  printf ("Version: %u.%u.%u\n", (version &gt;&gt; 16) &amp; 0xFF, (version &gt;&gt; 8) &amp; 0xFF, version &amp; 0xFF);</pre>
__u32	capabilities	Available capabilities of the physical device as a whole, see <a href="#">Device Capabilities Flags</a> . The same physical device can export multiple devices in /dev (e.g. /dev/videoX, /dev/vbiY and /dev/radioZ). The capabilities field should contain a union of all capabilities available around the several V4L2 devices exported to userspace. For all those devices the capabilities field returns the same set of capabilities. This allows applications to open just one of the devices (typically the video device) and discover whether video, vbi and/or radio are also supported.
__u32	device_caps	Device capabilities of the opened device, see <a href="#">Device Capabilities Flags</a> . Should contain the available capabilities of that specific device node. So, for example, device_caps of a radio device will only contain radio related capabilities and no video or vbi capabilities. This field is only set if the capabilities field contains the V4L2_CAP_DEVICE_CAPS capability. Only the capabilities field can have the V4L2_CAP_DEVICE_CAPS capability, device_caps will never set V4L2_CAP_DEVICE_CAPS.
__u32	reserved[3]	Reserved for future extensions. Drivers must set this array to zero.

Table 1.153: Device Capabilities Flags

V4L2_CAP_VIDEO_CAPTURE	0x00000001	The device supports the single-planar API through the <a href="#">Video Capture</a> interface.
V4L2_CAP_VIDEO_CAPTURE_MPLANE	0x00001000	The device supports the <a href="#">multi-planar API</a> through the <a href="#">Video Capture</a> interface.
V4L2_CAP_VIDEO_OUTPUT	0x00000002	The device supports the single-planar API through the <a href="#">Video Output</a> interface.
V4L2_CAP_VIDEO_OUTPUT_MPLANE	0x00002000	The device supports the <a href="#">multi-planar API</a> through the <a href="#">Video Output</a> interface.
V4L2_CAP_VIDEO_M2M	0x00004000	The device supports the single-planar API through the Video Memory-To-Memory interface.
V4L2_CAP_VIDEO_M2M_MPLANE	0x00008000	The device supports the <a href="#">multi-planar API</a> through the Video Memory-To-Memory interface.
V4L2_CAP_VIDEO_OVERLAY	0x00000004	The device supports the <a href="#">Video Overlay</a> interface. A video overlay device typically stores captured images directly in the video memory of a graphics card, with hardware clipping and scaling.
V4L2_CAP_VBI_CAPTURE	0x00000010	The device supports the <a href="#">Raw VBI Capture</a> interface, providing Teletext and Closed Caption data.
V4L2_CAP_VBI_OUTPUT	0x00000020	The device supports the <a href="#">Raw VBI Output</a> interface.
V4L2_CAP_SLICED_VBI_CAPTURE	0x00000040	The device supports the <a href="#">Sliced VBI Capture</a> interface.
V4L2_CAP_SLICED_VBI_OUTPUT	0x00000080	The device supports the <a href="#">Sliced VBI Output</a> interface.
V4L2_CAP_RDS_CAPTURE	0x00000100	The device supports the <a href="#">RDS</a> capture interface.
V4L2_CAP_VIDEO_OUTPUT_OVERLAY	0x00000200	The device supports the <a href="#">Video Output Overlay</a> (OSD) interface. Unlike the <a href="#">Video Overlay</a> interface, this is a secondary function of video output devices and overlays an image onto an outgoing video signal. When the driver sets this flag, it must clear the V4L2_CAP_VIDEO_OVERLAY flag and vice versa. <sup>1</sup>
V4L2_CAP_HW_FREQ_SEEK	0x00000400	The device supports the <a href="#">ioctl VIDIOC_S_HW_FREQ_SEEK</a> ioctl for hardware frequency seeking.
V4L2_CAP_RDS_OUTPUT	0x00000800	The device supports the <a href="#">RDS</a> output interface.
V4L2_CAP_TUNER	0x00010000	The device has some sort of tuner to receive RF-modulated video signals. For more information about tuner programming see <a href="#">Tuners and Modulators</a> .
V4L2_CAP_AUDIO	0x00020000	The device has audio inputs or outputs. It may or may not support audio recording or playback, in PCM or compressed formats. PCM audio support must be implemented as ALSA or OSS interface. For more information on audio inputs and outputs see <a href="#">Audio Inputs and Outputs</a> .
V4L2_CAP_RADIO	0x00040000	This is a radio receiver.
V4L2_CAP_MODULATOR	0x00080000	The device has some sort of modulator to emit RF-modulated video/audio signals. For more information about modulator programming see <a href="#">Tuners and Modulators</a> .
V4L2_CAP_SDR_CAPTURE	0x00100000	The device supports the <a href="#">SDR Capture</a> interface.
V4L2_CAP_EXT_PIX_FORMAT	0x00200000	The device supports the struct <a href="#">v4l2_pix_format</a> extended fields.
V4L2_CAP_SDR_OUTPUT	0x00400000	The device supports the <a href="#">SDR Output</a> interface.

Continued on next page

Table 1.153 – continued from previous page

V4L2_CAP_META_CAPTURE	0x00800000	The device supports the <i>Metadata Interface</i> capture interface.
V4L2_CAP_READWRITE	0x01000000	The device supports the <i>read()</i> and/or <i>write()</i> I/O methods.
V4L2_CAP_ASYNCIO	0x02000000	The device supports the <i>asynchronous</i> I/O methods.
V4L2_CAP_STREAMING	0x04000000	The device supports the <i>streaming</i> I/O method.
V4L2_CAP_TOUCH	0x10000000	This is a touch device.
V4L2_CAP_DEVICE_CAPS	0x80000000	The driver fills the <i>device_caps</i> field. This capability can only appear in the <i>capabilities</i> field and never in the <i>device_caps</i> field.

**Return Value**

On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the *errno* variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the *Generic Error Codes* chapter.

**ioctls VIDIOC\_QUERYCTRL, VIDIOC\_QUERY\_EXT\_CTRL and VIDIOC\_QUERYMENU****Name**

VIDIOC\_QUERYCTRL - VIDIOC\_QUERY\_EXT\_CTRL - VIDIOC\_QUERYMENU - Enumerate controls and menu control items

**Synopsis**

```
int ioctl(int fd, int VIDIOC_QUERYCTRL, struct v4l2_queryctrl *argp)
int ioctl(int fd, VIDIOC_QUERY_EXT_CTRL, struct v4l2_query_ext_ctrl *argp)
int ioctl(int fd, VIDIOC_QUERYMENU, struct v4l2_querymenu *argp)
```

**Arguments**

**fd** File descriptor returned by *open()*.

**argp** Pointer to struct *v4l2\_queryctrl*, *v4l2\_query\_ext\_ctrl* or :c:type`v4l2\_querymenu` (depending on the ioctl).

**Description**

To query the attributes of a control applications set the *id* field of a struct *v4l2\_queryctrl* and call the VIDIOC\_QUERYCTRL ioctl with a pointer to this structure. The driver fills the rest of the structure or returns an EINVAL error code when the *id* is invalid.

It is possible to enumerate controls by calling VIDIOC\_QUERYCTRL with successive *id* values starting from V4L2\_CID\_BASE up to and exclusive V4L2\_CID\_LASTP1. Drivers may return EINVAL if a control in this range is not supported. Further applications can enumerate private controls, which are not defined in this specification, by starting at V4L2\_CID\_PRIVATE\_BASE and incrementing *id* until the driver returns EINVAL.

<sup>1</sup>The struct *v4l2\_framebuffer* lacks an enum *v4l2\_buf\_type* field, therefore the type of overlay is implied by the driver capabilities.

In both cases, when the driver sets the V4L2\_CTRL\_FLAG\_DISABLED flag in the flags field this control is permanently disabled and should be ignored by the application.<sup>1</sup>

When the application ORs id with V4L2\_CTRL\_FLAG\_NEXT\_CTRL the driver returns the next supported non-compound control, or EINVAL if there is none. In addition, the V4L2\_CTRL\_FLAG\_NEXT\_COMPOUND flag can be specified to enumerate all compound controls (i.e. controls with type  $\geq$  V4L2\_CTRL\_COMPOUND\_TYPES and/or array control, in other words controls that contain more than one value). Specify both V4L2\_CTRL\_FLAG\_NEXT\_CTRL and V4L2\_CTRL\_FLAG\_NEXT\_COMPOUND in order to enumerate all controls, compound or not. Drivers which do not support these flags yet always return EINVAL.

The VIDIOC\_QUERY\_EXT\_CTRL ioctl was introduced in order to better support controls that can use compound types, and to expose additional control information that cannot be returned in struct `v4l2_queryctrl` since that structure is full.

VIDIOC\_QUERY\_EXT\_CTRL is used in the same way as VIDIOC\_QUERYCTRL, except that the reserved array must be zeroed as well.

Additional information is required for menu controls: the names of the menu items. To query them applications set the id and index fields of struct `v4l2_querymenu` and call the VIDIOC\_QUERYMENU ioctl with a pointer to this structure. The driver fills the rest of the structure or returns an EINVAL error code when the id or index is invalid. Menu items are enumerated by calling VIDIOC\_QUERYMENU with successive index values from struct `v4l2_queryctrl` minimum to maximum, inclusive.

**Note:**

*It is possible for VIDIOC\_QUERYMENU to return an EINVAL error code for some indices between minimum and maximum. In that case that particular menu item is not supported by this driver. Also note that the minimum value is not necessarily 0.*

See also the examples in [User Controls](#).

Table 1.154: struct `v4l2_queryctrl`

<code>__u32</code>	<code>id</code>	Identifies the control, set by the application. See <a href="#">Control IDs</a> for pre-defined IDs. When the ID is ORed with V4L2_CTRL_FLAG_NEXT_CTRL the driver clears the flag and returns the first control with a higher ID. Drivers which do not support this flag yet always return an EINVAL error code.
<code>__u32</code>	<code>type</code>	Type of control, see <a href="#">v4l2_ctrl_type</a> .
<code>__u8</code>	<code>name[32]</code>	Name of the control, a NUL-terminated ASCII string. This information is intended for the user.
<code>__s32</code>	<code>minimum</code>	Minimum value, inclusive. This field gives a lower bound for the control. See enum <a href="#">v4l2_ctrl_type</a> how the minimum value is to be used for each possible control type. Note that this a signed 32-bit value.
<code>__s32</code>	<code>maximum</code>	Maximum value, inclusive. This field gives an upper bound for the control. See enum <a href="#">v4l2_ctrl_type</a> how the maximum value is to be used for each possible control type. Note that this a signed 32-bit value.

Continued on next page

<sup>1</sup> V4L2\_CTRL\_FLAG\_DISABLED was intended for two purposes: Drivers can skip predefined controls not supported by the hardware (although returning EINVAL would do as well), or disable predefined and private controls after hardware detection without the trouble of reordering control arrays and indices (EINVAL cannot be used to skip private controls because it would prematurely end the enumeration).

Table 1.154 – continued from previous page

__s32	step	<p>This field gives a step size for the control. See enum <a href="#">v4l2_ctrl_type</a> how the step value is to be used for each possible control type. Note that this is an unsigned 32-bit value.</p> <p>Generally drivers should not scale hardware control values. It may be necessary for example when the name or id imply a particular unit and the hardware actually accepts only multiples of said unit. If so, drivers must take care values are properly rounded when scaling, such that errors will not accumulate on repeated read-write cycles.</p> <p>This field gives the smallest change of an integer control actually affecting hardware. Often the information is needed when the user can change controls by keyboard or GUI buttons, rather than a slider. When for example a hardware register accepts values 0-511 and the driver reports 0-65535, step should be 128.</p> <p>Note that although signed, the step value is supposed to be always positive.</p>
__s32	default_value	<p>The default value of a V4L2_CTRL_TYPE_INTEGER, _BOOLEAN, _BITMASK, _MENU or _INTEGER_MENU control. Not valid for other types of controls.</p> <p><b>Note:</b></p> <hr/> <p><i>Drivers reset controls to their default value only when the driver is first loaded, never afterwards.</i></p> <hr/>
__u32	flags	Control flags, see <a href="#">Control Flags</a> .
__u32	reserved[2]	Reserved for future extensions. Drivers must set the array to zero.

Table 1.155: struct v4l2\_query\_ext\_ctrl

__u32	id	Identifies the control, set by the application. See <a href="#">Control IDs</a> for predefined IDs. When the ID is ORed with V4L2_CTRL_FLAG_NEXT_CTRL the driver clears the flag and returns the first non-compound control with a higher ID. When the ID is ORed with V4L2_CTRL_FLAG_NEXT_COMPOUND the driver clears the flag and returns the first compound control with a higher ID. Set both to get the first control (compound or not) with a higher ID.
__u32	type	Type of control, see <a href="#">v4l2_ctrl_type</a> .
char	name[32]	Name of the control, a NUL-terminated ASCII string. This information is intended for the user.
__s64	minimum	Minimum value, inclusive. This field gives a lower bound for the control. See enum <a href="#">v4l2_ctrl_type</a> how the minimum value is to be used for each possible control type. Note that this is a signed 64-bit value.
__s64	maximum	Maximum value, inclusive. This field gives an upper bound for the control. See enum <a href="#">v4l2_ctrl_type</a> how the maximum value is to be used for each possible control type. Note that this is a signed 64-bit value.

Continued on next page

Table 1.155 – continued from previous page

__u64	step	This field gives a step size for the control. See enum <a href="#">v4l2_ctrl_type</a> how the step value is to be used for each possible control type. Note that this is an unsigned 64-bit value. Generally drivers should not scale hardware control values. It may be necessary for example when the name or id imply a particular unit and the hardware actually accepts only multiples of said unit. If so, drivers must take care values are properly rounded when scaling, such that errors will not accumulate on repeated read-write cycles. This field gives the smallest change of an integer control actually affecting hardware. Often the information is needed when the user can change controls by keyboard or GUI buttons, rather than a slider. When for example a hardware register accepts values 0-511 and the driver reports 0-65535, step should be 128.
__s64	default_value	The default value of a V4L2_CTRL_TYPE_INTEGER, _INTEGER64, _BOOLEAN, _BITMASK, _MENU, _INTEGER_MENU, _U8 or _U16 control. Not valid for other types of controls.  <b>Note:</b>  <i>Drivers reset controls to their default value only when the driver is first loaded, never afterwards.</i>
__u32	flags	Control flags, see <a href="#">Control Flags</a> .
__u32	elem_size	The size in bytes of a single element of the array. Given a char pointer p to a 3-dimensional array you can find the position of cell (z, y, x) as follows: p + ((z * dims[1] + y) * dims[0] + x) * elem_size. elem_size is always valid, also when the control isn't an array. For string controls elem_size is equal to maximum + 1.
__u32	elems	The number of elements in the N-dimensional array. If this control is not an array, then elems is 1. The elems field can never be 0.
__u32	nr_of_dims	The number of dimensions in the N-dimensional array. If this control is not an array, then this field is 0.
__u32	dims[V4L2_CTRL_MAX_DIMS]	The size of each dimension. The first nr_of_dims elements of this array must be non-zero, all remaining elements must be zero.
__u32	reserved[32]	Reserved for future extensions. Applications and drivers must set the array to zero.

Table 1.156: struct v4l2\_querymenu

__u32	id	Identifies the control, set by the application from the respective struct <a href="#">v4l2_queryctrl</a> id.
__u32	index	Index of the menu item, starting at zero, set by the application.
union		
__u8	name[32]	Name of the menu item, a NUL-terminated ASCII string. This information is intended for the user. This field is valid for V4L2_CTRL_TYPE_MENU type controls.
__s64	value	Value of the integer menu item. This field is valid for V4L2_CTRL_TYPE_INTEGER_MENU type controls.
__u32	reserved	Reserved for future extensions. Drivers must set the array to zero.

**v4l2\_ctrl\_type**

Table 1.157: enum v4l2\_ctrl\_type

Type	minimum	step	maximum	Description
V4L2_CTRL_TYPE_INTEGER	any	any	any	An integer-valued control ranging from minimum to maximum inclusive. The step value indicates the increment between values.
V4L2_CTRL_TYPE_BOOLEAN	0	1	1	A boolean-valued control. Zero corresponds to "disabled", and one means "enabled".
V4L2_CTRL_TYPE_MENU	$\geq 0$	1	N-1	The control has a menu of N choices. The names of the menu items can be enumerated with the VIDIOC_QUERYMENU ioctl.
V4L2_CTRL_TYPE_INTEGER_MENU	$\geq 0$	1	N-1	The control has a menu of N choices. The values of the menu items can be enumerated with the VIDIOC_QUERYMENU ioctl. This is similar to V4L2_CTRL_TYPE_MENU except that instead of strings, the menu items are signed 64-bit integers.
V4L2_CTRL_TYPE_BITMASK	0	n/a	any	A bitmask field. The maximum value is the set of bits that can be used, all other bits are to be 0. The maximum value is interpreted as a <code>__u32</code> , allowing the use of bit 31 in the bitmask.
V4L2_CTRL_TYPE_BUTTON	0	0	0	A control which performs an action when set. Drivers must ignore the value passed with VIDIOC_S_CTRL and return an EINVAL error code on a VIDIOC_G_CTRL attempt.
V4L2_CTRL_TYPE_INTEGER64	any	any	any	A 64-bit integer valued control. Minimum, maximum and step size cannot be queried using VIDIOC_QUERYCTRL. Only VIDIOC_QUERY_EXT_CTRL can retrieve the 64-bit min/max/step values, they should be interpreted as n/a when using VIDIOC_QUERYCTRL.
V4L2_CTRL_TYPE_STRING	$\geq 0$	$\geq 1$	$\geq 0$	The minimum and maximum string lengths. The step size means that the string must be $(\text{minimum} + N * \text{step})$ characters long for $N \geq 0$ . These lengths do not include the terminating zero, so in order to pass a string of length 8 to <code>VIDIOC_S_EXT_CTRLS</code> you need to set the size field of struct <code>v4l2_ext_control</code> to 9. For <code>VIDIOC_G_EXT_CTRLS</code> you can set the size field to maximum + 1. Which character encoding is used will depend on the string control itself and should be part of the control documentation.

Continued on next page

Table 1.157 – continued from previous page

Type	minimum	step	maximum	Description
V4L2_CTRL_TYPE_CTRL_CLASS	n/a	n/a	n/a	This is not a control. When VIDIOC_QUERYCTRL is called with a control ID equal to a control class code (see <a href="#">Control classes</a> ) + 1, the ioctl returns the name of the control class and this control type. Older drivers which do not support this feature return an EINVAL error code.
V4L2_CTRL_TYPE_U8	any	any	any	An unsigned 8-bit valued control ranging from minimum to maximum inclusive. The step value indicates the increment between values.
V4L2_CTRL_TYPE_U16	any	any	any	An unsigned 16-bit valued control ranging from minimum to maximum inclusive. The step value indicates the increment between values.
V4L2_CTRL_TYPE_U32	any	any	any	An unsigned 32-bit valued control ranging from minimum to maximum inclusive. The step value indicates the increment between values.

Table 1.158: Control Flags

V4L2_CTRL_FLAG_DISABLED	0x0001	This control is permanently disabled and should be ignored by the application. Any attempt to change the control will result in an EINVAL error code.
V4L2_CTRL_FLAG_GRABBED	0x0002	This control is temporarily unchangeable, for example because another application took over control of the respective resource. Such controls may be displayed specially in a user interface. Attempts to change the control may result in an EBUSY error code.
V4L2_CTRL_FLAG_READ_ONLY	0x0004	This control is permanently readable only. Any attempt to change the control will result in an EINVAL error code.
V4L2_CTRL_FLAG_UPDATE	0x0008	A hint that changing this control may affect the value of other controls within the same control class. Applications should update their user interface accordingly.
V4L2_CTRL_FLAG_INACTIVE	0x0010	This control is not applicable to the current configuration and should be displayed accordingly in a user interface. For example the flag may be set on a MPEG audio level 2 bitrate control when MPEG audio encoding level 1 was selected with another control.
V4L2_CTRL_FLAG_SLIDER	0x0020	A hint that this control is best represented as a slider-like element in a user interface.

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Table 1.158 – continued from previous page

V4L2_CTRL_FLAG_WRITE_ONLY	0x0040	This control is permanently writable only. Any attempt to read the control will result in an EACCES error code error code. This flag is typically present for relative controls or action controls where writing a value will cause the device to carry out a given action (e. g. motor control) but no meaningful value can be returned.
V4L2_CTRL_FLAG_VOLATILE	0x0080	This control is volatile, which means that the value of the control changes continuously. A typical example would be the current gain value if the device is in auto-gain mode. In such a case the hardware calculates the gain value based on the lighting conditions which can change over time.  <b>Note:</b>  <i>Setting a new value for a volatile control will be ignored unless V4L2_CTRL_FLAG_EXECUTE_ON_WRITE is also set. Setting a new value for a volatile control will never trigger a V4L2_EVENT_CTRL_CH_VALUE event.</i>
V4L2_CTRL_FLAG_HAS_PAYLOAD	0x0100	This control has a pointer type, so its value has to be accessed using one of the pointer fields of struct <code>v4l2_ext_control</code> . This flag is set for controls that are an array, string, or have a compound type. In all cases you have to set a pointer to memory containing the payload of the control.
V4L2_CTRL_FLAG_EXECUTE_ON_WRITE	0x0200	The value provided to the control will be propagated to the driver even if it remains constant. This is required when the control represents an action on the hardware. For example: clearing an error flag or triggering the flash. All the controls of the type V4L2_CTRL_TYPE_BUTTON have this flag set.
V4L2_CTRL_FLAG MODIFY_LAYOUT	0x0400	Changing this control value may modify the layout of the buffer (for video devices) or the media bus format (for sub-devices). A typical example would be the V4L2_CID_ROTATE control.  Note that typically controls with this flag will also set the V4L2_CTRL_FLAG_GRABBED flag when buffers are allocated or streaming is in progress since most drivers do not support changing the format in that case.

### Return Value

On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the `errno` variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

**EINVAL** The struct `v4l2_queryctrl` id is invalid. The struct `v4l2_querymenu` id is invalid or index is out of range (less than minimum or greater than maximum) or this particular menu item is not supported by the driver.

**EACCES** An attempt was made to read a write-only control.

### ioctl VIDIOC\_QUERY\_DV\_TIMINGS

#### Name

VIDIOC\_QUERY\_DV\_TIMINGS - VIDIOC\_SUBDEV\_QUERY\_DV\_TIMINGS - Sense the DV preset received by the current input

#### Synopsis

```
int ioctl(int fd, VIDIOC_QUERY_DV_TIMINGS, struct v4l2_dv_timings *argp)
int ioctl(int fd, VIDIOC_SUBDEV_QUERY_DV_TIMINGS, struct v4l2_dv_timings *argp)
```

#### Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by [open\(\)](#).

**argp** Pointer to struct [\*v4l2\\_dv\\_timings\*](#).

#### Description

The hardware may be able to detect the current DV timings automatically, similar to sensing the video standard. To do so, applications call [ioctl VIDIOC\\_QUERY\\_DV\\_TIMINGS](#) with a pointer to a struct [\*v4l2\\_dv\\_timings\*](#). Once the hardware detects the timings, it will fill in the timings structure.

#### Note:

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*Drivers shall not switch timings automatically if new timings are detected. Instead, drivers should send the V4L2\_EVENT\_SOURCE\_CHANGE event (if they support this) and expect that userspace will take action by calling ioctl VIDIOC\_QUERY\_DV\_TIMINGS. The reason is that new timings usually mean different buffer sizes as well, and you cannot change buffer sizes on the fly. In general, applications that receive the Source Change event will have to call ioctl VIDIOC\_QUERY\_DV\_TIMINGS, and if the detected timings are valid they will have to stop streaming, set the new timings, allocate new buffers and start streaming again.*

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If the timings could not be detected because there was no signal, then ENOLINK is returned. If a signal was detected, but it was unstable and the receiver could not lock to the signal, then ENOLCK is returned. If the receiver could lock to the signal, but the format is unsupported (e.g. because the pixelclock is out of range of the hardware capabilities), then the driver fills in whatever timings it could find and returns ERANGE. In that case the application can call [ioctl VIDIOC\\_DV\\_TIMINGS\\_CAP](#), [VIDIOC\\_SUBDEV\\_DV\\_TIMINGS\\_CAP](#) to compare the found timings with the hardware's capabilities in order to give more precise feedback to the user.

#### Return Value

On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the `errno` variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

**ENODATA** Digital video timings are not supported for this input or output.

**ENOLINK** No timings could be detected because no signal was found.

**ENOLCK** The signal was unstable and the hardware could not lock on to it.

**ERANGE** Timings were found, but they are out of range of the hardware capabilities.

## ioctl VIDIOC\_QUERYSTD

### Name

VIDIOC\_QUERYSTD - Sense the video standard received by the current input

### Synopsis

```
int ioctl(int fd, VIDIOC_QUERYSTD, v4l2_std_id *argp)
```

### Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by [open\(\)](#).

**argp** Pointer to `v4l2_std_id`.

### Description

The hardware may be able to detect the current video standard automatically. To do so, applications call `ioctl VIDIOC_QUERYSTD` with a pointer to a `v4l2_std_id` type. The driver stores here a set of candidates, this can be a single flag or a set of supported standards if for example the hardware can only distinguish between 50 and 60 Hz systems. If no signal was detected, then the driver will return `V4L2_STD_UNKNOWN`. When detection is not possible or fails, the set must contain all standards supported by the current video input or output.

#### Note:

*Drivers shall not switch the video standard automatically if a new video standard is detected. Instead, drivers should send the `V4L2_EVENT_SOURCE_CHANGE` event (if they support this) and expect that userspace will take action by calling `ioctl VIDIOC_QUERYSTD`. The reason is that a new video standard can mean different buffer sizes as well, and you cannot change buffer sizes on the fly. In general, applications that receive the Source Change event will have to call `ioctl VIDIOC_QUERYSTD`, and if the detected video standard is valid they will have to stop streaming, set the new standard, allocate new buffers and start streaming again.*

### Return Value

On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the `errno` variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

**ENODATA** Standard video timings are not supported for this input or output.

## ioctl VIDIOC\_REQBUFS

### Name

VIDIOC\_REQBUFS - Initiate Memory Mapping, User Pointer I/O or DMA buffer I/O

### Synopsis

```
int ioctl(int fd, VIDIOC_REQBUFS, struct v4l2_requestbuffers *argp)
```

## Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by `open()`.

**argp** Pointer to struct `v4l2_requestbuffers`.

## Description

This ioctl is used to initiate *memory mapped*, *user pointer* or *DMABUF* based I/O. Memory mapped buffers are located in device memory and must be allocated with this ioctl before they can be mapped into the application's address space. User buffers are allocated by applications themselves, and this ioctl is merely used to switch the driver into user pointer I/O mode and to setup some internal structures. Similarly, DMABUF buffers are allocated by applications through a device driver, and this ioctl only configures the driver into DMABUF I/O mode without performing any direct allocation.

To allocate device buffers applications initialize all fields of the struct `v4l2_requestbuffers` structure. They set the type field to the respective stream or buffer type, the count field to the desired number of buffers, memory must be set to the requested I/O method and the reserved array must be zeroed. When the ioctl is called with a pointer to this structure the driver will attempt to allocate the requested number of buffers and it stores the actual number allocated in the count field. It can be smaller than the number requested, even zero, when the driver runs out of free memory. A larger number is also possible when the driver requires more buffers to function correctly. For example video output requires at least two buffers, one displayed and one filled by the application.

When the I/O method is not supported the ioctl returns an EINVAL error code.

Applications can call `ioctl VIDIOC_REQBUFS` again to change the number of buffers, however this cannot succeed when any buffers are still mapped. A count value of zero frees all buffers, after aborting or finishing any DMA in progress, an implicit `VIDIOC_STREAMOFF`.

## `v4l2_requestbuffers`

Table 1.159: struct `v4l2_requestbuffers`

<code>_u32</code>	<code>count</code>	The number of buffers requested or granted.
<code>_u32</code>	<code>type</code>	Type of the stream or buffers, this is the same as the struct <code>v4l2_format</code> type field. See <code>v4l2_buf_type</code> for valid values.
<code>_u32</code>	<code>memory</code>	Applications set this field to V4L2_MEMORY_MMAP, V4L2_MEMORY_DMABUF or V4L2_MEMORY_USERPTR. See <code>v4l2_memory</code> .
<code>_u32</code>	<code>reserved[2]</code>	A place holder for future extensions. Drivers and applications must set the array to zero.

## Return Value

On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the `errno` variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the `Generic Error Codes` chapter.

**EINVAL** The buffer type (type field) or the requested I/O method (memory) is not supported.

## `ioctl VIDIOC_S_HW_FREQ_SEEK`

### Name

`VIDIOC_S_HW_FREQ_SEEK` - Perform a hardware frequency seek

## Synopsis

```
int ioctl(int fd, VIDIOC_S_HW_FREQ_SEEK, struct v4l2_hw_freq_seek *argp)
```

## Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by *open()*.

**argp** Pointer to struct *v4l2\_hw\_freq\_seek*.

## Description

Start a hardware frequency seek from the current frequency. To do this applications initialize the tuner, type, seek\_upward, wrap\_around, spacing, rangelow and rangehigh fields, and zero out the reserved array of a struct *v4l2\_hw\_freq\_seek* and call the VIDIOC\_S\_HW\_FREQ\_SEEK ioctl with a pointer to this structure.

The rangelow and rangehigh fields can be set to a non-zero value to tell the driver to search a specific band. If the struct *v4l2\_tuner* capability field has the V4L2\_TUNER\_CAP\_HWSEEK\_PROG\_LIM flag set, these values must fall within one of the bands returned by *ioctl VIDIOC\_ENUM\_FREQ\_BANDS*. If the V4L2\_TUNER\_CAP\_HWSEEK\_PROG\_LIM flag is not set, then these values must exactly match those of one of the bands returned by *ioctl VIDIOC\_ENUM\_FREQ\_BANDS*. If the current frequency of the tuner does not fall within the selected band it will be clamped to fit in the band before the seek is started.

If an error is returned, then the original frequency will be restored.

This ioctl is supported if the V4L2\_CAP\_HW\_FREQ\_SEEK capability is set.

If this ioctl is called from a non-blocking filehandle, then EAGAIN error code is returned and no seek takes place.

## v4l2\_hw\_freq\_seek

Table 1.160: struct v4l2\_hw\_freq\_seek

<code>_u32</code>	<code>tuner</code>	The tuner index number. This is the same value as in the struct <code>v4l2_input</code> tuner field and the struct <code>v4l2_tuner</code> index field.
<code>_u32</code>	<code>type</code>	The tuner type. This is the same value as in the struct <code>v4l2_tuner</code> type field. See <code>v4l2_tuner_type</code>
<code>_u32</code>	<code>seek_upward</code>	If non-zero, seek upward from the current frequency, else seek downward.
<code>_u32</code>	<code>wrap_around</code>	If non-zero, wrap around when at the end of the frequency range, else stop seeking. The struct <code>v4l2_tuner</code> capability field will tell you what the hardware supports.
<code>_u32</code>	<code>spacing</code>	If non-zero, defines the hardware seek resolution in Hz. The driver selects the nearest value that is supported by the device. If spacing is zero a reasonable default value is used.
<code>_u32</code>	<code>rangelow</code>	If non-zero, the lowest tunable frequency of the band to search in units of 62.5 kHz, or if the struct <code>v4l2_tuner</code> capability field has the V4L2_TUNER_CAP_LOW flag set, in units of 62.5 Hz or if the struct <code>v4l2_tuner</code> capability field has the V4L2_TUNER_CAP_1HZ flag set, in units of 1 Hz. If rangelow is zero a reasonable default value is used.
<code>_u32</code>	<code>rangehigh</code>	If non-zero, the highest tunable frequency of the band to search in units of 62.5 kHz, or if the struct <code>v4l2_tuner</code> capability field has the V4L2_TUNER_CAP_LOW flag set, in units of 62.5 Hz or if the struct <code>v4l2_tuner</code> capability field has the V4L2_TUNER_CAP_1HZ flag set, in units of 1 Hz. If rangehigh is zero a reasonable default value is used.
<code>_u32</code>	<code>reserved[5]</code>	Reserved for future extensions. Applications must set the array to zero.

**Return Value**

On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the `errno` variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

**EINVAL** The tuner index is out of bounds, the wrap\_around value is not supported or one of the values in the type, rangelow or rangehigh fields is wrong.

**EAGAIN** Attempted to call `VIDIOC_S_HW_FREQ_SEEK` with the filehandle in non-blocking mode.

**ENODATA** The hardware seek found no channels.

**EBUSY** Another hardware seek is already in progress.

**ioctl VIDIOC\_STREAMON, VIDIOC\_STREAMOFF****Name**

`VIDIOC_STREAMON` - `VIDIOC_STREAMOFF` - Start or stop streaming I/O

## Synopsis

```
int ioctl(int fd, VIDIOC_STREAMON, const int *argp)
int ioctl(int fd, VIDIOC_STREAMOFF, const int *argp)
```

## Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by [open\(\)](#).

**argp** Pointer to an integer.

## Description

The VIDIOC\_STREAMON and VIDIOC\_STREAMOFF ioctl start and stop the capture or output process during streaming ([memory mapping](#), [user pointer](#) or [DMABUF](#)) I/O.

Capture hardware is disabled and no input buffers are filled (if there are any empty buffers in the incoming queue) until VIDIOC\_STREAMON has been called. Output hardware is disabled and no video signal is produced until VIDIOC\_STREAMON has been called. The ioctl will succeed when at least one output buffer is in the incoming queue.

Memory-to-memory devices will not start until VIDIOC\_STREAMON has been called for both the capture and output stream types.

If VIDIOC\_STREAMON fails then any already queued buffers will remain queued.

The VIDIOC\_STREAMOFF ioctl, apart of aborting or finishing any DMA in progress, unlocks any user pointer buffers locked in physical memory, and it removes all buffers from the incoming and outgoing queues. That means all images captured but not dequeued yet will be lost, likewise all images enqueued for output but not transmitted yet. I/O returns to the same state as after calling [ioctl VIDIOC\\_REQBUFS](#) and can be restarted accordingly.

If buffers have been queued with [ioctl VIDIOC\\_QBUF](#), [VIDIOC\\_DQBUF](#) and VIDIOC\_STREAMOFF is called without ever having called VIDIOC\_STREAMON, then those queued buffers will also be removed from the incoming queue and all are returned to the same state as after calling [ioctl VIDIOC\\_REQBUFS](#) and can be restarted accordingly.

Both ioctls take a pointer to an integer, the desired buffer or stream type. This is the same as struct [v4l2\\_requestbuffers](#) type.

If VIDIOC\_STREAMON is called when streaming is already in progress, or if VIDIOC\_STREAMOFF is called when streaming is already stopped, then 0 is returned. Nothing happens in the case of VIDIOC\_STREAMON, but VIDIOC\_STREAMOFF will return queued buffers to their starting state as mentioned above.

### Note:

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*Applications can be preempted for unknown periods right before or after the VIDIOC\_STREAMON or VIDIOC\_STREAMOFF calls, there is no notion of starting or stopping “now”. Buffer timestamps can be used to synchronize with other events.*

---

## Return Value

On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the `errno` variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

**EINVAL** The buffer type is not supported, or no buffers have been allocated (memory mapping) or enqueued (output) yet.

**EPIPE** The driver implements *pad-level format configuration* and the pipeline configuration is invalid.

**ENOLINK** The driver implements Media Controller interface and the pipeline link configuration is invalid.

### **ioctl VIDIOC\_SUBDEV\_ENUM\_FRAME\_INTERVAL**

#### **Name**

VIDIOC\_SUBDEV\_ENUM\_FRAME\_INTERVAL - Enumerate frame intervals

#### **Synopsis**

```
int ioctl(int fd, VIDIOC_SUBDEV_ENUM_FRAME_INTERVAL, struct v4l2_subdev_frame_interval_enum  
          * argp)
```

#### **Arguments**

**fd** File descriptor returned by *open()*.

**argp** Pointer to struct *v4l2\_subdev\_frame\_interval\_enum*.

#### **Description**

This ioctl lets applications enumerate available frame intervals on a given sub-device pad. Frame intervals only makes sense for sub-devices that can control the frame period on their own. This includes, for instance, image sensors and TV tuners.

For the common use case of image sensors, the frame intervals available on the sub-device output pad depend on the frame format and size on the same pad. Applications must thus specify the desired format and size when enumerating frame intervals.

To enumerate frame intervals applications initialize the index, pad, which, code, width and height fields of struct *v4l2\_subdev\_frame\_interval\_enum* and call the *ioctl VIDIOC\_SUBDEV\_ENUM\_FRAME\_INTERVAL* ioctl with a pointer to this structure. Drivers fill the rest of the structure or return an EINVAL error code if one of the input fields is invalid. All frame intervals are enumerable by beginning at index zero and incrementing by one until EINVAL is returned.

Available frame intervals may depend on the current ‘try’ formats at other pads of the sub-device, as well as on the current active links. See *ioctl VIDIOC\_SUBDEV\_G\_FMT*, *VIDIOC\_SUBDEV\_S\_FMT* for more information about the try formats.

Sub-devices that support the frame interval enumeration ioctl should implement it on a single pad only. Its behaviour when supported on multiple pads of the same sub-device is not defined.

#### **v4l2\_subdev\_frame\_interval\_enum**

Table 1.161: struct v4l2\_subdev\_frame\_interval\_enum

<code>_u32</code>	<code>index</code>	Number of the format in the enumeration, set by the application.
<code>_u32</code>	<code>pad</code>	Pad number as reported by the media controller API.
<code>_u32</code>	<code>code</code>	The media bus format code, as defined in <a href="#">Media Bus Formats</a> .
<code>_u32</code>	<code>width</code>	Frame width, in pixels.
<code>_u32</code>	<code>height</code>	Frame height, in pixels.
struct <a href="#"><code>v4l2_fract</code></a>	<code>interval</code>	Period, in seconds, between consecutive video frames.
<code>_u32</code>	<code>which</code>	Frame intervals to be enumerated, from enum <a href="#"><code>v4l2_subdev_format whence</code></a> .
<code>_u32</code>	<code>reserved[8]</code>	Reserved for future extensions. Applications and drivers must set the array to zero.

## Return Value

On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the `errno` variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

**EINVAL** The struct [`v4l2\_subdev\_frame\_interval\_enum`](#) pad references a non-existing pad, one of the code, width or height fields are invalid for the given pad or the index field is out of bounds.

## ioctl VIDIOC\_SUBDEV\_ENUM\_FRAME\_SIZE

### Name

`VIDIOC_SUBDEV_ENUM_FRAME_SIZE` - Enumerate media bus frame sizes

### Synopsis

```
int ioctl(int fd, VIDIOC_SUBDEV_ENUM_FRAME_SIZE, struct v4l2_subdev_frame_size_enum* argp)
```

### Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by [`open\(\)`](#).

**argp** Pointer to struct [`v4l2\_subdev\_frame\_size\_enum`](#).

### Description

This ioctl allows applications to enumerate all frame sizes supported by a sub-device on the given pad for the given media bus format. Supported formats can be retrieved with the [`ioctl VIDIOC\_SUBDEV\_ENUM\_MBUS\_CODE`](#) ioctl.

To enumerate frame sizes applications initialize the pad, which , code and index fields of the struct [`v4l2\_subdev\_mbus\_code\_enum`](#) and call the [`ioctl VIDIOC\_SUBDEV\_ENUM\_FRAME\_SIZE`](#) ioctl with a pointer to the structure. Drivers fill the minimum and maximum frame sizes or return an EINVAL error code if one of the input parameters is invalid.

Sub-devices that only support discrete frame sizes (such as most sensors) will return one or more frame sizes with identical minimum and maximum values.

Not all possible sizes in given [minimum, maximum] ranges need to be supported. For instance, a scaler that uses a fixed-point scaling ratio might not be able to produce every frame size between the minimum and maximum values. Applications must use the `VIDIOC_SUBDEV_S_FMT` ioctl to try the sub-device for an exact supported frame size.

Available frame sizes may depend on the current ‘try’ formats at other pads of the sub-device, as well as on the current active links and the current values of V4L2 controls. See `ioctl VIDIOC_SUBDEV_G_FMT`, `VIDIOC_SUBDEV_S_FMT` for more information about try formats.

### `v4l2_subdev_frame_size_enum`

Table 1.162: struct `v4l2_subdev_frame_size_enum`

<code>_u32</code>	<code>index</code>	Number of the format in the enumeration, set by the application.
<code>_u32</code>	<code>pad</code>	Pad number as reported by the media controller API.
<code>_u32</code>	<code>code</code>	The media bus format code, as defined in <a href="#">Media Bus Formats</a> .
<code>_u32</code>	<code>min_width</code>	Minimum frame width, in pixels.
<code>_u32</code>	<code>max_width</code>	Maximum frame width, in pixels.
<code>_u32</code>	<code>min_height</code>	Minimum frame height, in pixels.
<code>_u32</code>	<code>max_height</code>	Maximum frame height, in pixels.
<code>_u32</code>	<code>which</code>	Frame sizes to be enumerated, from enum <a href="#">v4l2_subdev_format whence</a> .
<code>_u32</code>	<code>reserved[8]</code>	Reserved for future extensions. Applications and drivers must set the array to zero.

### Return Value

On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the `errno` variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

**EINVAL** The struct `v4l2_subdev_frame_size_enum` pad references a non-existing pad, the code is invalid for the given pad or the `index` field is out of bounds.

## `ioctl VIDIOC_SUBDEV_ENUM_MBUS_CODE`

### Name

`VIDIOC_SUBDEV_ENUM_MBUS_CODE` - Enumerate media bus formats

### Synopsis

```
int ioctl(int fd, VIDIOC_SUBDEV_ENUM_MBUS_CODE, struct v4l2_subdev_mbus_code_enum *argp)
```

### Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by `open()`.

**argp** Pointer to struct `v4l2_subdev_mbus_code_enum`.

## Description

To enumerate media bus formats available at a given sub-device pad applications initialize the pad, which and index fields of struct `v4l2_subdev_mbus_code_enum` and call the `ioctl VIDIOC_SUBDEV_ENUM_MBUS_CODE` ioctl with a pointer to this structure. Drivers fill the rest of the structure or return an EINVAL error code if either the pad or index are invalid. All media bus formats are enumerable by beginning at index zero and incrementing by one until EINVAL is returned.

Available media bus formats may depend on the current ‘try’ formats at other pads of the sub-device, as well as on the current active links. See `ioctl VIDIOC_SUBDEV_G_FMT`, `VIDIOC_SUBDEV_S_FMT` for more information about the try formats.

### `v4l2_subdev_mbus_code_enum`

Table 1.163: struct `v4l2_subdev_mbus_code_enum`

<code>_u32</code>	<code>pad</code>	Pad number as reported by the media controller API.
<code>_u32</code>	<code>index</code>	Number of the format in the enumeration, set by the application.
<code>_u32</code>	<code>code</code>	The media bus format code, as defined in <a href="#">Media Bus Formats</a> .
<code>_u32</code>	<code>which</code>	Media bus format codes to be enumerated, from enum <code>v4l2_subdev_format whence</code> .
<code>_u32</code>	<code>reserved[8]</code>	Reserved for future extensions. Applications and drivers must set the array to zero.

## Return Value

On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the `errno` variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

**EINVAL** The struct `v4l2_subdev_mbus_code_enum` pad references a non-existing pad, or the index field is out of bounds.

## `ioctl VIDIOC_SUBDEV_G_CROP, VIDIOC_SUBDEV_S_CROP`

### Name

`VIDIOC_SUBDEV_G_CROP` - `VIDIOC_SUBDEV_S_CROP` - Get or set the crop rectangle on a subdev pad

### Synopsis

```
int ioctl(int fd, VIDIOC_SUBDEV_G_CROP, struct v4l2_subdev_crop *argp)
int ioctl(int fd, VIDIOC_SUBDEV_S_CROP, const struct v4l2_subdev_crop *argp)
```

### Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by `open()`.

**argp** Pointer to struct `v4l2_subdev_crop`.

## Description

### Note:

*This is an Obsolete API Elements interface and may be removed in the future. It is superseded by the selection API.*

To retrieve the current crop rectangle applications set the pad field of a struct `v4l2_subdev_crop` to the desired pad number as reported by the media API and the which field to V4L2\_SUBDEV\_FORMAT\_ACTIVE. They then call the VIDIOC\_SUBDEV\_G\_CROP ioctl with a pointer to this structure. The driver fills the members of the rect field or returns EINVAL error code if the input arguments are invalid, or if cropping is not supported on the given pad.

To change the current crop rectangle applications set both the pad and which fields and all members of the rect field. They then call the VIDIOC\_SUBDEV\_S\_CROP ioctl with a pointer to this structure. The driver verifies the requested crop rectangle, adjusts it based on the hardware capabilities and configures the device. Upon return the struct `v4l2_subdev_crop` contains the current format as would be returned by a VIDIOC\_SUBDEV\_G\_CROP call.

Applications can query the device capabilities by setting the which to V4L2\_SUBDEV\_FORMAT\_TRY. When set, 'try' crop rectangles are not applied to the device by the driver, but are mangled exactly as active crop rectangles and stored in the sub-device file handle. Two applications querying the same sub-device would thus not interact with each other.

Drivers must not return an error solely because the requested crop rectangle doesn't match the device capabilities. They must instead modify the rectangle to match what the hardware can provide. The modified format should be as close as possible to the original request.

### `v4l2_subdev_crop`

Table 1.164: struct `v4l2_subdev_crop`

<code>_u32</code>	<code>pad</code>	Pad number as reported by the media framework.
<code>_u32</code>	<code>which</code>	Crop rectangle to get or set, from enum <code>v4l2_subdev_format_whence</code> .
<code>struct v4l2_rect</code>	<code>rect</code>	Crop rectangle boundaries, in pixels.
<code>_u32</code>	<code>reserved[8]</code>	Reserved for future extensions. Applications and drivers must set the array to zero.

### Return Value

On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the `errno` variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

**EBUSY** The crop rectangle can't be changed because the pad is currently busy. This can be caused, for instance, by an active video stream on the pad. The ioctl must not be retried without performing another action to fix the problem first. Only returned by VIDIOC\_SUBDEV\_S\_CROP

**EINVAL** The struct `v4l2_subdev_crop` pad references a non-existing pad, the which field references a non-existing format, or cropping is not supported on the given subdev pad.

## ioctl VIDIOC\_SUBDEV\_G\_FMT, VIDIOC\_SUBDEV\_S\_FMT

### Name

VIDIOC\_SUBDEV\_G\_FMT - VIDIOC\_SUBDEV\_S\_FMT - Get or set the data format on a subdev pad

## Synopsis

```
int ioctl(int fd, VIDIOC_SUBDEV_G_FMT, struct v4l2_subdev_format *argp)
int ioctl(int fd, VIDIOC_SUBDEV_S_FMT, struct v4l2_subdev_format *argp)
```

## Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by `open()`.

**argp** Pointer to struct `v4l2_subdev_format`.

## Description

These ioctls are used to negotiate the frame format at specific subdev pads in the image pipeline.

To retrieve the current format applications set the pad field of a struct `v4l2_subdev_format` to the desired pad number as reported by the media API and the which field to `V4L2_SUBDEV_FORMAT_ACTIVE`. When they call the `VIDIOC_SUBDEV_G_FMT` ioctl with a pointer to this structure the driver fills the members of the format field.

To change the current format applications set both the pad and which fields and all members of the format field. When they call the `VIDIOC_SUBDEV_S_FMT` ioctl with a pointer to this structure the driver verifies the requested format, adjusts it based on the hardware capabilities and configures the device. Upon return the struct `v4l2_subdev_format` contains the current format as would be returned by a `VIDIOC_SUBDEV_G_FMT` call.

Applications can query the device capabilities by setting the which to `V4L2_SUBDEV_FORMAT_TRY`. When set, 'try' formats are not applied to the device by the driver, but are changed exactly as active formats and stored in the sub-device file handle. Two applications querying the same sub-device would thus not interact with each other.

For instance, to try a format at the output pad of a sub-device, applications would first set the try format at the sub-device input with the `VIDIOC_SUBDEV_S_FMT` ioctl. They would then either retrieve the default format at the output pad with the `VIDIOC_SUBDEV_G_FMT` ioctl, or set the desired output pad format with the `VIDIOC_SUBDEV_S_FMT` ioctl and check the returned value.

Try formats do not depend on active formats, but can depend on the current links configuration or sub-device controls value. For instance, a low-pass noise filter might crop pixels at the frame boundaries, modifying its output frame size.

Drivers must not return an error solely because the requested format doesn't match the device capabilities. They must instead modify the format to match what the hardware can provide. The modified format should be as close as possible to the original request.

## v4l2\_subdev\_format

Table 1.165: struct `v4l2_subdev_format`

<code>_u32</code>	<code>pad</code>	Pad number as reported by the media controller API.
<code>_u32</code>	<code>which</code>	Format to modified, from enum <code>v4l2_subdev_format_whence</code> .
<code>struct v4l2_mbus_framefmt</code>	<code>format</code>	Definition of an image format, see <code>v4l2_mbus_framefmt</code> for details.
<code>_u32</code>	<code>reserved[8]</code>	Reserved for future extensions. Applications and drivers must set the array to zero.

Table 1.166: enum `v4l2_subdev_format_whence`

<code>V4L2_SUBDEV_FORMAT_TRY</code>	0	Try formats, used for querying device capabilities.
<code>V4L2_SUBDEV_FORMAT_ACTIVE</code>	1	Active formats, applied to the hardware.

### Return Value

On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the `errno` variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

**E BUSY** The format can't be changed because the pad is currently busy. This can be caused, for instance, by an active video stream on the pad. The ioctl must not be retried without performing another action to fix the problem first. Only returned by VIDIOC\_SUBDEV\_S\_FMT

**EINVAL** The struct `v4l2_subdev_format` pad references a non-existing pad, or the which field references a non-existing format.

---

On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the `errno` variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

## ioctl VIDIOC\_SUBDEV\_G\_FRAME\_INTERVAL, VIDIOC\_SUBDEV\_S\_FRAME\_INTERVAL

### Name

VIDIOC\_SUBDEV\_G\_FRAME\_INTERVAL - VIDIOC\_SUBDEV\_S\_FRAME\_INTERVAL - Get or set the frame interval on a subdev pad

### Synopsis

```
int ioctl(int fd, VIDIOC_SUBDEV_G_FRAME_INTERVAL, struct v4l2_subdev_frame_interval *argp)
int ioctl(int fd, VIDIOC_SUBDEV_S_FRAME_INTERVAL, struct v4l2_subdev_frame_interval *argp)
```

### Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by `open()`.

**argp** Pointer to struct `v4l2_subdev_frame_interval`.

### Description

These ioctls are used to get and set the frame interval at specific subdev pads in the image pipeline. The frame interval only makes sense for sub-devices that can control the frame period on their own. This includes, for instance, image sensors and TV tuners. Sub-devices that don't support frame intervals must not implement these ioctls.

To retrieve the current frame interval applications set the `pad` field of a struct `v4l2_subdev_frame_interval` to the desired pad number as reported by the media controller API. When they call the VIDIOC\_SUBDEV\_G\_FRAME\_INTERVAL ioctl with a pointer to this structure the driver fills the members of the `interval` field.

To change the current frame interval applications set both the `pad` field and all members of the `interval` field. When they call the VIDIOC\_SUBDEV\_S\_FRAME\_INTERVAL ioctl with a pointer to this structure the driver verifies the requested interval, adjusts it based on the hardware capabilities and configures the device. Upon return the struct `v4l2_subdev_frame_interval` contains the current frame interval as would be returned by a VIDIOC\_SUBDEV\_G\_FRAME\_INTERVAL call.

Drivers must not return an error solely because the requested interval doesn't match the device capabilities. They must instead modify the interval to match what the hardware can provide. The modified interval should be as close as possible to the original request.

Sub-devices that support the frame interval ioctls should implement them on a single pad only. Their behaviour when supported on multiple pads of the same sub-device is not defined.

### v4l2\_subdev\_frame\_interval

Table 1.167: struct v4l2\_subdev\_frame\_interval

<code>_u32</code>	<code>pad</code>	Pad number as reported by the media controller API.
<code>struct v4l2_fract</code>	<code>interval</code>	Period, in seconds, between consecutive video frames.
<code>_u32</code>	<code>reserved[9]</code>	Reserved for future extensions. Applications and drivers must set the array to zero.

### Return Value

On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the `errno` variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

**EBUSY** The frame interval can't be changed because the pad is currently busy. This can be caused, for instance, by an active video stream on the pad. The ioctl must not be retried without performing another action to fix the problem first. Only returned by VIDIOC\_SUBDEV\_S\_FRAME\_INTERVAL

**EINVAL** The struct `v4l2_subdev_frame_interval` pad references a non-existing pad, or the pad doesn't support frame intervals.

## ioctl VIDIOC\_SUBDEV\_G\_SELECTION, VIDIOC\_SUBDEV\_S\_SELECTION

### Name

`VIDIOC_SUBDEV_G_SELECTION` - `VIDIOC_SUBDEV_S_SELECTION` - Get or set selection rectangles on a sub-dev pad

### Synopsis

```
int ioctl(int fd, VIDIOC_SUBDEV_G_SELECTION, struct v4l2_subdev_selection *argp)
int ioctl(int fd, VIDIOC_SUBDEV_S_SELECTION, struct v4l2_subdev_selection *argp)
```

### Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by `open()`.

**argp** Pointer to struct `v4l2_subdev_selection`.

### Description

The selections are used to configure various image processing functionality performed by the subdevs which affect the image size. This currently includes cropping, scaling and composition.

The selection API replaces the [old subdev crop API](#). All the function of the crop API, and more, are supported by the selections API.

See [Sub-device Interface](#) for more information on how each selection target affects the image processing pipeline inside the subdevice.

**Types of selection targets** There are two types of selection targets: actual and bounds. The actual targets are the targets which configure the hardware. The BOUNDS target will return a rectangle that contain all possible actual rectangles.

**Discovering supported features** To discover which targets are supported, the user can perform VIDIOC\_SUBDEV\_G\_SELECTION on them. Any unsupported target will return EINVAL.

Selection targets and flags are documented in [Common selection definitions](#).

### v4l2\_subdev\_selection

Table 1.168: struct v4l2\_subdev\_selection

<code>_u32</code>	<code>which</code>	Active or try selection, from enum <a href="#">v4l2_subdev_format whence</a> .
<code>_u32</code>	<code>pad</code>	Pad number as reported by the media framework.
<code>_u32</code>	<code>target</code>	Target selection rectangle. See <a href="#">Common selection definitions</a> .
<code>_u32</code>	<code>flags</code>	Flags. See <a href="#">Selection flags</a> .
<code>struct v4l2_rect</code>	<code>r</code>	Selection rectangle, in pixels.
<code>_u32</code>	<code>reserved[8]</code>	Reserved for future extensions. Applications and drivers must set the array to zero.

### Return Value

On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the `errno` variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

**EBUSY** The selection rectangle can't be changed because the pad is currently busy. This can be caused, for instance, by an active video stream on the pad. The ioctl must not be retried without performing another action to fix the problem first. Only returned by VIDIOC\_SUBDEV\_S\_SELECTION

**EINVAL** The struct [v4l2\\_subdev\\_selection](#) pad references a non-existing pad, the `which` field references a non-existing format, or the selection target is not supported on the given subdev pad.

## ioctl VIDIOC\_SUBSCRIBE\_EVENT, VIDIOC\_UNSUBSCRIBE\_EVENT

### Name

VIDIOC\_SUBSCRIBE\_EVENT - VIDIOC\_UNSUBSCRIBE\_EVENT - Subscribe or unsubscribe event

### Synopsis

```
int ioctl(int fd, VIDIOC_SUBSCRIBE_EVENT, struct v4l2_event_subscription *argp)
int ioctl(int fd, VIDIOC_UNSUBSCRIBE_EVENT, struct v4l2_event_subscription *argp)
```

### Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by [open\(\)](#).

**argp** Pointer to struct [v4l2\\_event\\_subscription](#).

## Description

Subscribe or unsubscribe V4L2 event. Subscribed events are dequeued by using the [ioctl VID-IOC\\_DQEVENT](#) ioctl.

### v4l2\_event\_subscription

Table 1.169: struct v4l2\_event\_subscription

<code>_u32</code>	<code>type</code>	Type of the event, see <a href="#">Event Types</a> .  <b>Note:</b>  <i>V4L2_EVENT_ALL</i> can be used with <a href="#">VID-IOC_UNSUBSCRIBE_EVENT</a> for unsubscribing all events at once.
<code>_u32</code>	<code>id</code>	ID of the event source. If there is no ID associated with the event source, then set this to 0. Whether or not an event needs an ID depends on the event type.
<code>_u32</code>	<code>flags</code>	Event flags, see <a href="#">Event Flags</a> .
<code>_u32</code>	<code>reserved[5]</code>	Reserved for future extensions. Drivers and applications must set the array to zero.

Table 1.170: Event Flags

<code>V4L2_EVENT_SUB_FL_SEND_INITIAL</code>	0x0001	When this event is subscribed an initial event will be sent containing the current status. This only makes sense for events that are triggered by a status change such as <code>V4L2_EVENT_CTRL</code> . Other events will ignore this flag.
<code>V4L2_EVENT_SUB_FL_ALLOW_FEEDBACK</code>	0x0002	If set, then events directly caused by an ioctl will also be sent to the filehandle that called that ioctl. For example, changing a control using <a href="#">VIDIOC_S_CTRL</a> will cause a <code>V4L2_EVENT_CTRL</code> to be sent back to that same filehandle. Normally such events are suppressed to prevent feedback loops where an application changes a control to a one value and then another, and then receives an event telling it that that control has changed to the first value. Since it can't tell whether that event was caused by another application or by the <a href="#">VIDIOC_S_CTRL</a> call it is hard to decide whether to set the control to the value in the event, or ignore it. Think carefully when you set this flag so you won't get into situations like that.

## Return Value

On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the `errno` variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

### V4L2 mmap()

### Name

v4l2-mmap - Map device memory into application address space

### Synopsis

```
#include <unistd.h>
#include <sys/mman.h>
```

```
void *mmap(void *start, size_t length, int prot, int flags, int fd, off_t offset)
```

### Arguments

**start** Map the buffer to this address in the application's address space. When the MAP\_FIXED flag is specified, start must be a multiple of the pagesize and mmap will fail when the specified address cannot be used. Use of this option is discouraged; applications should just specify a NULL pointer here.

**length** Length of the memory area to map. This must be the same value as returned by the driver in the struct `v4l2_buffer` length field for the single-planar API, and the same value as returned by the driver in the struct `v4l2_plane` length field for the multi-planar API.

**prot** The prot argument describes the desired memory protection. Regardless of the device type and the direction of data exchange it should be set to PROT\_READ | PROT\_WRITE, permitting read and write access to image buffers. Drivers should support at least this combination of flags.

#### Note:

1. The Linux videobuf kernel module, which is used by some drivers supports only PROT\_READ | PROT\_WRITE. When the driver does not support the desired protection, the `mmap()` function fails.
2. Device memory accesses (e. g. the memory on a graphics card with video capturing hardware) may incur a performance penalty compared to main memory accesses, or reads may be significantly slower than writes or vice versa. Other I/O methods may be more efficient in such case.

**flags** The flags parameter specifies the type of the mapped object, mapping options and whether modifications made to the mapped copy of the page are private to the process or are to be shared with other references.

MAP\_FIXED requests that the driver selects no other address than the one specified. If the specified address cannot be used, `mmap()` will fail. If MAP\_FIXED is specified, start must be a multiple of the pagesize. Use of this option is discouraged.

One of the MAP\_SHARED or MAP\_PRIVATE flags must be set. MAP\_SHARED allows applications to share the mapped memory with other (e. g. child-) processes.

#### Note:

The Linux videobuf module which is used by some drivers supports only MAP\_SHARED. MAP\_PRIVATE requests copy-on-write semantics. V4L2 applications should not set the MAP\_PRIVATE, MAP\_DENYWRITE, MAP\_EXECUTABLE or MAP\_ANON flags.

**fd** File descriptor returned by `open()`.

**offset** Offset of the buffer in device memory. This must be the same value as returned by the driver in the struct `v4l2_buffer` `m_offset` field for the single-planar API, and the same value as returned by the driver in the struct `v4l2_plane` `m_offset` field for the multi-planar API.

## Description

The `mmap()` function asks to map `length` bytes starting at `offset` in the memory of the device specified by `fd` into the application address space, preferably at address `start`. This latter address is a hint only, and is usually specified as 0.

Suitable length and offset parameters are queried with the `ioctl VIDIOC_QUERYBUF` ioctl. Buffers must be allocated with the `ioctl VIDIOC_REQBUFS` ioctl before they can be queried.

To unmap buffers the `munmap()` function is used.

## Return Value

On success `mmap()` returns a pointer to the mapped buffer. On error `MAP_FAILED` (-1) is returned, and the `errno` variable is set appropriately. Possible error codes are:

**EBADF** `fd` is not a valid file descriptor.

**EACCES** `fd` is not open for reading and writing.

**EINVAL** The start or length or offset are not suitable. (E. g. they are too large, or not aligned on a `PAGESIZE` boundary.)

The flags or prot value is not supported.

No buffers have been allocated with the `ioctl VIDIOC_REQBUFS` ioctl.

**ENOMEM** Not enough physical or virtual memory was available to complete the request.

## V4L2 munmap()

### Name

`v4l2-munmap` - Unmap device memory

### Synopsis

```
#include <unistd.h>
#include <sys/mman.h>
```

```
int munmap(void *start, size_t length)
```

### Arguments

**start** Address of the mapped buffer as returned by the `mmap()` function.

**length** Length of the mapped buffer. This must be the same value as given to `mmap()` and returned by the driver in the struct `v4l2_buffer` `length` field for the single-planar API and in the struct `v4l2_plane` `length` field for the multi-planar API.

## Description

Unmaps a previously with the `mmap()` function mapped buffer and frees it, if possible.

### Return Value

On success `munmap()` returns 0, on failure -1 and the `errno` variable is set appropriately:

**EINVAL** The start or length is incorrect, or no buffers have been mapped yet.

## V4L2 open()

### Name

v4l2-open - Open a V4L2 device

### Synopsis

```
#include <fcntl.h>
```

```
int open(const char *device_name, int flags)
```

### Arguments

**device\_name** Device to be opened.

**flags** Open flags. Access mode must be `O_RDWR`. This is just a technicality, input devices still support only reading and output devices only writing.

When the `O_NONBLOCK` flag is given, the `read()` function and the `VIDIOC_DQBUF` ioctl will return the `EAGAIN` error code when no data is available or no buffer is in the driver outgoing queue, otherwise these functions block until data becomes available. All V4L2 drivers exchanging data with applications must support the `O_NONBLOCK` flag.

Other flags have no effect.

### Description

To open a V4L2 device applications call `open()` with the desired device name. This function has no side effects; all data format parameters, current input or output, control values or other properties remain unchanged. At the first `open()` call after loading the driver they will be reset to default values, drivers are never in an undefined state.

### Return Value

On success `open()` returns the new file descriptor. On error -1 is returned, and the `errno` variable is set appropriately. Possible error codes are:

**EACCES** The caller has no permission to access the device.

**EBUSY** The driver does not support multiple opens and the device is already in use.

**ENXIO** No device corresponding to this device special file exists.

**ENOMEM** Not enough kernel memory was available to complete the request.

**EMFILE** The process already has the maximum number of files open.

**ENFILE** The limit on the total number of files open on the system has been reached.

## V4L2 poll()

### Name

v4l2-poll - Wait for some event on a file descriptor

### Synopsis

```
#include <sys/poll.h>
```

```
int poll(struct pollfd *ufds, unsigned int nfds, int timeout)
```

### Arguments

#### Description

With the `poll()` function applications can suspend execution until the driver has captured data or is ready to accept data for output.

When streaming I/O has been negotiated this function waits until a buffer has been filled by the capture device and can be dequeued with the `VIDIOC_DQBUF` ioctl. For output devices this function waits until the device is ready to accept a new buffer to be queued up with the `VIDIOC_QBUF` ioctl for display. When buffers are already in the outgoing queue of the driver (capture) or the incoming queue isn't full (display) the function returns immediately.

On success `poll()` returns the number of file descriptors that have been selected (that is, file descriptors for which the revents field of the respective `struct pollfd()` structure is non-zero). Capture devices set the POLLIN and POLLRDNORM flags in the revents field, output devices the POLLOUT and POLLWRNORM flags. When the function timed out it returns a value of zero, on failure it returns -1 and the errno variable is set appropriately. When the application did not call `VIDIOC_STREAMON` the `poll()` function succeeds, but sets the POLLERR flag in the revents field. When the application has called `VIDIOC_STREAMON` for a capture device but hasn't yet called `VIDIOC_QBUF`, the `poll()` function succeeds and sets the POLLERR flag in the revents field. For output devices this same situation will cause `poll()` to succeed as well, but it sets the POLLOUT and POLLWRNORM flags in the revents field.

If an event occurred (see `ioctl VIDIOC_DQEVENT`) then POLLPRI will be set in the revents field and `poll()` will return.

When use of the `read()` function has been negotiated and the driver does not capture yet, the `poll()` function starts capturing. When that fails it returns a POLLERR as above. Otherwise it waits until data has been captured and can be read. When the driver captures continuously (as opposed to, for example, still images) the function may return immediately.

When use of the `write()` function has been negotiated and the driver does not stream yet, the `poll()` function starts streaming. When that fails it returns a POLLERR as above. Otherwise it waits until the driver is ready for a non-blocking `write()` call.

If the caller is only interested in events (just POLLPRI is set in the events field), then `poll()` will not start streaming if the driver does not stream yet. This makes it possible to just poll for events and not for buffers.

All drivers implementing the `read()` or `write()` function or streaming I/O must also support the `poll()` function.

For more details see the `poll()` manual page.

### Return Value

On success, [poll\(\)](#) returns the number structures which have non-zero revents fields, or zero if the call timed out. On error -1 is returned, and the errno variable is set appropriately:

**EBADF** One or more of the ufds members specify an invalid file descriptor.

**EBUSY** The driver does not support multiple read or write streams and the device is already in use.

**EFAULT** ufds references an inaccessible memory area.

**EINTR** The call was interrupted by a signal.

**EINVAL** The nfds argument is greater than OPEN\_MAX.

## V4L2 read()

### Name

v4l2-read - Read from a V4L2 device

### Synopsis

```
#include <unistd.h>
```

```
ssize_t read(int fd, void *buf, size_t count)
```

### Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by [open\(\)](#).

**buf** Buffer to be filled

**count** Max number of bytes to read

### Description

[read\(\)](#) attempts to read up to count bytes from file descriptor fd into the buffer starting at buf. The layout of the data in the buffer is discussed in the respective device interface section, see ##. If count is zero, [read\(\)](#) returns zero and has no other results. If count is greater than SSIZE\_MAX, the result is unspecified. Regardless of the count value each [read\(\)](#) call will provide at most one frame (two fields) worth of data.

By default [read\(\)](#) blocks until data becomes available. When the O\_NONBLOCK flag was given to the [open\(\)](#) function it returns immediately with an EAGAIN error code when no data is available. The [select\(\)](#) or [poll\(\)](#) functions can always be used to suspend execution until data becomes available. All drivers supporting the [read\(\)](#) function must also support [select\(\)](#) and [poll\(\)](#).

Drivers can implement read functionality in different ways, using a single or multiple buffers and discarding the oldest or newest frames once the internal buffers are filled.

[read\(\)](#) never returns a “snapshot” of a buffer being filled. Using a single buffer the driver will stop capturing when the application starts reading the buffer until the read is finished. Thus only the period of the vertical blanking interval is available for reading, or the capture rate must fall below the nominal frame rate of the video standard.

The behavior of [read\(\)](#) when called during the active picture period or the vertical blanking separating the top and bottom field depends on the discarding policy. A driver discarding the oldest frames keeps capturing into an internal buffer, continuously overwriting the previously, not read frame, and returns the frame being received at the time of the [read\(\)](#) call as soon as it is complete.

A driver discarding the newest frames stops capturing until the next `read()` call. The frame being received at `read()` time is discarded, returning the following frame instead. Again this implies a reduction of the capture rate to one half or less of the nominal frame rate. An example of this model is the video read mode of the bttv driver, initiating a DMA to user memory when `read()` is called and returning when the DMA finished.

In the multiple buffer model drivers maintain a ring of internal buffers, automatically advancing to the next free buffer. This allows continuous capturing when the application can empty the buffers fast enough. Again, the behavior when the driver runs out of free buffers depends on the discarding policy.

Applications can get and set the number of buffers used internally by the driver with the `VIDIOC_G_PARM` and `VIDIOC_S_PARM` ioctls. They are optional, however. The discarding policy is not reported and cannot be changed. For minimum requirements see [Interfaces](#).

## Return Value

On success, the number of bytes read is returned. It is not an error if this number is smaller than the number of bytes requested, or the amount of data required for one frame. This may happen for example because `read()` was interrupted by a signal. On error, -1 is returned, and the `errno` variable is set appropriately. In this case the next read will start at the beginning of a new frame. Possible error codes are:

**EAGAIN** Non-blocking I/O has been selected using `O_NONBLOCK` and no data was immediately available for reading.

**EBADF** `fd` is not a valid file descriptor or is not open for reading, or the process already has the maximum number of files open.

**EBUSY** The driver does not support multiple read streams and the device is already in use.

**EFAULT** `buf` references an inaccessible memory area.

**EINTR** The call was interrupted by a signal before any data was read.

**EIO** I/O error. This indicates some hardware problem or a failure to communicate with a remote device (USB camera etc.).

**EINVAL** The `read()` function is not supported by this driver, not on this device, or generally not on this type of device.

## V4L2 select()

### Name

v4l2-select - Synchronous I/O multiplexing

### Synopsis

```
#include <sys/time.h>
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <unistd.h>
```

```
int select(int nfds, fd_set *readfds, fd_set *writefds, fd_set *exceptfds, struct timeval *timeout)
```

### Arguments

**nfds** The highest-numbered file descriptor in any of the three sets, plus 1.

**readfds** File descriptions to be watched if a `read()` call won't block.

**writefdss** File descriptions to be watched if a write() won't block.  
**exceptfds** File descriptions to be watched for V4L2 events.  
**timeout** Maximum time to wait.

### Description

With the [select\(\)](#) function applications can suspend execution until the driver has captured data or is ready to accept data for output.

When streaming I/O has been negotiated this function waits until a buffer has been filled or displayed and can be dequeued with the [VIDIOC\\_DQBUF](#) ioctl. When buffers are already in the outgoing queue of the driver the function returns immediately.

On success [select\(\)](#) returns the total number of bits set in struct fd\_set(). When the function timed out it returns a value of zero. On failure it returns -1 and the errno variable is set appropriately. When the application did not call [ioctl VIDIOC\\_QBUF](#), [VIDIOC\\_DQBUF](#) or [ioctl VIDIOC\\_STREAMON](#), [VIDIOC\\_STREAMOFF](#) yet the [select\(\)](#) function succeeds, setting the bit of the file descriptor in readfds or writefdss, but subsequent [VIDIOC\\_DQBUF](#) calls will fail.<sup>1</sup>

When use of the [read\(\)](#) function has been negotiated and the driver does not capture yet, the [select\(\)](#) function starts capturing. When that fails, [select\(\)](#) returns successful and a subsequent [read\(\)](#) call, which also attempts to start capturing, will return an appropriate error code. When the driver captures continuously (as opposed to, for example, still images) and data is already available the [select\(\)](#) function returns immediately.

When use of the [write\(\)](#) function has been negotiated the [select\(\)](#) function just waits until the driver is ready for a non-blocking [write\(\)](#) call.

All drivers implementing the [read\(\)](#) or [write\(\)](#) function or streaming I/O must also support the [select\(\)](#) function.

For more details see the [select\(\)](#) manual page.

### Return Value

On success, [select\(\)](#) returns the number of descriptors contained in the three returned descriptor sets, which will be zero if the timeout expired. On error -1 is returned, and the errno variable is set appropriately; the sets and timeout are undefined. Possible error codes are:

- EBADF** One or more of the file descriptor sets specified a file descriptor that is not open.
- EBUSY** The driver does not support multiple read or write streams and the device is already in use.
- EFAULT** The readfds, writefdss, exceptfds or timeout pointer references an inaccessible memory area.
- EINTR** The call was interrupted by a signal.
- EINVAL** The nfds argument is less than zero or greater than FD\_SETSIZE.

## V4L2 write()

### Name

v4l2-write - Write to a V4L2 device

---

<sup>1</sup> The Linux kernel implements [select\(\)](#) like the [poll\(\)](#) function, but [select\(\)](#) cannot return a POLLERR.

## Synopsis

```
#include <unistd.h>
```

```
ssize_t write(int fd, void *buf, size_t count)
```

## Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by [open\(\)](#).

**buf** Buffer with data to be written

**count** Number of bytes at the buffer

## Description

[write\(\)](#) writes up to count bytes to the device referenced by the file descriptor fd from the buffer starting at buf. When the hardware outputs are not active yet, this function enables them. When count is zero, [write\(\)](#) returns 0 without any other effect.

When the application does not provide more data in time, the previous video frame, raw VBI image, sliced VPS or WSS data is displayed again. Sliced Teletext or Closed Caption data is not repeated, the driver inserts a blank line instead.

## Return Value

On success, the number of bytes written are returned. Zero indicates nothing was written. On error, -1 is returned, and the errno variable is set appropriately. In this case the next write will start at the beginning of a new frame. Possible error codes are:

**EAGAIN** Non-blocking I/O has been selected using the [\*O\\_NONBLOCK\*](#) flag and no buffer space was available to write the data immediately.

**EBADF** fd is not a valid file descriptor or is not open for writing.

**EBUSY** The driver does not support multiple write streams and the device is already in use.

**EFAULT** buf references an inaccessible memory area.

**EINTR** The call was interrupted by a signal before any data was written.

**EIO** I/O error. This indicates some hardware problem.

**EINVAL** The [write\(\)](#) function is not supported by this driver, not on this device, or generally not on this type of device.

## Common definitions for V4L2 and V4L2 subdev interfaces

### Common selection definitions

While the [V4L2 selection API](#) and [V4L2 subdev selection APIs](#) are very similar, there's one fundamental difference between the two. On sub-device API, the selection rectangle refers to the media bus format, and is bound to a sub-device's pad. On the V4L2 interface the selection rectangles refer to the in-memory pixel format.

This section defines the common definitions of the selection interfaces on the two APIs.

## Selection targets

The precise meaning of the selection targets may be dependent on which of the two interfaces they are used.

Table 1.171: Selection target definitions

Target name	id	Definition	Valid for V4L2	Valid for V4L2 subdev
V4L2_SEL_TGT_CROP	0x0000	Crop rectangle. Defines the cropped area.	Yes	Yes
V4L2_SEL_TGT_CROP_DEFAULT	0x0001	Suggested cropping rectangle that covers the “whole picture”.	Yes	No
V4L2_SEL_TGT_CROP_BOUNDS	0x0002	Bounds of the crop rectangle. All valid crop rectangles fit inside the crop bounds rectangle.	Yes	Yes
V4L2_SEL_TGT_NATIVE_SIZE	0x0003	The native size of the device, e.g. a sensor’s pixel array. left and top fields are zero for this target. Setting the native size will generally only make sense for memory to memory devices where the software can create a canvas of a given size in which for example a video frame can be composed. In that case V4L2_SEL_TGT_NATIVE_SIZE can be used to configure the size of that canvas.	Yes	Yes
V4L2_SEL_TGT_COMPOSE	0x0100	Compose rectangle. Used to configure scaling and composition.	Yes	Yes
V4L2_SEL_TGT_COMPOSE_DEFAULT	0x0101	Suggested composition rectangle that covers the “whole picture”.	Yes	No
V4L2_SEL_TGT_COMPOSE_BOUNDS	0x0102	Bounds of the compose rectangle. All valid compose rectangles fit inside the compose bounds rectangle.	Yes	Yes
V4L2_SEL_TGT_COMPOSE_PADDED	0x0103	The active area and all padding pixels that are inserted or modified by hardware.	Yes	No

## Selection flags

Table 1.172: Selection flag definitions

Flag name	id	Definition	Valid for V4L2	Valid for V4L2 subdev
V4L2_SEL_FLAG_GE	(1 << 0)	Suggest the driver it should choose greater or equal rectangle (in size) than was requested. Albeit the driver may choose a lesser size, it will only do so due to hardware limitations. Without this flag (and V4L2_SEL_FLAG_LE) the behaviour is to choose the closest possible rectangle.	Yes	Yes
V4L2_SEL_FLAG_LE	(1 << 1)	Suggest the driver it should choose lesser or equal rectangle (in size) than was requested. Albeit the driver may choose a greater size, it will only do so due to hardware limitations.	Yes	Yes
V4L2_SEL_FLAG_KEEP_CONFIG	(1 << 2)	The configuration must not be propagated to any further processing steps. If this flag is not given, the configuration is propagated inside the subdevice to all further processing steps.	No	Yes

## Video For Linux Two Header File

### videodev2.h

```
/* SPDX-License-Identifier: ((GPL-2.0+ WITH Linux-syscall-note) OR BSD-3-Clause) */
/*
 * Video for Linux Two header file
 *
 * Copyright (C) 1999-2012 the contributors
 *
 * This program is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify
 * it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by
 * the Free Software Foundation; either version 2 of the License, or
 * (at your option) any later version.
 *
 * This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful,
 * but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of
 * MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the
 * GNU General Public License for more details.
 *
 * Alternatively you can redistribute this file under the terms of the
 * BSD license as stated below:
 *
 * Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without
 * modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions
 * are met:
 * 1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright
 *    notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
 * 2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright
```

```
*      notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in
*      the documentation and/or other materials provided with the
*      distribution.
* 3. The names of its contributors may not be used to endorse or promote
* products derived from this software without specific prior written
* permission.
*
* THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND CONTRIBUTORS
* ``AS IS'' AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT
* LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR
* A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE COPYRIGHT
* OWNER OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL,
* SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED
* TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR
* PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF
* LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING
* NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS
* SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.
*
*      Header file for v4l or V4L2 drivers and applications
* with public API.
* All kernel-specific stuff were moved to media/v4l2-dev.h, so
* no #if __KERNEL tests are allowed here
*
*      See https://linuxtv.org for more info
*
*      Author: Bill Dirks <bill@thedirks.org>
*              Justin Schoeman
*              Hans Verkuil <hverkuil@xs4all.nl>
*              et al.
*/
#ifndef _UAPI__LINUX_VIDEODEV2_H
#define _UAPI__LINUX_VIDEODEV2_H

#ifndef __KERNEL__
#include <sys/time.h>
#endif
#include <linux/compiler.h>
#include <linux/ioctl.h>
#include <linux/types.h>
#include <linux/v4l2-common.h>
#include <linux/v4l2-controls.h>

/*
 * Common stuff for both V4L1 and V4L2
 * Moved from videodev.h
 */
#define VIDEO_MAX_FRAME          32
#define VIDEO_MAX_PLANES         8

/*
 *      M I S C E L L A N E O U S
*/
/* Four-character-code (FOURCC) */
#define v4l2_fourcc(a, b, c, d)\ \
    (((__u32)(a) | ((__u32)(b) << 8) | ((__u32)(c) << 16) | ((__u32)(d) << 24))\ \
#define v4l2_fourcc_be(a, b, c, d)   (v4l2_fourcc(a, b, c, d) | (1 << 31))
```

```

/*
 *      E N U M S
 */
enum v4l2_field {
    V4L2_FIELD_ANY          = 0, /* driver can choose from none,
                                    top, bottom, interlaced
                                    depending on whatever it thinks
                                    is approximate ... */
    V4L2_FIELD_NONE         = 1, /* this device has no fields ... */
    V4L2_FIELD_TOP           = 2, /* top field only */
    V4L2_FIELD_BOTTOM        = 3, /* bottom field only */
    V4L2_FIELD_INTERLACED   = 4, /* both fields interlaced */
    V4L2_FIELD_SEQ_TB        = 5, /* both fields sequential into one
                                    buffer, top-bottom order */
    V4L2_FIELD_SEQ_BT        = 6, /* same as above + bottom-top order */
    V4L2_FIELD_ALTERNATE    = 7, /* both fields alternating into
                                    separate buffers */
    V4L2_FIELD_INTERLACED_TB = 8, /* both fields interlaced, top field
                                    first and the top field is
                                    transmitted first */
    V4L2_FIELD_INTERLACED_BT = 9, /* both fields interlaced, top field
                                    first and the bottom field is
                                    transmitted first */
};

#define V4L2_FIELD_HAS_TOP(field) \
    ((field) == V4L2_FIELD_TOP || \
     (field) == V4L2_FIELD_INTERLACED || \
     (field) == V4L2_FIELD_INTERLACED_TB || \
     (field) == V4L2_FIELD_INTERLACED_BT || \
     (field) == V4L2_FIELD_SEQ_TB || \
     (field) == V4L2_FIELD_SEQ_BT)

#define V4L2_FIELD_HAS_BOTTOM(field) \
    ((field) == V4L2_FIELD_BOTTOM || \
     (field) == V4L2_FIELD_INTERLACED || \
     (field) == V4L2_FIELD_INTERLACED_TB || \
     (field) == V4L2_FIELD_INTERLACED_BT || \
     (field) == V4L2_FIELD_SEQ_TB || \
     (field) == V4L2_FIELD_SEQ_BT)

#define V4L2_FIELD_HAS_BOTH(field) \
    ((field) == V4L2_FIELD_INTERLACED || \
     (field) == V4L2_FIELD_INTERLACED_TB || \
     (field) == V4L2_FIELD_INTERLACED_BT || \
     (field) == V4L2_FIELD_SEQ_TB || \
     (field) == V4L2_FIELD_SEQ_BT)

#define V4L2_FIELD_HAS_T_OR_B(field) \
    ((field) == V4L2_FIELD_BOTTOM || \
     (field) == V4L2_FIELD_TOP || \
     (field) == V4L2_FIELD_ALTERNATE)

enum v4l2_buf_type {
    V4L2_BUF_TYPE_VIDEO_CAPTURE      = 1,
    V4L2_BUF_TYPE_VIDEO_OUTPUT       = 2,
    V4L2_BUF_TYPE_VIDEO_OVERLAY      = 3,
    V4L2_BUF_TYPE_VBI_CAPTURE        = 4,
    V4L2_BUF_TYPE_VBI_OUTPUT         = 5,
    V4L2_BUF_TYPE_SLICED_VBI_CAPTURE = 6,
    V4L2_BUF_TYPE_SLICED_VBI_OUTPUT  = 7,
}

```

```

V4L2_BUF_TYPE_VIDEO_OUTPUT_OVERLAY = 8,
V4L2_BUF_TYPE_VIDEO_CAPTURE_MPLANE = 9,
V4L2_BUF_TYPE_VIDEO_OUTPUT_MPLANE = 10,
V4L2_BUF_TYPE_SDR_CAPTURE = 11,
V4L2_BUF_TYPE_SDR_OUTPUT = 12,
V4L2_BUF_TYPE_META_CAPTURE = 13,
/* Deprecated, do not use */
V4L2_BUF_TYPE_PRIVATE = 0x80,
};

#define V4L2_TYPE_IS_MULTIPLANAR(type) \
((type) == V4L2_BUF_TYPE_VIDEO_CAPTURE_MPLANE \
|| (type) == V4L2_BUF_TYPE_VIDEO_OUTPUT_MPLANE)

#define V4L2_TYPE_IS_OUTPUT(type) \
((type) == V4L2_BUF_TYPE_VIDEO_OUTPUT \
|| (type) == V4L2_BUF_TYPE_VIDEO_OUTPUT_MPLANE \
|| (type) == V4L2_BUF_TYPE_VIDEO_OVERLAY \
|| (type) == V4L2_BUF_TYPE_VIDEO_OUTPUT_OVERLAY \
|| (type) == V4L2_BUF_TYPE_VBI_OUTPUT \
|| (type) == V4L2_BUF_TYPE_SLICED_VBI_OUTPUT \
|| (type) == V4L2_BUF_TYPE_SDR_OUTPUT)

enum v4l2_tuner_type {
    V4L2_TUNER_RADIO = 1,
    V4L2_TUNER_ANALOG_TV = 2,
    V4L2_TUNER_DIGITAL_TV = 3,
    V4L2_TUNER_SDR = 4,
    V4L2_TUNER_RF = 5,
};

/* Deprecated, do not use */
#define V4L2_TUNER_ADC V4L2_TUNER_SDR

enum v4l2_memory {
    V4L2_MEMORY_MMAP = 1,
    V4L2_MEMORY_USERPTR = 2,
    V4L2_MEMORY_OVERLAY = 3,
    V4L2_MEMORY_DMABUF = 4,
};

/* see also http://vektor.theorem.ca/graphics/ycbcr/ */
enum v4l2_colorspace {
/*
 * Default colorspace, i.e. let the driver figure it out.
 * Can only be used with video capture.
 */
    V4L2_COLORSPACE_DEFAULT = 0,
/*
 * SMPTE 170M: used for broadcast NTSC/PAL SDTV */
    V4L2_COLORSPACE_SMPTE170M = 1,
/*
 * Obsolete pre-1998 SMPTE 240M HDTV standard, superseded by Rec 709 */
    V4L2_COLORSPACE_SMPTE240M = 2,
/*
 * Rec.709: used for HDTV */
    V4L2_COLORSPACE_REC709 = 3,
};

```

```

/*
 * Deprecated, do not use. No driver will ever return this. This was
 * based on a misunderstanding of the bt878 datasheet.
 */
V4L2_COLORSPACE_BT878 = 4,

/*
 * NTSC 1953 colorspace. This only makes sense when dealing with
 * really, really old NTSC recordings. Superseded by SMPTE 170M.
 */
V4L2_COLORSPACE_470_SYSTEM_M = 5,

/*
 * EBU Tech 3213 PAL/SECAM colorspace. This only makes sense when
 * dealing with really old PAL/SECAM recordings. Superseded by
 * SMPTE 170M.
 */
V4L2_COLORSPACE_470_SYSTEM_BG = 6,

/*
 * Effectively shorthand for V4L2_COLORSPACE_SRGB, V4L2_YCBCR_ENC_601
 * and V4L2_QUANTIZATION_FULL_RANGE. To be used for (Motion-)JPEG.
 */
V4L2_COLORSPACE_JPEG = 7,

/* For RGB colorspaces such as produces by most webcams. */
V4L2_COLORSPACE_SRGB = 8,

/* AdobeRGB colorspace */
V4L2_COLORSPACE_ADOBERGB = 9,

/* BT.2020 colorspace, used for UHDTV. */
V4L2_COLORSPACE_BT2020 = 10,

/* Raw colorspace: for RAW unprocessed images */
V4L2_COLORSPACE_RAW = 11,

/* DCI-P3 colorspace, used by cinema projectors */
V4L2_COLORSPACE_DCI_P3 = 12,
};

/*
 * Determine how COLORSPACE_DEFAULT should map to a proper colorspace.
 * This depends on whether this is a SDTV image (use SMPTE 170M), an
 * HDTV image (use Rec. 709), or something else (use sRGB).
 */
#define V4L2_MAP_COLORSPACE_DEFAULT(is_sdtv, is_hdtv) \
    ((is_sdtv) ? V4L2_COLORSPACE_SMPTE170M : \
     ((is_hdtv) ? V4L2_COLORSPACE_REC709 : V4L2_COLORSPACE_SRGB))

enum v4l2_xfer_func {
/*
 * Mapping of V4L2_XFER_FUNC_DEFAULT to actual transfer functions
 * for the various colorspaces:
 *
 * V4L2_COLORSPACE_SMPTE170M, V4L2_COLORSPACE_470_SYSTEM_M,
 * V4L2_COLORSPACE_470_SYSTEM_BG, V4L2_COLORSPACE_REC709 and
 * V4L2_COLORSPACE_BT2020: V4L2_XFER_FUNC_709

```

```

/*
 * V4L2_COLORSPACE_SRGB, V4L2_COLORSPACE_JPEG: V4L2_XFER_FUNC_SRGB
 *
 * V4L2_COLORSPACE_ADOBERGB: V4L2_XFER_FUNC_ADOBERGB
 *
 * V4L2_COLORSPACE SMPTE240M: V4L2_XFER_FUNC_SMPTE240M
 *
 * V4L2_COLORSPACE_RAW: V4L2_XFER_FUNC_NONE
 *
 * V4L2_COLORSPACE_DCI_P3: V4L2_XFER_FUNC_DCI_P3
 */
V4L2_XFER_FUNC_DEFAULT      = 0,
V4L2_XFER_FUNC_709         = 1,
V4L2_XFER_FUNC_SRGB        = 2,
V4L2_XFER_FUNC_ADOBERGB   = 3,
V4L2_XFER_FUNC_SMPTE240M   = 4,
V4L2_XFER_FUNC_NONE        = 5,
V4L2_XFER_FUNC_DCI_P3      = 6,
V4L2_XFER_FUNC_SMPTE2084   = 7,
};

/*
 * Determine how XFER_FUNC_DEFAULT should map to a proper transfer function.
 * This depends on the colorspace.
 */
#define V4L2_MAP_XFER_FUNC_DEFAULT(colsp) \
    ((colsp) == V4L2_COLORSPACE_ADOBERGB ? V4L2_XFER_FUNC_ADOBERGB : \
     ((colsp) == V4L2_COLORSPACE_SMPTE240M ? V4L2_XFER_FUNC_SMPTE240M : \
      ((colsp) == V4L2_COLORSPACE_DCI_P3 ? V4L2_XFER_FUNC_DCI_P3 : \
       ((colsp) == V4L2_COLORSPACE_RAW ? V4L2_XFER_FUNC_NONE : \
        ((colsp) == V4L2_COLORSPACE_SRGB || (colsp) == V4L2_COLORSPACE_JPEG ? \
         V4L2_XFER_FUNC_SRGB : V4L2_XFER_FUNC_709)))))

enum v4l2_yccr_encoding {
/*
 * Mapping of V4L2_YCBCR_ENC_DEFAULT to actual encodings for the
 * various colorspaces:
 *
 * V4L2_COLORSPACE_SMPTE170M, V4L2_COLORSPACE_470_SYSTEM_M,
 * V4L2_COLORSPACE_470_SYSTEM_BG, V4L2_COLORSPACE_SRGB,
 * V4L2_COLORSPACE_ADOBERGB and V4L2_COLORSPACE_JPEG: V4L2_YCBCR_ENC_601
 *
 * V4L2_COLORSPACE_REC709 and V4L2_COLORSPACE_DCI_P3: V4L2_YCBCR_ENC_709
 *
 * V4L2_COLORSPACE_BT2020: V4L2_YCBCR_ENC_BT2020
 *
 * V4L2_COLORSPACE_SMPTE240M: V4L2_YCBCR_ENC_SMPTE240M
 */
V4L2_YCBCR_ENC_DEFAULT      = 0,
/* ITU-R 601 -- SDTV */
V4L2_YCBCR_ENC_601          = 1,
/* Rec. 709 -- HDTV */
V4L2_YCBCR_ENC_709          = 2,
/* ITU-R 601/EN 61966-2-4 Extended Gamut -- SDTV */
V4L2_YCBCR_ENC_XV601        = 3,

```

```

/* Rec. 709/EN 61966-2-4 Extended Gamut -- HDTV */
V4L2_YCBCR_ENC_XV709          = 4,

#ifndef __KERNEL__
/*
 * sYCC (Y'CbCr encoding of sRGB), identical to ENC_601. It was added
 * originally due to a misunderstanding of the sYCC standard. It should
 * not be used, instead use V4L2_YCBCR_ENC_601.
 */
V4L2_YCBCR_ENC_SYCC          = 5,
#endif

/* BT.2020 Non-constant Luminance Y'CbCr */
V4L2_YCBCR_ENC_BT2020         = 6,

/* BT.2020 Constant Luminance Y'CbCrc */
V4L2_YCBCR_ENC_BT2020_CONST_LUM = 7,

/* SMPTE 240M -- Obsolete HDTV */
V4L2_YCBCR_ENC_SMPTE240M      = 8,
};

/*
 * enum v4l2_hsv_encoding values should not collide with the ones from
 * enum v4l2_ycbcrr_encoding.
 */
enum v4l2_hsv_encoding {

    /* Hue mapped to 0 - 179 */
    V4L2_HSV_ENC_180            = 128,

    /* Hue mapped to 0-255 */
    V4L2_HSV_ENC_256            = 129,
};

/*
 * Determine how YCBCR_ENC_DEFAULT should map to a proper Y'CbCr encoding.
 * This depends on the colorspace.
 */
#define V4L2_MAP_YCBCR_ENC_DEFAULT(colsp) \
    (((colsp) == V4L2_COLORSPACE_REC709 || \
    (colsp) == V4L2_COLORSPACE_DCI_P3) ? V4L2_YCBCR_ENC_709 : \
    ((colsp) == V4L2_COLORSPACE_BT2020 ? V4L2_YCBCR_ENC_BT2020 : \
    ((colsp) == V4L2_COLORSPACE_SMPTE240M ? V4L2_YCBCR_ENC_SMPTE240M : \
    V4L2_YCBCR_ENC_601)))

enum v4l2_quantization {
/*
 * The default for R'G'B' quantization is always full range, except
 * for the BT2020 colorspace. For Y'CbCr the quantization is always
 * limited range, except for COLORSPACE_JPEG: this is full range.
 */
    V4L2_QUANTIZATION_DEFAULT    = 0,
    V4L2_QUANTIZATION_FULL_RANGE = 1,
    V4L2_QUANTIZATION_LIM_RANGE  = 2,
};

```

```

/*
 * Determine how QUANTIZATION_DEFAULT should map to a proper quantization.
 * This depends on whether the image is RGB or not, the colorspace and the
 * Y'CbCr encoding.
 */
#define V4L2_MAP_QUANTIZATION_DEFAULT(is_rgb_or_hsv, colsp, ycbcr_enc) \
    (((is_rgb_or_hsv) && (colsp) == V4L2_COLORSPACE_BT2020) ? \
     V4L2_QUANTIZATION_LIM_RANGE : \
     ((is_rgb_or_hsv) || (colsp) == V4L2_COLORSPACE_JPEG) ? \
     V4L2_QUANTIZATION_FULL_RANGE : V4L2_QUANTIZATION_LIM_RANGE))

enum v4l2_priority {
    V4L2_PRIORITY_UNSET      = 0, /* not initialized */
    V4L2_PRIORITY_BACKGROUND = 1,
    V4L2_PRIORITY_INTERACTIVE = 2,
    V4L2_PRIORITY_RECORD     = 3,
    V4L2_PRIORITY_DEFAULT    = V4L2_PRIORITY_INTERACTIVE,
};

struct v4l2_rect {
    __s32 left;
    __s32 top;
    __u32 width;
    __u32 height;
};

struct v4l2_fract {
    __u32 numerator;
    __u32 denominator;
};

/**
 * struct v4l2_capability - Describes V4L2 device caps returned by VIDIOC_QUERYCAP
 *
 * @driver:      name of the driver module (e.g. ``btv'')
 * @card:        name of the card (e.g. ``Hauppauge WinTV'')
 * @bus_info:    name of the bus (e.g. ``PCI:'' + pci_name(pci_dev) )
 * @version:     KERNEL_VERSION
 * @capabilities: capabilities of the physical device as a whole
 * @device_caps: capabilities accessed via this particular device (node)
 * @reserved:    reserved fields for future extensions
 */
struct v4l2_capability {
    __u8 driver[16];
    __u8 card[32];
    __u8 bus_info[32];
    __u32 version;
    __u32 capabilities;
    __u32 device_caps;
    __u32 reserved[3];
};

/* Values for `capabilities' field */
#define V4L2_CAP_VIDEO_CAPTURE          0x00000001 /* Is a video capture device */
#define V4L2_CAP_VIDEO_OUTPUT           0x00000002 /* Is a video output device */
#define V4L2_CAP_VIDEO_OVERLAY          0x00000004 /* Can do video overlay */
#define V4L2_CAP_VBI_CAPTURE            0x00000010 /* Is a raw VBI capture device */
#define V4L2_CAP_VBI_OUTPUT             0x00000020 /* Is a raw VBI output device */

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#define V4L2_CAP_SLICED_VBI_CAPTURE          0x00000040 /* Is a sliced VBI capture de-
vice */
#define V4L2_CAP_SLICED_VBI_OUTPUT           0x00000080 /* Is a sliced VBI output device */
#define V4L2_CAP_RDS_CAPTURE                 0x00000100 /* RDS data capture */
#define V4L2_CAP_VIDEO_OUTPUT_OVERLAY        0x00000200 /* Can do video output overlay */
#define V4L2_CAP_HW_FREQ_SEEK                0x00000400 /* Can do hardware fre-
quency seek */
#define V4L2_CAP_RDS_OUTPUT                  0x00000800 /* Is an RDS encoder */

/* Is a video capture device that supports multiplanar formats */
#define V4L2_CAP_VIDEO_CAPTURE_MPLANE        0x00001000
/* Is a video output device that supports multiplanar formats */
#define V4L2_CAP_VIDEO_OUTPUT_MPLANE         0x00002000
/* Is a video mem-to-mem device that supports multiplanar formats */
#define V4L2_CAP_VIDEO_M2M_MPLANE            0x00004000
/* Is a video mem-to-mem device */
#define V4L2_CAP_VIDEO_M2M                  0x00008000

#define V4L2_CAP_TUNER                      0x00010000 /* has a tuner */
#define V4L2_CAP_AUDIO                       0x00020000 /* has audio support */
#define V4L2_CAP_RADIO                        0x00040000 /* is a radio device */
#define V4L2_CAP_MODULATOR                   0x00080000 /* has a modulator */

#define V4L2_CAP_SDR_CAPTURE                 0x00100000 /* Is a SDR capture device */
#define V4L2_CAP_EXT_PIX_FORMAT_mat          0x00200000 /* Supports the extended pixel for-
mat */
#define V4L2_CAP_SDR_OUTPUT                  0x00400000 /* Is a SDR output device */
#define V4L2_CAP_META_CAPTURE                0x00800000 /* Is a metadata capture device */

#define V4L2_CAP_READWRITE                   0x01000000 /* read/write systemcalls */
#define V4L2_CAP_ASYNCIO                     0x02000000 /* async I/O */
#define V4L2_CAP_STREAMING                  0x04000000 /* streaming I/O ioctls */

#define V4L2_CAP_TOUCH                       0x10000000 /* Is a touch device */

#define V4L2_CAP_DEVICE_CAPS_ties field    0x80000000 /* sets device capabili-
ties field */

/*
 *      V I D E O   I M A G E   F O R M A T
 */
struct v4l2_pix_format {
    __u32 width;                         /* width */
    __u32 height;                        /* height */
    __u32 pixelformat;                   /* pixelformat */
    __u32 field;                         /* enum v4l2_field */
    __u32 bytesperline;                  /* for padding, zero if unused */
    __u32 sizeimage;                     /* sizeimage */
    __u32 colorspace;                   /* enum v4l2_colorspace */
    __u32 priv;                          /* private data, depends on pixelfor-
mat */
    __u32 flags;                         /* format flags (V4L2_PIX_FMT_FLAG_*) */
    union {
        /* enum v4l2_ycbcr_encoding */
        __u32 ycbcr_enc;
        /* enum v4l2_hsv_encoding */
        __u32 hsv_enc;
    };
};

```

```

__u32          quantization; /* enum v4l2_quantization */
__u32          xfer_func;   /* enum v4l2_xfer_func */
};

/* Pixel format      FOURCC           depth  Description */
/* RGB formats */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_RGB332 v4l2_fourcc('R', 'G', 'B', '1') /* 8  RGB-3-3-2      */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_RGB444 v4l2_fourcc('R', '4', '4', '4') /* 16 xxxxxxxx gggg-
bbbb */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_ARGB444 v4l2_fourcc('A', 'R', '1', '2') /* 16 aaaarrrr gggg-
bbbb */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_XRGB444 v4l2_fourcc('X', 'R', '1', '2') /* 16 xxxxrrrr gggg-
bbbb */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_RGB555 v4l2_fourcc('R', 'G', 'B', '0') /* 16 RGB-5-5-5      */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_ARGB555 v4l2_fourcc('A', 'R', '1', '5') /* 16 ARGB-1-5-5-5 */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_XRGB555 v4l2_fourcc('X', 'R', '1', '5') /* 16 XRGB-1-5-5-5 */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_RGB565 v4l2_fourcc('R', 'G', 'B', 'P') /* 16 RGB-5-6-5      */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_RGB555X v4l2_fourcc('R', 'G', 'B', 'Q') /* 16 RGB-5-5-5 BE */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_ARGB555X v4l2_fourcc_be('A', 'R', '1', '5') /* 16 ARGB-5-5-
5 BE */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_XRGB555X v4l2_fourcc_be('X', 'R', '1', '5') /* 16 XRGB-5-5-
5 BE */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_RGB565X v4l2_fourcc('R', 'G', 'B', 'R') /* 16 RGB-5-6-5 BE */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_BGR666 v4l2_fourcc('B', 'G', 'R', 'H') /* 18 BGR-6-6-6      */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_BGR24 v4l2_fourcc('B', 'G', 'R', '3') /* 24 BGR-8-8-8      */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_RGB24 v4l2_fourcc('R', 'G', 'B', '3') /* 24 RGB-8-8-8      */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_BGR32 v4l2_fourcc('B', 'G', 'R', '4') /* 32 BGR-8-8-8-8 */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_ABGR32 v4l2_fourcc('A', 'R', '2', '4') /* 32 BGRA-8-8-8-8 */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_XBGR32 v4l2_fourcc('X', 'R', '2', '4') /* 32 BGRX-8-8-8-8 */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_RGB32 v4l2_fourcc('R', 'G', 'B', '4') /* 32 RGB-8-8-8-8 */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_ARGB32 v4l2_fourcc('B', 'A', '2', '4') /* 32 ARGB-8-8-8-8 */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_XRGB32 v4l2_fourcc('B', 'X', '2', '4') /* 32 XRGB-8-8-8-8 */

/* Grey formats */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_GREY v4l2_fourcc('G', 'R', 'E', 'Y') /* 8  Greyscale      */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_Y4 v4l2_fourcc('Y', '0', '4', '') /* 4  Greyscale      */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_Y6 v4l2_fourcc('Y', '0', '6', '') /* 6  Greyscale      */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_Y10 v4l2_fourcc('Y', '1', '0', '') /* 10 Greyscale     */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_Y12 v4l2_fourcc('Y', '1', '2', '') /* 12 Greyscale     */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_Y16 v4l2_fourcc('Y', '1', '6', '') /* 16 Greyscale     */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_Y16_BE v4l2_fourcc_be('Y', '1', '6', '') /* 16 Greyscale BE */

/* Grey bit-packed formats */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_Y10BPACK v4l2_fourcc('Y', '1', '0', 'B') /* 10 Greyscale bit-
packed */

/* Palette formats */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_PAL8 v4l2_fourcc('P', 'A', 'L', '8') /* 8  8-bit palette */

/* Chrominance formats */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_UV8 v4l2_fourcc('U', 'V', '8', '') /* 8  UV 4:4 */

/* Luminance+Chrominance formats */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_YUYV v4l2_fourcc('Y', 'U', 'Y', 'V') /* 16 YUV 4:2:2      */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_YYUV v4l2_fourcc('Y', 'Y', 'U', 'V') /* 16 YUV 4:2:2      */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_YVYU v4l2_fourcc('Y', 'V', 'Y', 'U') /* 16 YVU 4:2:2 */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_UYVY v4l2_fourcc('U', 'Y', 'V', 'Y') /* 16 YUV 4:2:2      */

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#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_VYUY      v4l2_fourcc('V', 'Y', 'U', 'Y') /* 16 YUV 4:2:2 */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_Y41P      v4l2_fourcc('Y', '4', '1', 'P') /* 12 YUV 4:1:1 */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_YUV444    v4l2_fourcc('Y', '4', '4', '4') /* 16 xxxxxxxy uuu-uvvvv */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_YUV555    v4l2_fourcc('Y', 'U', 'V', '0') /* 16 YUV-5-5-5 */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_YUV565    v4l2_fourcc('Y', 'U', 'V', 'P') /* 16 YUV-5-6-5 */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_YUV32     v4l2_fourcc('Y', 'U', 'V', '4') /* 32 YUV-8-8-8-8 */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_HI240    v4l2_fourcc('H', 'I', '2', '4') /* 8 8-bit color */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_HM12     v4l2_fourcc('H', 'M', '1', '2') /* 8 YUV 4:2:0 16x16 macroblocks */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_M420     v4l2_fourcc('M', '4', '2', '0') /* 12 YUV 4:2:0 2 lines interleaved */

/* two planes -- one Y, one Cr + Cb interleaved */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_NV12      v4l2_fourcc('N', 'V', '1', '2') /* 12 Y/CbCr 4:2:0 */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_NV21      v4l2_fourcc('N', 'V', '2', '1') /* 12 Y/CrCb 4:2:0 */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_NV16      v4l2_fourcc('N', 'V', '1', '6') /* 16 Y/CbCr 4:2:2 */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_NV61      v4l2_fourcc('N', 'V', '6', '1') /* 16 Y/CrCb 4:2:2 */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_NV24      v4l2_fourcc('N', 'V', '2', '4') /* 24 Y/CbCr 4:4:4 */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_NV42      v4l2_fourcc('N', 'V', '4', '2') /* 24 Y/CrCb 4:4:4 */

/* two non contiguous planes - one Y, one Cr + Cb interleaved */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_NV12M     v4l2_fourcc('N', 'M', '1', '2') /* 12 Y/CbCr 4:2:0 */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_NV21M     v4l2_fourcc('N', 'M', '2', '1') /* 21 Y/CrCb 4:2:0 */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_NV16M     v4l2_fourcc('N', 'M', '1', '6') /* 16 Y/CbCr 4:2:2 */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_NV61M     v4l2_fourcc('N', 'M', '6', '1') /* 16 Y/CrCb 4:2:2 */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_NV12MT    v4l2_fourcc('T', 'M', '1', '2') /* 12 Y/CbCr 4:2:0 64x32 macroblocks */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_NV12MT_16X16 v4l2_fourcc('V', 'M', '1', '2') /* 12 Y/CbCr 4:2:0 16x16 macroblocks */

/* three planes - Y Cb, Cr */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_YUV410     v4l2_fourcc('Y', 'U', 'V', '9') /* 9 YUV 4:1:0 */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_YVU410     v4l2_fourcc('Y', 'V', 'U', '9') /* 9 YVU 4:1:0 */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_YUV411P   v4l2_fourcc('4', '1', '1', 'P') /* 12 YUV411 planar */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_YUV420    v4l2_fourcc('Y', 'U', '1', '2') /* 12 YUV 4:2:0 */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_YVU420    v4l2_fourcc('Y', 'V', '1', '2') /* 12 YVU 4:2:0 */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_YUV422P   v4l2_fourcc('4', '2', '2', 'P') /* 16 YUV422 planar */

/* three non contiguous planes - Y, Cb, Cr */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_YUV420M   v4l2_fourcc('Y', 'M', '1', '2') /* 12 YUV420 planar */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_YVU420M   v4l2_fourcc('Y', 'M', '2', '1') /* 12 YVU420 planar */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_YUV422M   v4l2_fourcc('Y', 'M', '1', '6') /* 16 YUV422 planar */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_YVU422M   v4l2_fourcc('Y', 'M', '6', '1') /* 16 YVU422 planar */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_YUV444M   v4l2_fourcc('Y', 'M', '2', '4') /* 24 YUV444 planar */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_YVU444M   v4l2_fourcc('Y', 'M', '4', '2') /* 24 YVU444 planar */

/* Bayer formats - see http://www.siliconimaging.com/RGB%20Bayer.htm */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_SBGGR8    v4l2_fourcc('B', 'A', '8', '1') /* 8 BG BG.. GR GR.. */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_SGBRG8    v4l2_fourcc('G', 'B', 'R', 'G') /* 8 GB GB.. RG RG.. */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_SGRBG8    v4l2_fourcc('G', 'R', 'B', 'G') /* 8 GR GR.. BG BG.. */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_SRGGGB8   v4l2_fourcc('R', 'G', 'G', 'B') /* 8 RG RG.. GB GB.. */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_SBGGR10   v4l2_fourcc('B', 'G', '1', '0') /* 10 BG BG.. GR GR.. */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_SGBRG10   v4l2_fourcc('G', 'B', '1', '0') /* 10 GB GB.. RG RG.. */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_SGRBG10   v4l2_fourcc('B', 'A', '1', '0') /* 10 GR GR.. BG BG.. */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_SRGGGB10  v4l2_fourcc('R', 'G', '1', '0') /* 10 RG RG.. GB GB.. */

/* 10bit raw bayer packed, 5 bytes for every 4 pixels */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_SBGGR10P  v4l2_fourcc('p', 'B', 'A', 'A')

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#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_SGBRG10P v4l2_fourcc('p', 'G', 'A', 'A')
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_SGRBG10P v4l2_fourcc('p', 'g', 'A', 'A')
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_SRGGGB10P v4l2_fourcc('p', 'R', 'A', 'A')
/* 10bit raw bayer a-law compressed to 8 bits */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_SBGGR10ALAW8 v4l2_fourcc('a', 'B', 'A', '8')
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_SGBRG10ALAW8 v4l2_fourcc('a', 'G', 'A', '8')
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_SGRBG10ALAW8 v4l2_fourcc('a', 'g', 'A', '8')
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_SRGGGB10ALAW8 v4l2_fourcc('a', 'R', 'A', '8')
/* 10bit raw bayer DPCM compressed to 8 bits */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_SBGGR10DPCM8 v4l2_fourcc('b', 'B', 'A', '8')
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_SGBRG10DPCM8 v4l2_fourcc('b', 'G', 'A', '8')
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_SGRBG10DPCM8 v4l2_fourcc('B', 'D', '1', '0')
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_SRGGGB10DPCM8 v4l2_fourcc('b', 'R', 'A', '8')
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_SBGGR12 v4l2_fourcc('B', 'G', '1', '2') /* 12 BGBG.. GRGR.. */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_SGBRG12 v4l2_fourcc('G', 'B', '1', '2') /* 12 GBGB.. RGRG.. */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_SGRBG12 v4l2_fourcc('B', 'A', '1', '2') /* 12 GRGR.. BGBG.. */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_SRGGGB12 v4l2_fourcc('R', 'G', '1', '2') /* 12 RGRG.. GBGB.. */
/* 12bit raw bayer packed, 6 bytes for every 4 pixels */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_SBGGR12P v4l2_fourcc('p', 'B', 'C', 'C')
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_SGBRG12P v4l2_fourcc('p', 'G', 'C', 'C')
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_SGRBG12P v4l2_fourcc('p', 'g', 'C', 'C')
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_SRGGGB12P v4l2_fourcc('p', 'R', 'C', 'C')
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_SBGGR16 v4l2_fourcc('B', 'Y', 'R', '2') /* 16 BGBG.. GRGR.. */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_SGBRG16 v4l2_fourcc('G', 'B', '1', '6') /* 16 GBGB.. RGRG.. */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_SGRBG16 v4l2_fourcc('G', 'R', '1', '6') /* 16 GRGR.. BGBG.. */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_SRGGGB16 v4l2_fourcc('R', 'G', '1', '6') /* 16 RGRG.. GBGB.. */

/* HSV formats */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_HSV24 v4l2_fourcc('H', 'S', 'V', '3')
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_HSV32 v4l2_fourcc('H', 'S', 'V', '4')

/* compressed formats */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_MJPEG v4l2_fourcc('M', 'J', 'P', 'G') /* Motion-JPEG */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_JPEG v4l2_fourcc('J', 'P', 'E', 'G') /* JFIF JPEG */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_DV v4l2_fourcc('d', 'v', 's', 'd') /* 1394 */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_MPEG v4l2_fourcc('M', 'P', 'E', 'G') /* MPEG-1/2/4 Multiplexed */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_H264 v4l2_fourcc('H', '2', '6', '4') /* H264 with start codes */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_H264_NO_SC v4l2_fourcc('A', 'V', 'C', '1') /* H264 without start codes */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_H264_MVC v4l2_fourcc('M', '2', '6', '4') /* H264 MVC */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_H263 v4l2_fourcc('H', '2', '6', '3') /* H263 */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_MPEG1 v4l2_fourcc('M', 'P', 'G', '1') /* MPEG-1 ES */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_MPEG2 v4l2_fourcc('M', 'P', 'G', '2') /* MPEG-2 ES */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_MPEG4 v4l2_fourcc('M', 'P', 'G', '4') /* MPEG-4 part 2 ES */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_XVID v4l2_fourcc('X', 'V', 'I', 'D') /* Xvid */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_VC1 ANNEX_G v4l2_fourcc('V', 'C', '1', 'G') /* SMPTE 421M Annex G compliant stream */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_VC1 ANNEX_L v4l2_fourcc('V', 'C', '1', 'L') /* SMPTE 421M Annex L compliant stream */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_VP8 v4l2_fourcc('V', 'P', '8', '0') /* VP8 */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_VP9 v4l2_fourcc('V', 'P', '9', '0') /* VP9 */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_HEVC v4l2_fourcc('H', 'E', 'V', 'C') /* HEVC aka H.265 */

/* Vendor-specific formats */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_CPIA1 v4l2_fourcc('C', 'P', 'I', 'A') /* cpiapl YUV */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_WNVA v4l2_fourcc('W', 'N', 'V', 'A') /* Winnov hw compress */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_SN9C10X v4l2_fourcc('S', '9', '1', '0') /* SN9C10x compression */

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#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_SN9C20X_I420 v4l2_fourcc('S', '9', '2', '0') /* SN9C20x YUV 4:2:0 */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_PWC1 v4l2_fourcc('P', 'W', 'C', '1') /* pwc older webcam */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_PWC2 v4l2_fourcc('P', 'W', 'C', '2') /* pwc newer webcam */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_ET61X251 v4l2_fourcc('E', '6', '2', '5') /* ET61X251 compression */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_SPCA501 v4l2_fourcc('S', '5', '0', '1') /* YUYV per line */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_SPCA505 v4l2_fourcc('S', '5', '0', '5') /* YYUV per line */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_SPCA508 v4l2_fourcc('S', '5', '0', '8') /* YUVY per line */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_SPCA561 v4l2_fourcc('S', '5', '6', '1') /* compressed GBRG bayer */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_PAC207 v4l2_fourcc('P', '2', '0', '7') /* compressed BGGR bayer */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_MR97310A v4l2_fourcc('M', '3', '1', '0') /* compressed BGGR bayer */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_JL2005BCD v4l2_fourcc('J', 'L', '2', '0') /* compressed RGGB bayer */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_SN9C2028 v4l2_fourcc('S', '0', 'N', 'X') /* compressed GBRG bayer */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_SQ905C v4l2_fourcc('9', '0', '5', 'C') /* compressed RGGB bayer */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_PJPG v4l2_fourcc('P', 'J', 'P', 'G') /* Pixart 73xx JPEG */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_OV511 v4l2_fourcc('0', '5', '1', '1') /* ov511 JPEG */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_OV518 v4l2_fourcc('0', '5', '1', '8') /* ov518 JPEG */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_STV0680 v4l2_fourcc('S', '6', '8', '0') /* stv0680 bayer */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_TM6000 v4l2_fourcc('T', 'M', '6', '0') /* tm5600/tm60x0 */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_CIT_YYVYUY v4l2_fourcc('C', 'I', 'T', 'V') /* one line of Y then 1 line of Y */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_KONICA420 v4l2_fourcc('K', '0', 'N', 'I') /* YUV420 planar in blocks of 256 pixels */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_JPGL v4l2_fourcc('J', 'P', 'G', 'L') /* JPEG-Lite */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_SE401 v4l2_fourcc('S', '4', '0', '1') /* se401 janggu compressed rgb */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_S5C_UYVY_JPG v4l2_fourcc('S', '5', 'C', 'I') /* S5C73M3 interleaved UYVY/JPEG */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_Y8I v4l2_fourcc('Y', '8', 'I', '') /* Greyscale 8-bit L/R interleaved */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_Y12I v4l2_fourcc('Y', '1', '2', 'I') /* Greyscale 12-bit L/R interleaved */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_Z16 v4l2_fourcc('Z', '1', '6', '') /* Depth data 16-bit */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_MT21C v4l2_fourcc('M', 'T', '2', '1') /* Mediatek compressed block mode */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_INZI v4l2_fourcc('I', 'N', 'Z', 'I') /* Intel Planar Greyscale 10-bit and Depth 16-bit */

/* 10bit raw bayer packed, 32 bytes for every 25 pixels, last LSB 6 bits unused */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_IPU3_SBGG10 v4l2_fourcc('i', 'p', '3', 'b') /* IPU3 packed 10-bit BGGR bayer */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_IPU3_SGBRG10 v4l2_fourcc('i', 'p', '3', 'g') /* IPU3 packed 10-bit GBRG bayer */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_IPU3_SGRBG10 v4l2_fourcc('i', 'p', '3', 'G') /* IPU3 packed 10-bit GRBG bayer */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_IPU3_SRRGB10 v4l2_fourcc('i', 'p', '3', 'r') /* IPU3 packed 10-bit RGGB bayer */

/* SDR formats - used only for Software Defined Radio devices */
#define V4L2_SDR_FMT CU8 v4l2_fourcc('C', 'U', '0', '8') /* IQ u8 */
#define V4L2_SDR_FMT CU16LE v4l2_fourcc('C', 'U', '1', '6') /* IQ u16le */
#define V4L2_SDR_FMT CS8 v4l2_fourcc('C', 'S', '0', '8') /* complex s8 */
#define V4L2_SDR_FMT CS14LE v4l2_fourcc('C', 'S', '1', '4') /* complex s14le */

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#define V4L2_SDR_FMT_RU12LE      v4l2_fourcc('R', 'U', '1', '2') /* real u12le */
#define V4L2_SDR_FMT_PCU16BE     v4l2_fourcc('P', 'C', '1', '6') /* planar com-
plex u16be */
#define V4L2_SDR_FMT_PCU18BE     v4l2_fourcc('P', 'C', '1', '8') /* planar com-
plex u18be */
#define V4L2_SDR_FMT_PCU20BE     v4l2_fourcc('P', 'C', '2', '0') /* planar com-
plex u20be */

/* Touch formats - used for Touch devices */
#define V4L2_TCH_FMT_DELTA_TD16 v4l2_fourcc('T', 'D', '1', '6') /* 16-
bit signed deltas */
#define V4L2_TCH_FMT_DELTA_TD08 v4l2_fourcc('T', 'D', '0', '8') /* 8-
bit signed deltas */
#define V4L2_TCH_FMT_TU16        v4l2_fourcc('T', 'U', '1', '6') /* 16-bit un-
signed touch data */
#define V4L2_TCH_FMT_TU08        v4l2_fourcc('T', 'U', '0', '8') /* 8-bit un-
signed touch data */

/* Meta-data formats */
#define V4L2_META_FMT_VSP1_HGO   v4l2_fourcc('V', 'S', 'P', 'H') /* R-Car VSP1 1-
D Histogram */
#define V4L2_META_FMT_VSP1_HGT   v4l2_fourcc('V', 'S', 'P', 'T') /* R-Car VSP1 2-
D Histogram */
#define V4L2_META_FMT_UVC       v4l2_fourcc('U', 'V', 'C', 'H') /* UVC Pay-
load Header metadata */

/* priv field value to indicates that subsequent fields are valid. */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_PRIV_MAGIC 0xfeedcafe

/* Flags */
#define V4L2_PIX_FMT_FLAG_PREMUL_ALPHA 0x00000001

/*
 *      F O R M A T   E N U M E R A T I O N
 */
struct v4l2_fmtdesc {
    __u32           index;          /* Format number          */
    __u32           type;           /* enum v4l2_buf_type    */
    __u32           flags;          /*                         */
    __u8            description[32]; /* Description string    */
    __u32           pixelformat;   /* Format fourcc         */
    __u32           reserved[4];    /*                         */
};

#define V4L2_FMT_FLAG_COMPRESSED 0x0001
#define V4L2_FMT_FLAG_EMULATED   0x0002

/* Frame Size and frame rate enumeration */
/*
 *      F R A M E   S I Z E   E N U M E R A T I O N
 */
enum v4l2_frmsizetypes {
    V4L2_FRMSIZE_TYPE_DISCRETE = 1,
    V4L2_FRMSIZE_TYPE_CONTINUOUS = 2,
    V4L2_FRMSIZE_TYPE_STEPWISE = 3,
};

struct v4l2_frmsize_discrete {

```

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__u32           width;          /* Frame width [pixel] */
__u32           height;         /* Frame height [pixel] */

};

struct v4l2_frmsize_stepwise {
    __u32           min_width;     /* Minimum frame width [pixel] */
    __u32           max_width;     /* Maximum frame width [pixel] */
    __u32           step_width;    /* Frame width step size [pixel] */
    __u32           min_height;   /* Minimum frame height [pixel] */
    __u32           max_height;   /* Maximum frame height [pixel] */
    __u32           step_height;  /* Frame height step size [pixel] */

};

struct v4l2_frmsizeenum {
    __u32           index;         /* Frame size number */
    __u32           pixel_format; /* Pixel format */
    __u32           type;          /* Frame size type the device sup-
ports. */

    union {
        struct v4l2_frmsize_discrete
        struct v4l2_frmsize_stepwise
    };

    __u32 reserved[2];           /* Reserved space for future use */
};

/*
 *      F R A M E      R A T E      E N U M E R A T I O N
 */
enum v4l2_frmivaltypes {
    V4L2_FRMIVAL_TYPE_DISCRETE = 1,
    V4L2_FRMIVAL_TYPE_CONTINUOUS = 2,
    V4L2_FRMIVAL_TYPE_STEPWISE = 3,
};

struct v4l2_frmival_stepwise {
    struct v4l2_fract  min;          /* Minimum frame interval [s] */
    struct v4l2_fract  max;          /* Maximum frame interval [s] */
    struct v4l2_fract  step;         /* Frame interval step size [s] */

};

struct v4l2_frmivalenum {
    __u32           index;         /* Frame format index */
    __u32           pixel_format; /* Pixel format */
    __u32           width;          /* Frame width */
    __u32           height;         /* Frame height */
    __u32           type;          /* Frame interval type the device sup-
ports. */

    union {
        struct v4l2_fract
        struct v4l2_frmival_stepwise
    };

    __u32 reserved[2];           /* Reserved space for future use */
};

```

```

/*
 *      T I M E C O D E
 */
struct v4l2_timecode {
    __u32 type;
    __u32 flags;
    __u8 frames;
    __u8 seconds;
    __u8 minutes;
    __u8 hours;
    __u8 userbits[4];
};

/* Type */
#define V4L2_TC_TYPE_24FPS           1
#define V4L2_TC_TYPE_25FPS           2
#define V4L2_TC_TYPE_30FPS           3
#define V4L2_TC_TYPE_50FPS           4
#define V4L2_TC_TYPE_60FPS           5

/* Flags */
#define V4L2_TC_FLAG_DROPFRAME        0x0001 /* ``drop-frame'' mode */
#define V4L2_TC_FLAG_COLORFRAME       0x0002
#define V4L2_TC_USERBITS_field        0x000C
#define V4L2_TC_USERBITS_USERDEFINED  0x0000
#define V4L2_TC_USERBITS_8BITCHARS    0x0008
/* The above is based on SMPTE timecodes */

struct v4l2_jpegcompression {
    int quality;

    int APPn;                      /* Number of APP segment to be written,
                                     * must be 0..15 */
    int APP_len;                    /* Length of data in JPEG APPn segment */
    char APP_data[60];              /* Data in the JPEG APPn segment. */

    int COM_len;                    /* Length of data in JPEG COM segment */
    char COM_data[60];              /* Data in JPEG COM segment */

    __u32 jpeg_markers;            /* Which markers should go into the JPEG
                                     * output. Unless you exactly know what
                                     * you do, leave them untouched.
                                     * Including less markers will make the
                                     * resulting code smaller, but there will
                                     * be fewer applications which can read it.
                                     * The presence of the APP and COM marker
                                     * is influenced by APP_len and COM_len
                                     * ONLY, not by this property! */

#define V4L2_JPEG_MARKER_DHT (1<<3)   /* Define Huffman Tables */
#define V4L2_JPEG_MARKER_DQT (1<<4)   /* Define Quantization Tables */
#define V4L2_JPEG_MARKER_DRI (1<<5)   /* Define Restart Interval */
#define V4L2_JPEG_MARKER_COM (1<<6)   /* Comment segment */
#define V4L2_JPEG_MARKER_APP (1<<7)   /* App segment, driver will
                                     * always use APP0 */

};

/*

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```

*      M E M O R Y - M A P P I N G   B U F F E R S
*/
struct v4l2_requestbuffers {
    __u32                count;
    __u32                type;           /* enum v4l2_buf_type */
    __u32                memory;         /* enum v4l2_memory */
    __u32                reserved[2];
};

/***
* struct v4l2_plane - plane info for multi-planar buffers
* @bytesused:          number of bytes occupied by data in the plane (payload)
* @length:             size of this plane (NOT the payload) in bytes
* @mem_offset:          when memory in the associated struct v4l2_buffer is
*                       V4L2_MEMORY_MMAP, equals the offset from the start of
*                       the device memory for this plane (or is a ``cookie'' that
*                       should be passed to mmap() called on the video node)
* @userptr:             when memory is V4L2_MEMORY_USERPTR, a userspace pointer
*                       pointing to this plane
* @fd:                 when memory is V4L2_MEMORY_DMABUF, a userspace file
*                       descriptor associated with this plane
* @data_offset:          offset in the plane to the start of data; usually 0,
*                       unless there is a header in front of the data
*
* Multi-planar buffers consist of one or more planes, e.g. an YCbCr buffer
* with two planes can have one plane for Y, and another for interleaved CbCr
* components. Each plane can reside in a separate memory buffer, or even in
* a completely separate memory node (e.g. in embedded devices).
*/
struct v4l2_plane {
    __u32                bytesused;
    __u32                length;
    union {
        __u32                mem_offset;
        unsigned long         userptr;
        __s32                fd;
    } m;
    __u32                data_offset;
    __u32                reserved[11];
};

/***
* struct v4l2_buffer - video buffer info
* @index:              id number of the buffer
* @type:               enum v4l2_buf_type; buffer type (type == *_MPLANE for
*                     multiplanar buffers);
* @bytesused:          number of bytes occupied by data in the buffer (payload);
* @unused:             unused (set to 0) for multiplanar buffers
* @flags:               buffer informational flags
* @field:              enum v4l2_field; field order of the image in the buffer
* @timestamp:           frame timestamp
* @timecode:            frame timecode
* @sequence:            sequence count of this frame
* @memory:              enum v4l2_memory; the method, in which the actual video data is
*                      passed
* @offset:              for non-multiplanar buffers with memory == V4L2_MEMORY_MMAP;
*                      offset from the start of the device memory for this plane,
*                      (or a ``cookie'' that should be passed to mmap() as offset)
*/

```

```

* @userptr:      for non-multiplanar buffers with memory == V4L2_MEMORY_USERPTR;
* @fd:          for non-multiplanar buffers with memory == V4L2_MEMORY_DMABUF;
* @planes:      a userspace file descriptor associated with this buffer
* @length:      for multiplanar buffers; userspace pointer to the array of plane
*               info structs for this buffer
* @length:      size in bytes of the buffer (NOT its payload) for single-plane
*               buffers (when type != *_MPLANE); number of elements in the
*               planes array for multi-plane buffers
*
* Contains data exchanged by application and driver using one of the Streaming
* I/O methods.
*/
struct v4l2_buffer {
    __u32           index;
    __u32           type;
    __u32           bytesused;
    __u32           flags;
    __u32           field;
    struct timeval  timestamp;
    struct v4l2_timecode timecode;
    __u32           sequence;

    /* memory location */
    __u32           memory;
    union {
        __u32           offset;
        unsigned long   userptr;
        struct v4l2_plane *planes;
        __s32           fd;
    } m;
    __u32           length;
    __u32           reserved2;
    __u32           reserved;
};

/* Flags for `flags' field */
/* Buffer is mapped (flag) */
#define V4L2_BUF_FLAG_MAPPED          0x00000001
/* Buffer is queued for processing */
#define V4L2_BUF_FLAG_QUEUED          0x00000002
/* Buffer is ready */
#define V4L2_BUF_FLAG_DONE            0x00000004
/* Image is a keyframe (I-frame) */
#define V4L2_BUF_FLAG_KEYFRAME         0x00000008
/* Image is a P-frame */
#define V4L2_BUF_FLAG_PFRAME          0x00000010
/* Image is a B-frame */
#define V4L2_BUF_FLAG_BFRAME          0x00000020
/* Buffer is ready, but the data contained within is corrupted. */
#define V4L2_BUF_FLAG_ERROR           0x00000040
/* timecode field is valid */
#define V4L2_BUF_FLAG_TIMECODE         0x00000100
/* Buffer is prepared for queuing */
#define V4L2_BUF_FLAG_PREPARED        0x00000400
/* Cache handling flags */
#define V4L2_BUF_FLAG_NO_CACHE_INVALIDATE 0x00000800
#define V4L2_BUF_FLAG_NO_CACHE_CLEAN    0x00001000

```

```

/* Timestamp type */
#define V4L2_BUF_FLAG_TIMESTAMP_MASK          0x0000e000
#define V4L2_BUF_FLAG_TIMESTAMP_UNKNOWN       0x00000000
#define V4L2_BUF_FLAG_TIMESTAMP_MONOTONIC     0x00002000
#define V4L2_BUF_FLAG_TIMESTAMP_COPY          0x00004000
/* Timestamp sources. */
#define V4L2_BUF_FLAG_TSTAMP_SRC_MASK         0x00070000
#define V4L2_BUF_FLAG_TSTAMP_SRC_EOF          0x00000000
#define V4L2_BUF_FLAG_TSTAMP_SRC_SOE         0x00010000
/* mem2mem encoder/decoder */
#define V4L2_BUF_FLAG_LAST                   0x00100000

/**
 * struct v4l2_exportbuffer - export of video buffer as DMABUF file descriptor
 *
 * @index:      id number of the buffer
 * @type:       enum v4l2_buf_type; buffer type (type == *_MPLANE for
 *             multiplanar buffers);
 * @plane:      index of the plane to be exported, 0 for single plane queues
 * @flags:       flags for newly created file, currently only O_CLOEXEC is
 *             supported, refer to manual of open syscall for more details
 * @fd:         file descriptor associated with DMABUF (set by driver)
 *
 * Contains data used for exporting a video buffer as DMABUF file descriptor.
 * The buffer is identified by a `cookie' returned by VIDIOC_QUERYBUF
 * (identical to the cookie used to mmap() the buffer to userspace). All
 * reserved fields must be set to zero. The field reserved0 is expected to
 * become a structure `type' allowing an alternative layout of the structure
 * content. Therefore this field should not be used for any other extensions.
 */
struct v4l2_exportbuffer {
    __u32           type; /* enum v4l2_buf_type */
    __u32           index;
    __u32           plane;
    __u32           flags;
    __s32           fd;
    __u32           reserved[11];
};

/*
 *      O V E R L A Y   P R E V I E W
 */
struct v4l2_framebuffer {
    __u32           capability;
    __u32           flags;
/* FIXME: in theory we should pass something like PCI device + memory
 * region + offset instead of some physical address */
    void            *base;
    struct {
        __u32           width;
        __u32           height;
        __u32           pixelformat;
        __u32           field;      /* enum v4l2_field */
        __u32           bytesperline; /* for padding, zero if unused */
        __u32           sizeimage;
        __u32           colorspace; /* enum v4l2_colorspace */
        __u32           priv;       /* reserved field, set to 0 */
    } fmt;
}

```

```

};

/* Flags for the `capability' field. Read only */
#define V4L2_FBUF_CAP_EXTERNOVERLAY      0x0001
#define V4L2_FBUF_CAP_CHROMAKEY        0x0002
#define V4L2_FBUF_CAP_LIST_CLIPPING    0x0004
#define V4L2_FBUF_CAP_BITMAP_CLIPPING  0x0008
#define V4L2_FBUF_CAP_LOCAL_ALPHA     0x0010
#define V4L2_FBUF_CAP_GLOBAL_ALPHA    0x0020
#define V4L2_FBUF_CAP_LOCAL_INV_ALPHA 0x0040
#define V4L2_FBUF_CAP_SRC_CHROMAKEY   0x0080
/* Flags for the `flags' field. */
#define V4L2_FBUF_FLAG_PRIMARY        0x0001
#define V4L2_FBUF_FLAG_OVERLAY       0x0002
#define V4L2_FBUF_FLAG_CHROMAKEY    0x0004
#define V4L2_FBUF_FLAG_LOCAL_ALPHA   0x0008
#define V4L2_FBUF_FLAG_GLOBAL_ALPHA  0x0010
#define V4L2_FBUF_FLAG_LOCAL_INV_ALPHA 0x0020
#define V4L2_FBUF_FLAG_SRC_CHROMAKEY 0x0040

struct v4l2_clip {
    struct v4l2_rect          c;
    struct v4l2_clip         __user *next;
};

struct v4l2_window {
    struct v4l2_rect          w;
    __u32                      field; /* enum v4l2_field */
    __u32                      chromakey;
    __user *clips;
    __u32                      clipcount;
    __user *bitmap;
    __u8                       global_alpha;
};

/*
 *      C A P T U R E      P A R A M E T E R S
 */
struct v4l2_captureparm {
    __u32                      capability; /* Supported modes */
    __u32                      capturemode; /* Current mode */
    struct v4l2_fract          timeperframe; /* Time per frame in seconds */
    __u32                      extendedmode; /* Driver-specific extensions */
    __u32                      readbuffers; /* # of buffers for read */
    __u32                      reserved[4];
};

/* Flags for `capability' and `capturemode' fields */
#define V4L2_MODE_HIGHQUALITY    0x0001 /* High quality imaging mode */
#define V4L2_CAP_TIMEPERFRAME   0x1000 /* timeperframe field is supported */

struct v4l2_outputparm {
    __u32                      capability; /* Supported modes */
    __u32                      outputmode; /* Current mode */
    struct v4l2_fract          timeperframe; /* Time per frame in seconds */
    __u32                      extendedmode; /* Driver-specific extensions */
    __u32                      writebuffers; /* # of buffers for write */
    __u32                      reserved[4];
};

```

```

/*
 *      I N P U T      I M A G E      C R O P P I N G
 */
struct v4l2_cropcap {
    __u32                                type; /* enum v4l2_buf_type */
    struct v4l2_rect                         bounds;
    struct v4l2_rect                         defrect;
    struct v4l2_fract                        pixelaspect;
};

struct v4l2_crop {
    __u32                                type; /* enum v4l2_buf_type */
    struct v4l2_rect                         c;
};

/**
 * struct v4l2_selection - selection info
 * @type:        buffer type (do not use *_MPLANE types)
 * @target:      Selection target, used to choose one of possible rectangles;
 *               defined in v4l2-common.h; V4L2_SEL_TGT_*
 * @flags:       constraints flags, defined in v4l2-common.h; V4L2_SEL_FLAG_*
 * @r:           coordinates of selection window
 * @reserved:   for future use, rounds structure size to 64 bytes, set to zero
 *
 * Hardware may use multiple helper windows to process a video stream.
 * The structure is used to exchange this selection areas between
 * an application and a driver.
 */
struct v4l2_selection {
    __u32                                type;
    __u32                                target;
    __u32                                flags;
    struct v4l2_rect                        r;
    __u32                                reserved[9];
};

/*
 *      A N A L O G      V I D E O      S T A N D A R D
 */
typedef __u64 v4l2_std_id;

/* one bit for each */
#define V4L2_STD_PAL_B          (((v4l2_std_id)0x00000001)
#define V4L2_STD_PAL_B1         (((v4l2_std_id)0x00000002)
#define V4L2_STD_PAL_G          (((v4l2_std_id)0x00000004)
#define V4L2_STD_PAL_H          (((v4l2_std_id)0x00000008)
#define V4L2_STD_PAL_I          (((v4l2_std_id)0x00000010)
#define V4L2_STD_PAL_D          (((v4l2_std_id)0x00000020)
#define V4L2_STD_PAL_D1         (((v4l2_std_id)0x00000040)
#define V4L2_STD_PAL_K          (((v4l2_std_id)0x00000080)

#define V4L2_STD_PAL_M          (((v4l2_std_id)0x00000100)
#define V4L2_STD_PAL_N          (((v4l2_std_id)0x00000200)
#define V4L2_STD_PAL_Nc         (((v4l2_std_id)0x00000400)
#define V4L2_STD_PAL_60         (((v4l2_std_id)0x00000800)

```

```

#define V4L2_STD_NTSC_M          (((v4l2_std_id)0x00001000)      /* BTSC */
#define V4L2_STD_NTSC_M_JP        (((v4l2_std_id)0x00002000)      /* EIA-J */
#define V4L2_STD_NTSC_443         (((v4l2_std_id)0x00004000)
#define V4L2_STD_NTSC_M_KR        (((v4l2_std_id)0x00008000)      /* FM A2 */

#define V4L2_STD_SECAM_B          (((v4l2_std_id)0x00010000)
#define V4L2_STD_SECAM_D          (((v4l2_std_id)0x00020000)
#define V4L2_STD_SECAM_G          (((v4l2_std_id)0x00040000)
#define V4L2_STD_SECAM_H          (((v4l2_std_id)0x00080000)
#define V4L2_STD_SECAM_K          (((v4l2_std_id)0x00100000)
#define V4L2_STD_SECAM_K1         (((v4l2_std_id)0x00200000)
#define V4L2_STD_SECAM_L          (((v4l2_std_id)0x00400000)
#define V4L2_STD_SECAM_LC         (((v4l2_std_id)0x00800000)

/* ATSC/HDTV */
#define V4L2_STD_ATSC_8_VSB       (((v4l2_std_id)0x01000000)
#define V4L2_STD_ATSC_16_VSB       (((v4l2_std_id)0x02000000)

/* FIXME:
   Although std_id is 64 bits, there is an issue on PPC32 architecture that
   makes switch(_u64) to break. So, there's a hack on v4l2-common.c rounding
   this value to 32 bits.
   As, currently, the max value is for V4L2_STD_ATSC_16_VSB (30 bits wide),
   it should work fine. However, if needed to add more than two standards,
   v4l2-common.c should be fixed.
*/
/* Some macros to merge video standards in order to make live easier for the
 * drivers and V4L2 applications
*/
/*
 * ``Common'' NTSC/M - It should be noticed that V4L2_STD_NTSC_443 is
 * Missing here.
*/
#define V4L2_STD_NTSC             (V4L2_STD_NTSC_M           \
                                 V4L2_STD_NTSC_M_JP        \
                                 V4L2_STD_NTSC_M_KR)      \
| \
| \
| \
/* Secam macros */
#define V4L2_STD_SECAM_DK         (V4L2_STD_SECAM_D          \
                                 V4L2_STD_SECAM_K          \
                                 V4L2_STD_SECAM_K1)        \
| \
| \
| \
/* All Secam Standards */
#define V4L2_STD_SECAM            (V4L2_STD_SECAM_B          \
                                 V4L2_STD_SECAM_G          \
                                 V4L2_STD_SECAM_H          \
                                 V4L2_STD_SECAM_DK         \
                                 V4L2_STD_SECAM_L          \
                                 V4L2_STD_SECAM_LC)        \
| \
| \
| \
| \
| \
| \
/* PAL macros */
#define V4L2_STD_PAL_BG           (V4L2_STD_PAL_B           \
                                 V4L2_STD_PAL_B1           \
                                 V4L2_STD_PAL_G)           \
| \
| \
| \
#define V4L2_STD_PAL_DK           (V4L2_STD_PAL_D           \
                                 V4L2_STD_PAL_D1           \
                                 V4L2_STD_PAL_K)           \
| \
| \
| \
/*

```

```

* ``Common'' PAL - This macro is there to be compatible with the old
* V4L1 concept of ``PAL'': /BGDKHI.
* Several PAL standards are missing here: /M, /N and /Nc
*/
#define V4L2_STD_PAL      (V4L2_STD_PAL_BG    | \
                           V4L2_STD_PAL_DK    | \
                           V4L2_STD_PAL_H    | \
                           V4L2_STD_PAL_I)  | \
/* Chroma ``agnostic'' standards */
#define V4L2_STD_B        (V4L2_STD_PAL_B    | \
                           V4L2_STD_PAL_B1   | \
                           V4L2_STD_SECAM_B) | \
#define V4L2_STD_G        (V4L2_STD_PAL_G    | \
                           V4L2_STD_SECAM_G) | \
#define V4L2_STD_H        (V4L2_STD_PAL_H    | \
                           V4L2_STD_SECAM_H) | \
#define V4L2_STD_L        (V4L2_STD_SECAM_L  | \
                           V4L2_STD_SECAM_LC) | \
#define V4L2_STD_GH       (V4L2_STD_G        | \
                           V4L2_STD_H)        | \
#define V4L2_STD_DK       (V4L2_STD_PAL_DK   | \
                           V4L2_STD_SECAM_DK) | \
#define V4L2_STD_BG       (V4L2_STD_B        | \
                           V4L2_STD_G)        | \
#define V4L2_STD_MN       (V4L2_STD_PAL_M    | \
                           V4L2_STD_PAL_N    | \
                           V4L2_STD_PAL_Nc   | \
                           V4L2_STD_NTSC)    | \
/* Standards where MTS/BTSC stereo could be found */
#define V4L2_STD_MTS      (V4L2_STD_NTSC_M   | \
                           V4L2_STD_PAL_M    | \
                           V4L2_STD_PAL_N    | \
                           V4L2_STD_PAL_Nc)  | \
/* Standards for Countries with 60Hz Line frequency */
#define V4L2_STD_525_60    (V4L2_STD_PAL_M    | \
                           V4L2_STD_PAL_60   | \
                           V4L2_STD_NTSC    | \
                           V4L2_STD_NTSC_443)| \
/* Standards for Countries with 50Hz Line frequency */
#define V4L2_STD_625_50    (V4L2_STD_PAL     | \
                           V4L2_STD_PAL_N    | \
                           V4L2_STD_PAL_Nc   | \
                           V4L2_STD_SECAM)  | \
#define V4L2_STD_ATSC     (V4L2_STD_ATSC_8_VSB | \
                           V4L2_STD_ATSC_16_VSB)| \
/* Macros with none and all analog standards */
#define V4L2_STD_UNKNOWN   0
#define V4L2_STD_ALL        (V4L2_STD_525_60    | \
                           V4L2_STD_625_50)  | \
struct v4l2_standard {
    __u32                  index;
    v4l2_std_id            id;
    __u8                   name[24];
    struct v4l2_fract      frameperiod; /* Frames, not fields */

```

```

__u32 framelines;
__u32 reserved[4];
};

/*
 *      D V      B T      T I M I N G S
 */

/** struct v4l2_bt_timings - BT.656/BT.1120 timing data
 * @width:      total width of the active video in pixels
 * @height:     total height of the active video in lines
 * @interlaced: Interlaced or progressive
 * @polarities: Positive or negative polarities
 * @pixelclock: Pixel clock in HZ. Ex. 74.25MHz->74250000
 * @hfrontporch:Horizontal front porch in pixels
 * @hsync:       Horizontal Sync length in pixels
 * @hbackporch: Horizontal back porch in pixels
 * @vfrontporch:Vertical front porch in lines
 * @vsync:       Vertical Sync length in lines
 * @vbackporch: Vertical back porch in lines
 * @il_vfrontporch:Vertical front porch for the even field
 *                  (aka field 2) of interlaced field formats
 * @il_vsync:    Vertical Sync length for the even field
 *                  (aka field 2) of interlaced field formats
 * @il_vbackporch:Vertical back porch for the even field
 *                  (aka field 2) of interlaced field formats
 * @standards:  Standards the timing belongs to
 * @flags:       Flags
 * @picture_aspect: The picture aspect ratio (hor/vert).
 * @cea861_vic:  VIC code as per the CEA-861 standard.
 * @hdmi_vic:   VIC code as per the HDMI standard.
 * @reserved:   Reserved fields, must be zeroed.
 *
 * A note regarding vertical interlaced timings: height refers to the total
 * height of the active video frame (= two fields). The blanking timings refer
 * to the blanking of each field. So the height of the total frame is
 * calculated as follows:
 *
 * tot_height = height + vfrontporch + vsync + vbackporch +
 *              il_vfrontporch + il_vsync + il_vbackporch
 *
 * The active height of each field is height / 2.
 */
struct v4l2_bt_timings {
    __u32 width;
    __u32 height;
    __u32 interlaced;
    __u32 polarities;
    __u64 pixelclock;
    __u32 hfrontporch;
    __u32 hsync;
    __u32 hbackporch;
    __u32 vfrontporch;
    __u32 vsync;
    __u32 vbackporch;
    __u32 il_vfrontporch;
    __u32 il_vsync;
    __u32 il_vbackporch;
}

```

```

__u32 standards;
__u32 flags;
struct v4l2_fract picture_aspect;
__u8 cea861_vic;
__u8 hdmi_vic;
__u8 reserved[46];
} __attribute__ ((packed));

/* Interlaced or progressive format */
#define V4L2_DV_PROGRESSIVE 0
#define V4L2_DV_INTERLACED 1

/* Polarities. If bit is not set, it is assumed to be negative polarity */
#define V4L2_DV_VSYNC_POS_POL 0x00000001
#define V4L2_DV_HSYNC_POS_POL 0x00000002

/* Timings standards */
#define V4L2_DV_BT_STD_CEA861 (1 << 0) /* CEA-861 Digital TV Profile */
#define V4L2_DV_BT_STD_DMT (1 << 1) /* VESA Discrete Monitor Timings */
#define V4L2_DV_BT_STD_CVT (1 << 2) /* VESA Coordinated Video Timings */
#define V4L2_DV_BT_STD_GTF (1 << 3) /* VESA Generalized Timings Formula */
#define V4L2_DV_BT_STD_SDI (1 << 4) /* SDI Timings */

/* Flags */

/*
 * CVT/GTF specific: timing uses reduced blanking (CVT) or the `Secondary
 * GTF' curve (GTF). In both cases the horizontal and/or vertical blanking
 * intervals are reduced, allowing a higher resolution over the same
 * bandwidth. This is a read-only flag.
 */
#define V4L2_DV_FL_REDUCED_BLANKING (1 << 0)
/*
 * CEA-861 specific: set for CEA-861 formats with a framerate of a multiple
 * of six. These formats can be optionally played at 1 / 1.001 speed.
 * This is a read-only flag.
 */
#define V4L2_DV_FL_CAN_REDUCE_FPS (1 << 1)
/*
 * CEA-861 specific: only valid for video transmitters, the flag is cleared
 * by receivers.
 * If the framerate of the format is a multiple of six, then the pixelclock
 * used to set up the transmitter is divided by 1.001 to make it compatible
 * with 60 Hz based standards such as NTSC and PAL-M that use a framerate of
 * 29.97 Hz. Otherwise this flag is cleared. If the transmitter can't generate
 * such frequencies, then the flag will also be cleared.
 */
#define V4L2_DV_FL_REDUCED_FPS (1 << 2)
/*
 * Specific to interlaced formats: if set, then field 1 is really one half-line
 * longer and field 2 is really one half-line shorter, so each field has
 * exactly the same number of half-lines. Whether half-lines can be detected
 * or used depends on the hardware.
 */
#define V4L2_DV_FL_HALF_LINE (1 << 3)
/*
 * If set, then this is a Consumer Electronics (CE) video format. Such formats
 * differ from other formats (commonly called IT formats) in that if RGB

```

```

* encoding is used then by default the RGB values use limited range (i.e.
* use the range 16-235) as opposed to 0-255. All formats defined in CEA-861
* except for the 640x480 format are CE formats.
*/
#define V4L2_DV_FL_IS_CE_VIDEO          (1 << 4)
/* Some formats like SMPTE-125M have an interlaced signal with a odd
 * total height. For these formats, if this flag is set, the first
 * field has the extra line. If not, it is the second field.
*/
#define V4L2_DV_FL_FIRST_FIELD_EXTRA_LINE (1 << 5)
/*
 * If set, then the picture_aspect field is valid. Otherwise assume that the
 * pixels are square, so the picture aspect ratio is the same as the width to
 * height ratio.
*/
#define V4L2_DV_FL_HAS_PICTURE_ASPECT    (1 << 6)
/*
 * If set, then the cea861_vic field is valid and contains the Video
 * Identification Code as per the CEA-861 standard.
*/
#define V4L2_DV_FL_HAS_CEA861_VIC        (1 << 7)
/*
 * If set, then the hdmi_vic field is valid and contains the Video
 * Identification Code as per the HDMI standard (HDMI Vendor Specific
 * InfoFrame).
*/
#define V4L2_DV_FL_HAS_HDMI_VIC          (1 << 8)

/* A few useful defines to calculate the total blanking and frame sizes */
#define V4L2_DV_BT_BLANKING_WIDTH(bt) \
    ((bt)->hfrontporch + (bt)->hsync + (bt)->hbackporch)
#define V4L2_DV_BT_FRAME_WIDTH(bt) \
    ((bt)->width + V4L2_DV_BT_BLANKING_WIDTH(bt))
#define V4L2_DV_BT_BLANKING_HEIGHT(bt) \
    ((bt)->vfrontporch + (bt)->vsync + (bt)->vbackporch + \
     (bt)->il_vfrontporch + (bt)->il_vsync + (bt)->il_vbackporch)
#define V4L2_DV_BT_FRAME_HEIGHT(bt) \
    ((bt)->height + V4L2_DV_BT_BLANKING_HEIGHT(bt))

/** struct v4l2_dv_timings - DV timings
 * @type:      the type of the timings
 * @bt: BT656/1120 timings
 */
struct v4l2_dv_timings {
    __u32 type;
    union {
        struct v4l2_bt_timings bt;
        __u32 reserved[32];
    };
} __attribute__((packed));

/* Values for the type field */
#define V4L2_DV_BT_656_1120    0          /* BT.656/1120 timing type */

/** struct v4l2_enum_dv_timings - DV timings enumeration
 * @index:      enumeration index
 * @pad:        the pad number for which to enumerate timings (used with
 *              v4l-subdev nodes only)

```

```

* @reserved: must be zeroed
* @timings: the timings for the given index
*/
struct v4l2_enum_dv_timings {
    __u32 index;
    __u32 pad;
    __u32 reserved[2];
    struct v4l2_dv_timings timings;
};

/** struct v4l2_bt_timings_cap - BT.656/BT.1120 timing capabilities
 * @min_width: width in pixels
 * @max_width: width in pixels
 * @min_height: height in lines
 * @max_height: height in lines
 * @min_pixelclock: Pixel clock in HZ. Ex. 74.25MHz->74250000
 * @max_pixelclock: Pixel clock in HZ. Ex. 74.25MHz->74250000
 * @standards: Supported standards
 * @capabilities: Supported capabilities
 * @reserved: Must be zeroed
*/
struct v4l2_bt_timings_cap {
    __u32 min_width;
    __u32 max_width;
    __u32 min_height;
    __u32 max_height;
    __u64 min_pixelclock;
    __u64 max_pixelclock;
    __u32 standards;
    __u32 capabilities;
    __u32 reserved[16];
} __attribute__((packed));

/* Supports interlaced formats */
#define V4L2_DV_BT_CAP_INTERLACED      (1 << 0)
/* Supports progressive formats */
#define V4L2_DV_BT_CAP_PROGRESSIVE     (1 << 1)
/* Supports CVT/GTF reduced blanking */
#define V4L2_DV_BT_CAP_REDUCED_BLANKING (1 << 2)
/* Supports custom formats */
#define V4L2_DV_BT_CAP_CUSTOM          (1 << 3)

/** struct v4l2_dv_timings_cap - DV timings capabilities
 * @type: the type of the timings (same as in struct v4l2_dv_timings)
 * @pad: the pad number for which to query capabilities (used with
 *       v4l-subdev nodes only)
 * @bt: the BT656/1120 timings capabilities
*/
struct v4l2_dv_timings_cap {
    __u32 type;
    __u32 pad;
    __u32 reserved[2];
    union {
        struct v4l2_bt_timings_cap bt;
        __u32 raw_data[32];
    };
};

```

```

/*
 *      V I D E O   I N P U T S
 */
struct v4l2_input {
    __u32          index;           /* Which input */
    __u8           name[32];        /* Label */
    __u32          type;            /* Type of input */
    __u32          audioset;        /* Associated audios (bitfield) */
    __u32          tuner;           /* enum v4l2_tuner_type */
    v4l2_std_id    std;
    __u32          status;
    __u32          capabilities;
    __u32          reserved[3];
};

/* Values for the `type' field */
#define V4L2_INPUT_TYPE_TUNER           1
#define V4L2_INPUT_TYPE_CAMERA          2
#define V4L2_INPUT_TYPE_TOUCH           3

/* field `status' - general */
#define V4L2_IN_ST_NO_POWER     0x00000001 /* Attached device is off */
#define V4L2_IN_ST_NO_SIGNAL    0x00000002
#define V4L2_IN_ST_NO_COLOR     0x00000004

/* field `status' - sensor orientation */
/* If sensor is mounted upside down set both bits */
#define V4L2_IN_ST_HFLIP       0x00000010 /* Frames are flipped horizontally */
#define V4L2_IN_ST_VFLIP       0x00000020 /* Frames are flipped vertically */

/* field `status' - analog */
#define V4L2_IN_ST_NO_H_LOCK   0x00000100 /* No horizontal sync lock */
#define V4L2_IN_ST_COLOR_KILL  0x00000200 /* Color killer is active */
#define V4L2_IN_ST_NO_V_LOCK   0x00000400 /* No vertical sync lock */
#define V4L2_IN_ST_NO_STD_LOCK 0x00000800 /* No standard format lock */

/* field `status' - digital */
#define V4L2_IN_ST_NO_SYNC     0x00010000 /* No synchronization lock */
#define V4L2_IN_ST_NO_EQU      0x00020000 /* No equalizer lock */
#define V4L2_IN_ST_NO_CARRIER  0x00040000 /* Carrier recovery failed */

/* field `status' - VCR and set-top box */
#define V4L2_IN_ST_MACROVISION 0x01000000 /* Macrovision detected */
#define V4L2_IN_ST_NO_ACCESS   0x02000000 /* Conditional access denied */
#define V4L2_IN_ST_VTR         0x04000000 /* VTR time constant */

/* capabilities flags */
#define V4L2_IN_CAP_DV_TIMINGS 0x00000002 /* Supports S_DV_TIMINGS */
#define V4L2_IN_CAP_CUSTOM_TIMINGS V4L2_IN_CAP_DV_TIMINGS /* For compatibility */
#define V4L2_IN_CAP_STD        0x00000004 /* Supports S_STD */
#define V4L2_IN_CAP_NATIVE_SIZE 0x00000008 /* Supports setting native size */

/*
 *      V I D E O   O U T P U T S
 */
struct v4l2_output {
    __u32          index;           /* Which output */
    __u8           name[32];        /* Label */

```

```

__u32      type;          /* Type of output */
__u32      audioset;       /* Associated audios (bitfield) */
__u32      modulator;     /* Associated modulator */
v4l2_std_id std;
__u32      capabilities;
__u32      reserved[3];
};

/* Values for the `type' field */
#define V4L2_OUTPUT_TYPE_MODULATOR           1
#define V4L2_OUTPUT_TYPE_ANALOG             2
#define V4L2_OUTPUT_TYPE_ANALOGVGAOVERLAY   3

/* capabilities flags */
#define V4L2_OUT_CAP_DV_TIMINGS            0x00000002 /* Supports S_DV_TIMINGS */
#define V4L2_OUT_CAP_CUSTOM_TIMINGS        V4L2_OUT_CAP_DV_TIMINGS /* For compatibility */
#define V4L2_OUT_CAP_STD                  0x00000004 /* Supports S_STD */
#define V4L2_OUT_CAP_NATIVE_SIZE          0x00000008 /* Supports setting native size */

/*
 *      C O N T R O L S
 */
struct v4l2_control {
    __u32      id;
    __s32      value;
};

struct v4l2_ext_control {
    __u32      id;
    __u32      size;
    __u32      reserved2[1];
    union {
        __s32      value;
        __s64      value64;
        char      __user *string;
        __u8      __user *p_u8;
        __u16      __user *p_u16;
        __u32      __user *p_u32;
        void      __user *ptr;
    };
} __attribute__ ((packed));

struct v4l2_ext_controls {
    union {
#ifndef __KERNEL__
        __u32      ctrl_class;
#endif
        __u32      which;
    };
    __u32      count;
    __u32      error_idx;
    __u32      reserved[2];
    struct v4l2_ext_control *controls;
};

#define V4L2_CTRL_ID_MASK                (0xffffffff)
#ifndef __KERNEL__
#define V4L2_CTRL_ID2CLASS(id)         ((id) & 0xffff0000UL)
#endif

```

```

#define V4L2_CTRL_ID2WHICH(id)    ((id) & 0xffff0000UL)
#define V4L2_CTRL_DRIVER_PRIV(id) (((id) & 0xffff) >= 0x1000)
#define V4L2_CTRL_MAX_DIMS        (4)
#define V4L2_CTRL_WHICH_CUR_VAL  0
#define V4L2_CTRL_WHICH_DEF_VAL  0x0f000000

enum v4l2_ctrl_type {
    V4L2_CTRL_TYPE_INTEGER      = 1,
    V4L2_CTRL_TYPE_BOOLEAN      = 2,
    V4L2_CTRL_TYPE_MENU         = 3,
    V4L2_CTRL_TYPE_BUTTON       = 4,
    V4L2_CTRL_TYPE_INTEGER64    = 5,
    V4L2_CTRL_TYPE_CTRL_CLASS   = 6,
    V4L2_CTRL_TYPE_STRING       = 7,
    V4L2_CTRL_TYPE_BITMASK      = 8,
    V4L2_CTRL_TYPE_INTEGER_MENU = 9,

    /* Compound types are >= 0x0100 */
    V4L2_CTRL_COMPOUND_TYPES    = 0x0100,
    V4L2_CTRL_TYPE_U8           = 0x0100,
    V4L2_CTRL_TYPE_U16          = 0x0101,
    V4L2_CTRL_TYPE_U32          = 0x0102,
};

/* Used in the VIDIOC_QUERYCTRL ioctl for querying controls */
struct v4l2_queryctrl {
    __u32                      id;
    __u32                      type;        /* enum v4l2_ctrl_type */
    __u8                       name[32];  /* Whatever */
    __s32                      minimum;    /* Note signedness */
    __s32                      maximum;
    __s32                      step;
    __s32                      default_value;
    __u32                      flags;
    __u32                      reserved[2];
};

/* Used in the VIDIOC_QUERY_EXT_CTRL ioctl for querying extended controls */
struct v4l2_query_ext_ctrl {
    __u32                      id;
    __u32                      type;
    char                        name[32];
    __s64                      minimum;
    __s64                      maximum;
    __u64                      step;
    __s64                      default_value;
    __u32                      flags;
    __u32                      elem_size;
    __u32                      elems;
    __u32                      nr_of_dims;
    __u32                      dims[V4L2_CTRL_MAX_DIMS];
    __u32                      reserved[32];
};

/* Used in the VIDIOC_QUERYMENU ioctl for querying menu items */
struct v4l2_querymenu {
    __u32                      id;
    __u32                      index;
}

```

```

union {
    __u8    name[32];      /* Whatever */
    __s64   value;
};

__u32 reserved;

} __attribute__ ((packed));

/* Control flags */
#define V4L2_CTRL_FLAG_DISABLED          0x0001
#define V4L2_CTRL_FLAG_GRABBED          0x0002
#define V4L2_CTRL_FLAG_READ_ONLY        0x0004
#define V4L2_CTRL_FLAG_UPDATE           0x0008
#define V4L2_CTRL_FLAG_INACTIVE         0x0010
#define V4L2_CTRL_FLAG_SLIDER           0x0020
#define V4L2_CTRL_FLAG_WRITE_ONLY       0x0040
#define V4L2_CTRL_FLAG_VOLATILE         0x0080
#define V4L2_CTRL_FLAG_HAS_PAYLOAD      0x0100
#define V4L2_CTRL_FLAG_EXECUTE_ON_WRITE 0x0200
#define V4L2_CTRL_FLAG MODIFY_LAYOUT    0x0400

/* Query flags, to be ORed with the control ID */
#define V4L2_CTRL_FLAG_NEXT_CTRL        0x80000000
#define V4L2_CTRL_FLAG_NEXT_COMPOUND    0x40000000

/* User-class control IDs defined by V4L2 */
#define V4L2_CID_MAX_CONTROLS          1024
/* IDs reserved for driver specific controls */
#define V4L2_CID_PRIVATE_BASE           0x08000000

/*
 *      T U N I N G
 */
struct v4l2_tuner {
    __u32 index;
    __u8 name[32];
    __u32 type; /* enum v4l2_tuner_type */
    __u32 capability;
    __u32 rangelow;
    __u32 rangehigh;
    __u32 rxsubchans;
    __u32 audmode;
    __s32 signal;
    __s32 afc;
    __u32 reserved[4];
};

struct v4l2_modulator {
    __u32 index;
    __u8 name[32];
    __u32 capability;
    __u32 rangelow;
    __u32 rangehigh;
    __u32 txsubchans;
    __u32 type; /* enum v4l2_tuner_type */
    __u32 reserved[3];
};

/* Flags for the `capability' field */

```

```

#define V4L2_TUNER_CAP_LOW          0x0001
#define V4L2_TUNER_CAP_NORM         0x0002
#define V4L2_TUNER_CAP_HWSEEK_BOUNDED 0x0004
#define V4L2_TUNER_CAP_HWSEEK_WRAP   0x0008
#define V4L2_TUNER_CAP_STEREO        0x0010
#define V4L2_TUNER_CAP_LANG2         0x0020
#define V4L2_TUNER_CAP_SAP           0x0020
#define V4L2_TUNER_CAP_LANG1         0x0040
#define V4L2_TUNER_CAP_RDS           0x0080
#define V4L2_TUNER_CAP_RDS_BLOCK_IO  0x0100
#define V4L2_TUNER_CAP_RDS_CONTROLS  0x0200
#define V4L2_TUNER_CAP_FREQ_BANDS    0x0400
#define V4L2_TUNER_CAP_HWSEEK_PROG_LIM 0x0800
#define V4L2_TUNER_CAP_1HZ           0x1000

/* Flags for the `rxsubchans' field */
#define V4L2_TUNER_SUB_MONO          0x0001
#define V4L2_TUNER_SUB_STEREO         0x0002
#define V4L2_TUNER_SUB_LANG2          0x0004
#define V4L2_TUNER_SUB_SAP            0x0004
#define V4L2_TUNER_SUB_LANG1          0x0008
#define V4L2_TUNER_SUB_RDS            0x0010

/* Values for the `audmode' field */
#define V4L2_TUNER_MODE_MONO          0x0000
#define V4L2_TUNER_MODE_STEREO         0x0001
#define V4L2_TUNER_MODE_LANG2          0x0002
#define V4L2_TUNER_MODE_SAP            0x0002
#define V4L2_TUNER_MODE_LANG1          0x0003
#define V4L2_TUNER_MODE_LANG1_LANG2    0x0004

struct v4l2_frequency {
    __u32 tuner;
    __u32 type; /* enum v4l2_tuner_type */
    __u32 frequency;
    __u32 reserved[8];
};

#define V4L2_BAND_MODULATION_VSB      (1 << 1)
#define V4L2_BAND_MODULATION_FM       (1 << 2)
#define V4L2_BAND_MODULATION_AM       (1 << 3)

struct v4l2_frequency_band {
    __u32 tuner;
    __u32 type; /* enum v4l2_tuner_type */
    __u32 index;
    __u32 capability;
    __u32 rangelow;
    __u32 rangehigh;
    __u32 modulation;
    __u32 reserved[9];
};

struct v4l2_hw_freq_seek {
    __u32 tuner;
    __u32 type; /* enum v4l2_tuner_type */
    __u32 seek_upward;
    __u32 wrap_around;
}

```

```

    __u32    spacing;
    __u32    rangelow;
    __u32    rangehigh;
    __u32    reserved[5];
};

/*
 *      R D S
 */

struct v4l2_rds_data {
    __u8    lsb;
    __u8    msb;
    __u8    block;
} __attribute__ ((packed));

#define V4L2_RDS_BLOCK_MSK          0x7
#define V4L2_RDS_BLOCK_A            0
#define V4L2_RDS_BLOCK_B            1
#define V4L2_RDS_BLOCK_C            2
#define V4L2_RDS_BLOCK_D            3
#define V4L2_RDS_BLOCK_C_ALT        4
#define V4L2_RDS_BLOCK_INVALID      7

#define V4L2_RDS_BLOCK_CORRECTED   0x40
#define V4L2_RDS_BLOCK_ERROR        0x80

/*
 *      A U D I O
 */
struct v4l2_audio {
    __u32    index;
    __u8    name[32];
    __u32    capability;
    __u32    mode;
    __u32    reserved[2];
};

/* Flags for the `capability' field */
#define V4L2_AUDCAP_STEREO          0x000001
#define V4L2_AUDCAP_AVL              0x000002

/* Flags for the `mode' field */
#define V4L2_AUDMODE_AVL             0x000001

struct v4l2_audioout {
    __u32    index;
    __u8    name[32];
    __u32    capability;
    __u32    mode;
    __u32    reserved[2];
};

/*
 *      M P E G      S E R V I C E S
 */
#ifndef V4L2_ENC_IDX_FRAME_I
#define V4L2_ENC_IDX_FRAME_I        (0)

```

```

#define V4L2_ENC_IDX_FRAME_P      (1)
#define V4L2_ENC_IDX_FRAME_B      (2)
#define V4L2_ENC_IDX_FRAME_MASK   (0xf)

struct v4l2_enc_idx_entry {
    __u64 offset;
    __u64 pts;
    __u32 length;
    __u32 flags;
    __u32 reserved[2];
};

#define V4L2_ENC_IDX_ENTRIES (64)
struct v4l2_enc_idx {
    __u32 entries;
    __u32 entries_cap;
    __u32 reserved[4];
    struct v4l2_enc_idx_entry entry[V4L2_ENC_IDX_ENTRIES];
};

#define V4L2_ENC_CMD_START        (0)
#define V4L2_ENC_CMD_STOP         (1)
#define V4L2_ENC_CMD_PAUSE        (2)
#define V4L2_ENC_CMD_RESUME       (3)

/* Flags for V4L2_ENC_CMD_STOP */
#define V4L2_ENC_CMD_STOP_AT_GOP_END (1 << 0)

struct v4l2_encoder_cmd {
    __u32 cmd;
    __u32 flags;
    union {
        struct {
            __u32 data[8];
        } raw;
    };
};

/* Decoder commands */
#define V4L2_DEC_CMD_START        (0)
#define V4L2_DEC_CMD_STOP         (1)
#define V4L2_DEC_CMD_PAUSE        (2)
#define V4L2_DEC_CMD_RESUME       (3)

/* Flags for V4L2_DEC_CMD_START */
#define V4L2_DEC_CMD_START_MUTE_AUDIO (1 << 0)

/* Flags for V4L2_DEC_CMD_PAUSE */
#define V4L2_DEC_CMD_PAUSE_TO_BLACK (1 << 0)

/* Flags for V4L2_DEC_CMD_STOP */
#define V4L2_DEC_CMD_STOP_TO_BLACK (1 << 0)
#define V4L2_DEC_CMD_STOP_IMMEDIATELY (1 << 1)

/* Play format requirements (returned by the driver): */

/* The decoder has no special format requirements */
#define V4L2_DEC_START_FMT_NONE    (0)

```

```

/* The decoder requires full GOPs */
#define V4L2_DEC_START_FMT_GOP          (1)

/* The structure must be zeroed before use by the application
   This ensures it can be extended safely in the future. */
struct v4l2_decoder_cmd {
    __u32 cmd;
    __u32 flags;
    union {
        struct {
            __u64 pts;
        } stop;

        struct {
            /* 0 or 1000 specifies normal speed,
               1 specifies forward single stepping,
               -1 specifies backward single stepping,
               >1: playback at speed/1000 of the normal speed,
               <-1: reverse playback at (-speed/1000) of the nor-
mal speed. */
            __s32 speed;
            __u32 format;
        } start;

        struct {
            __u32 data[16];
        } raw;
    };
};

#endif

/*
 *      D A T A      S E R V I C E S      ( V B I )
 *
 *      Data services API by Michael Schimek
 */

/* Raw VBI */
struct v4l2_vbi_format {
    __u32 sampling_rate;           /* in 1 Hz */
    __u32 offset;
    __u32 samples_per_line;
    __u32 sample_format;          /* V4L2_PIX_FMT_* */
    __s32 start[2];
    __u32 count[2];
    __u32 flags;                 /* V4L2_VBI_* */
    __u32 reserved[2];            /* must be zero */
};

/* VBI flags */
#define V4L2_VBI_UNSYNC          (1 << 0)
#define V4L2_VBI_INTERLACED       (1 << 1)

/* ITU-R start lines for each field */
#define V4L2_VBI_ITU_525_F1_START (1)
#define V4L2_VBI_ITU_525_F2_START (264)
#define V4L2_VBI_ITU_625_F1_START (1)
#define V4L2_VBI_ITU_625_F2_START (314)

```

```

/* Sliced VBI
 *
 * This implements is a proposal V4L2 API to allow SLICED VBI
 * required for some hardware encoders. It should change without
 * notice in the definitive implementation.
 */

struct v4l2_sliced_vbi_format {
    __u16 service_set;
    /* service_lines[0][...] specifies lines 0-23 (1-23 used) of the first field
     * service_lines[1][...] specifies lines 0-23 (1-23 used) of the second field
     * (equals frame lines 313-336 for 625 line video
     * standards, 263-286 for 525 line standards) */
    __u16 service_lines[2][24];
    __u32 io_size;
    __u32 reserved[2];           /* must be zero */
};

/* Teletext World System Teletext
 * (WST), defined on ITU-R BT.653-2 */
#define V4L2_SLICED_TELETEXT_B          (0x0001)
/* Video Program System, defined on ETS 300 231*/
#define V4L2_SLICED_VPS                (0x0400)
/* Closed Caption, defined on EIA-608 */
#define V4L2_SLICED_CAPTION_525        (0x1000)
/* Wide Screen System, defined on ITU-R BT1119.1 */
#define V4L2_SLICED_WSS_625            (0x4000)

#define V4L2_SLICED_VBI_525            (V4L2_SLICED_CAPTION_525)
#define V4L2_SLICED_VBI_625            (V4L2_SLICED_TELETEXT_B | V4L2_SLICED_VPS | V4L2_SLICED_WSS_625)

struct v4l2_sliced_vbi_cap {
    __u16 service_set;
    /* service_lines[0][...] specifies lines 0-23 (1-23 used) of the first field
     * service_lines[1][...] specifies lines 0-23 (1-23 used) of the second field
     * (equals frame lines 313-336 for 625 line video
     * standards, 263-286 for 525 line standards) */
    __u16 service_lines[2][24];
    __u32 type;                  /* enum v4l2_buf_type */
    __u32 reserved[3];           /* must be 0 */
};

struct v4l2_sliced_vbi_data {
    __u32 id;
    __u32 field;                 /* 0: first field, 1: second field */
    __u32 line;                  /* 1-23 */
    __u32 reserved;               /* must be 0 */
    __u8 data[48];
};

/*
 * Sliced VBI data inserted into MPEG Streams
 */

/*
 * V4L2_MPEG_STREAM_VBI_FMT_IVTV:
 */

```

```

* Structure of payload contained in an MPEG 2 Private Stream 1 PES Packet in an
* MPEG-2 Program Pack that contains V4L2_MPEG_STREAM_VBI_FMT_IVTV Sliced VBI
* data
*
* Note, the MPEG-2 Program Pack and Private Stream 1 PES packet header
* definitions are not included here. See the MPEG-2 specifications for details
* on these headers.
*/
/* Line type IDs */
#define V4L2_MPEG_VBI_IVTV_TELETEXT_B      (1)
#define V4L2_MPEG_VBI_IVTV_CAPTION_525     (4)
#define V4L2_MPEG_VBI_IVTV_WSS_625         (5)
#define V4L2_MPEG_VBI_IVTV_VPS             (7)

struct v4l2_mpeg_vbi_itv0_line {
    __u8 id;           /* One of V4L2_MPEG_VBI_IVTV_* above */
    __u8 data[42];    /* Sliced VBI data for the line */
} __attribute__ ((packed));

struct v4l2_mpeg_vbi_itv0 {
    __le32 linemask[2]; /* Bitmasks of VBI service lines present */
    struct v4l2_mpeg_vbi_itv0_line line[35];
} __attribute__ ((packed));

struct v4l2_mpeg_vbi_ITV0 {
    struct v4l2_mpeg_vbi_itv0_line line[36];
} __attribute__ ((packed));

#define V4L2_MPEG_VBI_IVTV_MAGIC0        ``itv0''
#define V4L2_MPEG_VBI_IVTV_MAGIC1        ``ITV0''

struct v4l2_mpeg_vbi_fmt_ivtv {
    __u8 magic[4];
    union {
        struct v4l2_mpeg_vbi_itv0 itv0;
        struct v4l2_mpeg_vbi_ITV0 ITV0;
    };
} __attribute__ ((packed));

/*
 *      A G G R E G A T E   S T R U C T U R E S
*/
/***
* struct v4l2_plane_pix_format - additional, per-plane format definition
* @sizeimage:           maximum size in bytes required for data, for which
* @bytesperline:        this plane will be used
* @bytesperline:        distance in bytes between the leftmost pixels in two
* @bytesperline:        adjacent lines
*/
struct v4l2_plane_pix_format {
    __u32 sizeimage;
    __u32 bytesperline;
    __u16 reserved[6];
} __attribute__ ((packed));
/***

```

```

* struct v4l2_pix_format_mpPlane - multiplanar format definition
* @width:           image width in pixels
* @height:          image height in pixels
* @pixelformat:    little endian four character code (fourcc)
* @field:          enum v4l2_field; field order (for interlaced video)
* @colorspace:     enum v4l2_colorspace; supplemental to pixelformat
* @plane_fmt:      per-plane information
* @num_planes:     number of planes for this format
* @flags:          format flags (V4L2_PIX_FMT_FLAG_*)
* @ycbcr_enc:     enum v4l2_ycbcr_encoding, Y'CbCr encoding
* @quantization:  enum v4l2_quantization, colorspace quantization
* @xfer_func:      enum v4l2_xfer_func, colorspace transfer function
*/
struct v4l2_pix_format_mpPlane {
    __u32 width;
    __u32 height;
    __u32 pixelformat;
    __u32 field;
    __u32 colorspace;

    struct v4l2_plane_pix_format plane_fmt[VIDEO_MAX_PLANES];
    __u8 num_planes;
    __u8 flags;

    union {
        __u8 ycbcr_enc;
        __u8 hsv_enc;
    };
    __u8 quantization;
    __u8 xfer_func;
    __u8 reserved[7];
} __attribute__((packed));

/***
* struct v4l2_sdr_format - SDR format definition
* @pixelformat:    little endian four character code (fourcc)
* @buffersize:     maximum size in bytes required for data
*/
struct v4l2_sdr_format {
    __u32 pixelformat;
    __u32 buffersize;
    __u8 reserved[24];
} __attribute__((packed));

/***
* struct v4l2_meta_format - metadata format definition
* @dataformat:     little endian four character code (fourcc)
* @buffersize:     maximum size in bytes required for data
*/
struct v4l2_meta_format {
    __u32 dataformat;
    __u32 buffersize;
} __attribute__((packed));

/***
* struct v4l2_format - stream data format
* @type:           enum v4l2_buf_type; type of the data stream
* @pix:            definition of an image format
* @pix_mp:         definition of a multiplanar image format
*/

```

```

* @win:           definition of an overlaid image
* @vbi:           raw VBI capture or output parameters
* @sliced:        sliced VBI capture or output parameters
* @raw_data:      placeholder for future extensions and custom formats
*/
struct v4l2_format {
    __u32 type;
    union {
        struct v4l2_pix_format pix;          /* V4L2_BUF_TYPE_VIDEO_CAPTURE */
        struct v4l2_pix_format_mplane pix_mp; /* V4L2_BUF_TYPE_VIDEO_CAPTURE_MPLANE */
        struct v4l2_window win;             /* V4L2_BUF_TYPE_VIDEO_OVERLAY */
        struct v4l2_vbi_format vbi;         /* V4L2_BUF_TYPE_VBI_CAPTURE */
        struct v4l2_sliced_vbi_format sliced; /* V4L2_BUF_TYPE_SLICED_VBI_CAPTURE */
        struct v4l2_sdr_format sdr;         /* V4L2_BUF_TYPE_SDR_CAPTURE */
        struct v4l2_meta_format meta;       /* V4L2_BUF_TYPE_META_CAPTURE */
        __u8 raw_data[200];                /* user-defined */
    } fmt;
};

/* Stream type-dependent parameters
 */
struct v4l2_streamparm {
    __u32 type;                      /* enum v4l2_buf_type */
    union {
        struct v4l2_captureparm capture;
        struct v4l2_outputparm output;
        __u8 raw_data[200]; /* user-defined */
    } parm;
};

/*
 * E V E N T S
 */
#define V4L2_EVENT_ALL 0
#define V4L2_EVENT_VSYNC 1
#define V4L2_EVENT_EOS 2
#define V4L2_EVENT_CTRL 3
#define V4L2_EVENT_FRAME_SYNC 4
#define V4L2_EVENT_SOURCE_CHANGE 5
#define V4L2_EVENT_MOTION_DET 6
#define V4L2_EVENT_PRIVATE_START 0x08000000

/* Payload for V4L2_EVENT_VSYNC */
struct v4l2_event_vsync {
    /* Can be V4L2_FIELD_ANY, _NONE, _TOP or _BOTTOM */
    __u8 field;
} __attribute__((packed));

/* Payload for V4L2_EVENT_CTRL */
#define V4L2_EVENT_CTRL_CH_VALUE (1 << 0)
#define V4L2_EVENT_CTRL_CH_FLAGS (1 << 1)
#define V4L2_EVENT_CTRL_CH_RANGE (1 << 2)

struct v4l2_event_ctrl {
    __u32 changes;
    __u32 type;
    union {

```

```

        __s32 value;
        __s64 value64;
    };
    __u32 flags;
    __s32 minimum;
    __s32 maximum;
    __s32 step;
    __s32 default_value;
};

struct v4l2_event_frame_sync {
    __u32 frame_sequence;
};

#define V4L2_EVENT_SRC_CH_RESOLUTION          (1 << 0)

struct v4l2_event_src_change {
    __u32 changes;
};

#define V4L2_EVENT_MD_FL_HAVE_FRAME_SEQ (1 << 0)

/***
 * struct v4l2_event_motion_det - motion detection event
 * @flags:           if V4L2_EVENT_MD_FL_HAVE_FRAME_SEQ is set, then the
 *                   frame_sequence field is valid.
 * @frame_sequence: the frame sequence number associated with this event.
 * @region_mask:     which regions detected motion.
 */
struct v4l2_event_motion_det {
    __u32 flags;
    __u32 frame_sequence;
    __u32 region_mask;
};

struct v4l2_event {
    __u32 type;
    union {
        struct v4l2_event_vsync      vsync;
        struct v4l2_event_ctrl      ctrl;
        struct v4l2_event_frame_sync frame_sync;
        struct v4l2_event_src_change src_change;
        struct v4l2_event_motion_det motion_det;
        __u8 data[64];
    } u;
    __u32 pending;
    __u32 sequence;
    struct timespec timestamp;
    __u32 id;
    __u32 reserved[8];
};

#define V4L2_EVENT_SUB_FL_SEND_INITIAL      (1 << 0)
#define V4L2_EVENT_SUB_FL_ALLOW_FEEDBACK   (1 << 1)

struct v4l2_event_subscription {
    __u32 type;
    __u32 id;

```

```

        __u32                         flags;
        __u32                         reserved[5];
};

/*
 *      A D V A N C E D   D E B U G G I N G
 *
 *      NOTE: EXPERIMENTAL API, NEVER RELY ON THIS IN APPLICATIONS!
 *      FOR DEBUGGING, TESTING AND INTERNAL USE ONLY!
 */

/* VIDIOC_DBG_G_REGISTER and VIDIOC_DBG_S_REGISTER */

#define V4L2_CHIP_MATCH_BRIDGE      0 /* Match against chip ID on the bridge (0 for the bridge) */
#define V4L2_CHIP_MATCH_SUBDEV      4 /* Match against subdev index */

/* The following four defines are no longer in use */
#define V4L2_CHIP_MATCH_HOST V4L2_CHIP_MATCH_BRIDGE
#define V4L2_CHIP_MATCH_I2C_DRIVER 1 /* Match against I2C driver name */
#define V4L2_CHIP_MATCH_I2C_ADDR   2 /* Match against I2C 7-bit address */
#define V4L2_CHIP_MATCH_AC97     3 /* Match against ancillary AC97 chip */

struct v4l2_dbg_match {
    __u32 type; /* Match type */
    union { /* Match this chip, meaning determined by type */
        __u32 addr;
        char name[32];
    };
} __attribute__((packed));

struct v4l2_dbg_register {
    struct v4l2_dbg_match match;
    __u32 size; /* register size in bytes */
    __u64 reg;
    __u64 val;
} __attribute__((packed));

#define V4L2_CHIP_FL_READABLE (1 << 0)
#define V4L2_CHIP_FL_WRITABLE (1 << 1)

/* VIDIOC_DBG_G_CHIP_INFO */
struct v4l2_dbg_chip_info {
    struct v4l2_dbg_match match;
    char name[32];
    __u32 flags;
    __u32 reserved[32];
} __attribute__((packed));

/**
 * struct v4l2_create_buffers - VIDIOC_CREATE_BUFS argument
 * @index:      on return, index of the first created buffer
 * @count:      entry: number of requested buffers,
 *              return: number of created buffers
 * @memory:     enum v4l2_memory; buffer memory type
 * @format:     frame format, for which buffers are requested
 * @reserved:   future extensions
 */
struct v4l2_create_buffers {

```

```

__u32
__u32
__u32
struct v4l2_format
__u32
};

/*
 *      I O C T L      C O D E S      F O R      V I D E O      D E V I C E S
 *
 */
#define VIDIOC_QUERYCAP _IOR(`V', 0, struct v4l2_capability)
#define VIDIOC_RESERVED _IO(`V', 1)
#define VIDIOC_ENUM_FMT _IOWR(`V', 2, struct v4l2Fmtdesc)
#define VIDIOC_G_FMT _IOWR(`V', 4, struct v4l2_format)
#define VIDIOC_S_FMT _IOWR(`V', 5, struct v4l2_format)
#define VIDIOC_REQBUFS _IOWR(`V', 8, struct v4l2_requestbuffers)
#define VIDIOC_QUERYBUF _IOWR(`V', 9, struct v4l2_buffer)
#define VIDIOC_G_FBUF _IOR(`V', 10, struct v4l2_framebuffer)
#define VIDIOC_S_FBUF _IOW(`V', 11, struct v4l2_framebuffer)
#define VIDIOC_OVERLAY _IOW(`V', 14, int)
#define VIDIOC_QBUF _IOWR(`V', 15, struct v4l2_buffer)
#define VIDIOC_EXPBUF _IOWR(`V', 16, struct v4l2_exportbuffer)
#define VIDIOC_DQBUF _IOWR(`V', 17, struct v4l2_buffer)
#define VIDIOC_STREAMON _IOW(`V', 18, int)
#define VIDIOC_STREAMOFF _IOW(`V', 19, int)
#define VIDIOC_G_PARM _IOWR(`V', 21, struct v4l2_streamparm)
#define VIDIOC_S_PARM _IOWR(`V', 22, struct v4l2_streamparm)
#define VIDIOC_G_STD _IOR(`V', 23, v4l2_std_id)
#define VIDIOC_S_STD _IOW(`V', 24, v4l2_std_id)
#define VIDIOC_ENUMSTD _IOWR(`V', 25, struct v4l2_standard)
#define VIDIOC_ENUMINPUT _IOWR(`V', 26, struct v4l2_input)
#define VIDIOC_G_CTRL _IOWR(`V', 27, struct v4l2_control)
#define VIDIOC_S_CTRL _IOWR(`V', 28, struct v4l2_control)
#define VIDIOC_G_TUNER _IOWR(`V', 29, struct v4l2_tuner)
#define VIDIOC_S_TUNER _IOW(`V', 30, struct v4l2_tuner)
#define VIDIOC_G_AUDIO _IOR(`V', 33, struct v4l2_audio)
#define VIDIOC_S_AUDIO _IOW(`V', 34, struct v4l2_audio)
#define VIDIOC_QUERYCTRL _IOWR(`V', 36, struct v4l2_queryctrl)
#define VIDIOC_QUERYMENU _IOWR(`V', 37, struct v4l2_querymenu)
#define VIDIOC_G_INPUT _IOR(`V', 38, int)
#define VIDIOC_S_INPUT _IOWR(`V', 39, int)
#define VIDIOC_G_EDID _IOWR(`V', 40, struct v4l2_edid)
#define VIDIOC_S_EDID _IOWR(`V', 41, struct v4l2_edid)
#define VIDIOC_G_OUTPUT _IOR(`V', 46, int)
#define VIDIOC_S_OUTPUT _IOWR(`V', 47, int)
#define VIDIOC_ENUMOUTPUT _IOWR(`V', 48, struct v4l2_output)
#define VIDIOC_G_AUDOUT _IOR(`V', 49, struct v4l2_audioout)
#define VIDIOC_S_AUDOUT _IOW(`V', 50, struct v4l2_audioout)
#define VIDIOC_G_MODULATOR _IOWR(`V', 54, struct v4l2_modulator)
#define VIDIOC_S_MODULATOR _IOW(`V', 55, struct v4l2_modulator)
#define VIDIOC_G_FREQUENCY _IOWR(`V', 56, struct v4l2_frequency)
#define VIDIOC_S_FREQUENCY _IOW(`V', 57, struct v4l2_frequency)
#define VIDIOC_CROPCAP _IOWR(`V', 58, struct v4l2_cropcap)
#define VIDIOC_G_CROP _IOWR(`V', 59, struct v4l2_crop)
#define VIDIOC_S_CROP _IOW(`V', 60, struct v4l2_crop)
#define VIDIOC_G_JPEGCOMP _IOR(`V', 61, struct v4l2_jpegcompression)
#define VIDIOC_S_JPEGCOMP _IOW(`V', 62, struct v4l2_jpegcompression)

```

```

#define VIDIOC_QUERYSTD          _IOR(`V', 63, v4l2_std_id)
#define VIDIOC_TRY_FMT           _IOWR(`V', 64, struct v4l2_format)
#define VIDIOC_ENUMAUDIO          _IOWR(`V', 65, struct v4l2_audio)
#define VIDIOC_ENUMAUDOUT         _IOWR(`V', 66, struct v4l2_audioout)
#define VIDIOC_G_PRIORITY          _IOR(`V', 67, __u32) /* enum v4l2_priority */
#define VIDIOC_S_PRIORITY          _IOW(`V', 68, __u32) /* enum v4l2_priority */
#define VIDIOC_G_SLICED_VBI_CAP    _IOWR(`V', 69, struct v4l2_sliced_vbi_cap)
#define VIDIOC_LOG_STATUS          _IO(`V', 70)
#define VIDIOC_G_EXT_CTRLS         _IOWR(`V', 71, struct v4l2_ext_controls)
#define VIDIOC_S_EXT_CTRLS         _IOWR(`V', 72, struct v4l2_ext_controls)
#define VIDIOC_TRY_EXT_CTRLS        _IOWR(`V', 73, struct v4l2_ext_controls)
#define VIDIOC_ENUM_FRAMESIZES      _IOWR(`V', 74, struct v4l2_frmsizeenum)
#define VIDIOC_ENUM_FRAMEINTERVALS _IOWR(`V', 75, struct v4l2_frmivalenum)
#define VIDIOC_G_ENC_INDEX          _IOR(`V', 76, struct v4l2_enc_idx)
#define VIDIOC_ENCODER_CMD          _IOWR(`V', 77, struct v4l2_encoder_cmd)
#define VIDIOC_TRY_ENCODER_CMD       _IOWR(`V', 78, struct v4l2_encoder_cmd)

/*
 * Experimental, meant for debugging, testing and internal use.
 * Only implemented if CONFIG_VIDEO_ADV_DEBUG is defined.
 * You must be root to use these ioctls. Never use these in applications!
 */
#define VIDIOC_DBG_S_REGISTER       _IOW(`V', 79, struct v4l2_dbg_register)
#define VIDIOC_DBG_G_REGISTER       _IOWR(`V', 80, struct v4l2_dbg_register)

#define VIDIOC_S_HW_FREQ_SEEK        _IOW(`V', 82, struct v4l2_hw_freq_seek)
#define VIDIOC_S_DV_TIMINGS          _IOWR(`V', 87, struct v4l2_dv_timings)
#define VIDIOC_G_DV_TIMINGS          _IOWR(`V', 88, struct v4l2_dv_timings)
#define VIDIOC_DQEVENT               _IOR(`V', 89, struct v4l2_event)
#define VIDIOC_SUBSCRIBE_EVENT       _IOW(`V', 90, struct v4l2_event_subscription)
#define VIDIOC_UNSUBSCRIBE_EVENT     _IOW(`V', 91, struct v4l2_event_subscription)
#define VIDIOC_CREATE_BUFS            _IOWR(`V', 92, struct v4l2_create_buffers)
#define VIDIOC_PREPARE_BUF            _IOWR(`V', 93, struct v4l2_buffer)
#define VIDIOC_G_SELECTION             _IOWR(`V', 94, struct v4l2_selection)
#define VIDIOC_S_SELECTION             _IOWR(`V', 95, struct v4l2_selection)
#define VIDIOC_DECODER_CMD              _IOWR(`V', 96, struct v4l2_decoder_cmd)
#define VIDIOC_TRY_DECODER_CMD         _IOWR(`V', 97, struct v4l2_decoder_cmd)
#define VIDIOC_ENUM_DV_TIMINGS         _IOWR(`V', 98, struct v4l2_enum_dv_timings)
#define VIDIOC_QUERY_DV_TIMINGS        _IOR(`V', 99, struct v4l2_dv_timings)
#define VIDIOC_DV_TIMINGS_CAP          _IOWR(`V', 100, struct v4l2_dv_timings_cap)
#define VIDIOC_ENUM_FREQ_BANDS         _IOWR(`V', 101, struct v4l2_frequency_band)

/*
 * Experimental, meant for debugging, testing and internal use.
 * Never use this in applications!
 */
#define VIDIOC_DBG_G_CHIP_INFO        _IOWR(`V', 102, struct v4l2_dbg_chip_info)
#define VIDIOC_QUERY_EXT_CTRL          _IOWR(`V', 103, struct v4l2_query_ext_ctrl)

/* Reminder: when adding new ioctls please add support for them to
   drivers/media/v4l2-core/v4l2-compat-ioctl32.c as well! */

#define BASE_VIDIOC_PRIVATE          192                      /* 192-255 are private */
#endif /* _UAPI_LINUX_VIDEODEV2_H */

```

## Video Capture Example

file: media/v4l/capture.c

```
/*
 * V4L2 video capture example
 *
 * This program can be used and distributed without restrictions.
 *
 *      This program is provided with the V4L2 API
 * see https://linuxtv.org/docs.php for more information
 */

#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <assert.h>

#include <getopt.h>          /* getopt_long() */

#include <fcntl.h>           /* low-level i/o */
#include <unistd.h>
#include <errno.h>
#include <sys/stat.h>
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <sys/time.h>
#include <sys/mman.h>
#include <sys/ioctl.h>

#include <linux/video-dev2.h>

#define CLEAR(x) memset(&(x), 0, sizeof(x))

enum io_method {
    IO_METHOD_READ,
    IO_METHOD_MMAP,
    IO_METHOD_USERPTR,
};

struct buffer {
    void *start;
    size_t length;
};

static char *dev_name;
static enum io_method io = IO_METHOD_MMAP;
static int fd = -1;
static struct buffer *buffers;
static unsigned int n_buffers;
static int out_buf;
static int force_format;
static int frame_count = 70;

static void errno_exit(const char *s)
{
    fprintf(stderr, "%s error %d, %s\\n", s, errno, strerror(errno));
    exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
}

static int xioctl(int fh, int request, void *arg)
{
    int r;
```

```

do {
    r = ioctl(fh, request, arg);
} while (-1 == r && EINTR == errno);

return r;
}

static void process_image(const void *p, int size)
{
    if (out_buf)
        fwrite(p, size, 1, stdout);

    fflush(stderr);
    fprintf(stderr, ".");
    fflush(stdout);
}

static int read_frame(void)
{
    struct v4l2_buffer buf;
    unsigned int i;

    switch (io) {
    case IO_METHOD_READ:
        if (-1 == read(fd, buffers[0].start, buffers[0].length)) {
            switch (errno) {
            case EAGAIN:
                return 0;

            case EIO:
                /* Could ignore EIO, see spec. */
                /* fall through */

            default:
                errno_exit("read");
            }
        }

        process_image(buffers[0].start, buffers[0].length);
        break;

    case IO_METHOD_MMAP:
        CLEAR(buf);

        buf.type = V4L2_BUF_TYPE_VIDEO_CAPTURE;
        buf.memory = V4L2_MEMORY_MMAP;

        if (-1 == xioctl(fd, VIDIOC_DQBUF, &buf)) {
            switch (errno) {
            case EAGAIN:
                return 0;

            case EIO:
                /* Could ignore EIO, see spec. */
                /* fall through */

            default:
                errno_exit("VIDIOC_DQBUF");
            }
        }
    }
}

```

```

        assert(buf.index < n_buffers);

        process_image(buffers[buf.index].start, buf.bytesused);

        if (-1 == xioctl(fd, VIDIOC_QBUF, &buf))
                errno_exit("VIDIOC_QBUF");
        break;

case IO_METHOD_USERPTR:
    CLEAR(buf);

    buf.type = V4L2_BUF_TYPE_VIDEO_CAPTURE;
    buf.memory = V4L2_MEMORY_USERPTR;

    if (-1 == xioctl(fd, VIDIOC_DQBUF, &buf)) {
        switch (errno) {
        case EAGAIN:
            return 0;

        case EIO:
            /* Could ignore EIO, see spec. */

            /* fall through */

        default:
            errno_exit("VIDIOC_DQBUF");
        }
    }

    for (i = 0; i < n_buffers; ++i)
        if (buf.m.userptr == (unsigned long)buffers[i].start
            && buf.length == buffers[i].length)
            break;

    assert(i < n_buffers);

    process_image((void *)buf.m.userptr, buf.bytesused);

    if (-1 == xioctl(fd, VIDIOC_QBUF, &buf))
        errno_exit("VIDIOC_QBUF");
    break;
}

return 1;
}

static void mainloop(void)
{
    unsigned int count;

    count = frame_count;

    while (count-- > 0) {
        for (;;) {
            fd_set fds;
            struct timeval tv;
            int r;

            FD_ZERO(&fds);
            FD_SET(fd, &fds);

            /* Timeout. */

```

```

        tv.tv_sec = 2;
        tv.tv_usec = 0;

        r = select(fd + 1, &fds, NULL, NULL, &tv);

        if (-1 == r) {
            if (EINTR == errno)
                continue;
            errno_exit("select");
        }

        if (0 == r) {
            fprintf(stderr, "select timeout\\n");
            exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
        }

        if (read_frame())
            break;
        /* EAGAIN - continue select loop. */
    }
}

static void stop_capturing(void)
{
    enum v4l2_buf_type type;

    switch (io) {
    case IO_METHOD_READ:
        /* Nothing to do. */
        break;

    case IO_METHOD_MMAP:
    case IO_METHOD_USERPTR:
        type = V4L2_BUF_TYPE_VIDEO_CAPTURE;
        if (-1 == ioctl(fd, VIDIOC_STREAMOFF, &type))
            errno_exit("VIDIOC_STREAMOFF");
        break;
    }
}

static void start_capturing(void)
{
    unsigned int i;
    enum v4l2_buf_type type;

    switch (io) {
    case IO_METHOD_READ:
        /* Nothing to do. */
        break;

    case IO_METHOD_MMAP:
        for (i = 0; i < n_buffers; ++i) {
            struct v4l2_buffer buf;

            CLEAR(buf);
            buf.type = V4L2_BUF_TYPE_VIDEO_CAPTURE;
            buf.memory = V4L2_MEMORY_MMAP;
            buf.index = i;

            if (-1 == ioctl(fd, VIDIOC_QBUF, &buf))
                errno_exit("VIDIOC_QBUF");
        }
    }
}

```

```

        type = V4L2_BUF_TYPE_VIDEO_CAPTURE;
        if (-1 == xioctl(fd, VIDIOC_STREAMON, &type))
            errno_exit("VIDIOC_STREAMON");
        break;

    case IO_METHOD_USERPTR:
        for (i = 0; i < n_buffers; ++i) {
            struct v4l2_buffer buf;

            CLEAR(buf);
            buf.type = V4L2_BUF_TYPE_VIDEO_CAPTURE;
            buf.memory = V4L2_MEMORY_USERPTR;
            buf.index = i;
            buf.m.userptr = (unsigned long)buffers[i].start;
            buf.length = buffers[i].length;

            if (-1 == xioctl(fd, VIDIOC_QBUF, &buf))
                errno_exit("VIDIOC_QBUF");
        }
        type = V4L2_BUF_TYPE_VIDEO_CAPTURE;
        if (-1 == xioctl(fd, VIDIOC_STREAMON, &type))
            errno_exit("VIDIOC_STREAMON");
        break;
    }

static void uninit_device(void)
{
    unsigned int i;

    switch (io) {
    case IO_METHOD_READ:
        free(buffers[0].start);
        break;

    case IO_METHOD_MMAP:
        for (i = 0; i < n_buffers; ++i)
            if (-1 == munmap(buffers[i].start, buffers[i].length))
                errno_exit("munmap");
        break;

    case IO_METHOD_USERPTR:
        for (i = 0; i < n_buffers; ++i)
            free(buffers[i].start);
        break;
    }

    free(buffers);
}

static void init_read(unsigned int buffer_size)
{
    buffers = calloc(1, sizeof(*buffers));

    if (!buffers) {
        fprintf(stderr, "Out of memory\n");
        exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
    }

    buffers[0].length = buffer_size;
    buffers[0].start = malloc(buffer_size);

    if (!buffers[0].start) {

```

```

        fprintf(stderr, "Out of memory\\n");
        exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
    }

static void init_mmap(void)
{
    struct v4l2_requestbuffers req;

    CLEAR(req);

    req.count = 4;
    req.type = V4L2_BUF_TYPE_VIDEO_CAPTURE;
    req.memory = V4L2_MEMORY_MMAP;

    if (-1 == xioctl(fd, VIDIOC_REQBUFS, &req)) {
        if (EINVAL == errno) {
            fprintf(stderr, "%s does not support "
                    "memory mapping", dev_name);
            exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
        } else {
            errno_exit("VIDIOC_REQBUFS");
        }
    }

    if (req.count < 2) {
        fprintf(stderr, "Insufficient buffer memory on %s\\n",
                dev_name);
        exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
    }

    buffers = calloc(req.count, sizeof(*buffers));

    if (!buffers) {
        fprintf(stderr, "Out of memory\\n");
        exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
    }

    for (n_buffers = 0; n_buffers < req.count; ++n_buffers) {
        struct v4l2_buffer buf;

        CLEAR(buf);

        buf.type      = V4L2_BUF_TYPE_VIDEO_CAPTURE;
        buf.memory    = V4L2_MEMORY_MMAP;
        buf.index     = n_buffers;

        if (-1 == xioctl(fd, VIDIOC_QUERYBUF, &buf))
            errno_exit("VIDIOC_QUERYBUF");

        buffers[n_buffers].length = buf.length;
        buffers[n_buffers].start =
            mmap(NULL /* start anywhere */,
                  buf.length,
                  PROT_READ | PROT_WRITE /* required */,
                  MAP_SHARED /* recommended */,
                  fd, buf.m.offset);

        if (MAP_FAILED == buffers[n_buffers].start)
            errno_exit("mmap");
    }
}

```

```

static void init_userp(unsigned int buffer_size)
{
    struct v4l2_requestbuffers req;

    CLEAR(req);

    req.count = 4;
    req.type = V4L2_BUF_TYPE_VIDEO_CAPTURE;
    req.memory = V4L2_MEMORY_USERPTR;

    if (-1 == xioctl(fd, VIDIOC_REQBUFS, &req)) {
        if (EINVAL == errno) {
            fprintf(stderr, "%s does not support "
                    "user pointer i/on", dev_name);
            exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
        } else {
            errno_exit("VIDIOC_REQBUFS");
        }
    }

    buffers = calloc(4, sizeof(*buffers));

    if (!buffers) {
        fprintf(stderr, "Out of memory\n");
        exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
    }

    for (n_buffers = 0; n_buffers < 4; ++n_buffers) {
        buffers[n_buffers].length = buffer_size;
        buffers[n_buffers].start = malloc(buffer_size);

        if (!buffers[n_buffers].start) {
            fprintf(stderr, "Out of memory\n");
            exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
        }
    }
}

static void init_device(void)
{
    struct v4l2_capability cap;
    struct v4l2_cropcap cropcap;
    struct v4l2_crop crop;
    struct v4l2_format fmt;
    unsigned int min;

    if (-1 == xioctl(fd, VIDIOC_QUERYCAP, &cap)) {
        if (EINVAL == errno) {
            fprintf(stderr, "%s is no V4L2 device\n",
                    dev_name);
            exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
        } else {
            errno_exit("VIDIOC_QUERYCAP");
        }
    }

    if (!(cap.capabilities & V4L2_CAP_VIDEO_CAPTURE)) {
        fprintf(stderr, "%s is no video capture device\n",
                dev_name);
        exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
    }

    switch (io) {

```

```

case IO_METHOD_READ:
    if (!(cap.capabilities & V4L2_CAP_READWRITE)) {
        fprintf(stderr, "%s does not support read i/o\n",
                dev_name);
        exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
    }
    break;

case IO_METHOD_MMAP:
case IO_METHOD_USERPTR:
    if (!(cap.capabilities & V4L2_CAP_STREAMING)) {
        fprintf(stderr, "%s does not support streaming i/o\n",
                dev_name);
        exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
    }
    break;
}

/* Select video input, video standard and tune here. */

CLEAR(cropcap);

cropcap.type = V4L2_BUF_TYPE_VIDEO_CAPTURE;

if (0 == xioctl(fd, VIDIOC_CROPCAP, &cropcap)) {
    crop.type = V4L2_BUF_TYPE_VIDEO_CAPTURE;
    crop.c = cropcap.defrect; /* reset to default */

    if (-1 == xioctl(fd, VIDIOC_S_CROP, &crop)) {
        switch (errno) {
        case EINVAL:
            /* Cropping not supported. */
            break;
        default:
            /* Errors ignored. */
            break;
        }
    }
} else {
    /* Errors ignored. */
}
}

CLEAR(fmt);

fmt.type = V4L2_BUF_TYPE_VIDEO_CAPTURE;
if (force_format) {
    fmt.fmt.pix.width      = 640;
    fmt.fmt.pix.height     = 480;
    fmt.fmt.pix.pixelformat = V4L2_PIX_FMT_YUYV;
    fmt.fmt.pix.field      = V4L2_FIELD_INTERLACED;

    if (-1 == xioctl(fd, VIDIOC_S_FMT, &fmt))
        errno_exit("VIDIOC_S_FMT");

    /* Note VIDIOC_S_FMT may change width and height. */
} else {
    /* Preserve original settings as set by v4l2-ctl for example */
    if (-1 == xioctl(fd, VIDIOC_G_FMT, &fmt))
        errno_exit("VIDIOC_G_FMT");
}

```

```

/* Buggy driver paranoia. */
min = fmt.fmt.pix.width * 2;
if (fmt.fmt.pix.bytesperline < min)
    fmt.fmt.pix.bytesperline = min;
min = fmt.fmt.pix.bytesperline * fmt.fmt.pix.height;
if (fmt.fmt.pix.sizeimage < min)
    fmt.fmt.pix.sizeimage = min;

switch (io) {
case IO_METHOD_READ:
    init_read(fmt.fmt.pix.sizeimage);
    break;

case IO_METHOD_MMAP:
    init_mmap();
    break;

case IO_METHOD_USERPTR:
    init_userp(fmt.fmt.pix.sizeimage);
    break;
}

static void close_device(void)
{
    if (-1 == close(fd))
        errno_exit("close");

    fd = -1;
}

static void open_device(void)
{
    struct stat st;

    if (-1 == stat(dev_name, &st)) {
        fprintf(stderr, "Cannot identify '%s': %d, %s\n",
                dev_name, errno, strerror(errno));
        exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
    }

    if (!S_ISCHR(st.st_mode)) {
        fprintf(stderr, "%s is no device", dev_name);
        exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
    }

    fd = open(dev_name, O_RDWR /* required */ | O_NONBLOCK, 0);

    if (-1 == fd) {
        fprintf(stderr, "Cannot open '%s': %d, %s\n",
                dev_name, errno, strerror(errno));
        exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
    }
}

static void usage(FILE *fp, int argc, char **argv)
{
    fprintf(fp,
            "Usage: %s [options]\n\n"
            "Version 1.3\n"
            "Options:\n"
            "  -d | --device name  Video device name [%s]\n"

```

```

        "-h | --help           Print this messagen"
        "-m | --mmap          Use memory mapped buffers [default]n"
        "-r | --read           Use read() callsn"
        "-u | --userp          Use application allocated buffersn"
        "-o | --output         Outputs stream to stdoutn"
        "-f | --format         Force format to 640x480 YUYVn"
        "-c | --count          Number of frames to grab [%i]n"
        "",
        argv[0], dev_name, frame_count);
}

static const char short_options[] = "d:hmrufc:";

static const struct option
long_options[] = {
    { "device", required_argument, NULL, 'd' },
    { "help",   no_argument,      NULL, 'h' },
    { "mmap",  no_argument,      NULL, 'm' },
    { "read",   no_argument,      NULL, 'r' },
    { "userp",  no_argument,      NULL, 'u' },
    { "output", no_argument,      NULL, 'o' },
    { "format", no_argument,      NULL, 'f' },
    { "count",  required_argument, NULL, 'c' },
    { 0, 0, 0, 0 }
};

int main(int argc, char **argv)
{
    dev_name = "/dev/video0";

    for (;;) {
        int idx;
        int c;

        c = getopt_long(argc, argv,
                        short_options, long_options, &idx);

        if (-1 == c)
            break;

        switch (c) {
        case 0: /* getopt_long() flag */
            break;

        case 'd':
            dev_name = optarg;
            break;

        case 'h':
            usage(stdout, argc, argv);
            exit(EXIT_SUCCESS);

        case 'm':
            io = IO_METHOD_MMAP;
            break;

        case 'r':
            io = IO_METHOD_READ;
            break;

        case 'u':
            io = IO_METHOD_USERPTR;
            break;
        }
    }
}

```

```

        case 'o':
            out_buf++;
            break;

        case 'f':
            force_format++;
            break;

        case 'c':
            errno = 0;
            frame_count = strtol(optarg, NULL, 0);
            if (errno)
                errno_exit(optarg);
            break;

        default:
            usage(stderr, argc, argv);
            exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
    }
}

open_device();
init_device();
start_capturing();
mainloop();
stop_capturing();
uninit_device();
close_device();
fprintf(stderr, "\\n");
return 0;
}
}

```

## Video Grabber example using libv4l

This program demonstrates how to grab V4L2 images in ppm format by using libv4l handlers. The advantage is that this grabber can potentially work with any V4L2 driver.

**file: media/v4l/v4l2grab.c**

```

/* V4L2 video picture grabber
Copyright (C) 2009 Mauro Carvalho Chehab <mchehab@kernel.org>

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it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by
the Free Software Foundation version 2 of the License.

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but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of
MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the
GNU General Public License for more details.
*/
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <fcntl.h>
#include <errno.h>
#include <sys/ioctl.h>
#include <sys/types.h>

```

```

#include <sys/time.h>
#include <sys/mman.h>
#include <linux/videodev2.h>
#include "../libv4l/include/libv4l2.h"

#define CLEAR(x) memset(&(x), 0, sizeof(x))

struct buffer {
    void *start;
    size_t length;
};

static void xioctl(int fh, int request, void *arg)
{
    int r;

    do {
        r = v4l2_ioctl(fh, request, arg);
    } while (r == -1 && ((errno == EINTR) || (errno == EAGAIN)));

    if (r == -1) {
        fprintf(stderr, "error %d, %s\\n", errno, strerror(errno));
        exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
    }
}

int main(int argc, char **argv)
{
    struct v4l2_format          fmt;
    struct v4l2_buffer           buf;
    struct v4l2_requestbuffers   req;
    enum v4l2_buf_type           type;
    fd_set                      fds;
    struct timeval               tv;
    int                          r, fd = -1;
    unsigned int                 i, n_buffers;
    char                         *dev_name = "/dev/video0";
    char                         out_name[256];
    FILE                        *fout;
    struct buffer                *buffers;

    fd = v4l2_open(dev_name, O_RDWR | O_NONBLOCK, 0);
    if (fd < 0) {
        perror("Cannot open device");
        exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
    }

    CLEAR(fmt);
    fmt.type = V4L2_BUF_TYPE_VIDEO_CAPTURE;
    fmt.fmt.pix.width         = 640;
    fmt.fmt.pix.height        = 480;
    fmt.fmt.pix.pixelformat = V4L2_PIX_FMT_RGB24;
    fmt.fmt.pix.field         = V4L2_FIELD_INTERLACED;
    xioctl(fd, VIDIOC_S_FMT, &fmt);
    if (fmt.fmt.pix.pixelformat != V4L2_PIX_FMT_RGB24) {
        printf("Libv4l didn't accept RGB24 format. Can't proceed.\\n");
        exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
    }
    if ((fmt.fmt.pix.width != 640) || (fmt.fmt.pix.height != 480))
        printf("Warning: driver is sending image at %dx%d\\n",
               fmt.fmt.pix.width, fmt.fmt.pix.height);

    CLEAR(req);
}

```

```

req.count = 2;
req.type = V4L2_BUF_TYPE_VIDEO_CAPTURE;
req.memory = V4L2_MEMORY_MMAP;
xioctl(fd, VIDIOC_REQBUFS, &req);

buffers = calloc(req.count, sizeof(*buffers));
for (n_buffers = 0; n_buffers < req.count; ++n_buffers) {
    CLEAR(buf);

    buf.type      = V4L2_BUF_TYPE_VIDEO_CAPTURE;
    buf.memory    = V4L2_MEMORY_MMAP;
    buf.index     = n_buffers;

    xioctl(fd, VIDIOC_QUERYBUF, &buf);

    buffers[n_buffers].length = buf.length;
    buffers[n_buffers].start = v4l2_mmap(NULL, buf.length,
                                         PROT_READ | PROT_WRITE, MAP_SHARED,
                                         fd, buf.m.offset);

    if (MAP_FAILED == buffers[n_buffers].start) {
        perror("mmap");
        exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
    }
}

for (i = 0; i < n_buffers; ++i) {
    CLEAR(buf);
    buf.type = V4L2_BUF_TYPE_VIDEO_CAPTURE;
    buf.memory = V4L2_MEMORY_MMAP;
    buf.index = i;
    xioctl(fd, VIDIOC_QBUF, &buf);
}
type = V4L2_BUF_TYPE_VIDEO_CAPTURE;

xioctl(fd, VIDIOC_STREAMON, &type);
for (i = 0; i < 20; i++) {
    do {
        FD_ZERO(&fds);
        FD_SET(fd, &fds);

        /* Timeout. */
        tv.tv_sec = 2;
        tv.tv_usec = 0;

        r = select(fd + 1, &fds, NULL, NULL, &tv);
    } while ((r == -1 && (errno = EINTR)));
    if (r == -1) {
        perror("select");
        return errno;
    }

    CLEAR(buf);
    buf.type = V4L2_BUF_TYPE_VIDEO_CAPTURE;
    buf.memory = V4L2_MEMORY_MMAP;
    xioctl(fd, VIDIOC_DQBUF, &buf);

    sprintf(out_name, "out%03d.ppm", i);
    fout = fopen(out_name, "w");
    if (!fout) {
        perror("Cannot open image");
        exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
    }
}

```

```

        fprintf(fout, "P6\n%d %d 255\n",
               fmt.fmt.pix.width, fmt.fmt.pix.height);
        fwrite(buffers[buf.index].start, buf.bytesused, 1, fout);
        fclose(fout);

        xioctl(fd, VIDIOC_QBUF, &buf);
    }

    type = V4L2_BUF_TYPE_VIDEO_CAPTURE;
    xioctl(fd, VIDIOC_STREAMOFF, &type);
    for (i = 0; i < n_buffers; ++i)
        v4l2_munmap(buffers[i].start, buffers[i].length);
    v4l2_close(fd);

    return 0;
}

```

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## Revision and Copyright

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- Ailus, Sakari <[sakari.ailus@iki.fi](mailto:sakari.ailus@iki.fi)>
  - Subdev selections API.
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  - Documented libv4l, designed and added v4l2grab example, Remote Controller chapter.
- Dirks, Bill
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- Osciak, Pawel <[pawel@osciak.com](mailto:pawel@osciak.com)>
  - Designed and documented the multi-planar API.
- Palosaari, Antti <[crope@iki.fi](mailto:crope@iki.fi)>
  - SDR API.
- Ribalda, Ricardo
  - Introduce HSV formats and other minor changes.
- Rubli, Martin
  - Designed and documented the VIDIOC\_ENUM\_FRAMESETS and VIDIOC\_ENUM\_FRAMEINTERVALS ioctls.
- Walls, Andy <[awalls@md.metrocast.net](mailto:awalls@md.metrocast.net)>
  - Documented the fielded V4L2\_MPEG\_STREAM\_VBI\_FMT\_IVTV MPEG stream embedded, sliced VBI data format in this specification.
- Verkuil, Hans <[hverkuil@xs4all.nl](mailto:hverkuil@xs4all.nl)>
  - Designed and documented the VIDIOC\_LOG\_STATUS ioctl, the extended control ioctls, major parts of the sliced VBI API, the MPEG encoder and decoder APIs and the DV Timings API.

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Except when explicitly stated as GPL, programming examples within this part can be used and distributed without restrictions.

## Revision History

**revision** 4.10 / 2016-07-15 (*rr*)

Introduce HSV formats.

**revision** 4.5 / 2015-10-29 (*rr*)

Extend VIDIOC\_G\_EXT\_CTRLS;. Replace ctrl\_class with a new union with ctrl\_class and which. Which is used to select the current value of the control or the default value.

**revision** 4.4 / 2015-05-26 (*ap*)

Renamed V4L2\_TUNER\_ADC to V4L2\_TUNER\_SDR. Added V4L2\_CID\_RF\_TUNER\_RF\_GAIN control. Added transmitter support for Software Defined Radio (SDR) Interface.

**revision** 4.1 / 2015-02-13 (*mcc*)

Fix documentation for media controller device nodes and add support for DVB device nodes. Add support for Tuner sub-device.

**revision** 3.19 / 2014-12-05 (*hv*)

Rewrote Colorspace chapter, added new enum *v4l2\_ycbcr\_encoding* and enum *v4l2\_quantization* fields to struct *v4l2\_pix\_format*, struct *v4l2\_pix\_format\_mplane* and struct *v4l2\_mbus\_framefmt*.

**revision** 3.17 / 2014-08-04 (*lp, hv*)

Extended struct *v4l2\_pix\_format*. Added format flags. Added compound control types and VIDIOC\_QUERY\_EXT\_CTRL.

**revision** 3.15 / 2014-02-03 (*hv, ap*)

Update several sections of “Common API Elements”: “Opening and Closing Devices” “Querying Capabilities”, “Application Priority”, “Video Inputs and Outputs”, “Audio Inputs and Outputs” “Tuners and Modulators”, “Video Standards” and “Digital Video (DV) Timings”. Added SDR API.

**revision** 3.14 / 2013-11-25 (*rr*)

Set width and height as unsigned on v4l2\_rect.

**revision** 3.11 / 2013-05-26 (*hv*)

Remove obsolete VIDIOC\_DBG\_G\_CHIP\_IDENT ioctl.

**revision** 3.10 / 2013-03-25 (*hv*)

Remove obsolete and unused DV\_PRESET ioctls: VIDIOC\_G\_DV\_PRESET, VIDIOC\_S\_DV\_PRESET, VIDIOC\_QUERY\_DV\_PRESET and VIDIOC\_ENUM\_DV\_PRESET. Remove the related v4l2\_input/output capability flags V4L2\_IN\_CAP\_PRESETS and V4L2\_OUT\_CAP\_PRESETS. Added VIDIOC\_DBG\_G\_CHIP\_INFO.

**revision** 3.9 / 2012-12-03 (*sa, sn*)

Added timestamp types to v4l2\_buffer. Added V4L2\_EVENT\_CTRL\_CH\_RANGE control event changes flag.

**revision** 3.6 / 2012-07-02 (*hv*)

Added VIDIOC\_ENUM\_FREQ\_BANDS.

**revision** 3.5 / 2012-05-07 (*sa, sn, hv*)

Added V4L2\_CTRL\_TYPE\_INTEGER\_MENU and V4L2 subdev selections API. Improved the description of V4L2\_CID\_COLORFX control, added V4L2\_CID\_COLORFX\_CBCR control. Added camera controls V4L2\_CID\_AUTO\_EXPOSURE\_BIAS, V4L2\_CID\_AUTO\_N\_PRESET\_WHITE\_BALANCE, V4L2\_CID\_IMAGE\_STABILIZATION, V4L2\_CID\_ISO\_SENSITIVITY, V4L2\_CID\_ISO\_SENSITIVITY\_AUTO, V4L2\_CID\_EXPOSURE\_METERING, V4L2\_CID\_SCENE\_MODE, V4L2\_CID\_3A\_LOCK, V4L2\_CID\_AUTO\_FOCUS\_START, V4L2\_CID\_AUTO\_FOCUS\_STOP, V4L2\_CID\_AUTO\_FOCUS\_STATUS and V4L2\_CID\_AUTO\_FOCUS\_RANGE. Added VIDIOC\_ENUM\_DV\_TIMINGS, VIDIOC\_QUERY\_DV\_TIMINGS and VIDIOC\_DV\_TIMINGS\_CAP.

**revision** 3.4 / 2012-01-25 (*sn*)

Added *JPEG compression control class*.

**revision** 3.3 / 2012-01-11 (*hv*)

Added device\_caps field to struct v4l2\_capabilities.

**revision** 3.2 / 2011-08-26 (*hv*)

Added V4L2\_CTRL\_FLAG\_VOLATILE.

**revision** 3.1 / 2011-06-27 (*mcc, po, hv*)

Documented that VIDIOC\_QUERYCAP now returns a per-subsystem version instead of a per-driver one. Standardize an error code for invalid ioctl. Added V4L2\_CTRL\_TYPE\_BITMASK.

**revision** 2.6.39 / 2011-03-01 (*mcc, po*)

Removed VIDIOC\_\*\_OLD from videodev2.h header and update it to reflect latest changes. Added the *multi-planar API*.

**revision** 2.6.37 / 2010-08-06 (*hv*)

Removed obsolete vtx (videotext) API.

**revision** 2.6.33 / 2009-12-03 (*mk*)

Added documentation for the Digital Video timings API.

**revision** 2.6.32 / 2009-08-31 (*mcc*)

Now, revisions will match the kernel version where the V4L2 API changes will be used by the Linux Kernel. Also added Remote Controller chapter.

**revision** 0.29 / 2009-08-26 (*ev*)

Added documentation for string controls and for FM Transmitter controls.

**revision** 0.28 / 2009-08-26 (*gl*)

Added V4L2\_CID\_BAND\_STOP\_FILTER documentation.

**revision** 0.27 / 2009-08-15 (*mcc*)

Added libv4l and Remote Controller documentation; added v4l2grab and keytable application examples.

**revision** 0.26 / 2009-07-23 (*hv*)

Finalized the RDS capture API. Added modulator and RDS encoder capabilities. Added support for string controls.

**revision** 0.25 / 2009-01-18 (*hv*)

Added pixel formats VYUY, NV16 and NV61, and changed the debug ioctls VIDIOC\_DBG\_G/S\_REGISTER and VIDIOC\_DBG\_G\_CHIP\_IDENT. Added camera controls V4L2\_CID\_ZOOM\_ABSOLUTE, V4L2\_CID\_ZOOM\_RELATIVE, V4L2\_CID\_ZOOM\_CONTINUOUS and V4L2\_CID\_PRIVACY.

**revision** 0.24 / 2008-03-04 (*mhs*)

Added pixel formats Y16 and SBGGR16, new controls and a camera controls class. Removed VIDIOC\_G/S\_MPEGCOMP.

**revision** 0.23 / 2007-08-30 (*mhs*)

Fixed a typo in VIDIOC\_DBG\_G/S\_REGISTER. Clarified the byte order of packed pixel formats.

**revision** 0.22 / 2007-08-29 (*mhs*)

Added the Video Output Overlay interface, new MPEG controls, V4L2\_FIELD\_INTERLACED\_TB and V4L2\_FIELD\_INTERLACED\_BT, VIDIOC\_DBG\_G/S\_REGISTER, VIDIOC\_(TRY\_)ENCODER\_CMD, VIDIOC\_G\_CHIP\_IDENT, VIDIOC\_G\_ENC\_INDEX, new pixel formats. Clarifications in the cropping chapter, about RGB pixel formats, the mmap(), poll(), select(), read() and write() functions. Typographical fixes.

**revision** 0.21 / 2006-12-19 (*mhs*)

Fixed a link in the VIDIOC\_G\_EXT\_CTRLS section.

**revision** 0.20 / 2006-11-24 (*mhs*)

Clarified the purpose of the audioset field in struct v4l2\_input and v4l2\_output.

**revision** 0.19 / 2006-10-19 (*mhs*)

Documented V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_RGB444.

**revision** 0.18 / 2006-10-18 (*mhs*)

Added the description of extended controls by Hans Verkuil. Linked V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_MPEG to V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_STREAM\_TYPE.

**revision** 0.17 / 2006-10-12 (*mhs*)

Corrected V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_HM12 description.

**revision** 0.16 / 2006-10-08 (*mhs*)

VIDIOC\_ENUM\_FRAMESIZES and VIDIOC\_ENUM\_FRAMEINTERVALS are now part of the API.

**revision** 0.15 / 2006-09-23 (*mhs*)

Cleaned up the bibliography, added BT.653 and BT.1119. capture.c/start\_capturing() for user pointer I/O did not initialize the buffer index. Documented the V4L MPEG and MJPEG VID\_TYPES and V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_SBGGR8. Updated the list of reserved pixel formats. See the history chapter for API changes.

**revision** 0.14 / 2006-09-14 (*mr*)

Added VIDIOC\_ENUM\_FRAMESIZES and VIDIOC\_ENUM\_FRAMEINTERVALS proposal for frame format enumeration of digital devices.

**revision** 0.13 / 2006-04-07 (*mhs*)

Corrected the description of struct v4l2\_window clips. New V4L2\_STD\_ and V4L2\_TUNER\_MODE\_LANG1\_LANG2 defines.

**revision** 0.12 / 2006-02-03 (*mhs*)

Corrected the description of struct v4l2\_captureparm and v4l2\_outputparm.

**revision** 0.11 / 2006-01-27 (*mhs*)

Improved the description of struct v4l2\_tuner.

**revision** 0.10 / 2006-01-10 (*mhs*)

VIDIOC\_G\_INPUT and VIDIOC\_S\_PARM clarifications.

**revision** 0.9 / 2005-11-27 (*mhs*)

Improved the 525 line numbering diagram. Hans Verkuil and I rewrote the sliced VBI section. He also contributed a VIDIOC\_LOG\_STATUS page. Fixed VIDIOC\_S\_STD call in the video standard selection example. Various updates.

**revision** 0.8 / 2004-10-04 (*mhs*)

Somehow a piece of junk slipped into the capture example, removed.

**revision** 0.7 / 2004-09-19 (*mhs*)

Fixed video standard selection, control enumeration, downscaling and aspect example. Added read and user pointer i/o to video capture example.

**revision** 0.6 / 2004-08-01 (*mhs*)

v4l2\_buffer changes, added video capture example, various corrections.

**revision** 0.5 / 2003-11-05 (*mhs*)

Pixel format erratum.

**revision** 0.4 / 2003-09-17 (*mhs*)

Corrected source and Makefile to generate a PDF. SGML fixes. Added latest API changes. Closed gaps in the history chapter.

**revision** 0.3 / 2003-02-05 (*mhs*)

Another draft, more corrections.

**revision** 0.2 / 2003-01-15 (*mhs*)

Second draft, with corrections pointed out by Gerd Knorr.

**revision** 0.1 / 2002-12-01 (*mhs*)

First draft, based on documentation by Bill Dirks and discussions on the V4L mailing list.

## Part II - Digital TV API

### Note:

*This API is also known as Linux **DVB API**.*

*It it was originally written to support the European digital TV standard (DVB), and later extended to support all digital TV standards.*

*In order to avoid confusion, within this document, it was opted to refer to it, and to associated hardware as **Digital TV**.*

*The word **DVB** is reserved to be used for:*

- *the Digital TV API version (e. g. DVB API version 3 or DVB API version 5);*
- *digital TV data types (enums, structs, defines, etc);*
- *digital TV device nodes (/dev/dvb/...);*
- *the European DVB standard.*

### Version 5.10

## Introduction

### What you need to know

The reader of this document is required to have some knowledge in the area of digital video broadcasting (Digital TV) and should be familiar with part I of the MPEG2 specification ISO/IEC 13818 (aka ITU-T H.222), i.e you should know what a program/transport stream (PS/TS) is and what is meant by a packetized elementary stream (PES) or an I-frame.

Various Digital TV standards documents are available for download at:

- European standards (DVB): <http://www.dvb.org> and/or <http://www.etsi.org>.
- American standards (ATSC): <https://www.atsc.org/standards/>
- Japanese standards (ISDB): <http://www.dibeg.org/>

It is also necessary to know how to access Linux devices and how to use ioctl calls. This also includes the knowledge of C or C++.

### History

The first API for Digital TV cards we used at Convergence in late 1999 was an extension of the Video4Linux API which was primarily developed for frame grabber cards. As such it was not really well suited to be used for Digital TV cards and their new features like recording MPEG streams and filtering several section and PES data streams at the same time.

In early 2000, Convergence was approached by Nokia with a proposal for a new standard Linux Digital TV API. As a commitment to the development of terminals based on open standards, Nokia and Convergence made it available to all Linux developers and published it on <https://linuxtv.org> in September 2000. With

the Linux driver for the Siemens/Hauppauge DVB PCI card, Convergence provided a first implementation of the Linux Digital TV API. Convergence was the maintainer of the Linux Digital TV API in the early days.

Now, the API is maintained by the LinuxTV community (i.e. you, the reader of this document). The Linux Digital TV API is constantly reviewed and improved together with the improvements at the subsystem's core at the Kernel.

## Overview

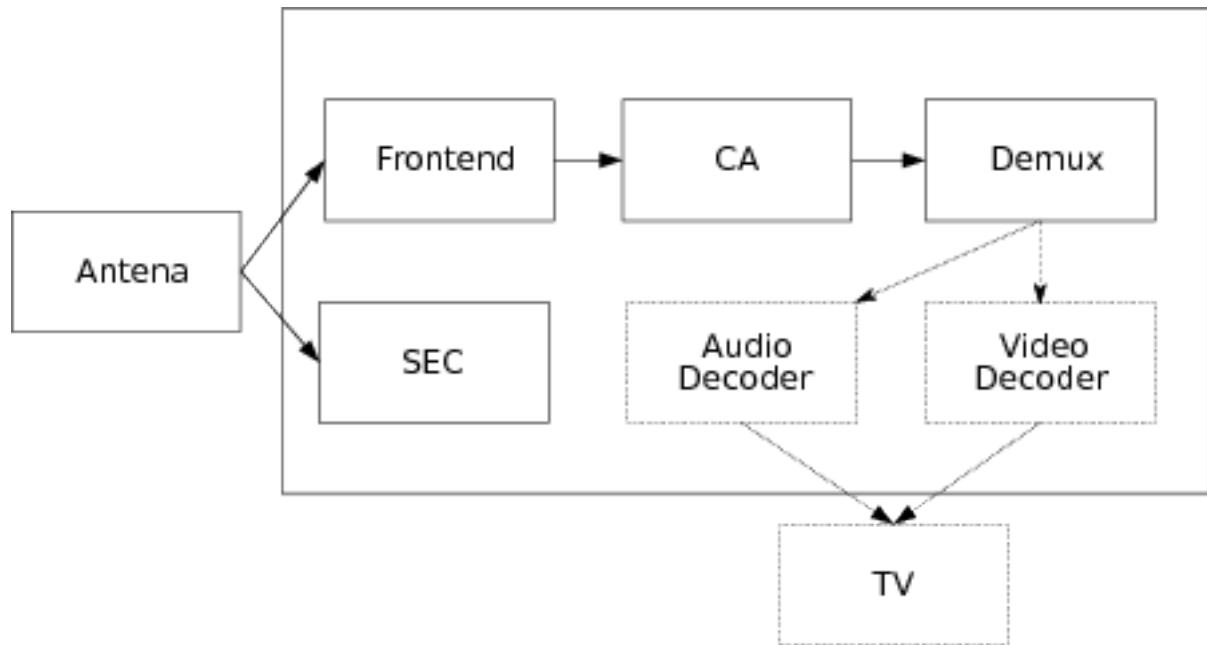


Fig. 1.17: Components of a Digital TV card/STB

A Digital TV card or set-top-box (STB) usually consists of the following main hardware components:

**Frontend consisting of tuner and digital TV demodulator** Here the raw signal reaches the digital TV hardware from a satellite dish or antenna or directly from cable. The frontend down-converts and demodulates this signal into an MPEG transport stream (TS). In case of a satellite frontend, this includes a facility for satellite equipment control (SEC), which allows control of LNB polarization, multi feed switches or dish rotors.

**Conditional Access (CA) hardware like CI adapters and smartcard slots** The complete TS is passed through the CA hardware. Programs to which the user has access (controlled by the smart card) are decoded in real time and re-inserted into the TS.

### Note:

*Not every digital TV hardware provides conditional access hardware.*

**Demultiplexer which filters the incoming Digital TV MPEG-TS stream** The demultiplexer splits the TS into its components like audio and video streams. Besides usually several of such audio and video streams it also contains data streams with information about the programs offered in this or other streams of the same provider.

**Audio and video decoder** The main targets of the demultiplexer are audio and video decoders. After decoding, they pass on the uncompressed audio and video to the computer screen or to a TV set.

### Note:

*Modern hardware usually doesn't have a separate decoder hardware, as such functionality can be provided by the main CPU, by the graphics adapter of the system or by a signal processing hardware embedded on a Systems on a Chip (SoC) integrated circuit.  
It may also not be needed for certain usages (e.g. for data-only uses like "internet over satellite").*

*Components of a Digital TV card/STB* shows a crude schematic of the control and data flow between those components.

## Linux Digital TV Devices

The Linux Digital TV API lets you control these hardware components through currently six Unix-style character devices for video, audio, frontend, demux, CA and IP-over-DVB networking. The video and audio devices control the MPEG2 decoder hardware, the frontend device the tuner and the Digital TV demodulator. The demux device gives you control over the PES and section filters of the hardware. If the hardware does not support filtering these filters can be implemented in software. Finally, the CA device controls all the conditional access capabilities of the hardware. It can depend on the individual security requirements of the platform, if and how many of the CA functions are made available to the application through this device.

All devices can be found in the /dev tree under /dev/dvb. The individual devices are called:

- /dev/dvb/adapterN/audioM,
- /dev/dvb/adapterN/videoM,
- /dev/dvb/adapterN/frontendM,
- /dev/dvb/adapterN/netM,
- /dev/dvb/adapterN/demuxM,
- /dev/dvb/adapterN/dvrM,
- /dev/dvb/adapterN/caM,

where N enumerates the Digital TV cards in a system starting from 0, and M enumerates the devices of each type within each adapter, starting from 0, too. We will omit the "/dev/dvb/adapterN/" in the further discussion of these devices.

More details about the data structures and function calls of all the devices are described in the following chapters.

## API include files

For each of the Digital TV devices a corresponding include file exists. The Digital TV API include files should be included in application sources with a partial path like:

```
#include <linux/dvb/ca.h>
#include <linux/dvb/dmx.h>
#include <linux/dvb/frontend.h>
#include <linux/dvb/net.h>
```

To enable applications to support different API version, an additional include file linux/dvb/version.h exists, which defines the constant DVB\_API\_VERSION. This document describes DVB\_API\_VERSION 5.10.

## Digital TV Frontend API

The Digital TV frontend API was designed to support three groups of delivery systems: Terrestrial, cable and Satellite. Currently, the following delivery systems are supported:

- Terrestrial systems: DVB-T, DVB-T2, ATSC, ATSC M/H, ISDB-T, DVB-H, DTMB, CMMB
- Cable systems: DVB-C Annex A/C, ClearQAM (DVB-C Annex B)
- Satellite systems: DVB-S, DVB-S2, DVB Turbo, ISDB-S, DSS

The Digital TV frontend controls several sub-devices including:

- Tuner
- Digital TV demodulator
- Low noise amplifier (LNA)
- Satellite Equipment Control (SEC)<sup>1</sup>.

The frontend can be accessed through `/dev/dvb/adapter?/frontend?`. Data types and ioctl definitions can be accessed by including `linux/dvb/frontend.h` in your application.

**Note:**

*Transmission via the internet (DVB-IP) and MMT (MPEG Media Transport) is not yet handled by this API but a future extension is possible.*

### Querying frontend information

Usually, the first thing to do when the frontend is opened is to check the frontend capabilities. This is done using `ioctl FE_GET_INFO`. This ioctl will enumerate the Digital TV API version and other characteristics about the frontend, and can be opened either in read only or read/write mode.

### Querying frontend status and statistics

Once `FE_SET_PROPERTY` is called, the frontend will run a kernel thread that will periodically check for the tuner lock status and provide statistics about the quality of the signal.

The information about the frontend tuner locking status can be queried using `ioctl FE_READ_STATUS`.

Signal statistics are provided via `ioctl FE_SET_PROPERTY, FE_GET_PROPERTY`.

**Note:**

*Most statistics require the demodulator to be fully locked (e. g. with `FE_HAS_LOCK` bit set). See `Frontend statistics indicators` for more details.*

### Property types

Tuning into a Digital TV physical channel and starting decoding it requires changing a set of parameters, in order to control the tuner, the demodulator, the Linear Low-noise Amplifier (LNA) and to set the antenna

<sup>1</sup> On Satellite systems, the API support for the Satellite Equipment Control (SEC) allows to power control and to send/receive signals to control the antenna subsystem, selecting the polarization and choosing the Intermediate Frequency (IF) of the Low Noise Block Converter Feed Horn (LNBf). It supports the DiSEqC and V-SEC protocols. The DiSEqC (digital SEC) specification is available at [Eutelsat](#).

subsystem via Satellite Equipment Control - SEC (on satellite systems). The actual parameters are specific to each particular digital TV standards, and may change as the digital TV specs evolves.

In the past (up to DVB API version 3 - DVBy3), the strategy used was to have a union with the parameters needed to tune for DVB-S, DVB-C, DVB-T and ATSC delivery systems grouped there. The problem is that, as the second generation standards appeared, the size of such union was not big enough to group the structs that would be required for those new standards. Also, extending it would break userspace.

So, the legacy union/struct based approach was deprecated, in favor of a properties set approach. On such approach, `FE_GET_PROPERTY` and `FE_SET_PROPERTY` are used to setup the frontend and read its status.

The actual action is determined by a set of `dtv_property` cmd/data pairs. With one single ioctl, is possible to get/set up to 64 properties.

This section describes the new and recommended way to set the frontend, with supports all digital TV delivery systems.

### Note:

1. On Linux DVB API version 3, setting a frontend was done via struct `dvb_frontend_parameters`.
2. Don't use DVB API version 3 calls on hardware with supports newer standards. Such API provides no suport or a very limited support to new standards and/or new hardware.
3. Nowadays, most frontends support multiple delivery systems. Only with DVB API version 5 calls it is possible to switch between the multiple delivery systems supported by a frontend.
4. DVB API version 5 is also called S2API, as the first new standard added to it was DVB-S2.

**Example:** in order to set the hardware to tune into a DVB-C channel at 651 kHz, modulated with 256-QAM, FEC 3/4 and symbol rate of 5.217 Mbauds, those properties should be sent to `FE_SET_PROPERTY` ioctl:

```
DTV_DELIVERY_SYSTEM = SYS_DVBC_ANNEX_A
DTV_FREQUENCY = 651000000
DTV_MODULATION = QAM_256
DTV_INVERSION = INVERSION_AUTO
DTV_SYMBOL_RATE = 5217000
DTV_INNER_FEC = FEC_3_4
DTV_TUNE
```

The code that would do the above is show in [Example: Setting digital TV frontend properties](#).

Listing 1.1: Example: Setting digital TV frontend properties

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <fcntl.h>
#include <sys/ioctl.h>
#include <linux/dvb/frontend.h>

static struct dtv_property props[] = {
    { .cmd = DTV_DELIVERY_SYSTEM, .u.data = SYS_DVBC_ANNEX_A },
    { .cmd = DTV_FREQUENCY, .u.data = 651000000 },
    { .cmd = DTV_MODULATION, .u.data = QAM_256 },
    { .cmd = DTV_INVERSION, .u.data = INVERSION_AUTO },
    { .cmd = DTV_SYMBOL_RATE, .u.data = 5217000 },
    { .cmd = DTV_INNER_FEC, .u.data = FEC_3_4 },
    { .cmd = DTV_TUNE }
};

static struct dtv_properties dtv_prop = {
```

```

    .num = 6, .props = props
};

int main(void)
{
    int fd = open("/dev/dvb/adapter0/frontend0", O_RDWR);

    if (!fd) {
        perror("open");
        return -1;
    }
    if (ioctl(fd, FE_SET_PROPERTY, &dtv_prop) == -1) {
        perror("ioctl");
        return -1;
    }
    printf("Frontend set\\n");
    return 0;
}

```

**Attention:**

*While it is possible to directly call the Kernel code like the above example, it is strongly recommended to use libdvbv5, as it provides abstraction to work with the supported digital TV standards and provides methods for usual operations like program scanning and to read/write channel descriptor files.*

**Digital TV property parameters**

There are several different Digital TV parameters that can be used by `FE_SET_PROPERTY` and `FE_GET_PROPERTY` ioctls. This section describes each of them. Please notice, however, that only a subset of them are needed to setup a frontend.

**DTV\_UNDEFINED** Used internally. A GET/SET operation for it won't change or return anything.

**DTV\_TUNE** Interpret the cache of data, build either a traditional frontend tunerequest so we can pass validation in the `FE_SET_FRONTEND` ioctl.

**DTV\_CLEAR** Reset a cache of data specific to the frontend here. This does not effect hardware.

**DTV\_FREQUENCY** Frequency of the digital TV transponder/channel.

**Note:**

1. For satellite delivery systems, the frequency is in kHz.
2. For cable and terrestrial delivery systems, the frequency is in Hz.
3. On most delivery systems, the frequency is the center frequency of the transponder/channel. The exception is for ISDB-T, where the main carrier has a 1/7 offset from the center.
4. For ISDB-T, the channels are usually transmitted with an offset of about 143kHz. E.g. a valid frequency could be 474,143 kHz. The stepping is bound to the bandwidth of the channel which is typically 6MHz.
5. In ISDB-Tsb, the channel consists of only one or three segments the frequency step is 429kHz, 3\*429 respectively.

**DTV\_MODULATION** Specifies the frontend modulation type for delivery systems that supports more than one modulation.

The modulation can be one of the types defined by enum `fe_modulation`.

Most of the digital TV standards offers more than one possible modulation type.

The table below presents a summary of the types of modulation types supported by each delivery system, as currently defined by specs.

Standard	Modulation types
ATSC (version 1)	8-VSB and 16-VSB.
DMTB	4-QAM, 16-QAM, 32-QAM, 64-QAM and 4-QAM-NR.
DVB-C Annex A/C	16-QAM, 32-QAM, 64-QAM and 256-QAM.
DVB-C Annex B	64-QAM.
DVB-T	QPSK, 16-QAM and 64-QAM.
DVB-T2	QPSK, 16-QAM, 64-QAM and 256-QAM.
DVB-S	No need to set. It supports only QPSK.
DVB-S2	QPSK, 8-PSK, 16-APSK and 32-APSK.
ISDB-T	QPSK, DQPSK, 16-QAM and 64-QAM.
ISDB-S	8-PSK, QPSK and BPSK.

**Note:**

*Please notice that some of the above modulation types may not be defined currently at the Kernel. The reason is simple: no driver needed such definition yet.*

**DTV\_BANDWIDTH\_HZ** Bandwidth for the channel, in HZ.

Should be set only for terrestrial delivery systems.

Possible values: 1712000, 5000000, 6000000, 7000000, 8000000, 10000000.

Terrestrial Standard	Possible values for bandwidth
ATSC (version 1)	No need to set. It is always 6MHz.
DMTB	No need to set. It is always 8MHz.
DVB-T	6MHz, 7MHz and 8MHz.
DVB-T2	1.172 MHz, 5MHz, 6MHz, 7MHz, 8MHz and 10MHz
ISDB-T	5MHz, 6MHz, 7MHz and 8MHz, although most places use 6MHz.

**Note:**

1. For ISDB-Tsb, the bandwidth can vary depending on the number of connected segments. It can be easily derived from other parameters (`DTV_ISDBT_SB_SEGMENT_IDX`, `DTV_ISDBT_SB_SEGMENT_COUNT`).
2. On Satellite and Cable delivery systems, the bandwidth depends on the symbol rate. So, the Kernel will silently ignore any setting `DTV_BANDWIDTH_HZ`. I will however fill it back with a bandwidth estimation. Such bandwidth estimation takes into account the symbol rate set with `DTV_SYMBOL_RATE`, and the rolloff factor, which is fixed for DVB-C and DVB-S. For DVB-S2, the rolloff should also be set via `DTV_ROLLOFF`.

**DTV\_INVERSION** Specifies if the frontend should do spectral inversion or not.

The acceptable values are defined by `fe_spectral_inversion`.

**DTV\_DISEQC\_MASTER** Currently not implemented.

**DTV\_SYMBOL\_RATE** Used on cable and satellite delivery systems.

Digital TV symbol rate, in bauds (symbols/second).

**DTV\_INNER\_FEC** Used on cable and satellite delivery systems.

The acceptable values are defined by *fe\_code\_rate*.

**DTV\_VOLTAGE** Used on satellite delivery systems.

The voltage is usually used with non-DiSEqC capable LNBs to switch the polarization (horizontal/vertical). When using DiSEqC equipment this voltage has to be switched consistently to the DiSEqC commands as described in the DiSEqC spec.

The acceptable values are defined by *fe\_sec\_voltage*.

**DTV\_TONE** Currently not used.

**DTV\_PILOT** Used on DVB-S2.

Sets DVB-S2 pilot.

The acceptable values are defined by *fe\_pilot*.

**DTV\_ROLLOFF** Used on DVB-S2.

Sets DVB-S2 rolloff.

The acceptable values are defined by *fe\_rolloff*.

**DTV\_DISEQC\_SLAVE\_REPLY** Currently not implemented.

**DTV\_FE\_CAPABILITY\_COUNT** Currently not implemented.

**DTV\_FE\_CAPABILITY** Currently not implemented.

**DTV\_DELIVERY\_SYSTEM** Specifies the type of the delivery system.

The acceptable values are defined by *fe\_delivery\_system*.

**DTV\_ISDBT\_PARTIAL\_RECEPTION** Used only on ISDB.

If DTV\_ISDBT\_SOUND\_BROADCASTING is '0' this bit-field represents whether the channel is in partial reception mode or not.

If '1' DTV\_ISDBT\_LAYERA\_\* values are assigned to the center segment and DTV\_ISDBT\_LAYERA\_SEGMENT\_COUNT has to be '1'.

If in addition DTV\_ISDBT\_SOUND\_BROADCASTING is '1' DTV\_ISDBT\_PARTIAL\_RECEPTION represents whether this ISDB-Tsb channel is consisting of one segment and layer or three segments and two layers.

Possible values: 0, 1, -1 (AUTO)

### **DTV\_ISDBT\_SOUND\_BROADCASTING** Used only on ISDB.

This field represents whether the other DTV\_ISDBT\_\*-parameters are referring to an ISDB-T and an ISDB-Tsb channel. (See also DTV\_ISDBT\_PARTIAL\_RECEPTION).

Possible values: 0, 1, -1 (AUTO)

### **DTV\_ISDBT\_SB\_SUBCHANNEL\_ID** Used only on ISDB.

This field only applies if DTV\_ISDBT\_SOUND\_BROADCASTING is '1'.

(Note of the author: This might not be the correct description of the SUBCHANNEL-ID in all details, but it is my understanding of the technical background needed to program a device)

An ISDB-Tsb channel (1 or 3 segments) can be broadcasted alone or in a set of connected ISDB-Tsb channels. In this set of channels every channel can be received independently. The number of connected ISDB-Tsb segment can vary, e.g. depending on the frequency spectrum bandwidth available.

Example: Assume 8 ISDB-Tsb connected segments are broadcasted. The broadcaster has several possibilities to put those channels in the air: Assuming a normal 13-segment ISDB-T spectrum he can align the 8 segments from position 1-8 to 5-13 or anything in between.

The underlying layer of segments are subchannels: each segment is consisting of several subchannels with a predefined IDs. A sub-channel is used to help the demodulator to synchronize on the channel.

An ISDB-T channel is always centered over all sub-channels. As for the example above, in ISDB-Tsb it is no longer as simple as that.

The DTV\_ISDBT\_SB\_SUBCHANNEL\_ID parameter is used to give the sub-channel ID of the segment to be demodulated.

Possible values: 0 .. 41, -1 (AUTO)

### **DTV\_ISDBT\_SB\_SEGMENT\_IDX** Used only on ISDB.

This field only applies if DTV\_ISDBT\_SOUND\_BROADCASTING is '1'.

DTV\_ISDBT\_SB\_SEGMENT\_IDX gives the index of the segment to be demodulated for an ISDB-Tsb channel where several of them are transmitted in the connected manner.

Possible values: 0 .. DTV\_ISDBT\_SB\_SEGMENT\_COUNT - 1

Note: This value cannot be determined by an automatic channel search.

### **DTV\_ISDBT\_SB\_SEGMENT\_COUNT** Used only on ISDB.

This field only applies if DTV\_ISDBT\_SOUND\_BROADCASTING is '1'.

DTV\_ISDBT\_SB\_SEGMENT\_COUNT gives the total count of connected ISDB-Tsb channels.

Possible values: 1 .. 13

Note: This value cannot be determined by an automatic channel search.

### **DTV-ISDBT-LAYER[A-C] parameters** Used only on ISDB.

ISDB-T channels can be coded hierarchically. As opposed to DVB-T in ISDB-T hierarchical layers can be decoded simultaneously. For that reason a ISDB-T demodulator has 3 Viterbi and 3 Reed-Solomon decoders.

ISDB-T has 3 hierarchical layers which each can use a part of the available segments. The total number of segments over all layers has to 13 in ISDB-T.

There are 3 parameter sets, for Layers A, B and C.

**DTV\_ISDBT\_LAYER\_ENABLED** Used only on ISDB.

Hierarchical reception in ISDB-T is achieved by enabling or disabling layers in the decoding process. Setting all bits of DTV\_ISDBT\_LAYER\_ENABLED to '1' forces all layers (if applicable) to be demodulated. This is the default.

If the channel is in the partial reception mode (DTV\_ISDBT\_PARTIAL\_RECEPTION = 1) the central segment can be decoded independently of the other 12 segments. In that mode layer A has to have a SEGMENT\_COUNT of 1.

In ISDB-Tsb only layer A is used, it can be 1 or 3 in ISDB-Tsb according to DTV\_ISDBT\_PARTIAL\_RECEPTION. SEGMENT\_COUNT must be filled accordingly.

Only the values of the first 3 bits are used. Other bits will be silently ignored:

DTV\_ISDBT\_LAYER\_ENABLED bit 0: layer A enabled

DTV\_ISDBT\_LAYER\_ENABLED bit 1: layer B enabled

DTV\_ISDBT\_LAYER\_ENABLED bit 2: layer C enabled

DTV\_ISDBT\_LAYER\_ENABLED bits 3-31: unused

**DTV\_ISDBT\_LAYER[A-C]\_FEC** Used only on ISDB.

The Forward Error Correction mechanism used by a given ISDB Layer, as defined by *fe\_code\_rate*.

Possible values are: FEC\_AUTO, FEC\_1\_2, FEC\_2\_3, FEC\_3\_4, FEC\_5\_6, FEC\_7\_8

**DTV\_ISDBT\_LAYER[A-C]\_MODULATION** Used only on ISDB.

The modulation used by a given ISDB Layer, as defined by *fe\_modulation*.

Possible values are: QAM\_AUTO, QPSK, QAM\_16, QAM\_64, DQPSK

**Note:**

- 
1. If layer C is DQPSK, then layer B has to be DQPSK.
  2. If layer B is DQPSK and DTV\_ISDBT\_PARTIAL\_RECEPTION= 0, then layer has to be DQPSK.
- 

**DTV\_ISDBT\_LAYER[A-C]\_SEGMENT\_COUNT** Used only on ISDB.

Possible values: 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, -1 (AUTO)

Note: Truth table for DTV\_ISDBT\_SOUND\_BROADCASTING and DTV\_ISDBT\_PARTIAL\_RECEPTION and LAYER[A-C]\_SEGMENT\_COUNT

Listing 1.2: Truth table for ISDB-T Sound Broadcasting

Partial Reception	Sound Broadcasting	Layer A width	Layer B width	Layer C width	total width
0	0	1 .. 13	1 .. 13	1 .. 13	13
1	0	1	1 .. 13	1 .. 13	13
0	1	1	0	0	1
1	1	1	2	0	13

**DTV\_ISDBT\_LAYER[A-C]\_TIME\_INTERLEAVING** Used only on ISDB.

Valid values: 0, 1, 2, 4, -1 (AUTO)

when DTV\_ISDBT\_SOUND\_BROADCASTING is active, value 8 is also valid.

Note: The real time interleaving length depends on the mode (fft-size). The values here are referring to what can be found in the TMCC-structure, as shown in the table below.

**isdbt\_layer\_interleaving\_table**

Listing 1.3: ISDB-T time interleaving modes

DTV_ISDBT_LAYER[A-C]_TIME_INTERLEAVING	Mode 1 (2K FFT)	Mode 2 (4K FFT)	Mode 3 (8K FFT)
0	0	0	0
1	4	2	1
2	8	4	2
4	16	8	4

**DTV\_ATSCMH\_FIC\_VER** Used only on ATSC-MH.

Version number of the FIC (Fast Information Channel) signaling data.

FIC is used for relaying information to allow rapid service acquisition by the receiver.

Possible values: 0, 1, 2, 3, ..., 30, 31

**DTV\_ATSCMH\_PARADE\_ID** Used only on ATSC-MH.

Parade identification number

A parade is a collection of up to eight MH groups, conveying one or two ensembles.

Possible values: 0, 1, 2, 3, ..., 126, 127

**DTV\_ATSCMH\_NOG** Used only on ATSC-MH.

Number of MH groups per MH subframe for a designated parade.

Possible values: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8

**DTV\_ATSCMH\_TNOG** Used only on ATSC-MH.

Total number of MH groups including all MH groups belonging to all MH parades in one MH subframe.

Possible values: 0, 1, 2, 3, ..., 30, 31

**DTV\_ATSCMH\_SGN** Used only on ATSC-MH.

Start group number.

Possible values: 0, 1, 2, 3, ..., 14, 15

**DTV\_ATSCMH\_PRC** Used only on ATSC-MH.

Parade repetition cycle.

Possible values: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8

**DTV\_ATSCMH\_RS\_FRAME\_MODE** Used only on ATSC-MH.

Reed Solomon (RS) frame mode.

The acceptable values are defined by [\*atscmh\\_rs\\_frame\\_mode\*](#).**DTV\_ATSCMH\_RS\_FRAME\_ENSEMBLE** Used only on ATSC-MH.

Reed Solomon(RS) frame ensemble.

The acceptable values are defined by [\*atscmh\\_rs\\_frame\\_ensemble\*](#).

**DTV\_ATSCMH\_RS\_CODE\_MODE\_PRI** Used only on ATSC-MH.

Reed Solomon (RS) code mode (primary).

The acceptable values are defined by [\*atscmh\\_rs\\_code\\_mode\*](#).

**DTV\_ATSCMH\_RS\_CODE\_MODE\_SEC** Used only on ATSC-MH.

Reed Solomon (RS) code mode (secondary).

The acceptable values are defined by [\*atscmh\\_rs\\_code\\_mode\*](#).

**DTV\_ATSCMH\_SCCC\_BLOCK\_MODE** Used only on ATSC-MH.

Series Concatenated Convolutional Code Block Mode.

The acceptable values are defined by [\*atscmh\\_sccc\\_block\\_mode\*](#).

**DTV\_ATSCMH\_SCCC\_CODE\_MODE\_A** Used only on ATSC-MH.

Series Concatenated Convolutional Code Rate.

The acceptable values are defined by [\*atscmh\\_sccc\\_code\\_mode\*](#).

**DTV\_ATSCMH\_SCCC\_CODE\_MODE\_B** Used only on ATSC-MH.

Series Concatenated Convolutional Code Rate.

Possible values are the same as documented on enum [\*atscmh\\_sccc\\_code\\_mode\*](#).

**DTV\_ATSCMH\_SCCC\_CODE\_MODE\_C** Used only on ATSC-MH.

Series Concatenated Convolutional Code Rate.

Possible values are the same as documented on enum [\*atscmh\\_sccc\\_code\\_mode\*](#).

**DTV\_ATSCMH\_SCCC\_CODE\_MODE\_D** Used only on ATSC-MH.

Series Concatenated Convolutional Code Rate.

Possible values are the same as documented on enum [\*atscmh\\_sccc\\_code\\_mode\*](#).

**DTV\_API\_VERSION** Returns the major/minor version of the Digital TV API

**DTV\_CODE\_RATE\_HP** Used on terrestrial transmissions.

The acceptable values are defined by [\*fe\\_transmit\\_mode\*](#).

**DTV\_CODE\_RATE\_LP** Used on terrestrial transmissions.

The acceptable values are defined by [\*fe\\_transmit\\_mode\*](#).

**DTV\_GUARD\_INTERVAL** The acceptable values are defined by [\*fe\\_guard\\_interval\*](#).

**Note:**

1. If *DTV\_GUARD\_INTERVAL* is set the *GUARD\_INTERVAL\_AUTO* the hardware will try to find the correct guard interval (if capable) and will use TMCC to fill in the missing parameters.
2. Intervals *GUARD\_INTERVAL\_1\_128*, *GUARD\_INTERVAL\_19\_128* and *GUARD\_INTERVAL\_19\_256* are used only for DVB-T2 at present.
3. Intervals *GUARD\_INTERVAL\_PN420*, *GUARD\_INTERVAL\_PN595* and *GUARD\_INTERVAL\_PN945* are used only for DMTB at the present. On such standard, only those intervals and *GUARD\_INTERVAL\_AUTO* are valid.

**DTV\_TRANSMISSION\_MODE** Used only on OFTM-based standards, e. g. DVB-T/T2, ISDB-T, DTMB.

Specifies the FFT size (with corresponds to the approximate number of carriers) used by the standard.

The acceptable values are defined by [\*fe\\_transmit\\_mode\*](#).

**Note:**

1. ISDB-T supports three carrier/symbol-size: 8K, 4K, 2K. It is called **mode** on such standard, and are numbered from 1 to 3:

Mode	FFT size	Transmission mode
1	2K	<i>TRANSMISSION_MODE_2K</i>
2	4K	<i>TRANSMISSION_MODE_4K</i>
3	8K	<i>TRANSMISSION_MODE_8K</i>

2. If *DTV\_TRANSMISSION\_MODE* is set the *TRANSMISSION\_MODE\_AUTO* the hardware will try to find the correct FFT-size (if capable) and will use TMCC to fill in the missing parameters.
3. DVB-T specifies 2K and 8K as valid sizes.
4. DVB-T2 specifies 1K, 2K, 4K, 8K, 16K and 32K.
5. DTMB specifies C1 and C3780.

**DTV\_HIERARCHY** Used only on DVB-T and DVB-T2.

Frontend hierarchy.

The acceptable values are defined by [\*fe\\_hierarchy\*](#).

**DTV\_STREAM\_ID** Used on DVB-S2, DVB-T2 and ISDB-S.

DVB-S2, DVB-T2 and ISDB-S support the transmission of several streams on a single transport stream. This property enables the digital TV driver to handle substream filtering, when supported by the hardware. By default, substream filtering is disabled.

For DVB-S2 and DVB-T2, the valid substream id range is from 0 to 255.

For ISDB, the valid substream id range is from 1 to 65535.

To disable it, you should use the special macro `NO_STREAM_ID_FILTER`.

Note: any value outside the id range also disables filtering.

**DTV\_DVBT2\_PLP\_ID\_LEGACY** Obsolete, replaced with *DTV\_STREAM\_ID*.

**DTV\_ENUM\_DELSYS** A Multi standard frontend needs to advertise the delivery systems provided. Applications need to enumerate the provided delivery systems, before using any other operation with the frontend. Prior to its introduction, FE\_GET\_INFO was used to determine a frontend type. A frontend which provides more than a single delivery system, FE\_GET\_INFO doesn't help much. Applications which intends to use a multistandard frontend must enumerate the delivery systems associated with it, rather than trying to use FE\_GET\_INFO. In the case of a legacy frontend, the result is just the same as with FE\_GET\_INFO, but in a more structured format

The acceptable values are defined by [\*fe\\_delivery\\_system\*](#).

**DTV\_INTERLEAVING** Time interleaving to be used.

The acceptable values are defined by [\*fe\\_interleaving\*](#).

**DTV\_LNA** Low-noise amplifier.

Hardware might offer controllable LNA which can be set manually using that parameter. Usually LNA could be found only from terrestrial devices if at all.

Possible values: 0, 1, LNA\_AUTO

0, LNA off

1, LNA on

use the special macro LNA\_AUTO to set LNA auto

**DTV\_SCRAMBLING\_SEQUENCE\_INDEX** Used on DVB-S2.

This 18 bit field, when present, carries the index of the DVB-S2 physical layer scrambling sequence as defined in clause 5.5.4 of EN 302 307. There is no explicit signalling method to convey scrambling sequence index to the receiver. If S2 satellite delivery system descriptor is available it can be used to read the scrambling sequence index (EN 300 468 table 41).

By default, gold scrambling sequence index 0 is used.

The valid scrambling sequence index range is from 0 to 262142.

## Frontend statistics indicators

The values are returned via `dtv_property.stat`. If the property is supported, `dtv_property.stat.len` is bigger than zero.

For most delivery systems, `dtv_property.stat.len` will be 1 if the stats is supported, and the properties will return a single value for each parameter.

It should be noted, however, that new OFDM delivery systems like ISDB can use different modulation types for each group of carriers. On such standards, up to 3 groups of statistics can be provided, and `dtv_property.stat.len` is updated to reflect the "global" metrics, plus one metric per each carrier group (called "layer" on ISDB).

So, in order to be consistent with other delivery systems, the first value at `dtv_property.stat.dtv_stats` array refers to the global metric. The other elements of the array represent each layer, starting from layer A(index 1), layer B (index 2) and so on.

The number of filled elements are stored at `dtv_property.stat.len`.

Each element of the `dtv_property.stat.dtv_stats` array consists on two elements:

- svalue or uvalue, where svalue is for signed values of the measure (dB measures) and uvalue is for unsigned values (counters, relative scale)
- scale - Scale for the value. It can be:

- FE\_SCALE\_NOT\_AVAILABLE - The parameter is supported by the frontend, but it was not possible to collect it (could be a transitory or permanent condition)
- FE\_SCALE\_DECIBEL - parameter is a signed value, measured in 1/1000 dB
- FE\_SCALE\_RELATIVE - parameter is a unsigned value, where 0 means 0% and 65535 means 100%.
- FE\_SCALE\_COUNTER - parameter is a unsigned value that counts the occurrence of an event, like bit error, block error, or lapsed time.

**DTV\_STAT\_SIGNAL\_STRENGTH** Indicates the signal strength level at the analog part of the tuner or of the demod.

Possible scales for this metric are:

- FE\_SCALE\_NOT\_AVAILABLE - it failed to measure it, or the measurement was not complete yet.
- FE\_SCALE\_DECIBEL - signal strength is in 0.001 dBm units, power measured in miliwatts. This value is generally negative.
- FE\_SCALE\_RELATIVE - The frontend provides a 0% to 100% measurement for power (actually, 0 to 65535).

**DTV\_STAT\_CNR** Indicates the Signal to Noise ratio for the main carrier.

Possible scales for this metric are:

- FE\_SCALE\_NOT\_AVAILABLE - it failed to measure it, or the measurement was not complete yet.
- FE\_SCALE\_DECIBEL - Signal/Noise ratio is in 0.001 dB units.
- FE\_SCALE\_RELATIVE - The frontend provides a 0% to 100% measurement for Signal/Noise (actually, 0 to 65535).

**DTV\_STAT\_PRE\_ERROR\_BIT\_COUNT** Measures the number of bit errors before the forward error correction (FEC) on the inner coding block (before Viterbi, LDPC or other inner code).

This measure is taken during the same interval as `DTV_STAT_PRE_TOTAL_BIT_COUNT`.

In order to get the BER (Bit Error Rate) measurement, it should be divided by `DTV_STAT_PRE_TOTAL_BIT_COUNT`.

This measurement is monotonically increased, as the frontend gets more bit count measurements. The frontend may reset it when a channel/transponder is tuned.

Possible scales for this metric are:

- FE\_SCALE\_NOT\_AVAILABLE - it failed to measure it, or the measurement was not complete yet.
- FE\_SCALE\_COUNTER - Number of error bits counted before the inner coding.

**DTV\_STAT\_PRE\_TOTAL\_BIT\_COUNT** Measures the amount of bits received before the inner code block, during the same period as `DTV_STAT_PRE_ERROR_BIT_COUNT` measurement was taken.

It should be noted that this measurement can be smaller than the total amount of bits on the transport stream, as the frontend may need to manually restart the measurement, losing some data between each measurement interval.

This measurement is monotonically increased, as the frontend gets more bit count measurements. The frontend may reset it when a channel/transponder is tuned.

Possible scales for this metric are:

- FE\_SCALE\_NOT\_AVAILABLE - it failed to measure it, or the measurement was not complete yet.

- FE\_SCALE\_COUNTER - Number of bits counted while measuring [\*DTV\\_STAT\\_PRE\\_ERROR\\_BIT\\_COUNT\*](#).

**DTV\_STAT\_POST\_ERROR\_BIT\_COUNT** Measures the number of bit errors after the forward error correction (FEC) done by inner code block (after Viterbi, LDPC or other inner code).

This measure is taken during the same interval as [\*DTV\\_STAT\\_POST\\_TOTAL\\_BIT\\_COUNT\*](#).

In order to get the BER (Bit Error Rate) measurement, it should be divided by [\*DTV\\_STAT\\_POST\\_TOTAL\\_BIT\\_COUNT\*](#).

This measurement is monotonically increased, as the frontend gets more bit count measurements. The frontend may reset it when a channel/transponder is tuned.

Possible scales for this metric are:

- FE\_SCALE\_NOT\_AVAILABLE - it failed to measure it, or the measurement was not complete yet.
- FE\_SCALE\_COUNTER - Number of error bits counted after the inner coding.

**DTV\_STAT\_POST\_TOTAL\_BIT\_COUNT** Measures the amount of bits received after the inner coding, during the same period as [\*DTV\\_STAT\\_POST\\_ERROR\\_BIT\\_COUNT\*](#) measurement was taken.

It should be noted that this measurement can be smaller than the total amount of bits on the transport stream, as the frontend may need to manually restart the measurement, losing some data between each measurement interval.

This measurement is monotonically increased, as the frontend gets more bit count measurements. The frontend may reset it when a channel/transponder is tuned.

Possible scales for this metric are:

- FE\_SCALE\_NOT\_AVAILABLE - it failed to measure it, or the measurement was not complete yet.
- FE\_SCALE\_COUNTER - Number of bits counted while measuring [\*DTV\\_STAT\\_POST\\_ERROR\\_BIT\\_COUNT\*](#).

**DTV\_STAT\_ERROR\_BLOCK\_COUNT** Measures the number of block errors after the outer forward error correction coding (after Reed-Solomon or other outer code).

This measurement is monotonically increased, as the frontend gets more bit count measurements. The frontend may reset it when a channel/transponder is tuned.

Possible scales for this metric are:

- FE\_SCALE\_NOT\_AVAILABLE - it failed to measure it, or the measurement was not complete yet.
- FE\_SCALE\_COUNTER - Number of error blocks counted after the outer coding.

**DTV\_STAT\_TOTAL\_BLOCK\_COUNT** Measures the total number of blocks received during the same period as [\*DTV\\_STAT\\_ERROR\\_BLOCK\\_COUNT\*](#) measurement was taken.

It can be used to calculate the PER indicator, by dividing [\*DTV\\_STAT\\_ERROR\\_BLOCK\\_COUNT\*](#) by [\*DTV\\_STAT\\_TOTAL\\_BLOCK\\_COUNT\*](#).

Possible scales for this metric are:

- FE\_SCALE\_NOT\_AVAILABLE - it failed to measure it, or the measurement was not complete yet.
- FE\_SCALE\_COUNTER - Number of blocks counted while measuring [\*DTV\\_STAT\\_ERROR\\_BLOCK\\_COUNT\*](#).

## Properties used on terrestrial delivery systems

**DVB-T delivery system** The following parameters are valid for DVB-T:

- [\*DTV\\_API\\_VERSION\*](#)

- *DTV\_DELIVERY\_SYSTEM*
- *DTV\_TUNE*
- *DTV\_CLEAR*
- *DTV\_FREQUENCY*
- *DTV\_MODULATION*
- *DTV\_BANDWIDTH\_HZ*
- *DTV\_INVERSION*
- *DTV\_CODE\_RATE\_HP*
- *DTV\_CODE\_RATE\_LP*
- *DTV\_GUARD\_INTERVAL*
- *DTV\_TRANSMISSION\_MODE*
- *DTV\_HIERARCHY*
- *DTV\_LNA*

In addition, the *DTV QoS statistics* are also valid.

**DVB-T2 delivery system** DVB-T2 support is currently in the early stages of development, so expect that this section may grow and become more detailed with time.

The following parameters are valid for DVB-T2:

- *DTV\_API\_VERSION*
- *DTV\_DELIVERY\_SYSTEM*
- *DTV\_TUNE*
- *DTV\_CLEAR*
- *DTV\_FREQUENCY*
- *DTV\_MODULATION*
- *DTV\_BANDWIDTH\_HZ*
- *DTV\_INVERSION*
- *DTV\_CODE\_RATE\_HP*
- *DTV\_CODE\_RATE\_LP*
- *DTV\_GUARD\_INTERVAL*
- *DTV\_TRANSMISSION\_MODE*
- *DTV\_HIERARCHY*
- *DTV\_STREAM\_ID*
- *DTV\_LNA*

In addition, the *DTV QoS statistics* are also valid.

**ISDB-T delivery system** This ISDB-T/ISDB-Tsb API extension should reflect all information needed to tune any ISDB-T/ISDB-Tsb hardware. Of course it is possible that some very sophisticated devices won't need certain parameters to tune.

The information given here should help application writers to know how to handle ISDB-T and ISDB-Tsb hardware using the Linux Digital TV API.

The details given here about ISDB-T and ISDB-Tsb are just enough to basically show the dependencies between the needed parameter values, but surely some information is left out. For more detailed information see the following documents:

ARIB STD-B31 - “Transmission System for Digital Terrestrial Television Broadcasting” and

ARIB TR-B14 - “Operational Guidelines for Digital Terrestrial Television Broadcasting”.

In order to understand the ISDB specific parameters, one has to have some knowledge the channel structure in ISDB-T and ISDB-Tsb. I.e. it has to be known to the reader that an ISDB-T channel consists of 13 segments, that it can have up to 3 layer sharing those segments, and things like that.

The following parameters are valid for ISDB-T:

- *DTV\_API\_VERSION*
- *DTV\_DELIVERY\_SYSTEM*
- *DTV\_TUNE*
- *DTV\_CLEAR*
- *DTV\_FREQUENCY*
- *DTV\_BANDWIDTH\_HZ*
- *DTV\_INVERSION*
- *DTV\_GUARD\_INTERVAL*
- *DTV\_TRANSMISSION\_MODE*
- *DTV\_ISDBT\_LAYER\_ENABLED*
- *DTV\_ISDBT\_PARTIAL\_RECEPTION*
- *DTV\_ISDBT\_SOUND\_BROADCASTING*
- *DTV\_ISDBT\_SB\_SUBCHANNEL\_ID*
- *DTV\_ISDBT\_SB\_SEGMENT\_IDX*
- *DTV\_ISDBT\_SB\_SEGMENT\_COUNT*
- *DTV\_ISDBT\_LAYERA\_FEC*
- *DTV\_ISDBT\_LAYERA\_MODULATION*
- *DTV\_ISDBT\_LAYERA\_SEGMENT\_COUNT*
- *DTV\_ISDBT\_LAYERA\_TIME\_INTERLEAVING*
- *DTV\_ISDBT\_LAYERB\_FEC*
- *DTV\_ISDBT\_LAYERB\_MODULATION*
- *DTV\_ISDBT\_LAYERB\_SEGMENT\_COUNT*
- *DTV\_ISDBT\_LAYERB\_TIME\_INTERLEAVING*
- *DTV\_ISDBT\_LAYERC\_FEC*
- *DTV\_ISDBT\_LAYERC\_MODULATION*
- *DTV\_ISDBT\_LAYERC\_SEGMENT\_COUNT*
- *DTV\_ISDBT\_LAYERC\_TIME\_INTERLEAVING*

In addition, the *DTV QoS statistics* are also valid.

**ATSC delivery system** The following parameters are valid for ATSC:

- *DTV\_API\_VERSION*
- *DTV\_DELIVERY\_SYSTEM*
- *DTV\_TUNE*
- *DTV\_CLEAR*
- *DTV\_FREQUENCY*
- *DTV\_MODULATION*
- *DTV\_BANDWIDTH\_HZ*

In addition, the *DTV QoS statistics* are also valid.

**ATSC-MH delivery system** The following parameters are valid for ATSC-MH:

- *DTV\_API\_VERSION*
- *DTV\_DELIVERY\_SYSTEM*
- *DTV\_TUNE*
- *DTV\_CLEAR*
- *DTV\_FREQUENCY*
- *DTV\_BANDWIDTH\_HZ*
- *DTV\_ATSCMH\_FIC\_VER*
- *DTV\_ATSCMH\_PARADE\_ID*
- *DTV\_ATSCMH\_NOG*
- *DTV\_ATSCMH\_TNOG*
- *DTV\_ATSCMH\_SGN*
- *DTV\_ATSCMH\_PRC*
- *DTV\_ATSCMH\_RS\_FRAME\_MODE*
- *DTV\_ATSCMH\_RS\_FRAME\_ENSEMBLE*
- *DTV\_ATSCMH\_RS\_CODE\_MODE\_PRI*
- *DTV\_ATSCMH\_RS\_CODE\_MODE\_SEC*
- *DTV\_ATSCMH\_SCCC\_BLOCK\_MODE*
- *DTV\_ATSCMH\_SCCC\_CODE\_MODE\_A*
- *DTV\_ATSCMH\_SCCC\_CODE\_MODE\_B*
- *DTV\_ATSCMH\_SCCC\_CODE\_MODE\_C*
- *DTV\_ATSCMH\_SCCC\_CODE\_MODE\_D*

In addition, the *DTV QoS statistics* are also valid.

**DTMB delivery system** The following parameters are valid for DTMB:

- *DTV\_API\_VERSION*
- *DTV\_DELIVERY\_SYSTEM*
- *DTV\_TUNE*
- *DTV\_CLEAR*

- *DTV\_FREQUENCY*
- *DTV\_MODULATION*
- *DTV\_BANDWIDTH\_HZ*
- *DTV\_INVERSION*
- *DTV\_INNER\_FEC*
- *DTV\_GUARD\_INTERVAL*
- *DTV\_TRANSMISSION\_MODE*
- *DTV\_INTERLEAVING*
- *DTV\_LNA*

In addition, the *DTV QoS statistics* are also valid.

### Properties used on cable delivery systems

**DVB-C delivery system** The DVB-C Annex-A is the widely used cable standard. Transmission uses QAM modulation.

The DVB-C Annex-C is optimized for 6MHz, and is used in Japan. It supports a subset of the Annex A modulation types, and a roll-off of 0.13, instead of 0.15

The following parameters are valid for DVB-C Annex A/C:

- *DTV\_API\_VERSION*
- *DTV\_DELIVERY\_SYSTEM*
- *DTV\_TUNE*
- *DTV\_CLEAR*
- *DTV\_FREQUENCY*
- *DTV\_MODULATION*
- *DTV\_INVERSION*
- *DTV\_SYMBOL\_RATE*
- *DTV\_INNER\_FEC*
- *DTV\_LNA*

In addition, the *DTV QoS statistics* are also valid.

**DVB-C Annex B delivery system** The DVB-C Annex-B is only used on a few Countries like the United States.

The following parameters are valid for DVB-C Annex B:

- *DTV\_API\_VERSION*
- *DTV\_DELIVERY\_SYSTEM*
- *DTV\_TUNE*
- *DTV\_CLEAR*
- *DTV\_FREQUENCY*
- *DTV\_MODULATION*
- *DTV\_INVERSION*
- *DTV\_LNA*

In addition, the *DTV QoS statistics* are also valid.

### Properties used on satellite delivery systems

**DVB-S delivery system** The following parameters are valid for DVB-S:

- *DTV\_API\_VERSION*
- *DTV\_DELIVERY\_SYSTEM*
- *DTV\_TUNE*
- *DTV\_CLEAR*
- *DTV\_FREQUENCY*
- *DTV\_INVERSION*
- *DTV\_SYMBOL\_RATE*
- *DTV\_INNER\_FEC*
- *DTV\_VOLTAGE*
- *DTV\_TONE*

In addition, the *DTV QoS statistics* are also valid.

Future implementations might add those two missing parameters:

- *DTV\_DISEQC\_MASTER*
- *DTV\_DISEQC\_SLAVE\_REPLY*

**DVB-S2 delivery system** In addition to all parameters valid for DVB-S, DVB-S2 supports the following parameters:

- *DTV\_MODULATION*
- *DTV\_PILOT*
- *DTV\_ROLLOFF*
- *DTV\_STREAM\_ID*
- *DTV\_SCRAMBLING\_SEQUENCE\_INDEX*

In addition, the *DTV QoS statistics* are also valid.

**Turbo code delivery system** In addition to all parameters valid for DVB-S, turbo code supports the following parameters:

- *DTV\_MODULATION*

**ISDB-S delivery system** The following parameters are valid for ISDB-S:

- *DTV\_API\_VERSION*
- *DTV\_DELIVERY\_SYSTEM*
- *DTV\_TUNE*
- *DTV\_CLEAR*
- *DTV\_FREQUENCY*
- *DTV\_INVERSION*
- *DTV\_SYMBOL\_RATE*

- *DTV\_INNER\_FEC*
- *DTV\_VOLTAGE*
- *DTV\_STREAM\_ID*

## Frontend uAPI data types

**enum fe\_caps**  
Frontend capabilities

### Constants

**FE\_IS\_STUPID** There's something wrong at the frontend, and it can't report its capabilities.

**FE\_CAN\_INVERSION\_AUTO** Can auto-detect frequency spectral band inversion

**FE\_CAN\_FEC\_1\_2** Supports FEC 1/2

**FE\_CAN\_FEC\_2\_3** Supports FEC 2/3

**FE\_CAN\_FEC\_3\_4** Supports FEC 3/4

**FE\_CAN\_FEC\_4\_5** Supports FEC 4/5

**FE\_CAN\_FEC\_5\_6** Supports FEC 5/6

**FE\_CAN\_FEC\_6\_7** Supports FEC 6/7

**FE\_CAN\_FEC\_7\_8** Supports FEC 7/8

**FE\_CAN\_FEC\_8\_9** Supports FEC 8/9

**FE\_CAN\_FEC\_AUTO** Can auto-detect FEC

**FE\_CAN\_QPSK** Supports QPSK modulation

**FE\_CAN\_QAM\_16** Supports 16-QAM modulation

**FE\_CAN\_QAM\_32** Supports 32-QAM modulation

**FE\_CAN\_QAM\_64** Supports 64-QAM modulation

**FE\_CAN\_QAM\_128** Supports 128-QAM modulation

**FE\_CAN\_QAM\_256** Supports 256-QAM modulation

**FE\_CAN\_QAM\_AUTO** Can auto-detect QAM modulation

**FE\_CAN\_TRANSMISSION\_MODE\_AUTO** Can auto-detect transmission mode

**FE\_CAN\_BANDWIDTH\_AUTO** Can auto-detect bandwidth

**FE\_CAN\_GUARD\_INTERVAL\_AUTO** Can auto-detect guard interval

**FE\_CAN\_HIERARCHY\_AUTO** Can auto-detect hierarchy

**FE\_CAN\_8VSB** Supports 8-VSB modulation

**FE\_CAN\_16VSB** Supports 16-VSB modulation

**FE\_HAS\_EXTENDED\_CAPS** Unused

**FE\_CAN\_MULTISTREAM** Supports multistream filtering

**FE\_CAN\_TURBO\_FEC** Supports “turbo FEC” modulation

**FE\_CAN\_2G\_MODULATION** Supports “2nd generation” modulation, e. g. DVB-S2, DVB-T2, DVB-C2

**FE\_NEEDS\_BENDING** Unused

**FE\_CAN\_RECOVER** Can recover from a cable unplug automatically

**FE\_CAN\_MUTE\_TS** Can stop spurious TS data output

```
struct dvb_frontend_info
    Frontend properties and capabilities
```

### Definition

```
struct dvb_frontend_info {
    char name[128];
    enum fe_type type;
    __u32 frequency_min;
    __u32 frequency_max;
    __u32 frequency_stepsize;
    __u32 frequency_tolerance;
    __u32 symbol_rate_min;
    __u32 symbol_rate_max;
    __u32 symbol_rate_tolerance;
    __u32 notifier_delay;
    enum fe_caps caps;
};
```

### Members

**name** Name of the frontend

**type DEPRECATED.** Should not be used on modern programs, as a frontend may have more than one type. In order to get the support types of a given frontend, use DTV\_ENUM\_DELSYS instead.

**frequency\_min** Minimal frequency supported by the frontend.

**frequency\_max** Maximal frequency supported by the frontend.

**frequency\_stepsize** All frequencies are multiple of this value.

**frequency\_tolerance** Frequency tolerance.

**symbol\_rate\_min** Minimal symbol rate, in bauds (for Cable/Satellite systems).

**symbol\_rate\_max** Maximal symbol rate, in bauds (for Cable/Satellite systems).

**symbol\_rate\_tolerance** Maximal symbol rate tolerance, in ppm (for Cable/Satellite systems).

**notifier\_delay DEPRECATED.** Not used by any driver.

**caps** Capabilities supported by the frontend, as specified in *enum fe\_caps*.

### Description

```
struct dvb_diseqc_master_cmd
    DiSEqC master command
```

### Definition

```
struct dvb_diseqc_master_cmd {
    __u8 msg[6];
    __u8 msg_len;
};
```

### Members

**msg** DiSEqC message to be sent. It contains a 3 bytes header with: framing + address + command, and an optional argument of up to 3 bytes of data.

**msg\_len** Length of the DiSEqC message. Valid values are 3 to 6.

### Description

Check out the DiSEqC bus spec available on <http://www.eutelsat.org/> for the possible messages that can be used.

```
struct dvb_diseqc_slave_reply
    DiSEqC received data
```

**Definition**

```
struct dvb_diseqc_slave_reply {
    __u8 msg[4];
    __u8 msg_len;
    int timeout;
};
```

**Members**

**msg** DiSEqC message buffer to store a message received via DiSEqC. It contains one byte header with framing and an optional argument of up to 3 bytes of data.

**msg\_len** Length of the DiSEqC message. Valid values are 0 to 4, where 0 means no message.

**timeout** Return from ioctl after timeout ms with errorcode when no message was received.

**Description**

Check out the DiSEqC bus spec available on <http://www.eutelsat.org/> for the possible messages that can be used.

**enum fe\_sec\_voltage**

DC Voltage used to feed the LNBf

**Constants**

**SEC\_VOLTAGE\_13** Output 13V to the LNBf

**SEC\_VOLTAGE\_18** Output 18V to the LNBf

**SEC\_VOLTAGE\_OFF** Don't feed the LNBf with a DC voltage

**enum fe\_sec\_tone\_mode**

Type of tone to be send to the LNBf.

**Constants**

**SEC\_TONE\_ON** Sends a 22kHz tone burst to the antenna.

**SEC\_TONE\_OFF** Don't send a 22kHz tone to the antenna (except if the FE\_DISEQC\_\* ioctls are called).

**enum fe\_sec\_mini\_cmd**

Type of mini burst to be sent

**Constants**

**SEC\_MINI\_A** Sends a mini-DiSEqC 22kHz '0' Tone Burst to select satellite-A

**SEC\_MINI\_B** Sends a mini-DiSEqC 22kHz '1' Data Burst to select satellite-B

**enum fe\_status**

Enumerates the possible frontend status.

**Constants**

**FE\_NONE** The frontend doesn't have any kind of lock. That's the initial frontend status

**FE\_HAS\_SIGNAL** Has found something above the noise level.

**FE\_HAS\_CARRIER** Has found a signal.

**FE\_HAS\_VITERBI** FEC inner coding (Viterbi, LDPC or other inner code). is stable.

**FE\_HAS\_SYNC** Synchronization bytes was found.

**FE\_HAS\_LOCK** Digital TV were locked and everything is working.

**FE\_TIMEDOUT** No lock within the last about 2 seconds.

**FE\_REINIT** Frontend was reinitialized, application is recommended to reset DiSEqC, tone and parameters.

### enum **fe\_spectral\_inversion**

Type of inversion band

#### Constants

**INVERSION\_OFF** Don't do spectral band inversion.

**INVERSION\_ON** Do spectral band inversion.

**INVERSION\_AUTO** Autodetect spectral band inversion.

#### Description

This parameter indicates if spectral inversion should be presumed or not. In the automatic setting (INVERSION\_AUTO) the hardware will try to figure out the correct setting by itself. If the hardware doesn't support, the dvb\_frontend will try to lock at the carrier first with inversion off. If it fails, it will try to enable inversion.

### enum **fe\_code\_rate**

Type of Forward Error Correction (FEC)

#### Constants

**FEC\_NONE** No Forward Error Correction Code

**FEC\_1\_2** Forward Error Correction Code 1/2

**FEC\_2\_3** Forward Error Correction Code 2/3

**FEC\_3\_4** Forward Error Correction Code 3/4

**FEC\_4\_5** Forward Error Correction Code 4/5

**FEC\_5\_6** Forward Error Correction Code 5/6

**FEC\_6\_7** Forward Error Correction Code 6/7

**FEC\_7\_8** Forward Error Correction Code 7/8

**FEC\_8\_9** Forward Error Correction Code 8/9

**FEC\_AUTO** Autodetect Error Correction Code

**FEC\_3\_5** Forward Error Correction Code 3/5

**FEC\_9\_10** Forward Error Correction Code 9/10

**FEC\_2\_5** Forward Error Correction Code 2/5

#### Description

Please note that not all FEC types are supported by a given standard.

### enum **fe\_modulation**

Type of modulation/constellation

#### Constants

**QPSK** QPSK modulation

**QAM\_16** 16-QAM modulation

**QAM\_32** 32-QAM modulation

**QAM\_64** 64-QAM modulation

**QAM\_128** 128-QAM modulation

**QAM\_256** 256-QAM modulation

**QAM\_AUTO** Autodetect QAM modulation

**VSB\_8** 8-VSB modulation

**VSB\_16** 16-VSB modulation

**PSK\_8** 8-PSK modulation

**APSK\_16** 16-APSK modulation

**APSK\_32** 32-APSK modulation

**DQPSK** DQPSK modulation

**QAM\_4\_NR** 4-QAM-NR modulation

### Description

Please note that not all modulations are supported by a given standard.

**enum fe\_transmit\_mode**

Transmission mode

### Constants

**TRANSMISSION\_MODE\_2K** Transmission mode 2K

**TRANSMISSION\_MODE\_8K** Transmission mode 8K

**TRANSMISSION\_MODE\_AUTO** Autodetect transmission mode. The hardware will try to find the correct FFT-size (if capable) to fill in the missing parameters.

**TRANSMISSION\_MODE\_4K** Transmission mode 4K

**TRANSMISSION\_MODE\_1K** Transmission mode 1K

**TRANSMISSION\_MODE\_16K** Transmission mode 16K

**TRANSMISSION\_MODE\_32K** Transmission mode 32K

**TRANSMISSION\_MODE\_C1** Single Carrier (C=1) transmission mode (DTMB only)

**TRANSMISSION\_MODE\_C3780** Multi Carrier (C=3780) transmission mode (DTMB only)

### Description

Please note that not all transmission modes are supported by a given standard.

**enum fe\_guard\_interval**

Guard interval

### Constants

**GUARD\_INTERVAL\_1\_32** Guard interval 1/32

**GUARD\_INTERVAL\_1\_16** Guard interval 1/16

**GUARD\_INTERVAL\_1\_8** Guard interval 1/8

**GUARD\_INTERVAL\_1\_4** Guard interval 1/4

**GUARD\_INTERVAL\_AUTO** Autodetect the guard interval

**GUARD\_INTERVAL\_1\_128** Guard interval 1/128

**GUARD\_INTERVAL\_19\_128** Guard interval 19/128

**GUARD\_INTERVAL\_19\_256** Guard interval 19/256

**GUARD\_INTERVAL\_PN420** PN length 420 (1/4)

**GUARD\_INTERVAL\_PN595** PN length 595 (1/6)

**GUARD\_INTERVAL\_PN945** PN length 945 (1/9)

### Description

Please note that not all guard intervals are supported by a given standard.

**enum fe\_hierarchy**

Hierarchy

### Constants

**HIERARCHY\_NONE** No hierarchy  
**HIERARCHY\_1** Hierarchy 1  
**HIERARCHY\_2** Hierarchy 2  
**HIERARCHY\_4** Hierarchy 4  
**HIERARCHY\_AUTO** Autodetect hierarchy (if supported)

### Description

Please note that not all hierarchy types are supported by a given standard.

enum **fe\_interleaving**  
    Interleaving

### Constants

**INTERLEAVING\_NONE** No interleaving.  
**INTERLEAVING\_AUTO** Auto-detect interleaving.  
**INTERLEAVING\_240** Interleaving of 240 symbols.  
**INTERLEAVING\_720** Interleaving of 720 symbols.

### Description

Please note that, currently, only DTMB uses it.

enum **fe\_pilot**  
    Type of pilot tone

### Constants

**PILOT\_ON** Pilot tones enabled  
**PILOT\_OFF** Pilot tones disabled  
**PILOT\_AUTO** Autodetect pilot tones  
enum **fe\_rolloff**  
    Rolloff factor

### Constants

**ROLLOFF\_35** Rolloff factor:  $\alpha=35\%$   
**ROLLOFF\_20** Rolloff factor:  $\alpha=20\%$   
**ROLLOFF\_25** Rolloff factor:  $\alpha=25\%$   
**ROLLOFF\_AUTO** Auto-detect the rolloff factor.

### Description

enum **fe\_delivery\_system**  
    Type of the delivery system

### Constants

**SYS\_UNDEFINED** Undefined standard. Generally, indicates an error  
**SYS\_DVBC ANNEX\_A** Cable TV: DVB-C following ITU-T J.83 Annex A spec  
**SYS\_DVBC ANNEX\_B** Cable TV: DVB-C following ITU-T J.83 Annex B spec (ClearQAM)  
**SYS\_DVBT** Terrestrial TV: DVB-T  
**SYS\_DSS** Satellite TV: DSS (not fully supported)  
**SYS\_DVBS** Satellite TV: DVB-S

**SYS\_DVBS2** Satellite TV: DVB-S2

**SYS\_DVBH** Terrestrial TV (mobile): DVB-H (standard deprecated)

**SYS\_ISDBT** Terrestrial TV: ISDB-T

**SYS\_ISDBS** Satellite TV: ISDB-S

**SYS\_ISDBC** Cable TV: ISDB-C (no drivers yet)

**SYS\_ATSC** Terrestrial TV: ATSC

**SYS\_ATSCMH** Terrestrial TV (mobile): ATSC-M/H

**SYS\_DTMB** Terrestrial TV: DTMB

**SYS\_CMMB** Terrestrial TV (mobile): CMMB (not fully supported)

**SYS\_DAB** Digital audio: DAB (not fully supported)

**SYS\_DVBT2** Terrestrial TV: DVB-T2

**SYS\_TURBO** Satellite TV: DVB-S Turbo

**SYS\_DVBC ANNEX C** Cable TV: DVB-C following ITU-T J.83 Annex C spec

enum **atscmh\_sccc\_block\_mode**

Type of Series Concatenated Convolutional Code Block Mode.

### Constants

**ATSCMH\_SCCC\_BLK\_SEP** Separate SCCC: the SCCC outer code mode shall be set independently for each Group Region (A, B, C, D)

**ATSCMH\_SCCC\_BLK\_COMB** Combined SCCC: all four Regions shall have the same SCCC outer code mode.

**ATSCMH\_SCCC\_BLK\_RES** Reserved. Shouldn't be used.

enum **atscmh\_sccc\_code\_mode**

Type of Series Concatenated Convolutional Code Rate.

### Constants

**ATSCMH\_SCCC\_CODE\_HLF** The outer code rate of a SCCC Block is 1/2 rate.

**ATSCMH\_SCCC\_CODE\_QTR** The outer code rate of a SCCC Block is 1/4 rate.

**ATSCMH\_SCCC\_CODE\_RES** Reserved. Should not be used.

enum **atscmh\_rs\_frame\_ensemble**

Reed Solomon(RS) frame ensemble.

### Constants

**ATSCMH\_RSFRAME\_ENS\_PRI** Primary Ensemble.

**ATSCMH\_RSFRAME\_ENS\_SEC** Secondary Ensemble.

enum **atscmh\_rs\_frame\_mode**

Reed Solomon (RS) frame mode.

### Constants

**ATSCMH\_RSFRAME\_PRI\_ONLY** Single Frame: There is only a primary RS Frame for all Group Regions.

**ATSCMH\_RSFRAME\_PRI\_SEC** Dual Frame: There are two separate RS Frames: Primary RS Frame for Group Region A and B and Secondary RS Frame for Group Region C and D.

**ATSCMH\_RSFRAME\_RES** Reserved. Shouldn't be used.

enum **atscmh\_rs\_code\_mode**

### Constants

**ATSCMH\_RSCODE\_211\_187** Reed Solomon code (211,187).

**ATSCMH\_RSCODE\_223\_187** Reed Solomon code (223,187).

**ATSCMH\_RSCODE\_235\_187** Reed Solomon code (235,187).

**ATSCMH\_RSCODE\_RES** Reserved. Shouldn't be used.

enum **fecap\_scale\_params**

scale types for the quality parameters.

### Constants

**FE\_SCALE\_NOT\_AVAILABLE** That QoS measure is not available. That could indicate a temporary or a permanent condition.

**FE\_SCALE\_DECIBEL** The scale is measured in 0.001 dB steps, typically used on signal measures.

**FE\_SCALE\_RELATIVE** The scale is a relative percentual measure, ranging from 0 (0%) to 0xffff (100%).

**FE\_SCALE\_COUNTER** The scale counts the occurrence of an event, like bit error, block error, lapsed time.

struct **dtv\_stats**

Used for reading a DTV status property

### Definition

```
struct dtv_stats {  
    __u8 scale;  
    union {  
        __u64 uvalue;  
        __s64 svalue;  
    };  
};
```

### Members

**scale** Filled with enum fecap\_scale\_params - the scale in usage for that parameter

{**unnamed\_union**} anonymous

**uvalue** unsigned integer value of the measure, used when **scale** is either FE\_SCALE\_RELATIVE or FE\_SCALE\_COUNTER.

**svalue** integer value of the measure, for FE\_SCALE\_DECIBEL, used for dB measures. The unit is 0.001 dB.

### Description

For most delivery systems, this will return a single value for each parameter.

It should be noticed, however, that new OFDM delivery systems like ISDB can use different modulation types for each group of carriers. On such standards, up to 8 groups of statistics can be provided, one for each carrier group (called "layer" on ISDB).

In order to be consistent with other delivery systems, the first value refers to the entire set of carriers ("global").

**scale** should use the value FE\_SCALE\_NOT\_AVAILABLE when the value for the entire group of carriers or from one specific layer is not provided by the hardware.

**len** should be filled with the latest filled status + 1.

In other words, for ISDB, those values should be filled like:

```
u.st.stat.svalue[0] = global statistics;  
u.st.stat.scale[0] = FE_SCALE_DECIBEL;  
u.st.stat.value[1] = layer A statistics;  
u.st.stat.scale[1] = FE_SCALE_NOT_AVAILABLE (if not available);  
u.st.stat.svalue[2] = layer B statistics;  
u.st.stat.scale[2] = FE_SCALE_DECIBEL;  
u.st.stat.svalue[3] = layer C statistics;
```

```
u.st.stat.scale[3] = FE_SCALE_DECIBEL;
u.st.len = 4;
```

**struct dtv\_fe\_stats**  
store Digital TV frontend statistics

#### Definition

```
struct dtv_fe_stats {
    __u8 len;
    struct dtv_stats stat[MAX_DTV_STATS];
};
```

#### Members

**len** length of the statistics - if zero, stats is disabled.

**stat** array with digital TV statistics.

#### Description

On most standards, **len** can either be 0 or 1. However, for ISDB, each layer is modulated in separate. So, each layer may have its own set of statistics. If so, stat[0] carries on a global value for the property. Indexes 1 to 3 means layer A to B.

**struct dtv\_property**  
store one of frontend command and its value

#### Definition

```
struct dtv_property {
    __u32 cmd;
    __u32 reserved[3];
    union {
        __u32 data;
        struct dtv_fe_stats st;
        struct {
            __u8 data[32];
            __u32 len;
            __u32 reserved1[3];
            void *reserved2;
        } buffer;
    } u;
    int result;
};
```

#### Members

**cmd** Digital TV command.

**reserved** Not used.

**u** Union with the values for the command.

**u.data** A unsigned 32 bits integer with command value.

**u.st** a [struct dtv\\_fe\\_stats](#) array of statistics.

**u.buffer** Struct to store bigger properties. Currently unused.

**u.buffer.data** an unsigned 32-bits array.

**u.buffer.len** number of elements of the buffer.

**u.buffer.reserved1** Reserved.

**u.buffer.reserved2** Reserved.

**result** Currently unused.

**struct dtv\_properties**  
a set of command/value pairs.

### Definition

```
struct dtv_properties {  
    __u32 num;  
    struct dtv_property *props;  
};
```

### Members

**num** amount of commands stored at the struct.

**props** a pointer to *struct dtv\_property*.

## Frontend Function Calls

### Digital TV frontend open()

**Name** fe-open - Open a frontend device

### Synopsis

```
#include <fcntl.h>
```

```
int open(const char *device_name, int flags)
```

### Arguments

**device\_name** Device to be opened.

**flags** Open flags. Access can either be O\_RDWR or O\_RDONLY.

Multiple opens are allowed with O\_RDONLY. In this mode, only query and read ioctls are allowed.

Only one open is allowed in O\_RDWR. In this mode, all ioctls are allowed.

When the O\_NONBLOCK flag is given, the system calls may return EAGAIN error code when no data is available or when the device driver is temporarily busy.

Other flags have no effect.

**Description** This system call opens a named frontend device (/dev/dvb/adapter?/frontend?) for subsequent use. Usually the first thing to do after a successful open is to find out the frontend type with *ioctl FE\_GET\_INFO*.

The device can be opened in read-only mode, which only allows monitoring of device status and statistics, or read/write mode, which allows any kind of use (e.g. performing tuning operations.)

In a system with multiple front-ends, it is usually the case that multiple devices cannot be open in read/write mode simultaneously. As long as a front-end device is opened in read/write mode, other open() calls in read/write mode will either fail or block, depending on whether non-blocking or blocking mode was specified. A front-end device opened in blocking mode can later be put into non-blocking mode (and vice versa) using the F\_SETFL command of the fcntl system call. This is a standard system call, documented in the Linux manual page for fcntl. When an open() call has succeeded, the device will be ready for use in the specified mode. This implies that the corresponding hardware is powered up, and that other front-ends may have been powered down to make that possible.

**Return Value** On success `open()` returns the new file descriptor. On error, -1 is returned, and the `errno` variable is set appropriately.

Possible error codes are:

On success 0 is returned, and `ca_slot_info` is filled.

On error -1 is returned, and the `errno` variable is set appropriately.

EPERM	The caller has no permission to access the device.
EBUSY	The the device driver is already in use.
EMFILE	The process already has the maximum number of files open.
ENFILE	The limit on the total number of files open on the system has been reached.

The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

## Digital TV frontend close()

**Name** fe-close - Close a frontend device

### Synopsis

```
#include <unistd.h>
```

```
int close(int fd)
```

### Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by `open()`.

**Description** This system call closes a previously opened front-end device. After closing a front-end device, its corresponding hardware might be powered down automatically.

**Return Value** On success 0 is returned.

On error -1 is returned, and the `errno` variable is set appropriately.

Generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

## ioctl FE\_GET\_INFO

**Name** FE\_GET\_INFO - Query Digital TV frontend capabilities and returns information about the - front-end. This call only requires read-only access to the device.

### Synopsis

```
int ioctl(int fd, FE_GET_INFO, struct dvb_frontend_info *argp)
```

### Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by `open()`.

**argp** pointer to struct struct `dvb_frontend_info`

**Description** All Digital TV frontend devices support the `ioctl FE_GET_INFO` ioctl. It is used to identify kernel devices compatible with this specification and to obtain information about driver and hardware capabilities. The ioctl takes a pointer to `dvb_frontend_info` which is filled by the driver. When the driver is not compatible with this specification the ioctl returns an error.

**frontend capabilities** Capabilities describe what a frontend can do. Some capabilities are supported only on some specific frontend types.

The frontend capabilities are described at [fe\\_caps](#).

**Return Value** On success 0 is returned.

On error -1 is returned, and the errno variable is set appropriately.

Generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

### ioctl FE\_READ\_STATUS

**Name** FE\_READ\_STATUS - Returns status information about the front-end. This call only requires - read-only access to the device

#### Synopsis

```
int ioctl(int fd, FE_READ_STATUS, unsigned int *status)
```

#### Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by [open\(\)](#).

**status** pointer to a bitmask integer filled with the values defined by enum [fe\\_status](#).

**Description** All Digital TV frontend devices support the FE\_READ\_STATUS ioctl. It is used to check about the locking status of the frontend after being tuned. The ioctl takes a pointer to an integer where the status will be written.

#### Note:

*The size of status is actually sizeof(enum fe\_status), with varies according with the architecture. This needs to be fixed in the future.*

**int fe\_status** The fe\_status parameter is used to indicate the current state and/or state changes of the frontend hardware. It is produced using the enum [fe\\_status](#) values on a bitmask

**Return Value** On success 0 is returned.

On error -1 is returned, and the errno variable is set appropriately.

Generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

### ioctl FE\_SET\_PROPERTY, FE\_GET\_PROPERTY

**Name** FE\_SET\_PROPERTY - FE\_GET\_PROPERTY - FE\_SET\_PROPERTY sets one or more frontend properties.  
- FE\_GET\_PROPERTY returns one or more frontend properties.

#### Synopsis

```
int ioctl(int fd, FE_GET_PROPERTY, struct dtv_properties *argp)
int ioctl(int fd, FE_SET_PROPERTY, struct dtv_properties *argp)
```

## Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by [open\(\)](#).

**argp** Pointer to struct [\*dtv\\_properties\*](#).

**Description** All Digital TV frontend devices support the FE\_SET\_PROPERTY and FE\_GET\_PROPERTY ioctls. The supported properties and statistics depends on the delivery system and on the device:

- **FE\_SET\_PROPERTY:**
  - This ioctl is used to set one or more frontend properties.
  - This is the basic command to request the frontend to tune into some frequency and to start decoding the digital TV signal.
  - This call requires read/write access to the device.

### Note:

*At return, the values aren't updated to reflect the actual parameters used. If the actual parameters are needed, an explicit call to FE\_GET\_PROPERTY is needed.*

- **FE\_GET\_PROPERTY:**
  - This ioctl is used to get properties and statistics from the frontend.
  - No properties are changed, and statistics aren't reset.
  - This call only requires read-only access to the device.

**Return Value** On success 0 is returned.

On error -1 is returned, and the errno variable is set appropriately.

Generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

## ioctl FE\_DISEQC\_RESET\_OVERLOAD

**Name** `FE_DISEQC_RESET_OVERLOAD` - Restores the power to the antenna subsystem, if it was powered off due to power overload.

### Synopsis

```
int ioctl(int fd, FE_DISEQC_RESET_OVERLOAD, NULL)
```

## Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by [open\(\)](#).

**Description** If the bus has been automatically powered off due to power overload, this ioctl call restores the power to the bus. The call requires read/write access to the device. This call has no effect if the device is manually powered off. Not all Digital TV adapters support this ioctl.

**Return Value** On success 0 is returned.

On error -1 is returned, and the errno variable is set appropriately.

Generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

### ioctl FE\_DISEQC\_SEND\_MASTER\_CMD

**Name** FE\_DISEQC\_SEND\_MASTER\_CMD - Sends a DiSEqC command

#### Synopsis

```
int ioctl(int fd, FE_DISEQC_SEND_MASTER_CMD, struct dvb_diseqc_master_cmd *argp)
```

#### Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by *open()*.

**argp** pointer to struct *dvb\_diseqc\_master\_cmd*

**Description** Sends the DiSEqC command pointed by *dvb\_diseqc\_master\_cmd* to the antenna subsystem.

**Return Value** On success 0 is returned.

On error -1 is returned, and the errno variable is set appropriately.

Generic error codes are described at the *Generic Error Codes* chapter.

### ioctl FE\_DISEQC\_RECV\_SLAVE\_REPLY

**Name** FE\_DISEQC\_RECV\_SLAVE\_REPLY - Receives reply from a DiSEqC 2.0 command

#### Synopsis

```
int ioctl(int fd, FE_DISEQC_RECV_SLAVE_REPLY, struct dvb_diseqc_slave_reply *argp)
```

#### Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by *open()*.

**argp** pointer to struct *dvb\_diseqc\_slave\_reply*.

**Description** Receives reply from a DiSEqC 2.0 command.

The received message is stored at the buffer pointed by argp.

**Return Value** On success 0 is returned.

On error -1 is returned, and the errno variable is set appropriately.

Generic error codes are described at the *Generic Error Codes* chapter.

### ioctl FE\_DISEQC\_SEND\_BURST

**Name** FE\_DISEQC\_SEND\_BURST - Sends a 22KHz tone burst for 2x1 mini DiSEqC satellite selection.

#### Synopsis

```
int ioctl(int fd, FE_DISEQC_SEND_BURST, enum fe_sec_mini_cmd tone)
```

## Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by [open\(\)](#).

**tone** An integer enumerated value described at [fe\\_sec\\_mini\\_cmd](#).

**Description** This ioctl is used to set the generation of a 22kHz tone burst for mini DiSEqC satellite selection for 2x1 switches. This call requires read/write permissions.

It provides support for what's specified at [Digital Satellite Equipment Control \(DiSEqC\) - Simple "ToneBurst" Detection Circuit specification](#).

**Return Value** On success 0 is returned.

On error -1 is returned, and the errno variable is set appropriately.

Generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

## ioctl FE\_SET\_TONE

**Name** FE\_SET\_TONE - Sets/resets the generation of the continuous 22kHz tone.

### Synopsis

```
int ioctl(int fd, FE_SET_TONE, enum fe_sec_tone_mode tone)
```

## Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by [open\(\)](#).

**tone** an integer enumerated value described at [fe\\_sec\\_tone\\_mode](#)

**Description** This ioctl is used to set the generation of the continuous 22kHz tone. This call requires read/write permissions.

Usually, satellite antenna subsystems require that the digital TV device to send a 22kHz tone in order to select between high/low band on some dual-band LNBf. It is also used to send signals to DiSEqC equipment, but this is done using the DiSEqC ioctls.

### Attention:

*If more than one device is connected to the same antenna, setting a tone may interfere on other devices, as they may lose the capability of selecting the band. So, it is recommended that application would change to SEC\_TONE\_OFF when the device is not used.*

**Return Value** On success 0 is returned.

On error -1 is returned, and the errno variable is set appropriately.

Generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

## ioctl FE\_SET\_VOLTAGE

**Name** FE\_SET\_VOLTAGE - Allow setting the DC level sent to the antenna subsystem.

### Synopsis

```
int ioctl(int fd, FE_SET_VOLTAGE, enum fe_sec_voltage voltage)
```

## Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by [open\(\)](#).

**voltage** an integer enumerated value described at [fe\\_sec\\_voltage](#)

**Description** This ioctl allows to set the DC voltage level sent through the antenna cable to 13V, 18V or off.

Usually, a satellite antenna subsystems require that the digital TV device to send a DC voltage to feed power to the LNBf. Depending on the LNBf type, the polarization or the intermediate frequency (IF) of the LNBf can controlled by the voltage level. Other devices (for example, the ones that implement DISEqC and multipoint LNBf's don't need to control the voltage level, provided that either 13V or 18V is sent to power up the LNBf.

**Attention:**

*if more than one device is connected to the same antenna, setting a voltage level may interfere with other devices, as they may lose the capability of setting polarization or IF. So, on those cases, setting the voltage to SEC\_VOLTAGE\_OFF while the device is not used is recommended.*

**Return Value** On success 0 is returned.

On error -1 is returned, and the errno variable is set appropriately.

Generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

## ioctl FE\_ENABLE\_HIGH\_LNB\_VOLTAGE

**Name** FE\_ENABLE\_HIGH\_LNB\_VOLTAGE - Select output DC level between normal LNBf voltages or higher LNBf - voltages.

### Synopsis

```
int ioctl(int fd, FE_ENABLE_HIGH_LNB_VOLTAGE, unsigned int high)
```

## Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by [open\(\)](#).

**high** Valid flags:

- 0 - normal 13V and 18V.
- >0 - enables slightly higher voltages instead of 13/18V, in order to compensate for long antenna cables.

**Description** Select output DC level between normal LNBf voltages or higher LNBf voltages between 0 (normal) or a value grater than 0 for higher voltages.

**Return Value** On success 0 is returned.

On error -1 is returned, and the errno variable is set appropriately.

Generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

## ioctl FE\_SET\_FRONTEND\_TUNE\_MODE

**Name** FE\_SET\_FRONTEND\_TUNE\_MODE - Allow setting tuner mode flags to the frontend.

**Synopsis**

```
int ioctl(int fd, FE_SET_FRONTEND_TUNE_MODE, unsigned int flags)
```

**Arguments**

**fd** File descriptor returned by *open()*.

**flags** Valid flags:

- 0 - normal tune mode
- **FE\_TUNE\_MODE\_ONESHOT** - When set, this flag will disable any zigzagging or other “normal” tuning behaviour. Additionally, there will be no automatic monitoring of the lock status, and hence no frontend events will be generated. If a frontend device is closed, this flag will be automatically turned off when the device is reopened read-write.

**Description** Allow setting tuner mode flags to the frontend, between 0 (normal) or **FE\_TUNE\_MODE\_ONESHOT** mode

**Return Value** On success 0 is returned.

On error -1 is returned, and the *errno* variable is set appropriately.

Generic error codes are described at the *Generic Error Codes* chapter.

## Digital TV Demux Device

The Digital TV demux device controls the MPEG-TS filters for the digital TV. If the driver and hardware supports, those filters are implemented at the hardware. Otherwise, the Kernel provides a software emulation.

It can be accessed through `/dev/adapter?/demux?`. Data types and and ioctl definitions can be accessed by including `linux/dvb/dmx.h` in your application.

### Demux Data Types

**enum dmx\_output**

Output for the demux.

### Constants

**DMX\_OUT\_DECODER** Streaming directly to decoder.

**DMX\_OUT\_TAP** Output going to a memory buffer (to be retrieved via the read command). Delivers the stream output to the demux device on which the ioctl is called.

**DMX\_OUT\_TS\_TAP** Output multiplexed into a new TS (to be retrieved by reading from the logical DVR device). Routes output to the logical DVR device `/dev/dvb/adapter?/dvr?`, which delivers a TS multiplexed from all filters for which **DMX\_OUT\_TS\_TAP** was specified.

**DMX\_OUT\_TSDEMUX\_TAP** Like **DMX\_OUT\_TS\_TAP** but retrieved from the DMX device.

**enum dmx\_input**

Input from the demux.

### Constants

**DMX\_IN\_FRONTEND** Input from a front-end device.

**DMX\_IN\_DVR** Input from the logical DVR device.

**enum dmx\_ts\_pes**

type of the PES filter.

### Constants

**DMX\_PES\_AUDIO0** first audio PID. Also referred as **DMX\_PES\_AUDIO**.  
**DMX\_PES\_VIDEO0** first video PID. Also referred as **DMX\_PES\_VIDEO**.  
**DMX\_PES\_TELETEXT0** first teletext PID. Also referred as **DMX\_PES\_TELETEXT**.  
**DMX\_PES\_SUBTITLE0** first subtitle PID. Also referred as **DMX\_PES\_SUBTITLE**.  
**DMX\_PES\_PCR0** first Program Clock Reference PID. Also referred as **DMX\_PES\_PCR**.  
**DMX\_PES\_AUDIO01** second audio PID.  
**DMX\_PES\_VIDEO01** second video PID.  
**DMX\_PES\_TELETEXT1** second teletext PID.  
**DMX\_PES\_SUBTITLE1** second subtitle PID.  
**DMX\_PES\_PCR1** second Program Clock Reference PID.  
**DMX\_PES\_AUDIO02** third audio PID.  
**DMX\_PES\_VIDEO02** third video PID.  
**DMX\_PES\_TELETEXT2** third teletext PID.  
**DMX\_PES\_SUBTITLE2** third subtitle PID.  
**DMX\_PES\_PCR2** third Program Clock Reference PID.  
**DMX\_PES\_AUDIO03** fourth audio PID.  
**DMX\_PES\_VIDEO03** fourth video PID.  
**DMX\_PES\_TELETEXT3** fourth teletext PID.  
**DMX\_PES\_SUBTITLE3** fourth subtitle PID.  
**DMX\_PES\_PCR3** fourth Program Clock Reference PID.  
**DMX\_PES\_OTHER** any other PID.

struct **dmx\_filter**  
Specifies a section header filter.

### Definition

```
struct dmx_filter {  
    __u8 filter[DMX_FILTER_SIZE];  
    __u8 mask[DMX_FILTER_SIZE];  
    __u8 mode[DMX_FILTER_SIZE];  
};
```

### Members

**filter** bit array with bits to be matched at the section header.

**mask** bits that are valid at the filter bit array.

**mode** mode of match: if bit is zero, it will match if equal (positive match); if bit is one, it will match if the bit is negated.

### Note

All arrays in this struct have a size of DMX\_FILTER\_SIZE (16 bytes).

struct **dmx\_sct\_filter\_params**  
Specifies a section filter.

### Definition

```
struct dmx_sct_filter_params {
    __u16 pid;
    struct dmx_filter filter;
    __u32 timeout;
    __u32 flags;
#define DMX_CHECK_CRC      1;
#define DMX_ONESHOT        2;
#define DMX_IMMEDIATE_START 4;
};
```

## Members

**pid** PID to be filtered.

**filter** section header filter, as defined by *struct dmx\_filter*.

**timeout** maximum time to filter, in milliseconds.

**flags** extra flags for the section filter.

## Description

Carries the configuration for a MPEG-TS section filter.

The **flags** can be:

- DMX\_CHECK\_CRC - only deliver sections where the CRC check succeeded;
- DMX\_ONESHOT - disable the section filter after one section has been delivered;
- DMX\_IMMEDIATE\_START - Start filter immediately without requiring a *DMX\_START*.

## struct dmx\_pes\_filter\_params

Specifies Packetized Elementary Stream (PES) filter parameters.

## Definition

```
struct dmx_pes_filter_params {
    __u16 pid;
    enum dmx_input input;
    enum dmx_output output;
    enum dmx_ts_pes pes_type;
    __u32 flags;
};
```

## Members

**pid** PID to be filtered.

**input** Demux input, as specified by *enum dmx\_input*.

**output** Demux output, as specified by *enum dmx\_output*.

**pes\_type** Type of the pes filter, as specified by *enum dmx\_pes\_type*.

**flags** Demux PES flags.

## struct dmx\_stc

Stores System Time Counter (STC) information.

## Definition

```
struct dmx_stc {
    unsigned int num;
    unsigned int base;
    __u64 stc;
};
```

## Members

**num** input data: number of the STC, from 0 to N.

**base** output: divisor for STC to get 90 kHz clock.

**stc** output: stc in **base** \* 90 kHz units.

**enum dmx\_buffer\_flags**  
DMX memory-mapped buffer flags

### Constants

**DMX\_BUFFER\_FLAG\_HAD\_CRC32\_DISCARD** Indicates that the Kernel discarded one or more frames due to wrong CRC32 checksum.

**DMX\_BUFFER\_FLAG\_TEI** Indicates that the Kernel has detected a Transport Error indicator (TEI) on a filtered pid.

**DMX\_BUFFER\_PKT\_COUNTER\_MISMATCH** Indicates that the Kernel has detected a packet counter mismatch on a filtered pid.

**DMX\_BUFFER\_FLAG\_DISCONTINUITY\_DETECTED** Indicates that the Kernel has detected one or more frame discontinuity.

**DMX\_BUFFER\_FLAG\_DISCONTINUITY\_INDICATOR** Received at least one packet with a frame discontinuity indicator.

**struct dmx\_buffer**  
dmx buffer info

### Definition

```
struct dmx_buffer {  
    __u32 index;  
    __u32 bytesused;  
    __u32 offset;  
    __u32 length;  
    __u32 flags;  
    __u32 count;  
};
```

### Members

**index** id number of the buffer

**bytesused** number of bytes occupied by data in the buffer (payload);

**offset** for buffers with memory == DMX\_MEMORY\_MMAP; offset from the start of the device memory for this plane, (or a “cookie” that should be passed to `mmap()` as offset)

**length** size in bytes of the buffer

**flags** bit array of buffer flags as defined by [enum dmx\\_buffer\\_flags](#). Filled only at [DMX\\_DQBUF](#).

**count** monotonic counter for filled buffers. Helps to identify data stream loses. Filled only at [DMX\\_DQBUF](#).

### Description

Contains data exchanged by application and driver using one of the streaming I/O methods.

Please notice that, for [DMX\\_QBUF](#), only **index** should be filled. On [DMX\\_DQBUF](#) calls, all fields will be filled by the Kernel.

**struct dmx\_requestbuffers**  
request dmx buffer information

### Definition

```
struct dmx_requestbuffers {  
    __u32 count;  
    __u32 size;  
};
```

**Members**

**count** number of requested buffers,  
**size** size in bytes of the requested buffer

**Description**

Contains data used for requesting a dmx buffer. All reserved fields must be set to zero.

**struct dmx\_exportbuffer**  
  export of dmx buffer as DMABUF file descriptor

**Definition**

```
struct dmx_exportbuffer {
    __u32 index;
    __u32 flags;
    __s32 fd;
};
```

**Members**

**index** id number of the buffer

**flags** flags for newly created file, currently only O\_CLOEXEC is supported, refer to manual of open syscall for more details

**fd** file descriptor associated with DMABUF (set by driver)

**Description**

Contains data used for exporting a dmx buffer as DMABUF file descriptor. The buffer is identified by a 'cookie' returned by DMX\_QUERYBUF (identical to the cookie used to mmap() the buffer to userspace). All reserved fields must be set to zero. The field reserved0 is expected to become a structure 'type' allowing an alternative layout of the structure content. Therefore this field should not be used for any other extensions.

**Demux Function Calls****Digital TV demux open()**

**Name** Digital TV demux open()

**Synopsis**

int **open**(const char \**deviceName*, int *flags*)

**Arguments**

**name** Name of specific Digital TV demux device.

**flags** A bit-wise OR of the following flags:

O_RDONLY	read-only access
O_RDWR	read/write access
O_NONBLOCK	open in non-blocking mode (blocking mode is the default)

**Description** This system call, used with a device name of `/dev/dvb/adapter?/demux?`, allocates a new filter and returns a handle which can be used for subsequent control of that filter. This call has to be made for each filter to be used, i.e. every returned file descriptor is a reference to a single filter. `/dev/dvb/adapter?/dvr?` is a logical device to be used for retrieving Transport Streams for digital video recording. When reading from this device a transport stream containing the packets from all PES filters set in the corresponding demux device (`/dev/dvb/adapter?/demux?`) having the output set to `DMX_OUT_TS_TAP`. A recorded Transport Stream is replayed by writing to this device.

The significance of blocking or non-blocking mode is described in the documentation for functions where there is a difference. It does not affect the semantics of the `open()` call itself. A device opened in blocking mode can later be put into non-blocking mode (and vice versa) using the `F_SETFL` command of the `fcntl` system call.

**Return Value** On success 0 is returned.

On error -1 is returned, and the `errno` variable is set appropriately.

<code>EMFILE</code>	"Too many open files", i.e. no more filters available.
---------------------	--

The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

### Digital TV demux close()

**Name** Digital TV demux close()

#### Synopsis

```
int close(int fd)
```

#### Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by a previous call to [open\(\)](#).

**Description** This system call deactivates and deallocates a filter that was previously allocated via the [open\(\)](#) call.

**Return Value** On success 0 is returned.

On error, -1 is returned and the `errno` variable is set appropriately.

The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

### Digital TV demux read()

**Name** Digital TV demux read()

#### Synopsis

```
size_t read(int fd, void *buf, size_t count)
```

#### Arguments

**fd**

File descriptor returned by a previous call to [open\(\)](#).

**buf** Buffer to be filled

**count** Max number of bytes to read

**Description** This system call returns filtered data, which might be section or Packetized Elementary Stream (PES) data. The filtered data is transferred from the driver's internal circular buffer to buf. The maximum amount of data to be transferred is implied by count.

**Note:**

---

*if a section filter created with `DMX_CHECK_CRC` flag set, data that fails on CRC check will be silently ignored.*

---

**Return Value** On success 0 is returned.

On error -1 is returned, and the errno variable is set appropriately.

<code>EWOULDBLOCK</code>	No data to return and <code>O_NONBLOCK</code> was specified.
<code>EOVERFLOW</code>	The filtered data was not read from the buffer in due time, resulting in non-read data being lost. The buffer is flushed.
<code>ETIMEDOUT</code>	The section was not loaded within the stated timeout period. See ioctl <code>DMX_SET_FILTER</code> for how to set a timeout.
<code>EFAULT</code>	The driver failed to write to the callers buffer due to an invalid *buf pointer.

The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

## Digital TV demux write()

**Name** Digital TV demux write()

### Synopsis

`ssize_t write(int fd, const void *buf, size_t count)`

### Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by a previous call to [open\(\)](#).

**buf** Buffer with data to be written

**count** Number of bytes at the buffer

**Description** This system call is only provided by the logical device `/dev/dvb/adapter?/dvr?`, associated with the physical demux device that provides the actual DVR functionality. It is used for replay of a digitally recorded Transport Stream. Matching filters have to be defined in the corresponding physical demux device, `/dev/dvb/adapter?/demux?`. The amount of data to be transferred is implied by count.

**Return Value** On success 0 is returned.

On error -1 is returned, and the errno variable is set appropriately.

<code>EWOULDBLOCK</code>	No data was written. This might happen if <code>O_NONBLOCK</code> was specified and there is no more buffer space available (if <code>O_NONBLOCK</code> is not specified the function will block until buffer space is available).
<code>EBUSY</code>	This error code indicates that there are conflicting requests. The corresponding demux device is setup to receive data from the front- end. Make sure that these filters are stopped and that the filters with input set to <code>DMX_IN_DVR</code> are started.

The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

### Digital TV mmap()

**Name** dmx-mmap - Map device memory into application address space

**Warning:** *this API is still experimental*

### Synopsis

```
#include <unistd.h>
#include <sys/mman.h>
```

```
void *mmap(void *start, size_t length, int prot, int flags, int fd, off_t offset)
```

### Arguments

**start** Map the buffer to this address in the application's address space. When the MAP\_FIXED flag is specified, start must be a multiple of the pagesize and mmap will fail when the specified address cannot be used. Use of this option is discouraged; applications should just specify a NULL pointer here.

**length** Length of the memory area to map. This must be a multiple of the DVB packet length (188, on most drivers).

**prot** The prot argument describes the desired memory protection. Regardless of the device type and the direction of data exchange it should be set to PROT\_READ | PROT\_WRITE, permitting read and write access to image buffers. Drivers should support at least this combination of flags.

**flags** The flags parameter specifies the type of the mapped object, mapping options and whether modifications made to the mapped copy of the page are private to the process or are to be shared with other references.

MAP\_FIXED requests that the driver selects no other address than the one specified. If the specified address cannot be used, [mmap\(\)](#) will fail. If MAP\_FIXED is specified, start must be a multiple of the pagesize. Use of this option is discouraged.

One of the MAP\_SHARED or MAP\_PRIVATE flags must be set. MAP\_SHARED allows applications to share the mapped memory with other (e. g. child-) processes.

#### Note:

*The Linux Digital TV applications should not set the MAP\_PRIVATE, MAP\_DENYWRITE, MAP\_EXECUTABLE or MAP\_ANON flags.*

**fd** File descriptor returned by [open\(\)](#).

**offset** Offset of the buffer in device memory, as returned by [ioctl DMX\\_QUERYBUF](#) ioctl.

**Description** The [mmap\(\)](#) function asks to map length bytes starting at offset in the memory of the device specified by fd into the application address space, preferably at address start. This latter address is a hint only, and is usually specified as 0.

Suitable length and offset parameters are queried with the [ioctl DMX\\_QUERYBUF](#) ioctl. Buffers must be allocated with the [ioctl DMX\\_REQBUFS](#) ioctl before they can be queried.

To unmap buffers the [munmap\(\)](#) function is used.

**Return Value** On success `mmap()` returns a pointer to the mapped buffer. On error `MAP_FAILED (-1)` is returned, and the `errno` variable is set appropriately. Possible error codes are:

**EBADF** `fd` is not a valid file descriptor.

**EACCES** `fd` is not open for reading and writing.

**EINVAL** The start or length or offset are not suitable. (E. g. they are too large, or not aligned on a `PAGESIZE` boundary.)

The flags or `prot` value is not supported.

No buffers have been allocated with the `ioctl DMX_REQBUFS` ioctl.

**ENOMEM** Not enough physical or virtual memory was available to complete the request.

## DVB munmap()

**Name** `dmx-munmap` - Unmap device memory

**Warning:**

*This API is still experimental.*

## Synopsis

```
#include <unistd.h>
#include <sys/mman.h>
```

```
int munmap(void *start, size_t length)
```

## Arguments

**start** Address of the mapped buffer as returned by the `mmap()` function.

**length** Length of the mapped buffer. This must be the same value as given to `mmap()`.

**Description** Unmaps a previously with the `mmap()` function mapped buffer and frees it, if possible.

**Return Value** On success `munmap()` returns 0, on failure -1 and the `errno` variable is set appropriately:

**EINVAL** The start or length is incorrect, or no buffers have been mapped yet.

## DMX\_START

**Name** `DMX_START`

## Synopsis

```
int ioctl(int fd, DMX_START)
```

## Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by `open()`.

**Description** This ioctl call is used to start the actual filtering operation defined via the ioctl calls `DMX_SET_FILTER` or `DMX_SET_PES_FILTER`.

**Return Value** On success 0 is returned.

On error -1 is returned, and the errno variable is set appropriately.

EINVAL	Invalid argument, i.e. no filtering parameters provided via the <code>DMX_SET_FILTER</code> or <code>DMX_SET_PES_FILTER</code> ioctls.
EBUSY	This error code indicates that there are conflicting requests. There are active filters filtering data from another input source. Make sure that these filters are stopped before starting this filter.

The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

### `DMX_STOP`

**Name** `DMX_STOP`

#### **Synopsis**

```
int ioctl(int fd, DMX_STOP)
```

#### **Arguments**

**fd** File descriptor returned by `open()`.

**Description** This ioctl call is used to stop the actual filtering operation defined via the ioctl calls `DMX_SET_FILTER` or `DMX_SET_PES_FILTER` and started via the `DMX_START` command.

**Return Value** On success 0 is returned.

On error -1 is returned, and the errno variable is set appropriately.

The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

### `DMX_SET_FILTER`

**Name** `DMX_SET_FILTER`

#### **Synopsis**

```
int ioctl(int fd, DMX_SET_FILTER, struct dmx_sct_filter_params *params)
```

#### **Arguments**

**fd** File descriptor returned by `open()`.

**params**

Pointer to structure containing filter parameters.

**Description** This ioctl call sets up a filter according to the filter and mask parameters provided. A timeout may be defined stating number of seconds to wait for a section to be loaded. A value of 0 means that no timeout should be applied. Finally there is a flag field where it is possible to state whether a section should be CRC-checked, whether the filter should be a "one-shot" filter, i.e. if the filtering operation should be stopped after the first section is received, and whether the filtering operation should be started immediately (without waiting for a `DMX_START` ioctl call). If a filter was previously set-up, this filter will be canceled, and the receive buffer will be flushed.

**Return Value** On success 0 is returned.

On error -1 is returned, and the errno variable is set appropriately.

The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

## DMX\_SET\_PES\_FILTER

**Name** DMX\_SET\_PES\_FILTER

### Synopsis

```
int ioctl(int fd, DMX_SET_PES_FILTER, struct dmx_pes_filter_params *params)
```

### Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by [open\(\)](#).

**params** Pointer to structure containing filter parameters.

**Description** This ioctl call sets up a PES filter according to the parameters provided. By a PES filter is meant a filter that is based just on the packet identifier (PID), i.e. no PES header or payload filtering capability is supported.

**Return Value** On success 0 is returned.

On error -1 is returned, and the errno variable is set appropriately.

EBUSY	This error code indicates that there are conflicting requests. There are active filters filtering data from another input source. Make sure that these filters are stopped before starting this filter.
-------	---

The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

## DMX\_SET\_BUFFER\_SIZE

**Name** DMX\_SET\_BUFFER\_SIZE

### Synopsis

```
int ioctl(int fd, DMX_SET_BUFFER_SIZE, unsigned long size)
```

### Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by [open\(\)](#).

**size** Unsigned long size

**Description** This ioctl call is used to set the size of the circular buffer used for filtered data. The default size is two maximum sized sections, i.e. if this function is not called a buffer size of  $2 * 4096$  bytes will be used.

**Return Value** On success 0 is returned.

On error -1 is returned, and the errno variable is set appropriately.

The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

### DMX\_GET\_STC

**Name** DMX\_GET\_STC

#### Synopsis

```
int ioctl(int fd, DMX_GET_STC, struct dmx_stc *stc)
```

#### Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by [open\(\)](#).

**stc** Pointer to [`dmx\_stc`](#) where the stc data is to be stored.

**Description** This ioctl call returns the current value of the system time counter (which is driven by a PES filter of type [DMX\\_PES\\_PCR](#)). Some hardware supports more than one STC, so you must specify which one by setting the [`num`](#) field of `stc` before the ioctl (range 0...n). The result is returned in form of a ratio with a 64 bit numerator and a 32 bit denominator, so the real 90kHz STC value is `stc->stc / stc->base`.

**Return Value** On success 0 is returned.

On error -1 is returned, and the `errno` variable is set appropriately.

EINVAL	Invalid stc number.
--------	---------------------

The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

### DMX\_GET\_PES\_PIDS

**Name** DMX\_GET\_PES\_PIDS

#### Synopsis

```
int ioctl(fd, DMX_GET_PES_PIDS, __u16 pids[5])
```

#### Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by [open\(\)](#).

**pids** Array used to store 5 Program IDs.

**Description** This ioctl allows to query a DVB device to return the first PID used by audio, video, teletext, subtitle and PCR programs on a given service. They're stored as:

PID element	position	content
<code>pids[DMX_PES_AUDIO]</code>	0	first audio PID
<code>pids[DMX_PES_VIDEO]</code>	1	first video PID
<code>pids[DMX_PES_TELETEXT]</code>	2	first teletext PID
<code>pids[DMX_PES_SUBTITLE]</code>	3	first subtitle PID
<code>pids[DMX_PES_PCR]</code>	4	first Program Clock Reference PID

#### Note:

---

A value equal to 0xffff means that the PID was not filled by the Kernel.

---

**Return Value** On success 0 is returned.

On error -1 is returned, and the errno variable is set appropriately.

The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

## DMX\_ADD\_PID

**Name** DMX\_ADD\_PID

### Synopsis

```
int ioctl(fd, DMX_ADD_PID, __u16 *pid)
```

### Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by [open\(\)](#).

**pid** PID number to be filtered.

**Description** This ioctl call allows to add multiple PIDs to a transport stream filter previously set up with [DMX\\_SET\\_PES\\_FILTER](#) and output equal to [DMX\\_OUT\\_TSDEMUX\\_TAP](#).

**Return Value** On success 0 is returned.

On error -1 is returned, and the errno variable is set appropriately.

The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

## DMX\_REMOVE\_PID

**Name** DMX\_REMOVE\_PID

### Synopsis

```
int ioctl(fd, DMX_REMOVE_PID, __u16 *pid)
```

### Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by [open\(\)](#).

**pid** PID of the PES filter to be removed.

**Description** This ioctl call allows to remove a PID when multiple PIDs are set on a transport stream filter, e. g. a filter previously set up with output equal to [DMX\\_OUT\\_TSDEMUX\\_TAP](#), created via either [DMX\\_SET\\_PES\\_FILTER](#) or [DMX\\_ADD\\_PID](#).

**Return Value** On success 0 is returned.

On error -1 is returned, and the errno variable is set appropriately.

The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

### ioctl DMX\_REQBUFS

**Name** DMX\_REQBUFS - Initiate Memory Mapping and/or DMA buffer I/O

**Warning:** *this API is still experimental*

#### Synopsis

```
int ioctl(int fd, DMX_REQBUFS, struct dmx_requestbuffers *argp)
```

#### Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by [open\(\)](#).

**argp** Pointer to struct [\*dmx\\_requestbuffers\*](#).

**Description** This ioctl is used to initiate a memory mapped or DMABUF based demux I/O.

Memory mapped buffers are located in device memory and must be allocated with this ioctl before they can be mapped into the application's address space. User buffers are allocated by applications themselves, and this ioctl is merely used to switch the driver into user pointer I/O mode and to setup some internal structures. Similarly, DMABUF buffers are allocated by applications through a device driver, and this ioctl only configures the driver into DMABUF I/O mode without performing any direct allocation.

To allocate device buffers applications initialize all fields of the struct [\*dmx\\_requestbuffers\*](#) structure. They set the count field to the desired number of buffers, and size to the size of each buffer.

When the ioctl is called with a pointer to this structure, the driver will attempt to allocate the requested number of buffers and it stores the actual number allocated in the count field. The count can be smaller than the number requested, even zero, when the driver runs out of free memory. A larger number is also possible when the driver requires more buffers to function correctly. The actual allocated buffer size can is returned at size, and can be smaller than what's requested.

When this I/O method is not supported, the ioctl returns an EOPNOTSUPP error code.

Applications can call [ioctl DMX\\_REQBUFS](#) again to change the number of buffers, however this cannot succeed when any buffers are still mapped. A count value of zero frees all buffers, after aborting or finishing any DMA in progress.

**Return Value** On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the errno variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

**EOPNOTSUPP** The the requested I/O method is not supported.

### ioctl DMX\_QUERYBUF

**Name** DMX\_QUERYBUF - Query the status of a buffer

**Warning:** *this API is still experimental*

#### Synopsis

```
int ioctl(int fd, DMX_QUERYBUF, struct dvb_buffer *argp)
```

## Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by [open\(\)](#).

**argp** Pointer to struct [dvb\\_buffer](#).

**Description** This ioctl is part of the mmap streaming I/O method. It can be used to query the status of a buffer at any time after buffers have been allocated with the [ioctl DMX\\_REQBUFS](#) ioctl.

Applications set the index field. Valid index numbers range from zero to the number of buffers allocated with [ioctl DMX\\_REQBUFS](#) (struct [dvb\\_requestbuffers](#) count) minus one.

After calling [ioctl DMX\\_QUERYBUF](#) with a pointer to this structure, drivers return an error code or fill the rest of the structure.

On success, the offset will contain the offset of the buffer from the start of the device memory, the length field its size, and the bytesused the number of bytes occupied by data in the buffer (payload).

**Return Value** On success 0 is returned, the offset will contain the offset of the buffer from the start of the device memory, the length field its size, and the bytesused the number of bytes occupied by data in the buffer (payload).

On error it returns -1 and the errno variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

**EINVAL** The index is out of bounds.

## ioctl DMX\_EXPBUF

**Name** [DMX\\_EXPBUF](#) - Export a buffer as a DMABUF file descriptor.

**Warning:** *this API is still experimental*

## Synopsis

```
int ioctl(int fd, DMX\_EXPBUF, struct dmx\_exportbuffer *argp)
```

## Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by [open\(\)](#).

**argp** Pointer to struct [dmx\\_exportbuffer](#).

**Description** This ioctl is an extension to the memory mapping I/O method. It can be used to export a buffer as a DMABUF file at any time after buffers have been allocated with the [ioctl DMX\\_REQBUFS](#) ioctl.

To export a buffer, applications fill struct [dmx\\_exportbuffer](#). Applications must set the index field. Valid index numbers range from zero to the number of buffers allocated with [ioctl DMX\\_REQBUFS](#) (struct [dmx\\_requestbuffers](#) count) minus one. Additional flags may be posted in the flags field. Refer to a manual for open() for details. Currently only O\_CLOEXEC, O\_RDONLY, O\_WRONLY, and O\_RDWR are supported. All other fields must be set to zero. In the case of multi-planar API, every plane is exported separately using multiple [ioctl DMX\\_EXPBUF](#) calls.

After calling [ioctl DMX\\_EXPBUF](#) the fd field will be set by a driver, on success. This is a DMABUF file descriptor. The application may pass it to other DMABUF-aware devices. It is recommended to close a DMABUF file when it is no longer used to allow the associated memory to be reclaimed.

## Examples

```
int buffer_export(int v4lfd, enum dmx_buf_type bt, int index, int *dmafd)
{
    struct dmx_exportbuffer expbuf;

    memset(&expbuf, 0, sizeof(expbuf));
    expbuf.type = bt;
    expbuf.index = index;
    if (ioctl(v4lfd, DMX_EXPBUF, &expbuf) == -1) {
        perror("DMX_EXPBUF");
        return -1;
    }

    *dmafd = expbuf.fd;

    return 0;
}
```

**Return Value** On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the errno variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

**EINVAL** A queue is not in MMAP mode or DMABUF exporting is not supported or flags or index fields are invalid.

## ioctl DMX\_QBUF, DMX\_DQBUF

**Name** DMX\_QBUF - DMX\_DQBUF - Exchange a buffer with the driver

**Warning:** *this API is still experimental*

### Synopsis

```
int ioctl(int fd, DMX_QBUF, struct dmx_buffer *argp)
int ioctl(int fd, DMX_DQBUF, struct dmx_buffer *argp)
```

### Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by [open\(\)](#).

**argp** Pointer to struct [dmx\\_buffer](#).

**Description** Applications call the DMX\_QBUF ioctl to enqueue an empty (capturing) or filled (output) buffer in the driver's incoming queue. The semantics depend on the selected I/O method.

To enqueue a buffer applications set the index field. Valid index numbers range from zero to the number of buffers allocated with [ioctl DMX\\_REQBUFS](#) (struct [dmx\\_requestbuffers](#) count) minus one. The contents of the struct [dmx\\_buffer](#) returned by a [ioctl DMX\\_QUERYBUF](#) ioctl will do as well.

When DMX\_QBUF is called with a pointer to this structure, it locks the memory pages of the buffer in physical memory, so they cannot be swapped out to disk. Buffers remain locked until dequeued, until the device is closed.

Applications call the DMX\_DQBUF ioctl to dequeue a filled (capturing) buffer from the driver's outgoing queue. They just set the index field with the buffer ID to be queued. When DMX\_DQBUF is called with a pointer to struct [dmx\\_buffer](#), the driver fills the remaining fields or returns an error code.

By default DMX\_DQBUF blocks when no buffer is in the outgoing queue. When the `O_NONBLOCK` flag was given to the `open()` function, DMX\_DQBUF returns immediately with an EAGAIN error code when no buffer is available.

The struct `dmx_buffer` structure is specified in [Buffers](#).

**Return Value** On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the `errno` variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

**EAGAIN** Non-blocking I/O has been selected using `O_NONBLOCK` and no buffer was in the outgoing queue.

**EINVAL** The index is out of bounds, or no buffers have been allocated yet.

**EIO** DMX\_DQBUF failed due to an internal error. Can also indicate temporary problems like signal loss or CRC errors.

## Digital TV CA Device

The Digital TV CA device controls the conditional access hardware. It can be accessed through `/dev/dvb/adapter?/ca?`. Data types and ioctl definitions can be accessed by including `linux/dvb/ca.h` in your application.

### Note:

*There are three ioctls at this API that aren't documented: `CA_GET_MSG`, `CA_SEND_MSG` and `CA_SET_DESCR`. Documentation for them are welcome.*

## CA Data Types

`struct ca_slot_info`  
CA slot interface types and info.

### Definition

```
struct ca_slot_info {
    int num;
    int type;
#define CA_CI          1;
#define CA_CI_LINK    2;
#define CA_CI_PHYS    4;
#define CA_DESCR       8;
#define CA_SC          128;
    unsigned int flags;
#define CA_CI_MODULE_PRESENT 1;
#define CA_CI_MODULE_READY   2;
};
```

### Members

**num** slot number.

**type** slot type.

**flags** flags applicable to the slot.

### Description

This struct stores the CA slot information.

**type** can be:

- CA\_CI - CI high level interface;

- CA\_CI\_LINK - CI link layer level interface;
- CA\_CI\_PHYS - CI physical layer level interface;
- CA\_DESCR - built-in descrambler;
- CA\_SC -simple smart card interface.

**flags** can be:

- CA\_CI\_MODULE\_PRESENT - module (or card) inserted;
- CA\_CI\_MODULE\_READY - module is ready for usage.

**struct ca\_descr\_info**

descrambler types and info.

### Definition

```
struct ca_descr_info {  
    unsigned int num;  
    unsigned int type;  
#define CA_ECD          1;  
#define CA_NDS          2;  
#define CA_DSS          4;  
};
```

### Members

**num** number of available descramblers (keys).

**type** type of supported scrambling system.

### Description

Identifies the number of descramblers and their type.

**type** can be:

- CA\_ECD - European Common Descrambler (ECD) hardware;
- CA\_NDS - Videoguard (NDS) hardware;
- CA\_DSS - Distributed Sample Scrambling (DSS) hardware.

**struct ca\_caps**

CA slot interface capabilities.

### Definition

```
struct ca_caps {  
    unsigned int slot_num;  
    unsigned int slot_type;  
    unsigned int descr_num;  
    unsigned int descr_type;  
};
```

### Members

**slot\_num** total number of CA card and module slots.

**slot\_type** bitmap with all supported types as defined at [\*struct ca\\_slot\\_info\*](#) (e. g. CA\_CI, CA\_CI\_LINK, etc).

**descr\_num** total number of descrambler slots (keys)

**descr\_type** bitmap with all supported types as defined at [\*struct ca\\_descr\\_info\*](#) (e. g. CA\_ECD, CA\_NDS, etc).

**struct ca\_msg**

a message to/from a CI-CAM

**Definition**

```
struct ca_msg {
    unsigned int index;
    unsigned int type;
    unsigned int length;
    unsigned char msg[256];
};
```

**Members****index** unused**type** unused**length** length of the message**msg** message**Description**

This struct carries a message to be send/received from a CI CA module.

```
struct ca_descr
    CA descrambler control words info
```

**Definition**

```
struct ca_descr {
    unsigned int index;
    unsigned int parity;
    unsigned char cw[8];
};
```

**Members****index** CA Descrambler slot**parity** control words parity, where 0 means even and 1 means odd**cw** CA Descrambler control words**CA Function Calls****Digital TV CA open()****Name** Digital TV CA open()**Synopsis**int **open**(const char \**name*, int *flags*)**Arguments****name** Name of specific Digital TV CA device.**flags** A bit-wise OR of the following flags:

<code>O_RDONLY</code>	read-only access
<code>O_RDWR</code>	read/write access
<code>O_NONBLOCK</code>	open in non-blocking mode (blocking mode is the default)

**Description** This system call opens a named ca device (e.g. /dev/dvb/adapter?/ca?) for subsequent use.

When an open() call has succeeded, the device will be ready for use. The significance of blocking or non-blocking mode is described in the documentation for functions where there is a difference. It does not affect the semantics of the open() call itself. A device opened in blocking mode can later be put into non-blocking mode (and vice versa) using the F\_SETFL command of the fcntl system call. This is a standard system call, documented in the Linux manual page for fcntl. Only one user can open the CA Device in O\_RDWR mode. All other attempts to open the device in this mode will fail, and an error code will be returned.

**Return Value** On success 0 is returned.

On error -1 is returned, and the errno variable is set appropriately.

Generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

### Digital TV CA close()

**Name** Digital TV CA close()

#### Synopsis

```
int close(int fd)
```

#### Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by a previous call to [open\(\)](#).

**Description** This system call closes a previously opened CA device.

**Return Value** On success 0 is returned.

On error -1 is returned, and the errno variable is set appropriately.

Generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

### CA\_RESET

**Name** CA\_RESET

#### Synopsis

```
int ioctl(fd, CA_RESET)
```

#### Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by a previous call to [open\(\)](#).

**Description** Puts the Conditional Access hardware on its initial state. It should be called before start using the CA hardware.

**Return Value** On success 0 is returned.

On error -1 is returned, and the errno variable is set appropriately.

Generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

## CA\_GET\_CAP

**Name** CA\_GET\_CAP

### Synopsis

```
int ioctl(fd, CA_GET_CAP, struct ca_caps *caps)
```

### Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by a previous call to [open\(\)](#).

**caps** Pointer to struct [ca\\_caps](#).

**Description** Queries the Kernel for information about the available CA and descrambler slots, and their types.

**Return Value** On success 0 is returned and [ca\\_caps](#) is filled.

On error, -1 is returned and the errno variable is set appropriately.

The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

## CA\_GET\_SLOT\_INFO

**Name** CA\_GET\_SLOT\_INFO

### Synopsis

```
int ioctl(fd, CA_GET_SLOT_INFO, struct ca_slot_info *info)
```

### Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by a previous call to [open\(\)](#).

**info** Pointer to struct [ca\\_slot\\_info](#).

**Description** Returns information about a CA slot identified by [ca\\_slot\\_info.slot\\_num](#).

**Return Value** On success 0 is returned, and [ca\\_slot\\_info](#) is filled.

On error -1 is returned, and the errno variable is set appropriately.

**ENODEV** the slot is not available.

The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

## CA\_GET\_DESCR\_INFO

**Name** CA\_GET\_DESCR\_INFO

### Synopsis

```
int ioctl(fd, CA_GET_DESCR_INFO, struct ca_descr_info *desc)
```

### Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by a previous call to `open()`.

**desc** Pointer to struct `ca_descr_info`.

**Description** Returns information about all descrambler slots.

**Return Value** On success 0 is returned, and `ca_descr_info` is filled.

On error -1 is returned, and the errno variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

## CA\_GET\_MSG

**Name** CA\_GET\_MSG

### Synopsis

```
int ioctl(fd, CA_GET_MSG, struct ca_msg *msg)
```

### Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by a previous call to `open()`.

**msg** Pointer to struct `ca_msg`.

**Description** Receives a message via a CI CA module.

### Note:

---

*Please notice that, on most drivers, this is done by reading from the /dev/adapter?/ca? device node.*

---

**Return Value** On success 0 is returned.

On error -1 is returned, and the errno variable is set appropriately.

Generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

## CA\_SEND\_MSG

**Name** CA\_SEND\_MSG

### Synopsis

```
int ioctl(fd, CA_SEND_MSG, struct ca_msg *msg)
```

### Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by a previous call to `open()`.

**msg** Pointer to struct `ca_msg`.

**Description** Sends a message via a CI CA module.

**Note:**

---

*Please notice that, on most drivers, this is done by writing to the /dev/adapter?/ca? device node.*

---

**Return Value** On success 0 is returned.

On error -1 is returned, and the errno variable is set appropriately.

Generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

## CA\_SET\_DESCR

**Name** CA\_SET\_DESCR

**Synopsis**

int **ioctl**(fd, [CA\\_SET\\_DESCR](#), struct [ca\\_descr](#) \*desc)

**Arguments**

**fd** File descriptor returned by a previous call to [open\(\)](#).

**msg** Pointer to struct [ca\\_descr](#).

**Description** CA\_SET\_DESCR is used for feeding descrambler CA slots with descrambling keys (referred as control words).

**Return Value** On success 0 is returned.

On error -1 is returned, and the errno variable is set appropriately.

Generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

## Digital TV Network API

The Digital TV net device controls the mapping of data packages that are part of a transport stream to be mapped into a virtual network interface, visible through the standard Linux network protocol stack.

Currently, two encapsulations are supported:

- Multi Protocol Encapsulation (MPE)
- Ultra Lightweight Encapsulation (ULE)

In order to create the Linux virtual network interfaces, an application needs to tell to the Kernel what are the PIDs and the encapsulation types that are present on the transport stream. This is done through /dev/dvb/adapter?/net? device node. The data will be available via virtual dvb?\_? network interfaces, and will be controlled/routed via the standard ip tools (like ip, route, netstat, ifconfig, etc).

Data types and ioctl definitions are defined via linux/dvb/net.h header.

### Digital TV net Function Calls

#### Net Data Types

```
struct dvb_net_if
    describes a DVB network interface
```

#### Definition

```
struct dvb_net_if {
    __u16 pid;
    __u16 if_num;
    __u8 feedtype;
#define DVB_NET_FEEDTYPE_MPE 0
#define DVB_NET_FEEDTYPE_ULE 1
};
```

#### Members

**pid** Packet ID (PID) of the MPEG-TS that contains data

**if\_num** number of the Digital TV interface.

**feedtype** Encapsulation type of the feed.

#### Description

A MPEG-TS stream may contain packet IDs with IP packages on it. This struct describes it, and the type of encoding.

**feedtype** can be:

- DVB\_NET\_FEEDTYPE\_MPE for MPE encoding
- DVB\_NET\_FEEDTYPE\_ULE for ULE encoding.

### ioctl NET\_ADD\_IF

**Name** NET\_ADD\_IF - Creates a new network interface for a given Packet ID.

#### Synopsis

```
int ioctl(int fd, NET_ADD_IF, struct dvb_net_if *net_if)
```

#### Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by [open\(\)](#).

**net\_if** pointer to struct [\*dvb\\_net\\_if\*](#)

**Description** The NET\_ADD\_IF ioctl system call selects the Packet ID (PID) that contains a TCP/IP traffic, the type of encapsulation to be used (MPE or ULE) and the interface number for the new interface to be created. When the system call successfully returns, a new virtual network interface is created.

The struct [\*dvb\\_net\\_if\*](#)::ifnum field will be filled with the number of the created interface.

**Return Value** On success 0 is returned, and [\*ca\\_slot\\_info\*](#) is filled.

On error -1 is returned, and the errno variable is set appropriately.

The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

## ioctl NET\_REMOVE\_IF

**Name** NET\_REMOVE\_IF - Removes a network interface.

### Synopsis

```
int ioctl(int fd, NET_REMOVE_IF, int ifnum)
```

### Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by [open\(\)](#).

**net\_if** number of the interface to be removed

**Description** The NET\_REMOVE\_IF ioctl deletes an interface previously created via [NET\\_ADD\\_IF](#).

**Return Value** On success 0 is returned, and [\*ca\\_slot\\_info\*](#) is filled.

On error -1 is returned, and the errno variable is set appropriately.

The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

## ioctl NET\_GET\_IF

**Name** NET\_GET\_IF - Read the configuration data of an interface created via - [NET\\_ADD\\_IF](#).

### Synopsis

```
int ioctl(int fd, NET_GET_IF, struct dvb_net_if *net_if)
```

### Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by [open\(\)](#).

**net\_if** pointer to struct [\*dvb\\_net\\_if\*](#)

**Description** The NET\_GET\_IF ioctl uses the interface number given by the struct [\*dvb\\_net\\_if\*](#)::ifnum field and fills the content of struct [\*dvb\\_net\\_if\*](#) with the packet ID and encapsulation type used on such interface. If the interface was not created yet with [NET\\_ADD\\_IF](#), it will return -1 and fill the errno with EINVAL error code.

**Return Value** On success 0 is returned, and [\*ca\\_slot\\_info\*](#) is filled.

On error -1 is returned, and the errno variable is set appropriately.

The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

## Digital TV Deprecated APIs

The APIs described here **should not** be used on new drivers or applications.

The DVBy3 frontend API has issues with new delivery systems, including DVB-S2, DVB-T2, ISDB, etc.

There's just one driver for a very legacy hardware using the Digital TV audio and video APIs. No modern drivers should use it. Instead, audio and video should be using the V4L2 and ALSA APIs, and the pipelines should be set via the Media Controller API.

**Attention:**

The APIs described here doesn't necessarily reflect the current code implementation, as this section of the document was written for DVB version 1, while the code reflects DVB version 3 implementation.

### Digital TV Frontend legacy API (a. k. a. DVBy3)

The usage of this API is deprecated, as it doesn't support all digital TV standards, doesn't provide good statistics measurements and provides incomplete information. This is kept only to support legacy applications.

#### Frontend Legacy Data Types

**Frontend type** For historical reasons, frontend types are named by the type of modulation used in transmission. The fontend types are given by `fe_type_t` type, defined as:

**fe\_type**

Listing 1.4: Frontend types

<code>fe_type</code>	Description	<code>DTV_DELIVERY_SYSTEM</code> equivalent type
<code>FE_QPSK</code>	For DVB-S standard	<code>SYS_DVBS</code>
<code>FE_QAM</code>	For DVB-C annex A standard	<code>SYS_DVBC_ANNEX_A</code>
<code>FE_OFDM</code>	For DVB-T standard	<code>SYS_DVBT</code>
<code>FE_ATSC</code>	For ATSC standard (terrestrial) or for DVB-C Annex B (cable) used in US.	<code>SYS_ATSC</code> (terrestrial) or <code>SYS_DVBC_ANNEX_B</code> (cable)

Newer formats like DVB-S2, ISDB-T, ISDB-S and DVB-T2 are not described at the above, as they're supported via the new `FE_GET_PROPERTY/FE_SET_PROPERTY` ioctl's, using the `DTV_DELIVERY_SYSTEM` parameter.

In the old days, struct `dvb_frontend_info` used to contain `fe_type_t` field to indicate the delivery systems, filled with either `FE_QPSK`, `FE_QAM`, `FE_OFDM` or `FE_ATSC`. While this is still filled to keep backward compatibility, the usage of this field is deprecated, as it can report just one delivery system, but some devices support multiple delivery systems. Please use `DTV_ENUM_DELSYS` instead.

On devices that support multiple delivery systems, struct `dvb_frontend_info::fe_type_t` is filled with the currently standard, as selected by the last call to `FE_SET_PROPERTY` using the `DTV_DELIVERY_SYSTEM` property.

#### Frontend bandwidth `fe_bandwidth`

Listing 1.5: enum fe\_bandwidth

ID	Description
BANDWIDTH_AUTO	Autodetect bandwidth (if supported)
BANDWIDTH_1_712_MHZ	1.712 MHz
BANDWIDTH_5_MHZ	5 MHz
BANDWIDTH_6_MHZ	6 MHz
BANDWIDTH_7_MHZ	7 MHz
BANDWIDTH_8_MHZ	8 MHz
BANDWIDTH_10_MHZ	10 MHz

**dvb\_frontend\_parameters**

**frontend parameters** The kind of parameters passed to the frontend device for tuning depend on the kind of hardware you are using.

The struct dvb\_frontend\_parameters uses a union with specific per-system parameters. However, as newer delivery systems required more data, the structure size weren't enough to fit, and just extending its size would break the existing applications. So, those parameters were replaced by the usage of [FE\\_GET\\_PROPERTY/FE\\_SET\\_PROPERTY](#) ioctl's. The new API is flexible enough to add new parameters to existing delivery systems, and to add newer delivery systems.

So, newer applications should use [FE\\_GET\\_PROPERTY/FE\\_SET\\_PROPERTY](#) instead, in order to be able to support the newer System Delivery like DVB-S2, DVB-T2, DVB-C2, ISDB, etc.

All kinds of parameters are combined as a union in the dvb\_frontend\_parameters structure:

```
struct dvb_frontend_parameters {
    uint32_t frequency;      /* (absolute) frequency in Hz for QAM/OFDM */
                           /* intermediate frequency in kHz for QPSK */
    fe_spectral_inversion_t inversion;
    union {
        struct dvb_qpsk_parameters qpsk;
        struct dvb_qam_parameters qam;
        struct dvb_ofdm_parameters ofdm;
        struct dvb_vsb_parameters vsb;
    } u;
};
```

In the case of QPSK frontends the frequency field specifies the intermediate frequency, i.e. the offset which is effectively added to the local oscillator frequency (LOF) of the LNB. The intermediate frequency has to be specified in units of kHz. For QAM and OFDM frontends the frequency specifies the absolute frequency and is given in Hz.

**dvb\_qpsk\_parameters**

**QPSK parameters** For satellite QPSK frontends you have to use the dvb\_qpsk\_parameters structure:

```
struct dvb_qpsk_parameters {
    uint32_t symbol_rate;   /* symbol rate in Symbols per second */
    fe_code_rate_t fec_inner; /* forward error correction (see above) */
};
```

**dvb\_qam\_parameters**

**QAM parameters** for cable QAM frontend you use the dvb\_qam\_parameters structure:

```
struct dvb_qam_parameters {
    uint32_t symbol_rate; /* symbol rate in Symbols per second */
    fe_code_rate_t fec_inner; /* forward error correction (see above) */
    fe_modulation_t modulation; /* modulation type (see above) */
};
```

### dvb\_vsb\_parameters

**VSB parameters** ATSC frontends are supported by the dvb\_vsb\_parameters structure:

```
struct dvb_vsb_parameters {
    fe_modulation_t modulation; /* modulation type (see above) */
};
```

### dvb\_ofdm\_parameters

**OFDM parameters** DVB-T frontends are supported by the dvb\_ofdm\_parameters structure:

```
struct dvb_ofdm_parameters {
    fe_bandwidth_t bandwidth;
    fe_code_rate_t code_rate_HP; /* high priority stream code rate */
    fe_code_rate_t code_rate_LP; /* low priority stream code rate */
    fe_modulation_t constellation; /* modulation type (see above) */
    fe_transmit_mode_t transmission_mode;
    fe_guard_interval_t guard_interval;
    fe_hierarchy_t hierarchy_information;
};
```

### dvb\_frontend\_event

#### frontend events

```
struct dvb_frontend_event {
    fe_status_t status;
    struct dvb_frontend_parameters parameters;
};
```

### Frontend Legacy Function Calls

Those functions are defined at DVB version 3. The support is kept in the kernel due to compatibility issues only. Their usage is strongly not recommended

#### FE\_READ\_BER

**Name** FE\_READ\_BER

**Attention:** This ioctl is deprecated.

#### Synopsis

```
int ioctl(int fd, FE_READ_BER, uint32_t *ber)
```

## Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by [open\(\)](#).

**ber** The bit error rate is stored into \*ber.

**Description** This ioctl call returns the bit error rate for the signal currently received/demodulated by the front-end. For this command, read-only access to the device is sufficient.

**Return Value** On success 0 is returned.

On error -1 is returned, and the errno variable is set appropriately.

Generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

## FE\_READ\_SNR

**Name** FE\_READ\_SNR

**Attention:** *This ioctl is deprecated.*

### Synopsis

```
int ioctl(int fd, FE_READ_SNR, int16_t *snr)
```

## Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by [open\(\)](#).

**snr** The signal-to-noise ratio is stored into \*snr.

**Description** This ioctl call returns the signal-to-noise ratio for the signal currently received by the front-end. For this command, read-only access to the device is sufficient.

**Return Value** On success 0 is returned.

On error -1 is returned, and the errno variable is set appropriately.

Generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

## FE\_READ\_SIGNAL\_STRENGTH

**Name** FE\_READ\_SIGNAL\_STRENGTH

**Attention:** *This ioctl is deprecated.*

### Synopsis

```
int ioctl(int fd, FE_READ_SIGNAL_STRENGTH, uint16_t *strength)
```

### Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by [open\(\)](#).

**strength** The signal strength value is stored into \*strength.

**Description** This ioctl call returns the signal strength value for the signal currently received by the front-end. For this command, read-only access to the device is sufficient.

**Return Value** On success 0 is returned.

On error -1 is returned, and the errno variable is set appropriately.

Generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

## FE\_READ\_UNCORRECTED\_BLOCKS

**Name** FE\_READ\_UNCORRECTED\_BLOCKS

**Attention:** *This ioctl is deprecated.*

### Synopsis

```
int ioctl(int fd, FE_READ_UNCORRECTED_BLOCKS, uint32_t *ublocks)
```

### Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by [open\(\)](#).

**ublocks** The total number of uncorrected blocks seen by the driver so far.

**Description** This ioctl call returns the number of uncorrected blocks detected by the device driver during its lifetime. For meaningful measurements, the increment in block count during a specific time interval should be calculated. For this command, read-only access to the device is sufficient.

**Return Value** On success 0 is returned.

On error -1 is returned, and the errno variable is set appropriately.

Generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

**FE\_SET\_FRONTEND**

**Attention:**

*This ioctl is deprecated.*

**Name** FE\_SET\_FRONTEND

### Synopsis

```
int ioctl(int fd, FE_SET_FRONTEND, struct dvb_frontend_parameters *p)
```

## Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by `open()`.

**p** Points to parameters for tuning operation.

**Description** This ioctl call starts a tuning operation using specified parameters. The result of this call will be successful if the parameters were valid and the tuning could be initiated. The result of the tuning operation in itself, however, will arrive asynchronously as an event (see documentation for `FE_GET_EVENT` and `FrontendEvent`.) If a new `FE_SET_FRONTEND` operation is initiated before the previous one was completed, the previous operation will be aborted in favor of the new one. This command requires read/write access to the device.

**Return Value** On success 0 is returned.

On error -1 is returned, and the `errno` variable is set appropriately.

EINVAL	Maximum supported symbol rate reached.
--------	--

Generic error codes are described at the *Generic Error Codes* chapter.

## FE\_GET\_FRONTEND

**Name** `FE_GET_FRONTEND`

<b>Attention:</b>	<i>This ioctl is deprecated.</i>
-------------------	----------------------------------

### Synopsis

```
int ioctl(int fd, FE_GET_FRONTEND, struct dvb_frontend_parameters *p)
```

## Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by `open()`.

**p** Points to parameters for tuning operation.

**Description** This ioctl call queries the currently effective frontend parameters. For this command, read-only access to the device is sufficient.

**Return Value** On success 0 is returned.

On error -1 is returned, and the `errno` variable is set appropriately.

EINVAL	Maximum supported symbol rate reached.
--------	--

Generic error codes are described at the *Generic Error Codes* chapter.

## FE\_GET\_EVENT

**Name** `FE_GET_EVENT`

<b>Attention:</b>	<i>This ioctl is deprecated.</i>
-------------------	----------------------------------

### Synopsis

```
int ioctl(int fd, FE_GET_EVENT, struct dvb_frontend_event *ev)
```

### Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by [open\(\)](#).

**ev** Points to the location where the event, if any, is to be stored.

**Description** This ioctl call returns a frontend event if available. If an event is not available, the behavior depends on whether the device is in blocking or non-blocking mode. In the latter case, the call fails immediately with errno set to EWOULDBLOCK. In the former case, the call blocks until an event becomes available.

**Return Value** On success 0 is returned.

On error -1 is returned, and the errno variable is set appropriately.

EWOULDBLOCK	There is no event pending, and the device is in non-blocking mode.
EOVERFLOW	Overflow in event queue - one or more events were lost.

Generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

## FE\_DISHNWORK\_SEND\_LEGACY\_CMD

**Name** FE\_DISHNWWORK\_SEND\_LEGACY\_CMD

### Synopsis

```
int ioctl(int fd, FE_DISHNWWORK_SEND_LEGACY_CMD, unsigned long cmd)
```

### Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by [open\(\)](#).

**cmd** Sends the specified raw cmd to the dish via DISEqC.

**Description**

**Warning:**

*This is a very obscure legacy command, used only at stv0299 driver. Should not be used.*

It provides a non-standard method for selecting Diseqc voltage on the frontend, for Dish Network legacy switches.

As support for this ioctl were added in 2004, this means that such dishes were already legacy in 2004.

**Return Value** On success 0 is returned.

On error -1 is returned, and the errno variable is set appropriately.

Generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

## Digital TV Video Device

The Digital TV video device controls the MPEG2 video decoder of the Digital TV hardware. It can be accessed through **/dev/dvb/adapter0/video0**. Data types and ioctl definitions can be accessed by including **linux/dvb/video.h** in your application.

Note that the Digital TV video device only controls decoding of the MPEG video stream, not its presentation on the TV or computer screen. On PCs this is typically handled by an associated video4linux device, e.g. **/dev/video**, which allows scaling and defining output windows.

Some Digital TV cards don't have their own MPEG decoder, which results in the omission of the audio and video device as well as the video4linux device.

The ioctls that deal with SPUs (sub picture units) and navigation packets are only supported on some MPEG decoders made for DVD playback.

These ioctls were also used by V4L2 to control MPEG decoders implemented in V4L2. The use of these ioctls for that purpose has been made obsolete and proper V4L2 ioctls or controls have been created to replace that functionality.

### Video Data Types

**video\_format\_t** The `video_format_t` data type defined by

```
typedef enum {
    VIDEO_FORMAT_4_3,      /* Select 4:3 format */
    VIDEO_FORMAT_16_9,     /* Select 16:9 format. */
    VIDEO_FORMAT_221_1     /* 2.21:1 */
} video_format_t;
```

is used in the `VIDEO_SET_FORMAT` function (??) to tell the driver which aspect ratio the output hardware (e.g. TV) has. It is also used in the data structures `video_status` (??) returned by `VIDEO_GET_STATUS` (??) and `video_event` (??) returned by `VIDEO_GET_EVENT` (??) which report about the display format of the current video stream.

**video\_displayformat\_t** In case the display format of the video stream and of the display hardware differ the application has to specify how to handle the cropping of the picture. This can be done using the `VIDEO_SET_DISPLAY_FORMAT` call (??) which accepts

```
typedef enum {
    VIDEO_PAN_SCAN,        /* use pan and scan format */
    VIDEO_LETTER_BOX,      /* use letterbox format */
    VIDEO_CENTER_CUT_OUT   /* use center cut out format */
} video_displayformat_t;
```

as argument.

**video\_stream\_source\_t** The video stream source is set through the `VIDEO_SELECT_SOURCE` call and can take the following values, depending on whether we are replaying from an internal (demuxer) or external (user write) source.

```
typedef enum {
    VIDEO_SOURCE_DEMUX, /* Select the demux as the main source */
    VIDEO_SOURCE_MEMORY /* If this source is selected, the stream
                        comes from the user through the write
                        system call */
} video_stream_source_t;
```

`VIDEO_SOURCE_DEMUX` selects the demultiplexer (fed either by the frontend or the DVR device) as the source of the video stream. If `VIDEO_SOURCE_MEMORY` is selected the stream comes from the application through the `write()` system call.

**video\_play\_state\_t** The following values can be returned by the VIDEO\_GET\_STATUS call representing the state of video playback.

```
typedef enum {
    VIDEO_STOPPED, /* Video is stopped */
    VIDEO_PLAYING, /* Video is currently playing */
    VIDEO_FREEZED /* Video is freezed */
} video_play_state_t;
```

### video\_command

**struct video\_command** The structure must be zeroed before use by the application. This ensures it can be extended safely in the future.

```
struct video_command {
    __u32 cmd;
    __u32 flags;
    union {
        struct {
            __u64 pts;
        } stop;

        struct {
            /* 0 or 1000 specifies normal speed,
               1 specifies forward single stepping,
               -1 specifies backward single stepping,
               >>1: playback at speed/1000 of the normal speed,
               <-1: reverse playback at (-speed/1000) of the normal speed. */
            __s32 speed;
            __u32 format;
        } play;

        struct {
            __u32 data[16];
        } raw;
    };
};
```

### video\_size\_t

```
typedef struct {
    int w;
    int h;
    video_format_t aspect_ratio;
} video_size_t;
```

### video\_event

**struct video\_event** The following is the structure of a video event as it is returned by the VIDEO\_GET\_EVENT call.

```
struct video_event {
    __s32 type;
#define VIDEO_EVENT_SIZE_CHANGED 1
#define VIDEO_EVENT_FRAME_RATE_CHANGED 2
#define VIDEO_EVENT_DECODER_STOPPED 3
#define VIDEO_EVENT_VSYNC 4
    __kernel_time_t timestamp;
    union {
        video_size_t size;
        unsigned int frame_rate; /* in frames per 1000sec */
    };
};
```

```
    unsigned char vsync_field; /* unknown/odd/even/progressive */
} u;
};
```

## video\_status

**struct video\_status** The VIDEO\_GET\_STATUS call returns the following structure informing about various states of the playback operation.

```
struct video_status {
    int             video_blank;    /* blank video on freeze? */
    video_play_state_t   play_state;    /* current state of playback */
    video_stream_source_t stream_source; /* current source (demux/memory) */
    video_format_t      video_format;  /* current aspect ratio of stream */
    video_displayformat_t display_format; /* selected cropping mode */
};
```

If video\_blank is set video will be blanked out if the channel is changed or if playback is stopped. Otherwise, the last picture will be displayed. play\_state indicates if the video is currently frozen, stopped, or being played back. The stream\_source corresponds to the selected source for the video stream. It can come either from the demultiplexer or from memory. The video\_format indicates the aspect ratio (one of 4:3 or 16:9) of the currently played video stream. Finally, display\_format corresponds to the selected cropping mode in case the source video format is not the same as the format of the output device.

## video\_still\_picture

**struct video\_still\_picture** An I-frame displayed via the VIDEO\_STILLPICTURE call is passed on within the following structure.

```
/* pointer to and size of a single iframe in memory */
struct video_still_picture {
    char *iFrame;          /* pointer to a single iframe in memory */
    int32_t size;
};
```

**video capabilities** A call to VIDEO\_GET\_CAPABILITIES returns an unsigned integer with the following bits set according to the hardware capabilities.

```
/* bit definitions for capabilities: */
/* can the hardware decode MPEG1 and/or MPEG2? */
#define VIDEO_CAP_MPEG1    1
#define VIDEO_CAP_MPEG2    2
/* can you send a system and/or program stream to video device?
   (you still have to open the video and the audio device but only
   send the stream to the video device) */
#define VIDEO_CAP_SYS     4
#define VIDEO_CAP_PROG    8
/* can the driver also handle SPU, NAVI and CSS encoded data?
   (CSS API is not present yet) */
#define VIDEO_CAP_SPU    16
#define VIDEO_CAP_NAVI   32
#define VIDEO_CAP_CSS   64
```

**video\_system\_t** A call to VIDEO\_SET\_SYSTEM sets the desired video system for TV output. The following system types can be set:

```
typedef enum {
    VIDEO_SYSTEM_PAL,
    VIDEO_SYSTEM_NTSC,
```

```
VIDEO_SYSTEM_PALN,
VIDEO_SYSTEM_PALNc,
VIDEO_SYSTEM_PALM,
VIDEO_SYSTEM_NTSC60,
VIDEO_SYSTEM_PAL60,
VIDEO_SYSTEM_PALM60
} video_system_t;
```

## **video\_highlight**

**struct video\_highlight** Calling the ioctl VIDEO\_SET\_HIGHLIGHTS posts the SPU highlight information. The call expects the following format for that information:

```
typedef
struct video_highlight {
    boolean active;          /* 1=show highlight, 0=hide highlight */
    uint8_t contrast1;       /* 7- 4 Pattern pixel contrast */
    /* 3- 0 Background pixel contrast */
    uint8_t contrast2;       /* 7- 4 Emphasis pixel-2 contrast */
    /* 3- 0 Emphasis pixel-1 contrast */
    uint8_t color1;          /* 7- 4 Pattern pixel color */
    /* 3- 0 Background pixel color */
    uint8_t color2;          /* 7- 4 Emphasis pixel-2 color */
    /* 3- 0 Emphasis pixel-1 color */
    uint32_t ypos;           /* 23-22 auto action mode */
    /* 21-12 start y */
    /* 9- 0 end y */
    uint32_t xpos;           /* 23-22 button color number */
    /* 21-12 start x */
    /* 9- 0 end x */
} video_highlight_t;
```

## **video\_spu**

**struct video\_spu** Calling VIDEO\_SET\_SPU deactivates or activates SPU decoding, according to the following format:

```
typedef
struct video_spu {
    boolean active;
    int stream_id;
} video_spu_t;
```

## **video\_spu\_palette**

**struct video\_spu\_palette** The following structure is used to set the SPU palette by calling VIDEO\_SPU\_PALETTE:

```
typedef
struct video_spu_palette {
    int length;
    uint8_t *palette;
} video_spu_palette_t;
```

## **video\_navi\_pack**

**struct video\_navi\_pack** In order to get the navigational data the following structure has to be passed to the ioctl VIDEO\_GET\_NAVI:

```
typedef
struct video_navi_pack {
    int length;          /* 0 ... 1024 */
    uint8_t data[1024];
} video_navi_pack_t;
```

**video\_attributes\_t** The following attributes can be set by a call to VIDEO\_SET\_ATTRIBUTES:

```
typedef uint16_t video_attributes_t;
/* bits: descr. */
/* 15-14 Video compression mode (0=MPEG-1, 1=MPEG-2) */
/* 13-12 TV system (0=525/60, 1=625/50) */
/* 11-10 Aspect ratio (0=4:3, 3=16:9) */
/* 9- 8 permitted display mode on 4:3 monitor (0=both, 1=only pan-sca) */
/* 7   line 21-1 data present in GOP (1=yes, 0=no) */
/* 6   line 21-2 data present in GOP (1=yes, 0=no) */
/* 5- 3 source resolution (0=720x480/576, 1=704x480/576, 2=352x480/57) */
/* 2   source letterboxed (1=yes, 0=no) */
/* 0   film/camera mode (0=camera, 1=film (625/50 only)) */
```

## Video Function Calls

### dvb video open()

**Name** dvb video open()

**Attention:** This ioctl is deprecated.

#### Synopsis

int open(const char \*deviceName, int flags)

**Arguments**

const char *deviceName	Name of specific video device.
int flags	A bit-wise OR of the following flags:
	O_RDONLY read-only access
	O_RDWR read/write access
	O_NONBLOCK open in non-blocking mode (blocking mode is the default)

**Description** This system call opens a named video device (e.g. /dev/dvb/adapter0/video0) for subsequent use.

When an open() call has succeeded, the device will be ready for use. The significance of blocking or non-blocking mode is described in the documentation for functions where there is a difference. It does not affect the semantics of the open() call itself. A device opened in blocking mode can later be put into non-blocking mode (and vice versa) using the F\_SETFL command of the fcntl system call. This is a standard system call, documented in the Linux manual page for fcntl. Only one user can open the Video Device in O\_RDWR mode. All other attempts to open the device in this mode will fail, and an error-code will be returned. If the Video Device is opened in O\_RDONLY mode, the only ioctl call that can be used is VIDEO\_GET\_STATUS. All other call will return an error code.

<b>Return Value</b>	ENODEV	Device driver not loaded/available.
	EINTERNAL	Internal error.
	EBUSY	Device or resource busy.
	EINVAL	Invalid argument.

### dvb video close()

**Name** dvb video close()

**Attention:** *This ioctl is deprecated.*

#### Synopsis

int close(int fd)

**Arguments** int fd | File descriptor returned by a previous call to open().

**Description** This system call closes a previously opened video device.

**Return Value** EBADF | fd is not a valid open file descriptor.

### dvb video write()

**Name** dvb video write()

**Attention:** *This ioctl is deprecated.*

#### Synopsis

size\_t write(int fd, const void \*buf, size\_t count)

<b>Arguments</b>	int fd	File descriptor returned by a previous call to open().
	void *buf	Pointer to the buffer containing the PES data.
	size_t count	Size of buf.

**Description** This system call can only be used if VIDEO\_SOURCE\_MEMORY is selected in the ioctl call VIDEO\_SELECT\_SOURCE. The data provided shall be in PES format, unless the capability allows other formats. If O\_NONBLOCK is not specified the function will block until buffer space is available. The amount of data to be transferred is implied by count.

<b>Return Value</b>	EPERM	Mode VIDEO_SOURCE_MEMORY not selected.
	ENOMEM	Attempted to write more data than the internal buffer can hold.
	EBADF	fd is not a valid open file descriptor.

### VIDEO\_STOP

**Name** VIDEO\_STOP

<b>Attention:</b>	<i>This ioctl is deprecated.</i>
-------------------	----------------------------------

**Synopsis**

int **ioctl**(fd, [VIDEO\\_STOP](#), boolean mode)

<b>Arguments</b>	int fd	File descriptor returned by a previous call to <code>open()</code> .
	int request	Equals <code>VIDEO_STOP</code> for this command.
	Boolean mode	Indicates how the screen shall be handled.
		TRUE: Blank screen when stop.
		FALSE: Show last decoded frame.

**Description** This ioctl is for Digital TV devices only. To control a V4L2 decoder use the V4L2 [ioctl VID-IOC\\_DECODER\\_CMD](#), [VIDIOC\\_TRY\\_DECODER\\_CMD](#) instead.

This ioctl call asks the Video Device to stop playing the current stream. Depending on the input parameter, the screen can be blanked out or displaying the last decoded frame.

**Return Value** On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the `errno` variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

**VIDEO\_PLAY****Name** VIDEO\_PLAY

<b>Attention:</b>	<i>This ioctl is deprecated.</i>
-------------------	----------------------------------

**Synopsis**

int **ioctl**(fd, [VIDEO\\_PLAY](#))

<b>Arguments</b>	int fd	File descriptor returned by a previous call to <code>open()</code> .
	int request	Equals <code>VIDEO_PLAY</code> for this command.

**Description** This ioctl is for Digital TV devices only. To control a V4L2 decoder use the V4L2 [ioctl VID-IOC\\_DECODER\\_CMD](#), [VIDIOC\\_TRY\\_DECODER\\_CMD](#) instead.

This ioctl call asks the Video Device to start playing a video stream from the selected source.

**Return Value** On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the `errno` variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

**VIDEO\_FREEZE**

### Name `VIDEO_FREEZE`

**Attention:** *This ioctl is deprecated.*

#### Synopsis

`int ioctl(fd, VIDEO_FREEZE)`

<b>Arguments</b>	<code>int fd</code>	File descriptor returned by a previous call to <code>open()</code> .
	<code>int request</code>	Equals <code>VIDEO_FREEZE</code> for this command.

**Description** This ioctl is for Digital TV devices only. To control a V4L2 decoder use the V4L2 [ioctl VIDIOC\\_DECODER\\_CMD, VIDIOC\\_TRY\\_DECODER\\_CMD](#) instead.

This ioctl call suspends the live video stream being played. Decoding and playing are frozen. It is then possible to restart the decoding and playing process of the video stream using the `VIDEO_CONTINUE` command. If `VIDEO_SOURCE_MEMORY` is selected in the ioctl call `VIDEO_SELECT_SOURCE`, the Digital TV subsystem will not decode any more data until the ioctl call `VIDEO_CONTINUE` or `VIDEO_PLAY` is performed.

**Return Value** On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the `errno` variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

### `VIDEO_CONTINUE`

### Name `VIDEO_CONTINUE`

**Attention:** *This ioctl is deprecated.*

#### Synopsis

`int ioctl(fd, VIDEO_CONTINUE)`

<b>Arguments</b>	<code>int fd</code>	File descriptor returned by a previous call to <code>open()</code> .
	<code>int request</code>	Equals <code>VIDEO_CONTINUE</code> for this command.

**Description** This ioctl is for Digital TV devices only. To control a V4L2 decoder use the V4L2 [ioctl VIDIOC\\_DECODER\\_CMD, VIDIOC\\_TRY\\_DECODER\\_CMD](#) instead.

This ioctl call restarts decoding and playing processes of the video stream which was played before a call to `VIDEO_FREEZE` was made.

**Return Value** On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the `errno` variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

### `VIDEO_SELECT_SOURCE`

**Name** VIDEO\_SELECT\_SOURCE

**Attention:** *This ioctl is deprecated.*

**Synopsis**

```
int ioctl(fd, VIDEO_SELECT_SOURCE, video_stream_source_t source)
```

<b>Arguments</b>	int fd	File descriptor returned by a previous call to open().
	int request	Equals VIDEO_SELECT_SOURCE for this command.
	video_stream_source_t source	Indicates which source shall be used for the Video stream.

**Description** This ioctl is for Digital TV devices only. This ioctl was also supported by the V4L2 ivtv driver, but that has been replaced by the ivtv-specific IVTV\_IOC\_PASSTHROUGH\_MODE ioctl.

This ioctl call informs the video device which source shall be used for the input data. The possible sources are demux or memory. If memory is selected, the data is fed to the video device through the write command.

**video\_stream\_source\_t**

```
typedef enum {
    VIDEO_SOURCE_DEMUX, /* Select the demux as the main source */
    VIDEO_SOURCE_MEMORY /* If this source is selected, the stream
                         comes from the user through the write
                         system call */
} video_stream_source_t;
```

**Return Value** On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the errno variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

**VIDEO\_SET\_BLANK****Name** VIDEO\_SET\_BLANK

**Attention:** *This ioctl is deprecated.*

**Synopsis**

```
int ioctl(fd, VIDEO_SET_BLANK, boolean mode)
```

<b>Arguments</b>	int fd	File descriptor returned by a previous call to open().
	int request	Equals VIDEO_SET_BLANK for this command.
	boolean mode	TRUE: Blank screen when stop. FALSE: Show last decoded frame.

**Description** This ioctl call asks the Video Device to blank out the picture.

**Return Value** On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the errno variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

## VIDEO\_GET\_STATUS

**Name** VIDEO\_GET\_STATUS

**Attention:** *This ioctl is deprecated.*

### Synopsis

```
int ioctl(fd, VIDEO_GET_STATUS, struct video_status *status)
```

<b>Arguments</b>	int fd	File descriptor returned by a previous call to open().
	int request	Equals VIDEO_GET_STATUS for this command.
	struct video_status *status	Returns the current status of the Video Device.

**Description** This ioctl call asks the Video Device to return the current status of the device.

### video\_status

```
struct video_status {
    int             video_blank;      /* blank video on freeze? */
    video_play_state_t   play_state;    /* current state of playback */
    video_stream_source_t stream_source; /* current source (demux/memory) */
    video_format_t       video_format;  /* current aspect ratio of stream*/
    video_displayformat_t display_format; /* selected cropping mode */
};
```

**Return Value** On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the errno variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

## VIDEO\_GET\_FRAME\_COUNT

**Name** VIDEO\_GET\_FRAME\_COUNT

**Attention:** *This ioctl is deprecated.*

### Synopsis

```
int ioctl(int fd, VIDEO_GET_FRAME_COUNT, __u64 *pts)
```

<b>Arguments</b>	int fd	File descriptor returned by a previous call to open().
	int request	Equals VIDEO_GET_FRAME_COUNT for this command.
	__u64 *pts	Returns the number of frames displayed since the decoder was started.

**Description** This ioctl is obsolete. Do not use in new drivers. For V4L2 decoders this ioctl has been replaced by the V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_DEC\_FRAME control.

This ioctl call asks the Video Device to return the number of displayed frames since the decoder was started.

**Return Value** On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the errno variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

## VIDEO\_GET PTS

**Name** VIDEO\_GET PTS

**Attention:** *This ioctl is deprecated.*

### Synopsis

int **ioctl**(int fd, [VIDEO\\_GET PTS](#), \_\_u64 \*pts)

### Arguments

int fd	File descriptor returned by a previous call to open().
int request	Equals VIDEO_GET PTS for this command.
__u64 *pts	Returns the 33-bit timestamp as defined in ITU REC-H.222.0 / ISO/IEC 13818-1. The PTS should belong to the currently playing frame if possible, but may also be a value close to it like the PTS of the last decoded frame or last PTS extracted by the PES parser.

**Description** This ioctl is obsolete. Do not use in new drivers. For V4L2 decoders this ioctl has been replaced by the V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_VIDEO\_DEC\_PTS control.

This ioctl call asks the Video Device to return the current PTS timestamp.

**Return Value** On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the errno variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

## VIDEO\_GET FRAME RATE

**Name** VIDEO\_GET FRAME RATE

**Attention:** *This ioctl is deprecated.*

### Synopsis

int **ioctl**(int fd, [VIDEO\\_GET FRAME RATE](#), unsigned int \*rate)

### Arguments

int fd	File descriptor returned by a previous call to open().
int request	Equals VIDEO_GET FRAME RATE for this command.
unsigned int *rate	Returns the framerate in number of frames per 1000 seconds.

**Description** This ioctl call asks the Video Device to return the current framerate.

**Return Value** On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the errno variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

## VIDEO\_GET\_EVENT

**Name** VIDEO\_GET\_EVENT

**Attention:** *This ioctl is deprecated.*

### Synopsis

```
int ioctl(fd, VIDEO_GET_EVENT, struct video_event *ev)
```

<b>Arguments</b>	int fd	File descriptor returned by a previous call to open().
	int request	Equals VIDEO_GET_EVENT for this command.
	struct video_event *ev	Points to the location where the event, if any, is to be stored.

**Description** This ioctl is for Digital TV devices only. To get events from a V4L2 decoder use the V4L2 ioctl VIDIOC\_DQEVENT ioctl instead.

This ioctl call returns an event of type video\_event if available. If an event is not available, the behavior depends on whether the device is in blocking or non-blocking mode. In the latter case, the call fails immediately with errno set to EWOULDBLOCK. In the former case, the call blocks until an event becomes available. The standard Linux poll() and/or select() system calls can be used with the device file descriptor to watch for new events. For select(), the file descriptor should be included in the exceptfds argument, and for poll(), POLLPRI should be specified as the wake-up condition. Read-only permissions are sufficient for this ioctl call.

### video\_event

```
struct video_event {
    __s32 type;
#define VIDEO_EVENT_SIZE_CHANGED      1
#define VIDEO_EVENT_FRAME_RATE_CHANGED 2
#define VIDEO_EVENT_DECODER_STOPPED   3
#define VIDEO_EVENT_VSYNC             4
    __kernel_time_t timestamp;
    union {
        video_size_t size;
        unsigned int frame_rate;          /* in frames per 1000sec */
        unsigned char vsync_field;        /* unknown/odd/even/progressive */
    } u;
};
```

**Return Value** On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the errno variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

EWOULDBLOCK	There is no event pending, and the device is in non-blocking mode.
EOVERFLOW	Overflow in event queue - one or more events were lost.

## VIDEO\_COMMAND

**Name** VIDEO\_COMMAND

**Attention:** *This ioctl is deprecated.*

**Synopsis**

```
int ioctl(int fd, VIDEO_COMMAND, struct video_command *cmd)
```

<b>Arguments</b>	int fd	File descriptor returned by a previous call to open().
	int request	Equals VIDEO_COMMAND for this command.
	struct video_command *cmd	Commands the decoder.

**Description** This ioctl is obsolete. Do not use in new drivers. For V4L2 decoders this ioctl has been replaced by the [ioctl VIDIOC\\_DECODER\\_CMD](#), [VIDIOC\\_TRY\\_DECODER\\_CMD](#) ioctl.

This ioctl commands the decoder. The video\_command struct is a subset of the v4l2\_decoder\_cmd struct, so refer to the [ioctl VIDIOC\\_DECODER\\_CMD](#), [VIDIOC\\_TRY\\_DECODER\\_CMD](#) documentation for more information.

struct **video\_command**

```
/* The structure must be zeroed before use by the application
This ensures it can be extended safely in the future. */
struct video_command {
    __u32 cmd;
    __u32 flags;
    union {
        struct {
            __u64 pts;
        } stop;

        struct {
            /* 0 or 1000 specifies normal speed,
            1 specifies forward single stepping,
            -1 specifies backward single stepping,
            >1: playback at speed/1000 of the normal speed,
            <-1: reverse playback at (-speed/1000) of the normal speed. */
            __s32 speed;
            __u32 format;
        } play;

        struct {
            __u32 data[16];
        } raw;
    };
};
```

**Return Value** On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the errno variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

**VIDEO\_TRY\_COMMAND**

**Name** VIDEO\_TRY\_COMMAND

<b>Attention:</b>	<i>This ioctl is deprecated.</i>
-------------------	----------------------------------

**Synopsis**

```
int ioctl(int fd, VIDEO_TRY_COMMAND, struct video_command *cmd)
```

<b>Arguments</b>	int fd	File descriptor returned by a previous call to open().
	int request	Equals VIDEO_TRY_COMMAND for this command.
	struct video_command *cmd	Try a decoder command.

**Description** This ioctl is obsolete. Do not use in new drivers. For V4L2 decoders this ioctl has been replaced by the [VIDIOC\\_TRY\\_DECODER\\_CMD](#) ioctl.

This ioctl tries a decoder command. The `video_command` struct is a subset of the `v4l2_decoder_cmd` struct, so refer to the [VIDIOC\\_TRY\\_DECODER\\_CMD](#) documentation for more information.

**Return Value** On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the `errno` variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

### VIDEO\_GET\_SIZE

**Name** `VIDEO_GET_SIZE`

**Attention:** *This ioctl is deprecated.*

#### Synopsis

`int ioctl(int fd, VIDEO_GET_SIZE, video_size_t *size)`

<b>Arguments</b>	int fd	File descriptor returned by a previous call to open().
	int request	Equals VIDEO_GET_SIZE for this command.
	video_size_t *size	Returns the size and aspect ratio.

**Description** This ioctl returns the size and aspect ratio.

`video_size_t`

**Return Value** On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the `errno` variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

### VIDEO\_SET\_DISPLAY\_FORMAT

**Name** `VIDEO_SET_DISPLAY_FORMAT`

**Attention:** *This ioctl is deprecated.*

#### Synopsis

`int ioctl(fd, VIDEO_SET_DISPLAY_FORMAT)`

<b>Arguments</b>	int fd	File descriptor returned by a previous call to open().
	int request	Equals VIDEO_SET_DISPLAY_FORMAT for this command.
	video_display_format_t format	Selects the video format to be used.

**Description** This ioctl call asks the Video Device to select the video format to be applied by the MPEG chip on the video.

**Return Value** On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the errno variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

## VIDEO\_STILLPICTURE

**Name** VIDEO\_STILLPICTURE

**Attention:** *This ioctl is deprecated.*

### Synopsis

```
int ioctl(fd, VIDEO_STILLPICTURE, struct video_still_picture *sp)
```

<b>Arguments</b>	int fd	File descriptor returned by a previous call to open().
	int request	Equals VIDEO_STILLPICTURE for this command.
	struct video_still_picture *sp	Pointer to a location where an I-frame and size is stored.

**Description** This ioctl call asks the Video Device to display a still picture (I-frame). The input data shall contain an I-frame. If the pointer is NULL, then the current displayed still picture is blanked.

**Return Value** On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the errno variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

## VIDEO\_FAST\_FORWARD

**Name** VIDEO\_FAST\_FORWARD

**Attention:** *This ioctl is deprecated.*

### Synopsis

```
int ioctl(fd, VIDEO_FAST_FORWARD, int nFrames)
```

<b>Arguments</b>	int fd	File descriptor returned by a previous call to open().
	int request	Equals VIDEO_FAST_FORWARD for this command.
	int nFrames	The number of frames to skip.

**Description** This ioctl call asks the Video Device to skip decoding of N number of I-frames. This call can only be used if VIDEO\_SOURCE\_MEMORY is selected.

**Return Value** On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the errno variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

EPERM	Mode VIDEO_SOURCE_MEMORY not selected.
-------	--

## VIDEO\_SLOWMOTION

**Name** VIDEO\_SLOWMOTION

**Attention:** *This ioctl is deprecated.*

### Synopsis

int **ioctl**(fd, VIDEO\_SLOWMOTION, int nFrames)

<b>Arguments</b>	int fd	File descriptor returned by a previous call to open().
	int request	Equals VIDEO_SLOWMOTION for this command.
	int nFrames	The number of times to repeat each frame.

**Description** This ioctl call asks the video device to repeat decoding frames N number of times. This call can only be used if VIDEO\_SOURCE\_MEMORY is selected.

**Return Value** On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the errno variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

EPERM Mode VIDEO\_SOURCE\_MEMORY not selected.

## VIDEO\_GET\_CAPABILITIES

**Name** VIDEO\_GET\_CAPABILITIES

**Attention:** *This ioctl is deprecated.*

### Synopsis

int **ioctl**(fd, VIDEO\_GET\_CAPABILITIES, unsigned int \*cap)

<b>Arguments</b>	int fd	File descriptor returned by a previous call to open().
	int request	Equals VIDEO_GET_CAPABILITIES for this command.
	unsigned int *cap	Pointer to a location where to store the capability information.

**Description** This ioctl call asks the video device about its decoding capabilities. On success it returns and integer which has bits set according to the defines in section ??.

**Return Value** On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the errno variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

## VIDEO\_SET\_ID

**Name** VIDEO\_SET\_ID

**Attention:** *This ioctl is deprecated.*

**Synopsis**

```
int ioctl(int fd, VIDEO_SET_ID, int id)
```

<b>Arguments</b>	int fd	File descriptor returned by a previous call to open().
	int request	Equals VIDEO_SET_ID for this command.
	int id	video sub-stream id

**Description** This ioctl selects which sub-stream is to be decoded if a program or system stream is sent to the video device.

**Return Value** On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the errno variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

EINVAL	Invalid sub-stream id.
--------	------------------------

**VIDEO\_CLEAR\_BUFFER****Name** VIDEO\_CLEAR\_BUFFER

**Attention:** *This ioctl is deprecated.*

**Synopsis**

```
int ioctl(fd, VIDEO_CLEAR_BUFFER)
```

<b>Arguments</b>	int fd	File descriptor returned by a previous call to open().
	int request	Equals VIDEO_CLEAR_BUFFER for this command.

**Description** This ioctl call clears all video buffers in the driver and in the decoder hardware.

**Return Value** On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the errno variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

**VIDEO\_SET\_STREAMTYPE****Name** VIDEO\_SET\_STREAMTYPE

**Attention:** *This ioctl is deprecated.*

**Synopsis**

```
int ioctl(fd, VIDEO_SET_STREAMTYPE, int type)
```

<b>Arguments</b>	int fd	File descriptor returned by a previous call to open().
	int request	Equals VIDEO_SET_STREAMTYPE for this command.
	int type	stream type

**Description** This ioctl tells the driver which kind of stream to expect being written to it. If this call is not used the default of video PES is used. Some drivers might not support this call and always expect PES.

**Return Value** On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the errno variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

### VIDEO\_SET\_FORMAT

**Name** VIDEO\_SET\_FORMAT

**Attention:** *This ioctl is deprecated.*

#### Synopsis

```
int ioctl(fd, VIDEO_SET_FORMAT, video_format_t format)
```

<b>Arguments</b>	int fd	File descriptor returned by a previous call to open().
	int request	Equals VIDEO_SET_FORMAT for this command.
	video_format_t format	video format of TV as defined in section ??.

**Description** This ioctl sets the screen format (aspect ratio) of the connected output device (TV) so that the output of the decoder can be adjusted accordingly.

#### video\_format\_t

```
typedef enum {
    VIDEO_FORMAT_4_3,      /* Select 4:3 format */
    VIDEO_FORMAT_16_9,      /* Select 16:9 format. */
    VIDEO_FORMAT_221_1      /* 2.21:1 */
} video_format_t;
```

**Return Value** On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the errno variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

EINVAL format is not a valid video format.

### VIDEO\_SET\_SYSTEM

**Name** VIDEO\_SET\_SYSTEM

**Attention:** *This ioctl is deprecated.*

#### Synopsis

```
int ioctl(fd, VIDEO_SET_SYSTEM, video_system_t system)
```

<b>Arguments</b>	int fd	File descriptor returned by a previous call to open().
	int request	Equals VIDEO_SET_FORMAT for this command.
	video_system_t system	video system of TV output.

**Description** This ioctl sets the television output format. The format (see section ??) may vary from the color format of the displayed MPEG stream. If the hardware is not able to display the requested format the call will return an error.

**Return Value** On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the errno variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

EINVAL	system is not a valid or supported video system.
--------	--

## VIDEO\_SET\_HIGHLIGHT

**Name** VIDEO\_SET\_HIGHLIGHT

<b>Attention:</b>	<i>This ioctl is deprecated.</i>
-------------------	----------------------------------

### Synopsis

```
int ioctl(fd, VIDEO_SET_HIGHLIGHT, struct video_highlight *vhilite)
```

<b>Arguments</b>	int fd	File descriptor returned by a previous call to open().
	int request	Equals VIDEO_SET_HIGHLIGHT for this command.
	video_highlight_t *vhilite	SPU Highlight information according to section ??.

**Description** This ioctl sets the SPU highlight information for the menu access of a DVD.

### video\_highlight

```
typedef
struct video_highlight {
    int active;          /* 1=show highlight, 0=hide highlight */
    __u8 contrast1;     /* 7- 4 Pattern pixel contrast */
                        /* 3- 0 Background pixel contrast */
    __u8 contrast2;     /* 7- 4 Emphasis pixel-2 contrast */
                        /* 3- 0 Emphasis pixel-1 contrast */
    __u8 color1;        /* 7- 4 Pattern pixel color */
                        /* 3- 0 Background pixel color */
    __u8 color2;        /* 7- 4 Emphasis pixel-2 color */
                        /* 3- 0 Emphasis pixel-1 color */
    __u32 ypos;         /* 23-22 auto action mode */
                        /* 21-12 start y */
                        /* 9- 0 end y */
    __u32 xpos;         /* 23-22 button color number */
                        /* 21-12 start x */
                        /* 9- 0 end x */
} video_highlight_t;
```

**Return Value** On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the errno variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

## VIDEO\_SET\_SPU

### Name VIDEO\_SET\_SPU

**Attention:** This ioctl is deprecated.

#### Synopsis

```
int ioctl(fd, VIDEO_SET_SPU, struct video_spu *spu)
```

<b>Arguments</b>	int fd	File descriptor returned by a previous call to open().
	int request	Equals VIDEO_SET_SPU for this command.
	video_spu_t *spu	SPU decoding (de)activation and subid setting according to section ??.

**Description** This ioctl activates or deactivates SPU decoding in a DVD input stream. It can only be used, if the driver is able to handle a DVD stream.

#### struct video\_spu

```
typedef struct video_spu {  
    int active;  
    int stream_id;  
} video_spu_t;
```

**Return Value** On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the errno variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

EINVAL input is not a valid spu setting or driver cannot handle SPU.

### VIDEO\_SET\_SPU\_PALETTE

### Name VIDEO\_SET\_SPU\_PALETTE

**Attention:** This ioctl is deprecated.

#### Synopsis

```
int ioctl(fd, VIDEO_SET_SPU_PALETTE, struct video_spu_palette *palette)
```

<b>Arguments</b>	int fd	File descriptor returned by a previous call to open().
	int request	Equals VIDEO_SET_SPU_PALETTE for this command.
	video_spu_palette_t *palette	SPU palette according to section ??.

**Description** This ioctl sets the SPU color palette.

#### video\_spu\_palette

**Return Value** On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the errno variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

EINVAL input is not a valid palette or driver doesn't handle SPU.

### VIDEO\_GET\_NAVI

**Name** VIDEO\_GET\_NAVI

**Attention:** *This ioctl is deprecated.*

**Synopsis**

```
int ioctl(fd, VIDEO_GET_NAVI, struct video_navi_pack *navipack)
```

<b>Arguments</b>	int fd	File descriptor returned by a previous call to open().
	int request	Equals VIDEO_GET_NAVI for this command.
	video_navi_pack_t *navipack	PCI or DSI pack (private stream 2) according to section ??.

**Description** This ioctl returns navigational information from the DVD stream. This is especially needed if an encoded stream has to be decoded by the hardware.

**video\_navi\_pack**

**Return Value** On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the errno variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

EFAULT driver is not able to return navigational information

**VIDEO\_SET\_ATTRIBUTES****Name** VIDEO\_SET\_ATTRIBUTES

**Attention:** *This ioctl is deprecated.*

**Synopsis**

```
int ioctl(fd, VIDEO_SET_ATTRIBUTE, video_attributes_t vattr)
```

<b>Arguments</b>	int fd	File descriptor returned by a previous call to open().
	int request	Equals VIDEO_SET_ATTRIBUTE for this command.
	video_attributes_t vattr	video attributes according to section ??.

**Description** This ioctl is intended for DVD playback and allows you to set certain information about the stream. Some hardware may not need this information, but the call also tells the hardware to prepare for DVD playback.

**video\_attributes\_t**

**Return Value** On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the errno variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

EINVAL input is not a valid attribute setting.

### Digital TV Audio Device

The Digital TV audio device controls the MPEG2 audio decoder of the Digital TV hardware. It can be accessed through `/dev/dvb/adapter?/audio?`. Data types and and ioctl definitions can be accessed by including `linux/dvb/audio.h` in your application.

Please note that some Digital TV cards don't have their own MPEG decoder, which results in the omission of the audio and video device.

These ioctls were also used by V4L2 to control MPEG decoders implemented in V4L2. The use of these ioctls for that purpose has been made obsolete and proper V4L2 ioctls or controls have been created to replace that functionality.

### Audio Data Types

This section describes the structures, data types and defines used when talking to the audio device.

#### `audio_stream_source`

The audio stream source is set through the `AUDIO_SELECT_SOURCE` call and can take the following values, depending on whether we are replaying from an internal (demux) or external (user write) source.

```
typedef enum {
    AUDIO_SOURCE_DEMUX,
    AUDIO_SOURCE_MEMORY
} audio_stream_source_t;
```

`AUDIO_SOURCE_DEMUX` selects the demultiplexer (fed either by the frontend or the DVR device) as the source of the video stream. If `AUDIO_SOURCE_MEMORY` is selected the stream comes from the application through the `write()` system call.

#### `audio_play_state`

The following values can be returned by the `AUDIO_GET_STATUS` call representing the state of audio playback.

```
typedef enum {
    AUDIO_STOPPED,
    AUDIO_PLAYING,
    AUDIO_PAUSED
} audio_play_state_t;
```

#### `audio_channel_select`

The audio channel selected via `AUDIO_CHANNEL_SELECT` is determined by the following values.

```
typedef enum {
    AUDIO_STEREO,
    AUDIO_MONO_LEFT,
    AUDIO_MONO_RIGHT,
    AUDIO_MONO,
    AUDIO_STEREO_SWAPPED
} audio_channel_select_t;
```

#### `audio_status`

The `AUDIO_GET_STATUS` call returns the following structure informing about various states of the playback operation.

```
typedef struct audio_status {
    boolean AV_sync_state;
    boolean mute_state;
    audio_play_state_t play_state;
    audio_stream_source_t stream_source;
```

```
audio_channel_select_t channel_select;
boolean bypass_mode;
audio_mixer_t mixer_state;
} audio_status_t;
```

## audio\_mixer

The following structure is used by the AUDIO\_SET\_MIXER call to set the audio volume.

```
typedef struct audio_mixer {
    unsigned int volume_left;
    unsigned int volume_right;
} audio_mixer_t;
```

**audio encodings** A call to AUDIO\_GET\_CAPABILITIES returns an unsigned integer with the following bits set according to the hardware's capabilities.

```
#define AUDIO_CAP_DTS      1
#define AUDIO_CAP_LPCM     2
#define AUDIO_CAP_MP1      4
#define AUDIO_CAP_MP2      8
#define AUDIO_CAP_MP3     16
#define AUDIO_CAP_AAC     32
#define AUDIO_CAP_OGG     64
#define AUDIO_CAP_SDDS   128
#define AUDIO_CAP_AC3   256
```

## audio\_karaoke

The ioctl AUDIO\_SET\_KARAOKE uses the following format:

```
typedef
struct audio_karaoke {
    int vocal1;
    int vocal2;
    int melody;
} audio_karaoke_t;
```

If Vocal1 or Vocal2 are non-zero, they get mixed into left and right at 70% each. If both, Vocal1 and Vocal2 are non-zero, Vocal1 gets mixed into the left channel and Vocal2 into the right channel at 100% each. If Melody is non-zero, the melody channel gets mixed into left and right.

## audio\_attributes

The following attributes can be set by a call to AUDIO\_SET\_ATTRIBUTES:

```
typedef uint16_t audio_attributes_t;
/* bits: descr. */
/* 15-13 audio coding mode (0=ac3, 2=mpeg1, 3=mpeg2ext, 4=LPCM, 6=DTS, */
/* 12 multichannel extension */
/* 11-10 audio type (0=not spec, 1=language included) */
/* 9- 8 audio application mode (0=not spec, 1=karaoke, 2=surround) */
/* 7- 6 Quantization / DRC (mpeg audio: 1=DRC exists)(lpcm: 0=16bit, */
/* 5- 4 Sample frequency fs (0=48kHz, 1=96kHz) */
/* 2- 0 number of audio channels (n+1 channels) */
```

## Audio Function Calls

### Digital TV audio open()

**Name** Digital TV audio open()

**Attention:** *This ioctl is deprecated*

### Synopsis

int **open**(const char \*deviceName, int flags)

### Arguments

const char *deviceName	Name of specific audio device.
int flags	A bit-wise OR of the following flags: O_RDONLY read-only access O_RDWR read/write access O_NONBLOCK open in non-blocking mode (blocking mode is the default)
	O_RDONLY read-only access
	O_RDWR read/write access
	O_NONBLOCK open in non-blocking mode (blocking mode is the default)

**Description** This system call opens a named audio device (e.g. /dev/dvb/adapter0/audio0) for subsequent use. When an open() call has succeeded, the device will be ready for use. The significance of blocking or non-blocking mode is described in the documentation for functions where there is a difference. It does not affect the semantics of the open() call itself. A device opened in blocking mode can later be put into non-blocking mode (and vice versa) using the F\_SETFL command of the fcntl system call. This is a standard system call, documented in the Linux manual page for fcntl. Only one user can open the Audio Device in O\_RDWR mode. All other attempts to open the device in this mode will fail, and an error code will be returned. If the Audio Device is opened in O\_RDONLY mode, the only ioctl call that can be used is AUDIO\_GET\_STATUS. All other call will return with an error code.

### Return Value

ENODEV	Device driver not loaded/available.
EBUSY	Device or resource busy.
EINVAL	Invalid argument.

## Digital TV audio close()

**Name** Digital TV audio close()

**Attention:** *This ioctl is deprecated*

### Synopsis

int **close**(int fd)

**Arguments** int fd File descriptor returned by a previous call to open().

**Description** This system call closes a previously opened audio device.

**Return Value** EBADF fd is not a valid open file descriptor.

## Digital TV audio write()

**Name** Digital TV audio write()**Attention:** *This ioctl is deprecated***Synopsis**`size_t write(int fd, const void *buf, size_t count)`

<b>Arguments</b>	<code>int fd</code>	File descriptor returned by a previous call to <code>open()</code> .
	<code>void *buf</code>	Pointer to the buffer containing the PES data.
	<code>size_t count</code>	Size of buf.

**Description** This system call can only be used if `AUDIO_SOURCE_MEMORY` is selected in the ioctl call `AUDIO_SELECT_SOURCE`. The data provided shall be in PES format. If `O_NONBLOCK` is not specified the function will block until buffer space is available. The amount of data to be transferred is implied by `count`.

<b>Return Value</b>	<code>EPERM</code>	Mode <code>AUDIO_SOURCE_MEMORY</code> not selected.
	<code>ENOMEM</code>	Attempted to write more data than the internal buffer can hold.
	<code>EBADF</code>	<code>fd</code> is not a valid open file descriptor.

**AUDIO\_STOP****Name** AUDIO\_STOP**Attention:** *This ioctl is deprecated***Synopsis**`int ioctl(int fd, AUDIO\_STOP)`

<b>Arguments</b>	<code>int fd</code>	File descriptor returned by a previous call to <code>open()</code> .
------------------	---------------------	--

**Description** This ioctl call asks the Audio Device to stop playing the current stream.

**Return Value** On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the `errno` variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

**AUDIO\_PLAY****Name** AUDIO\_PLAY**Attention:** *This ioctl is deprecated***Synopsis**`int ioctl(int fd, AUDIO\_PLAY)`

**Arguments** `int fd` File descriptor returned by a previous call to `open()`.

**Description** This ioctl call asks the Audio Device to start playing an audio stream from the selected source.

**Return Value** On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the `errno` variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

### AUDIO\_PAUSE

**Name** `AUDIO_PAUSE`

**Attention:** *This ioctl is deprecated*

#### Synopsis

`int ioctl(int fd, AUDIO_PAUSE)`

**Arguments** `int fd` File descriptor returned by a previous call to `open()`.

**Description** This ioctl call suspends the audio stream being played. Decoding and playing are paused. It is then possible to restart again decoding and playing process of the audio stream using `AUDIO_CONTINUE` command.

**Return Value** On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the `errno` variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

### AUDIO\_CONTINUE

**Name** `AUDIO_CONTINUE`

**Attention:** *This ioctl is deprecated*

#### Synopsis

`int ioctl(int fd, AUDIO_CONTINUE)`

**Arguments** `int fd` File descriptor returned by a previous call to `open()`.

**Description** This ioctl restarts the decoding and playing process previously paused with `AUDIO_PAUSE` command.

**Return Value** On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the `errno` variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

### AUDIO\_SELECT\_SOURCE

**Name** AUDIO\_SELECT\_SOURCE

<b>Attention:</b>	<i>This ioctl is deprecated</i>
-------------------	---------------------------------

**Synopsis**

```
int ioctl(int fd, AUDIO_SELECT_SOURCE, struct audio_stream_source *source)
```

<b>Arguments</b>	int fd	File descriptor returned by a previous call to open().
	audio_stream_source_t source	Indicates the source that shall be used for the Audio stream.

**Description** This ioctl call informs the audio device which source shall be used for the input data. The possible sources are demux or memory. If AUDIO\_SOURCE\_MEMORY is selected, the data is fed to the Audio Device through the write command.

**Return Value** On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the errno variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

**AUDIO\_SET\_MUTE****Name** AUDIO\_SET\_MUTE

<b>Attention:</b>	<i>This ioctl is deprecated</i>
-------------------	---------------------------------

**Synopsis**

```
int ioctl(int fd, AUDIO_SET_MUTE, boolean state)
```

<b>Arguments</b>	int fd	File descriptor returned by a previous call to open().
	boolean state	Indicates if audio device shall mute or not. TRUE: Audio Mute FALSE: Audio Un-mute

**Description** This ioctl is for Digital TV devices only. To control a V4L2 decoder use the V4L2 [ioctl VIDIOC\\_DECODER\\_CMD, VIDIOC\\_TRY\\_DECODER\\_CMD](#) with the V4L2\_DEC\_CMD\_START\_MUTE\_AUDIO flag instead.

This ioctl call asks the audio device to mute the stream that is currently being played.

**Return Value** On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the errno variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

**AUDIO\_SET\_AV\_SYNC**

### Name `AUDIO_SET_AV_SYNC`

**Attention:** *This ioctl is deprecated*

#### Synopsis

```
int ioctl(int fd, AUDIO_SET_AV_SYNC, boolean state)
```

<b>Arguments</b>	<code>int fd</code>	File descriptor returned by a previous call <code>open()</code> .
	<code>boolean state</code>	Tells the Digital TV subsystem if A/V synchronization shall be ON or OFF. TRUE: AV-sync ON FALSE: AV-sync OFF

**Description** This ioctl call asks the Audio Device to turn ON or OFF A/V synchronization.

**Return Value** On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the `errno` variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

### `AUDIO_SET_BYPASS_MODE`

### Name `AUDIO_SET_BYPASS_MODE`

**Attention:** *This ioctl is deprecated*

#### Synopsis

```
int ioctl(int fd, AUDIO_SET_BYPASS_MODE, boolean mode)
```

<b>Arguments</b>	<code>int fd</code>	File descriptor returned by a previous call <code>open()</code> .
	<code>boolean mode</code>	Enables or disables the decoding of the current radio stream in the Digital TV subsystem. TRUE: Bypass is disabled FALSE: Bypass is enabled

**Description** This ioctl call asks the Audio Device to bypass the Audio decoder and forward the stream without decoding. This mode shall be used if streams that can't be handled by the Digital TV system shall be decoded. Dolby DigitalTM streams are automatically forwarded by the Digital TV subsystem if the hardware can handle it.

**Return Value** On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the `errno` variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

### `AUDIO_CHANNEL_SELECT`

**Name** AUDIO\_CHANNEL\_SELECT

**Attention:** *This ioctl is deprecated*

**Synopsis**

```
int ioctl(int fd, AUDIO_CHANNEL_SELECT, struct *audio_channel_select)
```

<b>Arguments</b>	int fd	File descriptor returned by a previous call to open().
	audio_channel_select_t ch	Select the output format of the audio (mono left/right, stereo).

**Description** This ioctl is for Digital TV devices only. To control a V4L2 decoder use the V4L2\_V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_AUDIO\_DEC\_PLAYBACK control instead.

This ioctl call asks the Audio Device to select the requested channel if possible.

**Return Value** On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the errno variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

**AUDIO\_BILINGUAL\_CHANNEL\_SELECT****Name** AUDIO\_BILINGUAL\_CHANNEL\_SELECT

**Attention:** *This ioctl is deprecated*

**Synopsis**

```
int ioctl(int fd, AUDIO_BILINGUAL_CHANNEL_SELECT, struct *audio_channel_select)
```

<b>Arguments</b>	int fd	File descriptor returned by a previous call to open().
	audio_channel_select_t ch	Select the output format of the audio (mono left/right, stereo).

**Description** This ioctl is obsolete. Do not use in new drivers. It has been replaced by the V4L2\_V4L2\_CID\_MPEG\_AUDIO\_DEC\_MULTILINGUAL\_PLAYBACK control for MPEG decoders controlled through V4L2.

This ioctl call asks the Audio Device to select the requested channel for bilingual streams if possible.

**Return Value** On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the errno variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

**AUDIO\_GET PTS****Name** AUDIO\_GET PTS

**Attention:** *This ioctl is deprecated*

### Synopsis

```
int ioctl(int fd, AUDIO_GET PTS, __u64 *pts)
```

<b>Arguments</b>	int fd	File descriptor returned by a previous call to open().
	__u64 *pts	Returns the 33-bit timestamp as defined in ITU REC-H.222.0 / ISO/IEC 13818-1. The PTS should belong to the currently playing frame if possible, but may also be a value close to it like the PTS of the last decoded frame or the last PTS extracted by the PES parser.

**Description** This ioctl is obsolete. Do not use in new drivers. If you need this functionality, then please contact the linux-media mailing list (<https://linuxtv.org/lists.php>).

This ioctl call asks the Audio Device to return the current PTS timestamp.

**Return Value** On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the errno variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

## AUDIO\_GET\_STATUS

**Name** AUDIO\_GET\_STATUS

**Attention:** *This ioctl is deprecated*

### Synopsis

```
int ioctl(int fd, AUDIO_GET_STATUS, struct audio_status *status)
```

<b>Arguments</b>	int fd	File descriptor returned by a previous call to open().
	struct audio_status *status	Returns the current state of Audio Device.

**Description** This ioctl call asks the Audio Device to return the current state of the Audio Device.

**Return Value** On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the errno variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

## AUDIO\_GET\_CAPABILITIES

**Name** AUDIO\_GET\_CAPABILITIES

**Attention:** *This ioctl is deprecated*

### Synopsis

```
int ioctl(int fd, AUDIO_GET_CAPABILITIES, unsigned int *cap)
```

<b>Arguments</b>	int fd	File descriptor returned by a previous call to open().
	unsigned int *cap	Returns a bit array of supported sound formats.

**Description** This ioctl call asks the Audio Device to tell us about the decoding capabilities of the audio hardware.

**Return Value** On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the errno variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

## AUDIO\_CLEAR\_BUFFER

**Name** AUDIO\_CLEAR\_BUFFER

**Attention:** *This ioctl is deprecated*

### Synopsis

int **ioctl**(int *fd*, [AUDIO\\_CLEAR\\_BUFFER](#))

**Arguments** int *fd* File descriptor returned by a previous call to open().

**Description** This ioctl call asks the Audio Device to clear all software and hardware buffers of the audio decoder device.

**Return Value** On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the errno variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

## AUDIO\_SET\_ID

**Name** AUDIO\_SET\_ID

**Attention:** *This ioctl is deprecated*

### Synopsis

int **ioctl**(int *fd*, [AUDIO\\_SET\\_ID](#), int *id*)

**Arguments** int *fd* File descriptor returned by a previous call to open().  
int *id* audio sub-stream id

**Description** This ioctl selects which sub-stream is to be decoded if a program or system stream is sent to the video device. If no audio stream type is set the id has to be in [0xC0,0xDF] for MPEG sound, in [0x80,0x87] for AC3 and in [0xA0,0xA7] for LPCM. More specifications may follow for other stream types. If the stream type is set the id just specifies the substream id of the audio stream and only the first 5 bits are recognized.

**Return Value** On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the errno variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

### AUDIO\_SET\_MIXER

**Name** AUDIO\_SET\_MIXER

**Attention:** *This ioctl is deprecated*

#### Synopsis

```
int ioctl(int fd, AUDIO_SET_MIXER, struct audio_mixer *mix)
```

<b>Arguments</b>	int fd	File descriptor returned by a previous call to open().
	audio_mixer_t *mix	mixer settings.

**Description** This ioctl lets you adjust the mixer settings of the audio decoder.

**Return Value** On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the errno variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

### AUDIO\_SET\_STREAMTYPE

**Name** AUDIO\_SET\_STREAMTYPE

**Attention:** *This ioctl is deprecated*

#### Synopsis

```
int ioctl(fd, AUDIO_SET_STREAMTYPE, int type)
```

<b>Arguments</b>	int fd	File descriptor returned by a previous call to open().
	int type	stream type

**Description** This ioctl tells the driver which kind of audio stream to expect. This is useful if the stream offers several audio sub-streams like LPCM and AC3.

**Return Value** On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the errno variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

EINVAL type is not a valid or supported stream type.

### AUDIO\_SET\_EXT\_ID

**Name** AUDIO\_SET\_EXT\_ID

**Attention:** *This ioctl is deprecated*

**Synopsis**

```
int ioctl(fd, AUDIO_SET_EXT_ID, int id)
```

<b>Arguments</b>	int fd	File descriptor returned by a previous call to open().
	int id	audio sub_stream_id

**Description** This ioctl can be used to set the extension id for MPEG streams in DVD playback. Only the first 3 bits are recognized.

**Return Value** On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the errno variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

EINVAL id is not a valid id.

**AUDIO\_SET\_ATTRIBUTES****Name** AUDIO\_SET\_ATTRIBUTES

**Attention:** *This ioctl is deprecated*

**Synopsis**

```
int ioctl(fd, AUDIO_SET_ATTRIBUTES, struct audio_attributes *attr)
```

<b>Arguments</b>	int fd	File descriptor returned by a previous call to open().
	audio_attributes_t attr	audio attributes according to section ??

**Description** This ioctl is intended for DVD playback and allows you to set certain information about the audio stream.

**Return Value** On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the errno variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

EINVAL attr is not a valid or supported attribute setting.

**AUDIO\_SET\_KARAOKE****Name** AUDIO\_SET\_KARAOKE

**Attention:** *This ioctl is deprecated*

### Synopsis

```
int ioctl(fd, AUDIO_SET_KARAOKE, struct audio_karaoke *karaoke)
```

<b>Arguments</b>	int fd	File descriptor returned by a previous call to open().
	audio_karaoke_t *karaoke	karaoke settings according to section ??.

**Description** This ioctl allows one to set the mixer settings for a karaoke DVD.

**Return Value** On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the errno variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

EINVAL	karaoke is not a valid or supported karaoke setting.
--------	--

### Examples

In the past, we used to have a set of examples here. However, those examples got out of date and doesn't even compile nowadays.

Also, nowadays, the best is to use the libdvbv5 DVB API nowadays, with is fully documented.

Please refer to the [libdvbv5](#) for updated/recommended examples.

## Digital TV uAPI header files

### Digital TV uAPI headers

#### frontend.h

```
/* SPDX-License-Identifier: LGPL-2.1+ WITH Linux-syscall-note */
/*
 * frontend.h
 *
 * Copyright (C) 2000 Marcus Metzler <marcus@convergence.de>
 *                   Ralph Metzler <ralph@convergence.de>
 *                   Holger Waechtler <holger@convergence.de>
 *                   Andre Draszik <ad@convergence.de>
 *                   for convergence integrated media GmbH
 *
 * This program is free software; you can redistribute it and/or
 * modify it under the terms of the GNU Lesser General Public License
 * as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 2.1
 * of the License, or (at your option) any later version.
 *
 * This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful,
 * but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of
 * MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the
 * GNU General Public License for more details.
 *
 * You should have received a copy of the GNU Lesser General Public License
 * along with this program; if not, write to the Free Software
 * Foundation, Inc., 59 Temple Place - Suite 330, Boston, MA 02111-1307, USA.
 */
#ifndef _DVBFRONTEND_H_
```

```
#define _DVBFONTEND_H_
#include <linux/types.h>

/***
 * enum fe_caps - Frontend capabilities
 *
 * @FE_IS_STUPID:                                     There's something wrong at the
 *                                                       frontend, and it can't report its
 *                                                       capabilities.
 * @FE_CAN_INVERSION_AUTO:                            Can auto-detect frequency spectral
 *                                                       band inversion
 * @FE_CAN_FEC_1_2:                                   Supports FEC 1/2
 * @FE_CAN_FEC_2_3:                                   Supports FEC 2/3
 * @FE_CAN_FEC_3_4:                                   Supports FEC 3/4
 * @FE_CAN_FEC_4_5:                                   Supports FEC 4/5
 * @FE_CAN_FEC_5_6:                                   Supports FEC 5/6
 * @FE_CAN_FEC_6_7:                                   Supports FEC 6/7
 * @FE_CAN_FEC_7_8:                                   Supports FEC 7/8
 * @FE_CAN_FEC_8_9:                                   Supports FEC 8/9
 * @FE_CAN_FEC_AUTO:                                 Can auto-detect FEC
 * @FE_CAN_QPSK:                                    Supports QPSK modulation
 * @FE_CAN_QAM_16:                                   Supports 16-QAM modulation
 * @FE_CAN_QAM_32:                                   Supports 32-QAM modulation
 * @FE_CAN_QAM_64:                                   Supports 64-QAM modulation
 * @FE_CAN_QAM_128:                                  Supports 128-QAM modulation
 * @FE_CAN_QAM_256:                                  Supports 256-QAM modulation
 * @FE_CAN_QAM_AUTO:                                Can auto-detect QAM modulation
 * @FE_CAN_TRANSMISSION_MODE_AUTO:                  Can auto-detect transmission mode
 * @FE_CAN_BANDWIDTH_AUTO:                           Can auto-detect bandwidth
 * @FE_CAN_GUARD_INTERVAL_AUTO:                     Can auto-detect guard interval
 * @FE_CAN_HIERARCHY_AUTO:                          Can auto-detect hierarchy
 * @FE_CAN_8VSB:                                    Supports 8-VSB modulation
 * @FE_CAN_16VSB:                                   Supports 16-VSB modulation
 * @FE_HAS_EXTENDED_CAPS:                           Unused
 * @FE_CAN_MULTISTREAM:                            Supports multistream filtering
 * @FE_CAN_TURBO FEC:                             Supports ``turbo FEC'' modulation
 * @FE_CAN_2G_MODULATION:                           Supports ``2nd generation'' modulation,
 *                                                 e. g. DVB-S2, DVB-T2, DVB-C2
 * @FE_NEEDS_BENDING:                             Unused
 * @FE_CAN_RECOVER:                               Can recover from a cable unplug
 *                                                 automatically
 * @FE_CAN_MUTE_TS:                               Can stop spurious TS data output
 */
enum fe_caps {
    FE_IS_STUPID = 0,
    FE_CAN_INVERSION_AUTO = 0x1,
    FE_CAN_FEC_1_2 = 0x2,
    FE_CAN_FEC_2_3 = 0x4,
    FE_CAN_FEC_3_4 = 0x8,
    FE_CAN_FEC_4_5 = 0x10,
    FE_CAN_FEC_5_6 = 0x20,
    FE_CAN_FEC_6_7 = 0x40,
    FE_CAN_FEC_7_8 = 0x80,
    FE_CAN_FEC_8_9 = 0x100,
    FE_CAN_FEC_AUTO = 0x200,
    FE_CAN_QPSK = 0x400,
    FE_CAN_QAM_16 = 0x800,
```

```

        FE_CAN_QAM_32          = 0x1000,
        FE_CAN_QAM_64          = 0x2000,
        FE_CAN_QAM_128         = 0x4000,
        FE_CAN_QAM_256         = 0x8000,
        FE_CAN_QAM_AUTO        = 0x10000,
        FE_CAN_TRANSMISSION_MODE_AUTO = 0x20000,
        FE_CAN_BANDWIDTH_AUTO  = 0x40000,
        FE_CAN_GUARD_INTERVAL_AUTO = 0x80000,
        FE_CAN_HIERARCHY_AUTO  = 0x100000,
        FE_CAN_8VSB             = 0x200000,
        FE_CAN_16VSB            = 0x400000,
        FE_HAS_EXTENDED_CAPS    = 0x800000,
        FE_CAN_MULTISTREAM      = 0x4000000,
        FE_CAN_TURBO FEC        = 0x8000000,
        FE_CAN_2G_MODULATION    = 0x10000000,
        FE_NEEDS_BENDING        = 0x20000000,
        FE_CAN_RECOVER           = 0x40000000,
        FE_CAN_MUTE_TS           = 0x80000000
};

/*
 * DEPRECATED: Should be kept just due to backward compatibility.
 */
enum fe_type {
    FE_QPSK,
    FE_QAM,
    FE_OFDM,
    FE_ATSC
};

/**
 * struct dvb_frontend_info - Frontend properties and capabilities
 *
 * @name:                           Name of the frontend
 * @type:                            ****DEPRECATED****.
 *                                   Should not be used on modern programs,
 *                                   as a frontend may have more than one type.
 *                                   In order to get the support types of a given
 *                                   frontend, use :c:type:`DTV_ENUM_DELSYS`  

 *                                   instead.
 * @frequency_min:                  Minimal frequency supported by the frontend.
 * @frequency_max:                  Minimal frequency supported by the frontend.
 * @frequency_stepsize:             All frequencies are multiple of this value.
 * @frequency_tolerance:           Frequency tolerance.
 * @symbol_rate_min:               Minimal symbol rate, in bauds  

 *                                 (for Cable/Satellite systems).
 * @symbol_rate_max:               Maximal symbol rate, in bauds  

 *                                 (for Cable/Satellite systems).
 * @symbol_rate_tolerance:         Maximal symbol rate tolerance, in ppm  

 *                                 (for Cable/Satellite systems).
 * @notifier_delay:                ****DEPRECATED****. Not used by any driver.
 * @caps:                           Capabilities supported by the frontend,  

 *                                   as specified in &enum fe_caps.
 *
 * .. note:
 *     #. The frequencies are specified in Hz for Terrestrial and Cable
 *        systems.

```

```

*     #. The frequencies are specified in kHz for Satellite systems.
*/
struct dvb_frontend_info {
    char        name[128];
    enum fe_type type;      /* DEPRECATED. Use DTV_ENUM_DELSYS instead */
    __u32      frequency_min;
    __u32      frequency_max;
    __u32      frequency_stepsize;
    __u32      frequency_tolerance;
    __u32      symbol_rate_min;
    __u32      symbol_rate_max;
    __u32      symbol_rate_tolerance;
    __u32      notifier_delay;           /* DEPRECATED */
    enum fe_caps caps;
};

/***
* struct dvb_diseqc_master_cmd - DiSEqC master command
*
* @msg:
*     DiSEqC message to be sent. It contains a 3 bytes header with:
*     framing + address + command, and an optional argument
*     of up to 3 bytes of data.
* @msg_len:
*     Length of the DiSEqC message. Valid values are 3 to 6.
*
* Check out the DiSEqC bus spec available on http://www.eutelsat.org/ for
* the possible messages that can be used.
*/
struct dvb_diseqc_master_cmd {
    __u8 msg[6];
    __u8 msg_len;
};

/***
* struct dvb_diseqc_slave_reply - DiSEqC received data
*
* @msg:
*     DiSEqC message buffer to store a message received via DiSEqC.
*     It contains one byte header with: framing and
*     an optional argument of up to 3 bytes of data.
* @msg_len:
*     Length of the DiSEqC message. Valid values are 0 to 4,
*     where 0 means no message.
* @timeout:
*     Return from ioctl after timeout ms with errorcode when
*     no message was received.
*
* Check out the DiSEqC bus spec available on http://www.eutelsat.org/ for
* the possible messages that can be used.
*/
struct dvb_diseqc_slave_reply {
    __u8 msg[4];
    __u8 msg_len;
    int   timeout;
};

/***

```

```

* enum fe_sec_voltage - DC Voltage used to feed the LNBf
*
* @SEC_VOLTAGE_13:      Output 13V to the LNBf
* @SEC_VOLTAGE_18:      Output 18V to the LNBf
* @SEC_VOLTAGE_OFF:     Don't feed the LNBf with a DC voltage
*/
enum fe_sec_voltage {
    SEC_VOLTAGE_13,
    SEC_VOLTAGE_18,
    SEC_VOLTAGE_OFF
};

/***
* enum fe_sec_tone_mode - Type of tone to be send to the LNBf.
* @SEC_TONE_ON:          Sends a 22kHz tone burst to the antenna.
* @SEC_TONE_OFF:         Don't send a 22kHz tone to the antenna (except
*                        if the ``FE_DISEQC_*`` ioctls are called).
*/
enum fe_sec_tone_mode {
    SEC_TONE_ON,
    SEC_TONE_OFF
};

/***
* enum fe_sec_mini_cmd - Type of mini burst to be sent
*
* @SEC_MINI_A:           Sends a mini-DiSEqC 22kHz `0' Tone Burst to select
*                        satellite-A
* @SEC_MINI_B:           Sends a mini-DiSEqC 22kHz `1' Data Burst to select
*                        satellite-B
*/
enum fe_sec_mini_cmd {
    SEC_MINI_A,
    SEC_MINI_B
};

/***
* enum fe_status - Enumerates the possible frontend status.
* @FE_NONE:              The frontend doesn't have any kind of lock.
* @FE_HAS_SIGNAL:        That's the initial frontend status
* @FE_HAS_CARRIER:       Has found something above the noise level.
* @FE_HAS_VITERBI:       Has found a signal.
* @FE_HAS_SYNC:          FEC inner coding (Viterbi, LDPC or other inner code).
*                        is stable.
* @FE_HAS_LOCK:          Synchronization bytes was found.
* @FE_TIMEDOUT:          Digital TV were locked and everything is working.
* @FE_REINIT:            To lock within the last about 2 seconds.
* @FE_REINIT:            Frontend was reinitialized, application is recommended
*                        to reset DiSEqC, tone and parameters.
*/
enum fe_status {
    FE_NONE                = 0x00,
    FE_HAS_SIGNAL           = 0x01,
    FE_HAS_CARRIER           = 0x02,
    FE_HAS_VITERBI           = 0x04,
    FE_HAS_SYNC               = 0x08,
    FE_HAS_LOCK                = 0x10,
    FE_TIMEDOUT                 = 0x20,
}

```

```

        FE_REINIT          = 0x40,
};

/** 
 * enum fe_spectral_inversion - Type of inversion band
 *
 * @INVERSION_OFF:      Don't do spectral band inversion.
 * @INVERSION_ON:       Do spectral band inversion.
 * @INVERSION_AUTO:     Autodetect spectral band inversion.
 *
 * This parameter indicates if spectral inversion should be presumed or
 * not. In the automatic setting ('`INVERSION_AUTO``) the hardware will try
 * to figure out the correct setting by itself. If the hardware doesn't
 * support, the %dvb_frontend will try to lock at the carrier first with
 * inversion off. If it fails, it will try to enable inversion.
 */
enum fe_spectral_inversion {
    INVERSION_OFF,
    INVERSION_ON,
    INVERSION_AUTO
};

/** 
 * enum fe_code_rate - Type of Forward Error Correction (FEC)
 *
 *
 * @FEC_NONE: No Forward Error Correction Code
 * @FEC_1_2:   Forward Error Correction Code 1/2
 * @FEC_2_3:   Forward Error Correction Code 2/3
 * @FEC_3_4:   Forward Error Correction Code 3/4
 * @FEC_4_5:   Forward Error Correction Code 4/5
 * @FEC_5_6:   Forward Error Correction Code 5/6
 * @FEC_6_7:   Forward Error Correction Code 6/7
 * @FEC_7_8:   Forward Error Correction Code 7/8
 * @FEC_8_9:   Forward Error Correction Code 8/9
 * @FEC_AUTO:  Autodetect Error Correction Code
 * @FEC_3_5:   Forward Error Correction Code 3/5
 * @FEC_9_10:  Forward Error Correction Code 9/10
 * @FEC_2_5:   Forward Error Correction Code 2/5
 *
 * Please note that not all FEC types are supported by a given standard.
 */
enum fe_code_rate {
    FEC_NONE = 0,
    FEC_1_2,
    FEC_2_3,
    FEC_3_4,
    FEC_4_5,
    FEC_5_6,
    FEC_6_7,
    FEC_7_8,
    FEC_8_9,
    FEC_AUTO,
    FEC_3_5,
    FEC_9_10,
    FEC_2_5,
};

```

```
/**  
 * enum fe_modulation - Type of modulation/constellation  
 * @QPSK: QPSK modulation  
 * @QAM_16: 16-QAM modulation  
 * @QAM_32: 32-QAM modulation  
 * @QAM_64: 64-QAM modulation  
 * @QAM_128: 128-QAM modulation  
 * @QAM_256: 256-QAM modulation  
 * @QAM_AUTO: Autodetect QAM modulation  
 * @VSB_8: 8-VSB modulation  
 * @VSB_16: 16-VSB modulation  
 * @PSK_8: 8-PSK modulation  
 * @APSK_16: 16-APSK modulation  
 * @APSK_32: 32-APSK modulation  
 * @DQPSK: DQPSK modulation  
 * @QAM_4_NR: 4-QAM-NR modulation  
 *  
 * Please note that not all modulations are supported by a given standard.  
 *  
 */  
enum fe_modulation {  
    QPSK,  
    QAM_16,  
    QAM_32,  
    QAM_64,  
    QAM_128,  
    QAM_256,  
    QAM_AUTO,  
    VSB_8,  
    VSB_16,  
    PSK_8,  
    APSK_16,  
    APSK_32,  
    DQPSK,  
    QAM_4_NR,  
};  
  
/**  
 * enum fe_transmit_mode - Transmission mode  
 *  
 * @TRANSMISSION_MODE_AUTO:  
 *     Autodetect transmission mode. The hardware will try to find the  
 *     correct FFT-size (if capable) to fill in the missing parameters.  
 * @TRANSMISSION_MODE_1K:  
 *     Transmission mode 1K  
 * @TRANSMISSION_MODE_2K:  
 *     Transmission mode 2K  
 * @TRANSMISSION_MODE_8K:  
 *     Transmission mode 8K  
 * @TRANSMISSION_MODE_4K:  
 *     Transmission mode 4K  
 * @TRANSMISSION_MODE_16K:  
 *     Transmission mode 16K  
 * @TRANSMISSION_MODE_32K:  
 *     Transmission mode 32K  
 * @TRANSMISSION_MODE_C1:  
 *     Single Carrier (C=1) transmission mode (DTMB only)  
 * @TRANSMISSION_MODE_C3780:
```

```

*      Multi Carrier (C=3780) transmission mode (DTMB only)
*
* Please note that not all transmission modes are supported by a given
* standard.
*/
enum fe_transmit_mode {
    TRANSMISSION_MODE_2K,
    TRANSMISSION_MODE_8K,
    TRANSMISSION_MODE_AUTO,
    TRANSMISSION_MODE_4K,
    TRANSMISSION_MODE_1K,
    TRANSMISSION_MODE_16K,
    TRANSMISSION_MODE_32K,
    TRANSMISSION_MODE_C1,
    TRANSMISSION_MODE_C3780,
};

/**
* enum fe_guard_interval - Guard interval
*
* @GUARD_INTERVAL_AUTO:           Autodetect the guard interval
* @GUARD_INTERVAL_1_128:         Guard interval 1/128
* @GUARD_INTERVAL_1_32:          Guard interval 1/32
* @GUARD_INTERVAL_1_16:          Guard interval 1/16
* @GUARD_INTERVAL_1_8:           Guard interval 1/8
* @GUARD_INTERVAL_1_4:           Guard interval 1/4
* @GUARD_INTERVAL_19_128:        Guard interval 19/128
* @GUARD_INTERVAL_19_256:        Guard interval 19/256
* @GUARD_INTERVAL_PN420:         PN length 420 (1/4)
* @GUARD_INTERVAL_PN595:         PN length 595 (1/6)
* @GUARD_INTERVAL_PN945:         PN length 945 (1/9)
*
* Please note that not all guard intervals are supported by a given standard.
*/
enum fe_guard_interval {
    GUARD_INTERVAL_1_32,
    GUARD_INTERVAL_1_16,
    GUARD_INTERVAL_1_8,
    GUARD_INTERVAL_1_4,
    GUARD_INTERVAL_AUTO,
    GUARD_INTERVAL_1_128,
    GUARD_INTERVAL_19_128,
    GUARD_INTERVAL_19_256,
    GUARD_INTERVAL_PN420,
    GUARD_INTERVAL_PN595,
    GUARD_INTERVAL_PN945,
};

/**
* enum fe_hierarchy - Hierarchy
* @HIERARCHY_NONE:               No hierarchy
* @HIERARCHY_AUTO:                Autodetect hierarchy (if supported)
* @HIERARCHY_1:                  Hierarchy 1
* @HIERARCHY_2:                  Hierarchy 2
* @HIERARCHY_4:                  Hierarchy 4
*
* Please note that not all hierarchy types are supported by a given standard.
*/

```

```

enum fe_hierarchy {
    HIERARCHY_NONE,
    HIERARCHY_1,
    HIERARCHY_2,
    HIERARCHY_4,
    HIERARCHY_AUTO
};

/**
 * enum fe_interleaving - Interleaving
 * @INTERLEAVING_NONE: No interleaving.
 * @INTERLEAVING_AUTO: Auto-detect interleaving.
 * @INTERLEAVING_240: Interleaving of 240 symbols.
 * @INTERLEAVING_720: Interleaving of 720 symbols.
 *
 * Please note that, currently, only DTMB uses it.
 */
enum fe_interleaving {
    INTERLEAVING_NONE,
    INTERLEAVING_AUTO,
    INTERLEAVING_240,
    INTERLEAVING_720,
};

/* DVBy5 property Commands */

#define DTV_UNDEFINED          0
#define DTV_TUNE                1
#define DTV_CLEAR               2
#define DTV_FREQUENCY           3
#define DTV_MODULATION          4
#define DTV_BANDWIDTH_HZ         5
#define DTV_INVERSION            6
#define DTV_DISEQC_MASTER        7
#define DTV_SYMBOL_RATE           8
#define DTV_INNER_FEC             9
#define DTV_VOLTAGE              10
#define DTV_TONE                 11
#define DTV_PILOT                  12
#define DTV_ROLLOFF                13
#define DTV_DISEQC_SLAVE_REPLY      14

/* Basic enumeration set for querying unlimited capabilities */
#define DTV_FE_CAPABILITY_COUNT 15
#define DTV_FE_CAPABILITY        16
#define DTV_DELIVERY_SYSTEM       17

/* ISDB-T and ISDB-Tsb */
#define DTV_ISDBT_PARTIAL_RECEPTION   18
#define DTV_ISDBT_SOUND_BROADCASTING 19

#define DTV_ISDBT_SB_SUBCHANNEL_ID    20
#define DTV_ISDBT_SB_SEGMENT_IDX      21
#define DTV_ISDBT_SB_SEGMENT_COUNT    22

#define DTV_ISDBT_LAYERA_FEC          23
#define DTV_ISDBT_LAYERA_MODULATION    24
#define DTV_ISDBT_LAYERA_SEGMENT_COUNT 25

```

#define DTV_ISDBT_LAYERA_TIME_INTERLEAVING	26
#define DTV_ISDBT_LAYERB_FEC	27
#define DTV_ISDBT_LAYERB_MODULATION	28
#define DTV_ISDBT_LAYERB_SEGMENT_COUNT	29
#define DTV_ISDBT_LAYERB_TIME_INTERLEAVING	30
#define DTV_ISDBT_LAYERC_FEC	31
#define DTV_ISDBT_LAYERC_MODULATION	32
#define DTV_ISDBT_LAYERC_SEGMENT_COUNT	33
#define DTV_ISDBT_LAYERC_TIME_INTERLEAVING	34
#define DTV_API_VERSION	35
#define DTV_CODE_RATE_HP	36
#define DTV_CODE_RATE_LP	37
#define DTV_GUARD_INTERVAL	38
#define DTV_TRANSMISSION_MODE	39
#define DTV_HIERARCHY	40
#define DTV_ISDBT_LAYER_ENABLED	41
#define DTV_STREAM_ID	42
#define DTV_ISDBS_TS_ID_LEGACY	DTV_STREAM_ID
#define DTV_DVBT2_PLP_ID_LEGACY	43
#define DTV_ENUM_DELSYS	44
/* ATSC-MH */	
#define DTV_ATSCMH_FIC_VER	45
#define DTV_ATSCMH_PARADE_ID	46
#define DTV_ATSCMH_NOG	47
#define DTV_ATSCMH_TNOG	48
#define DTV_ATSCMH_SGN	49
#define DTV_ATSCMH_PRC	50
#define DTV_ATSCMH_RS_FRAME_MODE	51
#define DTV_ATSCMH_RS_FRAME_ENSEMBLE	52
#define DTV_ATSCMH_RS_CODE_MODE_PRI	53
#define DTV_ATSCMH_RS_CODE_MODE_SEC	54
#define DTV_ATSCMH_SCCC_BLOCK_MODE	55
#define DTV_ATSCMH_SCCC_CODE_MODE_A	56
#define DTV_ATSCMH_SCCC_CODE_MODE_B	57
#define DTV_ATSCMH_SCCC_CODE_MODE_C	58
#define DTV_ATSCMH_SCCC_CODE_MODE_D	59
#define DTV_INTERLEAVING	60
#define DTV_LNA	61
/* Quality parameters */	
#define DTV_STAT_SIGNAL_STRENGTH	62
#define DTV_STAT_CNR	63
#define DTV_STAT_PRE_ERROR_BIT_COUNT	64
#define DTV_STAT_PRE_TOTAL_BIT_COUNT	65
#define DTV_STAT_POST_ERROR_BIT_COUNT	66
#define DTV_STAT_POST_TOTAL_BIT_COUNT	67
#define DTV_STAT_ERROR_BLOCK_COUNT	68
#define DTV_STAT_TOTAL_BLOCK_COUNT	69

```
/* Physical layer scrambling */
#define DTV_SCRAMBLING_SEQUENCE_INDEX    70

#define DTV_MAX_COMMAND          DTV_SCRAMBLING_SEQUENCE_INDEX

/***
 * enum fe_pilot - Type of pilot tone
 *
 * @PILOT_ON:   Pilot tones enabled
 * @PILOT_OFF:  Pilot tones disabled
 * @PILOT_AUTO: Autodetect pilot tones
 */
enum fe_pilot {
    PILOT_ON,
    PILOT_OFF,
    PILOT_AUTO,
};

/***
 * enum fe_rolloff - Rolloff factor
 * @ROLLOFF_35:           Rolloff factor:  $\alpha=35\%$ 
 * @ROLLOFF_20:           Rolloff factor:  $\alpha=20\%$ 
 * @ROLLOFF_25:           Rolloff factor:  $\alpha=25\%$ 
 * @ROLLOFF_AUTO:         Auto-detect the rolloff factor.
 *
 * .. note:
 *
 *     Rolloff factor of 35% is implied on DVB-S. On DVB-S2, it is default.
 */
enum fe_rolloff {
    ROLLOFF_35,
    ROLLOFF_20,
    ROLLOFF_25,
    ROLLOFF_AUTO,
};

/***
 * enum fe_delivery_system - Type of the delivery system
 *
 * @SYS_UNDEFINED:
 *     Undefined standard. Generally, indicates an error
 * @SYS_DVBC_ANNEX_A:
 *     Cable TV: DVB-C following ITU-T J.83 Annex A spec
 * @SYS_DVBC_ANNEX_B:
 *     Cable TV: DVB-C following ITU-T J.83 Annex B spec (ClearQAM)
 * @SYS_DVBC_ANNEX_C:
 *     Cable TV: DVB-C following ITU-T J.83 Annex C spec
 * @SYS_ISDBC:
 *     Cable TV: ISDB-C (no drivers yet)
 * @SYS_DVBT:
 *     Terrestrial TV: DVB-T
 * @SYS_DVBT2:
 *     Terrestrial TV: DVB-T2
 * @SYS_ISDBT:
 *     Terrestrial TV: ISDB-T
 * @SYS_ATSC:
 *     Terrestrial TV: ATSC
 * @SYS_ATSCMH:
```

```

*      Terrestrial TV (mobile): ATSC-M/H
* @SYS_DTMB:
*      Terrestrial TV: DTMB
* @SYS_DVBS:
*      Satellite TV: DVB-S
* @SYS_DVBS2:
*      Satellite TV: DVB-S2
* @SYS_TURBO:
*      Satellite TV: DVB-S Turbo
* @SYS_ISDBS:
*      Satellite TV: ISDB-S
* @SYS_DAB:
*      Digital audio: DAB (not fully supported)
* @SYS_DSS:
*      Satellite TV: DSS (not fully supported)
* @SYS_CMMB:
*      Terrestrial TV (mobile): CMMB (not fully supported)
* @SYS_DVBH:
*      Terrestrial TV (mobile): DVB-H (standard deprecated)
*/
enum fe_delivery_system {
    SYS_UNDEFINED,
    SYS_DVBC_ANNEX_A,
    SYS_DVBC_ANNEX_B,
    SYS_DVBT,
    SYS_DSS,
    SYS_DVBS,
    SYS_DVBS2,
    SYS_DVBH,
    SYS_ISDBT,
    SYS_ISDBS,
    SYS_ISDBC,
    SYS_ATSC,
    SYS_ATSCMH,
    SYS_DTMB,
    SYS_CMMB,
    SYS_DAB,
    SYS_DVBT2,
    SYS_TURBO,
    SYS_DVBC_ANNEX_C,
};

/* backward compatibility definitions for delivery systems */
#define SYS_DVBC_ANNEX_AC      SYS_DVBC_ANNEX_A
#define SYS_DMBTH              SYS_DTMB /* DMB-TH is legacy name, use DTMB */

/* ATSC-MH specific parameters */

/***
 * enum atscmh_sccc_block_mode - Type of Series Concatenated Convolutional
 *                               Code Block Mode.
 *
 * @ATSCMH_SCCC_BLK_SEP:
 *      Separate SCCC: the SCCC outer code mode shall be set independently
 *      for each Group Region (A, B, C, D)
 * @ATSCMH_SCCC_BLK_COMB:
 *      Combined SCCC: all four Regions shall have the same SCCC outer
 *      code mode.

```

```

* @ATSCMH_SCCC_BLK_RES:
*   Reserved. Shouldn't be used.
*/
enum atscmh_sccc_block_mode {
    ATSCMH_SCCC_BLK_SEP      = 0,
    ATSCMH_SCCC_BLK_COMB     = 1,
    ATSCMH_SCCC_BLK_RES      = 2,
};

/***
* enum atscmh_sccc_code_mode - Type of Series Concatenated Convolutional
*                               Code Rate.
*
* @ATSCMH_SCCC_CODE_HLF:
*   The outer code rate of a SCCC Block is 1/2 rate.
* @ATSCMH_SCCC_CODE_QTR:
*   The outer code rate of a SCCC Block is 1/4 rate.
* @ATSCMH_SCCC_CODE_RES:
*   Reserved. Should not be used.
*/
enum atscmh_sccc_code_mode {
    ATSCMH_SCCC_CODE_HLF      = 0,
    ATSCMH_SCCC_CODE_QTR      = 1,
    ATSCMH_SCCC_CODE_RES      = 2,
};

/***
* enum atscmh_rs_frame_ensemble - Reed Solomon(RS) frame ensemble.
*
* @ATSCMH_RSFRAME_ENS_PRI: Primary Ensemble.
* @ATSCMH_RSFRAME_ENS_SEC: Secondary Ensemble.
*/
enum atscmh_rs_frame_ensemble {
    ATSCMH_RSFRAME_ENS_PRI    = 0,
    ATSCMH_RSFRAME_ENS_SEC    = 1,
};

/***
* enum atscmh_rs_frame_mode - Reed Solomon (RS) frame mode.
*
* @ATSCMH_RSFRAME_PRI_ONLY:
*   Single Frame: There is only a primary RS Frame for all Group
*   Regions.
* @ATSCMH_RSFRAME_PRI_SEC:
*   Dual Frame: There are two separate RS Frames: Primary RS Frame for
*   Group Region A and B and Secondary RS Frame for Group Region C and
*   D.
* @ATSCMH_RSFRAME_RES:
*   Reserved. Shouldn't be used.
*/
enum atscmh_rs_frame_mode {
    ATSCMH_RSFRAME_PRI_ONLY   = 0,
    ATSCMH_RSFRAME_PRI_SEC    = 1,
    ATSCMH_RSFRAME_RES        = 2,
};

/***
* enum atscmh_rs_code_mode

```

```

* @ATSCMH_RSCODE_211_187: Reed Solomon code (211,187).
* @ATSCMH_RSCODE_223_187: Reed Solomon code (223,187).
* @ATSCMH_RSCODE_235_187: Reed Solomon code (235,187).
* @ATSCMH_RSCODE_RES: Reserved. Shouldn't be used.
*/
enum atscmh_rs_code_mode {
    ATSCMH_RSCODE_211_187 = 0,
    ATSCMH_RSCODE_223_187 = 1,
    ATSCMH_RSCODE_235_187 = 2,
    ATSCMH_RSCODE_RES = 3,
};

#define NO_STREAM_ID_FILTER (~0U)
#define LNA_AUTO (~0U)

/**
 * enum fecap_scale_params - scale types for the quality parameters.
 *
 * @FE_SCALE_NOT_AVAILABLE: That QoS measure is not available. That
 *                           could indicate a temporary or a permanent
 *                           condition.
 * @FE_SCALE_DECIBEL: The scale is measured in 0.001 dB steps, typically
 *                     used on signal measures.
 * @FE_SCALE_RELATIVE: The scale is a relative percentual measure,
 *                      ranging from 0 (0%) to 0xffff (100%).
 * @FE_SCALE_COUNTER: The scale counts the occurrence of an event, like
 *                    bit error, block error, lapsed time.
 */
enum fecap_scale_params {
    FE_SCALE_NOT_AVAILABLE = 0,
    FE_SCALE_DECIBEL,
    FE_SCALE_RELATIVE,
    FE_SCALE_COUNTER
};

/**
 * struct dtv_stats - Used for reading a DTV status property
 *
 * @scale:
 *   Filled with enum fecap_scale_params - the scale in usage
 *   for that parameter
 *
 * @svalue:
 *   integer value of the measure, for %FE_SCALE_DECIBEL,
 *   used for dB measures. The unit is 0.001 dB.
 *
 * @uvalue:
 *   unsigned integer value of the measure, used when @scale is
 *   either %FE_SCALE_RELATIVE or %FE_SCALE_COUNTER.
 *
 * For most delivery systems, this will return a single value for each
 * parameter.
 *
 * It should be noticed, however, that new OFDM delivery systems like
 * ISDB can use different modulation types for each group of carriers.
 * On such standards, up to 8 groups of statistics can be provided, one
 * for each carrier group (called ``layer'' on ISDB).
 */

```

```

* In order to be consistent with other delivery systems, the first
* value refers to the entire set of carriers ('`global'').
*
* @scale should use the value %FE_SCALE_NOT_AVAILABLE when
* the value for the entire group of carriers or from one specific layer
* is not provided by the hardware.
*
* @len should be filled with the latest filled status + 1.
*
* In other words, for ISDB, those values should be filled like::
*
*     u.st.stat.svalue[0] = global statistics;
*     u.st.stat.scale[0] = FE_SCALE_DECIBEL;
*     u.st.stat.value[1] = layer A statistics;
*     u.st.stat.scale[1] = FE_SCALE_NOT_AVAILABLE (if not available);
*     u.st.stat.svalue[2] = layer B statistics;
*     u.st.stat.scale[2] = FE_SCALE_DECIBEL;
*     u.st.stat.svalue[3] = layer C statistics;
*     u.st.stat.scale[3] = FE_SCALE_DECIBEL;
*     u.st.len = 4;
*/
struct dtv_stats {
    __u8 scale;      /* enum fecap_scale_params type */
    union {
        __u64 uvalue;    /* for counters and relative scales */
        __s64 svalue;   /* for 0.001 dB measures */
    };
} __attribute__((packed));

#define MAX_DTV_STATS 4

/**
 * struct dtv_fe_stats - store Digital TV frontend statistics
 *
 * @len:          length of the statistics - if zero, stats is disabled.
 * @stat:         array with digital TV statistics.
 *
 * On most standards, @len can either be 0 or 1. However, for ISDB, each
 * layer is modulated in separate. So, each layer may have its own set
 * of statistics. If so, stat[0] carries on a global value for the property.
 * Indexes 1 to 3 means layer A to B.
 */
struct dtv_fe_stats {
    __u8 len;
    struct dtv_stats stat[MAX_DTV_STATS];
} __attribute__((packed));

/**
 * struct dtv_property - store one of frontend command and its value
 *
 * @cmd:           Digital TV command.
 * @reserved:      Not used.
 * @u:             Union with the values for the command.
 * @u.data:        A unsigned 32 bits integer with command value.
 * @u.buffer:      Struct to store bigger properties.
 *
 * @u.buffer.data: an unsigned 32-bits array.
 * @u.buffer.len:  number of elements of the buffer.

```

```

* @u.buffer.reserved1: Reserved.
* @u.buffer.reserved2: Reserved.
* @u.st:           a &struct dtv_fe_stats array of statistics.
* @result:        Currently unused.
*
*/
struct dtv_property {
    __u32 cmd;
    __u32 reserved[3];
    union {
        __u32 data;
        struct dtv_fe_stats st;
        struct {
            __u8 data[32];
            __u32 len;
            __u32 reserved1[3];
            void *reserved2;
        } buffer;
    } u;
    int result;
} __attribute__ ((packed));

/* num of properties cannot exceed DTV_IOCTL_MAX_MSGS per ioctl */
#define DTV_IOCTL_MAX_MSGS 64

/***
* struct dtv_properties - a set of command/value pairs.
*
* @num:      amount of commands stored at the struct.
* @props:     a pointer to &struct dtv_property.
*/
struct dtv_properties {
    __u32 num;
    struct dtv_property *props;
};

/*
* When set, this flag will disable any zigzagging or other ``normal'' tuning
* behavior. Additionally, there will be no automatic monitoring of the lock
* status, and hence no frontend events will be generated. If a frontend device
* is closed, this flag will be automatically turned off when the device is
* reopened read-write.
*/
#define FE_TUNE_MODE_ONESHOT 0x01

/* Digital TV Frontend API calls */

#define FE_GET_INFO          _IOR(`o', 61, struct dvb_frontend_info)
#define FE_DISEQC_RESET_OVERLOAD _IO(`o', 62)
#define FE_DISEQC_SEND_MASTER_CMD _IOW(`o', 63, struct dvb_diseqc_master_cmd)
#define FE_DISEQC_RECV_SLAVE_REPLY _IOR(`o', 64, struct dvb_diseqc_slave_reply)
#define FE_DISEQC_SEND_BURST _IO(`o', 65) /* fe_sec_mini_cmd_t */

#define FE_SET_TONE          _IO(`o', 66) /* fe_sec_tone_mode_t */
#define FE_SET_VOLTAGE       _IO(`o', 67) /* fe_sec_voltage_t */
#define FE_ENABLE_HIGH_LNB_VOLTAGE _IO(`o', 68) /* int */

```

```

#define FE_READ_STATUS           _IOR(`o', 69, fe_status_t)
#define FE_READ_BER              _IOR(`o', 70, __u32)
#define FE_READ_SIGNAL_STRENGTH _IOR(`o', 71, __u16)
#define FE_READ_SNR               _IOR(`o', 72, __u16)
#define FE_READ_UNCORRECTED_BLOCKS _IOR(`o', 73, __u32)

#define FE_SET_FRONTEND_TUNE_MODE _IO(`o', 81) /* unsigned int */
#define FE_GET_EVENT              _IOR(`o', 78, struct dvb_frontend_event)

#define FE_DISHNETWORK_SEND_LEGACY_CMD _IO(`o', 80) /* unsigned int */

#define FE_SET_PROPERTY           _IOW(`o', 82, struct dtv_properties)
#define FE_GET_PROPERTY            _IOR(`o', 83, struct dtv_properties)

#if defined(__DVB_CORE__) || !defined(__KERNEL__)

/*
 * DEPRECATED: Everything below is deprecated in favor of DVBv5 API
 *
 * The DVBv3 only ioctls, structs and enums should not be used on
 * newer programs, as it doesn't support the second generation of
 * digital TV standards, nor supports newer delivery systems.
 * They also don't support modern frontends with usually support multiple
 * delivery systems.
 *
 * Drivers shouldn't use them.
 *
 * New applications should use DVBv5 delivery system instead
 */
/* */

enum fe_bandwidth {
    BANDWIDTH_8_MHZ,
    BANDWIDTH_7_MHZ,
    BANDWIDTH_6_MHZ,
    BANDWIDTH_AUTO,
    BANDWIDTH_5_MHZ,
    BANDWIDTH_10_MHZ,
    BANDWIDTH_1_712_MHZ,
};

/* This is kept for legacy userspace support */
typedef enum fe_sec_voltage fe_sec_voltage_t;
typedef enum fe_caps fe_caps_t;
typedef enum fe_type fe_type_t;
typedef enum fe_sec_tone_mode fe_sec_tone_mode_t;
typedef enum fe_sec_mini_cmd fe_sec_mini_cmd_t;
typedef enum fe_status fe_status_t;
typedef enum fe_spectral_inversion fe_spectral_inversion_t;
typedef enum fe_code_rate fe_code_rate_t;
typedef enum fe_modulation fe_modulation_t;
typedef enum fe_transmit_mode fe_transmit_mode_t;
typedef enum fe_bandwidth fe_bandwidth_t;
typedef enum fe_guard_interval fe_guard_interval_t;
typedef enum fe_hierarchy fe_hierarchy_t;
typedef enum fe_pilot fe_pilot_t;

```

```

typedef enum fe_rolloff fe_rolloff_t;
typedef enum fe_delivery_system fe_delivery_system_t;

/* DVBv3 structs */

struct dvb_qpsk_parameters {
    __u32 symbol_rate; /* symbol rate in Symbols per second */
    fe_code_rate_t fec_inner; /* forward error correction (see above) */
};

struct dvb_qam_parameters {
    __u32 symbol_rate; /* symbol rate in Symbols per second */
    fe_code_rate_t fec_inner; /* forward error correction (see above) */
    fe_modulation_t modulation; /* modulation type (see above) */
};

struct dvb_vsb_parameters {
    fe_modulation_t modulation; /* modulation type (see above) */
};

struct dvb_ofdm_parameters {
    fe_bandwidth_t bandwidth;
    fe_code_rate_t code_rate_HP; /* high priority stream code rate */
    fe_code_rate_t code_rate_LP; /* low priority stream code rate */
    fe_modulation_t constellation; /* modulation type (see above) */
    fe_transmit_mode_t transmission_mode;
    fe_guard_interval_t guard_interval;
    fe_hierarchy_t hierarchy_information;
};

struct dvb_frontend_parameters {
    __u32 frequency; /* (absolute) frequency in Hz for DVB-C/DVB-T/ATSC */
                      /* intermediate frequency in kHz for DVB-S */
    fe_spectral_inversion_t inversion;
    union {
        struct dvb_qpsk_parameters qpsk; /* DVB-S */
        struct dvb_qam_parameters qam; /* DVB-C */
        struct dvb_ofdm_parameters ofdm; /* DVB-T */
        struct dvb_vsb_parameters vsb; /* ATSC */
    } u;
};

struct dvb_frontend_event {
    fe_status_t status;
    struct dvb_frontend_parameters parameters;
};

/* DVBv3 API calls */

#define FE_SET_FRONTEND           _IOW(`o', 76, struct dvb_frontend_parameters)
#define FE_GET_FRONTEND           _IOR(`o', 77, struct dvb_frontend_parameters)

#endif

#endif /* _DVBFRONTEND_H_ */

```

### dmx.h

```
/* SPDX-License-Identifier: LGPL-2.1+ WITH Linux-syscall-note */
/*
 * dmx.h
 *
 * Copyright (C) 2000 Marcus Metzler <marcus@convergence.de>
 * & Ralph Metzler <ralph@convergence.de>
 * for convergence integrated media GmbH
 *
 * This program is free software; you can redistribute it and/or
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 * as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 2.1
 * of the License, or (at your option) any later version.
 *
 * This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful,
 * but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of
 * MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the
 * GNU General Public License for more details.
 *
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 * along with this program; if not, write to the Free Software
 * Foundation, Inc., 59 Temple Place - Suite 330, Boston, MA 02111-1307, USA.
 *
 */
#ifndef _UAPI_DVBDMX_H_
#define _UAPI_DVBDMX_H_

#include <linux/types.h>
#ifndef __KERNEL__
#include <time.h>
#endif

#define DMX_FILTER_SIZE 16

/***
 * enum dmx_output - Output for the demux.
 *
 * @:c:type:DMX_OUT_DECODER <dmx_output>:
 *     Streaming directly to decoder.
 * @:c:type:DMX_OUT_TAP <dmx_output>:
 *     Output going to a memory buffer (to be retrieved via the read command).
 *     Delivers the stream output to the demux device on which the ioctl
 *     is called.
 * @:c:type:DMX_OUT_TS_TAP <dmx_output>:
 *     Output multiplexed into a new TS (to be retrieved by reading from the
 *     logical DVR device). Routes output to the logical DVR device
 *     `/dev/dvb/adapter?/dvr?`, which delivers a TS multiplexed from all
 *     filters for which @:c:type:DMX_OUT_TS_TAP <dmx_output> was specified.
 * @:c:type:DMX_OUT_TSDEMUX_TAP <dmx_output>:
 *     Like @:c:type:DMX_OUT_TS_TAP <dmx_output> but retrieved from the DMX device.
 */
enum dmx_output {
    DMX_OUT_DECODER,
    DMX_OUT_TAP,
    DMX_OUT_TS_TAP,
    DMX_OUT_TSDEMUX_TAP
}
```

```

};

/***
 * dmx_input - Input from the demux.
 *
 * @:c:type:DMX_IN_FRONTEND <dmx_input>: Input from a front-end device.
 * @:c:type:DMX_IN_DVR <dmx_input>: Input from the logical DVR device.
 */
dmx_input {
    DMX_IN_FRONTEND,
    DMX_IN_DVR
};

/***
 * dmx_ts_pes - type of the PES filter.
 *
 * @:c:type:DMX_PES_AUDIO00 <dmx_pes_type>: first audio PID. Also referred as @DMX_PES_AUDIO.
 * @:c:type:DMX_PES_VIDEO00 <dmx_pes_type>: first video PID. Also referred as @DMX_PES_VIDEO.
 * @:c:type:DMX_PES_TELETEXT0 <dmx_pes_type>: first teletext PID. Also referred as @DMX_PES_TELETEXT.
 * @:c:type:DMX_PES_SUBTITLE0 <dmx_pes_type>: first subtitle PID. Also referred as @DMX_PES_SUBTITLE.
 * @:c:type:DMX_PES_PCR0 <dmx_pes_type>: first Program Clock Reference PID.
 * * Also referred as @DMX_PES_PCR.
 *
 * @:c:type:DMX_PES_AUDIO01 <dmx_pes_type>: second audio PID.
 * @:c:type:DMX_PES_VIDEO01 <dmx_pes_type>: second video PID.
 * @:c:type:DMX_PES_TELETEXT1 <dmx_pes_type>: second teletext PID.
 * @:c:type:DMX_PES_SUBTITLE1 <dmx_pes_type>: second subtitle PID.
 * @:c:type:DMX_PES_PCR1 <dmx_pes_type>: second Program Clock Reference PID.
 *
 * @:c:type:DMX_PES_AUDIO02 <dmx_pes_type>: third audio PID.
 * @:c:type:DMX_PES_VIDEO02 <dmx_pes_type>: third video PID.
 * @:c:type:DMX_PES_TELETEXT2 <dmx_pes_type>: third teletext PID.
 * @:c:type:DMX_PES_SUBTITLE2 <dmx_pes_type>: third subtitle PID.
 * @:c:type:DMX_PES_PCR2 <dmx_pes_type>: third Program Clock Reference PID.
 *
 * @:c:type:DMX_PES_AUDIO03 <dmx_pes_type>: fourth audio PID.
 * @:c:type:DMX_PES_VIDEO03 <dmx_pes_type>: fourth video PID.
 * @:c:type:DMX_PES_TELETEXT3 <dmx_pes_type>: fourth teletext PID.
 * @:c:type:DMX_PES_SUBTITLE3 <dmx_pes_type>: fourth subtitle PID.
 * @:c:type:DMX_PES_PCR3 <dmx_pes_type>: fourth Program Clock Reference PID.
 *
 * @:c:type:DMX_PES_OTHER <dmx_pes_type>: any other PID.
 */

dmx_ts_pes {
    DMX_PES_AUDIO00,
    DMX_PES_VIDEO00,
    DMX_PES_TELETEXT0,
    DMX_PES_SUBTITLE0,
    DMX_PES_PCR0,

    DMX_PES_AUDIO01,
    DMX_PES_VIDEO01,
    DMX_PES_TELETEXT1,
}

```

```
DMX_PES_SUBTITLE1,
DMX_PES_PCR1,

DMX_PES_AUDIO2,
DMX_PES_VIDEO2,
DMX_PES_TELETEXT2,
DMX_PES_SUBTITLE2,
DMX_PES_PCR2,

DMX_PES_AUDIO3,
DMX_PES_VIDEO3,
DMX_PES_TELETEXT3,
DMX_PES_SUBTITLE3,
DMX_PES_PCR3,

DMX_PES_OTHER
};

#define DMX_PES_AUDIO      DMX_PES_AUDIO0
#define DMX_PES_VIDEO      DMX_PES_VIDEO0
#define DMX_PES_TELETEXT   DMX_PES_TELETEXT0
#define DMX_PES_SUBTITLE   DMX_PES_SUBTITLE0
#define DMX_PES_PCR        DMX_PES_PCR0

/***
 * struct dmx_filter - Specifies a section header filter.
 *
 * @filter: bit array with bits to be matched at the section header.
 * @mask: bits that are valid at the filter bit array.
 * @mode: mode of match: if bit is zero, it will match if equal (positive
 *        match); if bit is one, it will match if the bit is negated.
 *
 * Note: All arrays in this struct have a size of DMX_FILTER_SIZE (16 bytes).
 */
struct dmx_filter {
    __u8 filter[DMX_FILTER_SIZE];
    __u8 mask[DMX_FILTER_SIZE];
    __u8 mode[DMX_FILTER_SIZE];
};

/***
 * struct dmx_sct_filter_params - Specifies a section filter.
 *
 * @pid: PID to be filtered.
 * @filter: section header filter, as defined by &struct dmx_filter.
 * @timeout: maximum time to filter, in milliseconds.
 * @flags: extra flags for the section filter.
 *
 * Carries the configuration for a MPEG-TS section filter.
 *
 * The @flags can be:
 *
 * - %DMX_CHECK_CRC - only deliver sections where the CRC check succeeded;
 * - %DMX_ONESHOT - disable the section filter after one section
 *     has been delivered;
 * - %DMX_IMMEDIATE_START - Start filter immediately without requiring a
 *     :ref:`DMX_START` .
 */

```

```

struct dmx_sct_filter_params {
    __u16 pid;
    struct dmx_filter filter;
    __u32 timeout;
    __u32 flags;
#define DMX_CHECK_CRC      1
#define DMX_ONESHOT        2
#define DMX_IMMEDIATE_START 4
};

/***
 * struct dmx_pes_filter_params - Specifies Packetized Elementary Stream (PES)
 * filter parameters.
 *
 * @pid:          PID to be filtered.
 * @input:         Demux input, as specified by &enum dmx_input.
 * @output:        Demux output, as specified by &enum dmx_output.
 * @pes_type:     Type of the pes filter, as specified by &enum dmx_pes_type.
 * @flags:         Demux PES flags.
 */
struct dmx_pes_filter_params {
    __u16 pid;
    dmx_input input;
    enum dmx_output output;
    dmx_ts_pes pes_type;
    __u32 flags;
};

/***
 * struct dmx_stc - Stores System Time Counter (STC) information.
 *
 * @num: input data: number of the STC, from 0 to N.
 * @base: output: divisor for STC to get 90 kHz clock.
 * @stc: output: stc in @base * 90 kHz units.
 */
struct dmx_stc {
    unsigned int num;
    unsigned int base;
    __u64 stc;
};

/***
 * enum dmx_buffer_flags - DMX memory-mapped buffer flags
 *
 * @:c:type:DMX_BUFFER_FLAG_HAD_CRC32_DISCARD <dmx_buffer_flags>:
 *     Indicates that the Kernel discarded one or more frames due to wrong
 *     CRC32 checksum.
 * @:c:type:DMX_BUFFER_FLAG_TEI <dmx_buffer_flags>:
 *     Indicates that the Kernel has detected a Transport Error indicator
 *     (TEI) on a filtered pid.
 * @:c:type:DMX_BUFFER_PKT_COUNTER_MISMATCH <dmx_buffer_flags>:
 *     Indicates that the Kernel has detected a packet counter mismatch
 *     on a filtered pid.
 * @:c:type:DMX_BUFFER_FLAG_DISCONTINUITY_DETECTED <dmx_buffer_flags>:
 *     Indicates that the Kernel has detected one or more frame discontinuity.
 * @:c:type:DMX_BUFFER_FLAG_DISCONTINUITY_INDICATOR <dmx_buffer_flags>:
 *     Received at least one packet with a frame discontinuity indicator.
 */

```

```

enum dmx_buffer_flags {
    DMX_BUFFER_FLAG_HAD_CRC32_DISCARD          = 1 << 0,
    DMX_BUFFER_FLAG_TEI                         = 1 << 1,
    DMX_BUFFER_PKT_COUNTER_MISMATCH            = 1 << 2,
    DMX_BUFFER_FLAG_DISCONTINUITY_DETECTED      = 1 << 3,
    DMX_BUFFER_FLAG_DISCONTINUITY_INDICATOR     = 1 << 4,
};

/***
 * struct dmx_buffer - dmx buffer info
 *
 * @index:      id number of the buffer
 * @bytesused:  number of bytes occupied by data in the buffer (payload);
 * @offset:     for buffers with memory == DMX_MEMORY_MMAP;
 *              offset from the start of the device memory for this plane,
 *              (or a ``cookie'' that should be passed to mmap() as offset)
 * @length:    size in bytes of the buffer
 * @flags:      bit array of buffer flags as defined by &enum dmx_buffer_flags.
 *              Filled only at &DMX_QBUF.
 * @count:     monotonic counter for filled buffers. Helps to identify
 *             data stream loses. Filled only at &DMX_DQBUF.
 *
 * Contains data exchanged by application and driver using one of the streaming
 * I/O methods.
 *
 * Please notice that, for &DMX_QBUF, only @index should be filled.
 * On &DMX_DQBUF calls, all fields will be filled by the Kernel.
 */
struct dmx_buffer {
    __u32           index;
    __u32           bytesused;
    __u32           offset;
    __u32           length;
    __u32           flags;
    __u32           count;
};

/***
 * struct dmx_requestbuffers - request dmx buffer information
 *
 * @count:       number of requested buffers,
 * @size:        size in bytes of the requested buffer
 *
 * Contains data used for requesting a dmx buffer.
 * All reserved fields must be set to zero.
 */
struct dmx_requestbuffers {
    __u32           count;
    __u32           size;
};

/***
 * struct dmx_exportbuffer - export of dmx buffer as DMABUF file descriptor
 *
 * @index:       id number of the buffer
 * @flags:       flags for newly created file, currently only O_CLOEXEC is
 *               supported, refer to manual of open syscall for more details
*/

```

```

* @fd:           file descriptor associated with DMABUF (set by driver)
*
* Contains data used for exporting a dmx buffer as DMABUF file descriptor.
* The buffer is identified by a `cookie' returned by DMX\_QUERYBUF
* (identical to the cookie used to mmap() the buffer to userspace). All
* reserved fields must be set to zero. The field reserved0 is expected to
* become a structure `type' allowing an alternative layout of the structure
* content. Therefore this field should not be used for any other extensions.
*/
struct dmx\_exportbuffer {
    __u32          index;
    __u32          flags;
    __s32          fd;
};

#define DMX_START          _IO(`o', 41)
#define DMX_STOP           _IO(`o', 42)
#define DMX_SET_FILTER     _IOW(`o', 43, struct dmx\_sct\_filter\_params)
#define DMX_SET_PES_FILTER _IOW(`o', 44, struct dmx\_pes\_filter\_params)
#define DMX_SET_BUFFER_SIZE _IO(`o', 45)
#define DMX_GET_PES_PIDS   _IOR(`o', 47, __u16[5])
#define DMX_GET_STC         _IOWR(`o', 50, struct dmx\_stc)
#define DMX_ADD_PID        _IOW(`o', 51, __u16)
#define DMX_REMOVE_PID     _IOW(`o', 52, __u16)

#if !defined(__KERNEL__)

/* This is needed for legacy userspace support */
typedef enum dmx\_output dmx\_output\_t;
typedef dmx\_input dmx\_input\_t;
typedef dmx\_ts\_pes dmx\_pes\_type\_t;
typedef struct dmx\_filter dmx\_filter\_t;

#endif

#define DMX_REQBUFS          _IOWR(`o', 60, struct dmx\_requestbuffers)
#define DMX_QUERYBUF         _IOWR(`o', 61, struct dmx\_buffer)
#define DMX_EXPBUF           _IOWR(`o', 62, struct dmx\_exportbuffer)
#define DMX_QBUF              _IOWR(`o', 63, struct dmx\_buffer)
#define DMX_DQBUF             _IOWR(`o', 64, struct dmx\_buffer)

#endif /* _DVBDMX_H_ */

```

**ca.h**

```

/* SPDX-License-Identifier: LGPL-2.1+ WITH Linux-syscall-note */
/*
 * ca.h
 *
 * Copyright (C) 2000 Ralph Metzler <ralph@convergence.de>
 *                  & Marcus Metzler <marcus@convergence.de>
 *                  for convergence integrated media GmbH
 *
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```

```
*  
* This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful,  
* but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of  
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* GNU General Public License for more details.  
*  
* You should have received a copy of the GNU Lesser General Public License  
* along with this program; if not, write to the Free Software  
* Foundation, Inc., 59 Temple Place - Suite 330, Boston, MA 02111-1307, USA.  
*  
*/  
  
#ifndef _DVBCA_H_  
#define _DVBCA_H_  
  
/**  
 * struct ca_slot_info - CA slot interface types and info.  
 *  
 * @num: slot number.  
 * @type: slot type.  
 * @flags: flags applicable to the slot.  
 *  
 * This struct stores the CA slot information.  
 *  
 * @type can be:  
 *  
 * - %CA_CI - CI high level interface;  
 * - %CA_CI_LINK - CI link layer level interface;  
 * - %CA_CI_PHYS - CI physical layer level interface;  
 * - %CA_DESCR - built-in descrambler;  
 * - %CA_SC -simple smart card interface.  
 *  
 * @flags can be:  
 *  
 * - %CA_CI_MODULE_PRESENT - module (or card) inserted;  
 * - %CA_CI_MODULE_READY - module is ready for usage.  
 */  
  
struct ca_slot_info {  
    int num;  
    int type;  
#define CA_CI 1  
#define CA_CI_LINK 2  
#define CA_CI_PHYS 4  
#define CA_DESCR 8  
#define CA_SC 128  
  
    unsigned int flags;  
#define CA_CI_MODULE_PRESENT 1  
#define CA_CI_MODULE_READY 2  
};  
  
/**  
 * struct ca_descr_info - descrambler types and info.  
 *  
 * @num: number of available descramblers (keys).  
 * @type: type of supported scrambling system.  
 */
```

```

* Identifies the number of descramblers and their type.
*
* @type can be:
*
* - %CA_ECD - European Common Descrambler (ECD) hardware;
* - %CA_NDS - Videoguard (NDS) hardware;
* - %CA_DSS - Distributed Sample Scrambling (DSS) hardware.
*/
struct ca_descr_info {
    unsigned int num;
    unsigned int type;
#define CA_ECD      1
#define CA_NDS      2
#define CA_DSS      4
};

/***
* struct ca_caps - CA slot interface capabilities.
*
* @slot_num: total number of CA card and module slots.
* @slot_type: bitmap with all supported types as defined at
*              &struct ca_slot_info (e. g. %CA_CI, %CA_CI_LINK, etc).
* @descr_num: total number of descrambler slots (keys)
* @descr_type: bitmap with all supported types as defined at
*              &struct ca_descr_info (e. g. %CA_ECD, %CA_NDS, etc).
*/
struct ca_caps {
    unsigned int slot_num;
    unsigned int slot_type;
    unsigned int descr_num;
    unsigned int descr_type;
};

/***
* struct ca_msg - a message to/from a CI-CAM
*
* @index: unused
* @type: unused
* @length: length of the message
* @msg: message
*
* This struct carries a message to be send/received from a CI CA module.
*/
struct ca_msg {
    unsigned int index;
    unsigned int type;
    unsigned int length;
    unsigned char msg[256];
};

/***
* struct ca_descr - CA descrambler control words info
*
* @index: CA Descrambler slot
* @parity: control words parity, where 0 means even and 1 means odd
* @cw: CA Descrambler control words
*/
struct ca_descr {

```

```
unsigned int index;
unsigned int parity;
unsigned char cw[8];
};

#define CA_RESET           _I0(`o', 128)
#define CA_GET_CAP         _IOR(`o', 129, struct ca_caps)
#define CA_GET_SLOT_INFO   _IOR(`o', 130, struct ca_slot_info)
#define CA_GET_DESCR_INFO  _IOR(`o', 131, struct ca_descr_info)
#define CA_GET_MSG          _IOR(`o', 132, struct ca_msg)
#define CA_SEND_MSG         _IOW(`o', 133, struct ca_msg)
#define CA_SET_DESCR        _IOW(`o', 134, struct ca_descr)

#if !defined(__KERNEL__)

/* This is needed for legacy userspace support */
typedef struct ca_slot_info ca_slot_info_t;
typedef struct ca_descr_info ca_descr_info_t;
typedef struct ca_caps ca_caps_t;
typedef struct ca_msg ca_msg_t;
typedef struct ca_descr ca_descr_t;

#endif

#endif
```

### net.h

```
/* SPDX-License-Identifier: LGPL-2.1+ WITH Linux-syscall-note */
/*
 * net.h
 *
 * Copyright (C) 2000 Marcus Metzler <marcus@convergence.de>
 *                  & Ralph Metzler <ralph@convergence.de>
 *                  for convergence integrated media GmbH
 *
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 * of the License, or (at your option) any later version.
 *
 * This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful,
 * but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of
 * MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the
 * GNU General Public License for more details.
 *
 * You should have received a copy of the GNU Lesser General Public License
 * along with this program; if not, write to the Free Software
 * Foundation, Inc., 59 Temple Place - Suite 330, Boston, MA 02111-1307, USA.
 *
 */

#ifndef _DVBNET_H_
#define _DVBNET_H_

#include <linux/types.h>
```

```
/**
 * struct dvb_net_if - describes a DVB network interface
 *
 * @pid: Packet ID (PID) of the MPEG-TS that contains data
 * @if_num: number of the Digital TV interface.
 * @feedtype: Encapsulation type of the feed.
 *
 * A MPEG-TS stream may contain packet IDs with IP packages on it.
 * This struct describes it, and the type of encoding.
 *
 * @feedtype can be:
 *
 *      - %DVB_NET_FEEDTYPE_MPE for MPE encoding
 *      - %DVB_NET_FEEDTYPE_ULE for ULE encoding.
 */
struct dvb_net_if {
    __u16 pid;
    __u16 if_num;
    __u8 feedtype;
#define DVB_NET_FEEDTYPE_MPE 0 /* multi protocol encapsulation */
#define DVB_NET_FEEDTYPE_ULE 1 /* ultra lightweight encapsulation */
};

#define NET_ADD_IF    _IOWR('o', 52, struct dvb_net_if)
#define NET_REMOVE_IF _IO('o', 53)
#define NET_GET_IF    _IOWR('o', 54, struct dvb_net_if)

/* binary compatibility cruft: */
struct __dvb_net_if_old {
    __u16 pid;
    __u16 if_num;
};
#define __NET_ADD_IF_OLD _IOWR('o', 52, struct __dvb_net_if_old)
#define __NET_GET_IF_OLD _IOWR('o', 54, struct __dvb_net_if_old)

#endif /* _DVBNET_H_ */
```

## Legacy uAPI

### audio.h

```
/* SPDX-License-Identifier: LGPL-2.1+ WITH Linux-syscall-note */
/*
 * audio.h
 *
 * Copyright (C) 2000 Ralph Metzler <ralph@convergence.de>
 *                  & Marcus Metzler <marcus@convergence.de>
 *                  for convergence integrated media GmbH
 *
 * This program is free software; you can redistribute it and/or
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```

```

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* along with this program; if not, write to the Free Software
* Foundation, Inc., 59 Temple Place - Suite 330, Boston, MA 02111-1307, USA.
*
*/
#endif _DVBAUDIO_H_
#define _DVBAUDIO_H_

#include <linux/types.h>

typedef enum {
    AUDIO_SOURCE_DEMUX, /* Select the demux as the main source */
    AUDIO_SOURCE_MEMORY /* Select internal memory as the main source */
} audio_stream_source_t;

typedef enum {
    AUDIO_STOPPED,      /* Device is stopped */
    AUDIO_PLAYING,      /* Device is currently playing */
    AUDIO_PAUSED         /* Device is paused */
} audio_play_state_t;

typedef enum {
    AUDIO_STEREO,
    AUDIO_MONO_LEFT,
    AUDIO_MONO_RIGHT,
    AUDIO_MONO,
    AUDIO_STEREO_SWAPPED
} audio_channel_select_t;

typedef struct audio_mixer {
    unsigned int volume_left;
    unsigned int volume_right;
    // what else do we need? bass, pass-through, ...
} audio_mixer_t;

typedef struct audio_status {
    int                      AV_sync_state; /* sync audio and video? */
    int                      mute_state;    /* audio is muted */
    audio_play_state_t       play_state;   /* current playback state */
    audio_stream_source_t    stream_source; /* current stream source */
    audio_channel_select_t   channel_select; /* currently selected channel */
    int                      bypass_mode;   /* pass on audio data to */
    audio_mixer_t          mixer_state;  /* current mixer state */
} audio_status_t;                      /* separate decoder hardware */

typedef
struct audio_karaoke { /* if Vocal1 or Vocal2 are non-zero, they get mixed */
    int vocal1;           /* into left and right at 70% each */
    int vocal2;           /* if both, Vocal1 and Vocal2 are non-zero, Vocal1 gets */
    int melody;           /* mixed into the left channel and */
                           /* Vocal2 into the right channel at 100% each. */
                           /* if Melody is non-zero, the melody channel gets mixed */
} audio_karaoke_t;                    /* into left and right */

typedef __u16 audio_attributes_t;

```

```

/* bits: descr. */
/* 15-13 audio coding mode (0=ac3, 2=mpeg1, 3=mpeg2ext, 4=LPCM, 6=DTS, */
/* 12 multichannel extension */
/* 11-10 audio type (0=not spec, 1=language included) */
/* 9- 8 audio application mode (0=not spec, 1=karaoke, 2=surround) */
/* 7- 6 Quantization / DRC (mpeg audio: 1=DRC exists)(lpcm: 0=16bit, */
/* 5- 4 Sample frequency fs (0=48kHz, 1=96kHz) */
/* 2- 0 number of audio channels (n+1 channels) */

/* for GET_CAPABILITIES and SET_FORMAT, the latter should only set one bit */
#define AUDIO_CAP_DTS      1
#define AUDIO_CAP_LPCM     2
#define AUDIO_CAP_MP1      4
#define AUDIO_CAP_MP2      8
#define AUDIO_CAP_MP3     16
#define AUDIO_CAP_AAC     32
#define AUDIO_CAP_OGG     64
#define AUDIO_CAP_SDDS   128
#define AUDIO_CAP_AC3   256

#define AUDIO_STOP          _IO(`o', 1)
#define AUDIO_PLAY          _IO(`o', 2)
#define AUDIO_PAUSE         _IO(`o', 3)
#define AUDIO_CONTINUE      _IO(`o', 4)
#define AUDIO_SELECT_SOURCE _IO(`o', 5)
#define AUDIO_SET_MUTE      _IO(`o', 6)
#define AUDIO_SET_AV_SYNC   _IO(`o', 7)
#define AUDIO_SET_BYPASS_MODE _IO(`o', 8)
#define AUDIO_CHANNEL_SELECT _IO(`o', 9)
#define AUDIO_GET_STATUS    _IOR(`o', 10, audio_status_t)

#define AUDIO_GET_CAPABILITIES _IOR(`o', 11, unsigned int)
#define AUDIO_CLEAR_BUFFER   _IO(`o', 12)
#define AUDIO_SET_ID         _IO(`o', 13)
#define AUDIO_SET_MIXER      _IOW(`o', 14, audio_mixer_t)
#define AUDIO_SET_STREAMTYPE _IO(`o', 15)
#define AUDIO_SET_EXT_ID     _IO(`o', 16)
#define AUDIO_SET_ATTRIBUTES _IOW(`o', 17, audio_attributes_t)
#define AUDIO_SET_KARAOKE   _IOW(`o', 18, audio_karaoke_t)

/***
 * AUDIO_GET PTS
 *
 * Read the 33 bit presentation time stamp as defined
 * in ITU T-REC-H.222.0 / ISO/IEC 13818-1.
 *
 * The PTS should belong to the currently played
 * frame if possible, but may also be a value close to it
 * like the PTS of the last decoded frame or the last PTS
 * extracted by the PES parser.
 */
#define AUDIO_GET PTS           _IOR(`o', 19, u64)
#define AUDIO_BILINGUAL_CHANNEL_SELECT _IO(`o', 20)

#endif /* _DVBAUDIO_H_ */

```

### video.h

```
/* SPDX-License-Identifier: LGPL-2.1+ WITH Linux-syscall-note */
/*
 * video.h
 *
 * Copyright (C) 2000 Marcus Metzler <marcus@convergence.de>
 * & Ralph Metzler <ralph@convergence.de>
 * for convergence integrated media GmbH
 *
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 * of the License, or (at your option) any later version.
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 * but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of
 * MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the
 * GNU General Public License for more details.
 *
 * You should have received a copy of the GNU Lesser General Public License
 * along with this program; if not, write to the Free Software
 * Foundation, Inc., 59 Temple Place - Suite 330, Boston, MA 02111-1307, USA.
 *
 */
#ifndef _UAPI_DVBVIDEO_H_
#define _UAPI_DVBVIDEO_H_

#include <linux/types.h>
#ifndef __KERNEL__
#include <time.h>
#endif

typedef enum {
    VIDEO_FORMAT_4_3,      /* Select 4:3 format */
    VIDEO_FORMAT_16_9,     /* Select 16:9 format. */
    VIDEO_FORMAT_221_1     /* 2.21:1 */
} video_format_t;

typedef enum {
    VIDEO_SYSTEM_PAL,
    VIDEO_SYSTEM_NTSC,
    VIDEO_SYSTEM_PALN,
    VIDEO_SYSTEM_PALNc,
    VIDEO_SYSTEM_PALM,
    VIDEO_SYSTEM_NTSC60,
    VIDEO_SYSTEM_PAL60,
    VIDEO_SYSTEM_PALM60
} video_system_t;

typedef enum {
    VIDEO_PAN_SCAN,        /* use pan and scan format */
    VIDEO_LETTER_BOX,      /* use letterbox format */
    VIDEO_CENTER_CUT_OUT   /* use center cut out format */
} video_displayformat_t;

typedef struct {
```

```

int w;
int h;
video_format_t aspect_ratio;
} video_size_t;

typedef enum {
    VIDEO_SOURCE_DEMUX, /* Select the demux as the main source */
    VIDEO_SOURCE_MEMORY /* If this source is selected, the stream
                           comes from the user through the write
                           system call */
} video_stream_source_t;

typedef enum {
    VIDEO_STOPPED, /* Video is stopped */
    VIDEO_PLAYING, /* Video is currently playing */
    VIDEO_FREEZED /* Video is freezed */
} video_play_state_t;

/* Decoder commands */
#define VIDEO_CMD_PLAY          (0)
#define VIDEO_CMD_STOP          (1)
#define VIDEO_CMD_FREEZE        (2)
#define VIDEO_CMD_CONTINUE      (3)

/* Flags for VIDEO_CMD_FREEZE */
#define VIDEO_CMD_FREEZE_TO_BLACK     (1 << 0)

/* Flags for VIDEO_CMD_STOP */
#define VIDEO_CMD_STOP_TO_BLACK      (1 << 0)
#define VIDEO_CMD_STOP_IMMEDIATELY   (1 << 1)

/* Play input formats: */
/* The decoder has no special format requirements */
#define VIDEO_PLAY_FMT_NONE         (0)
/* The decoder requires full GOPs */
#define VIDEO_PLAY_FMT_GOP          (1)

/* The structure must be zeroed before use by the application
   This ensures it can be extended safely in the future. */
struct video_command {
    __u32 cmd;
    __u32 flags;
    union {
        struct {
            __u64 pts;
        } stop;

        struct {
            /* 0 or 1000 specifies normal speed,
               1 specifies forward single stepping,
               -1 specifies backward single stepping,
               >1: playback at speed/1000 of the normal speed,
               <-1: reverse playback at (-speed/1000) of the nor-
mal speed. */
            __s32 speed;
            __u32 format;
        } play;
    };
};

```

```

        struct {
            __u32 data[16];
        } raw;
    };
};

/* FIELD_UNKNOWN can be used if the hardware does not know whether
   the Vsync is for an odd, even or progressive (i.e. non-interlaced)
   field. */
#define VIDEO_VSYNC_FIELD_UNKNOWN      (0)
#define VIDEO_VSYNC_FIELD_ODD         (1)
#define VIDEO_VSYNC_FIELD EVEN        (2)
#define VIDEO_VSYNC_FIELD PROGRESSIVE (3)

struct video_event {
    __s32 type;
#define VIDEO_EVENT_SIZE_CHANGED      1
#define VIDEO_EVENT_FRAME_RATE_CHANGED 2
#define VIDEO_EVENT_DECODER_STOPPED   3
#define VIDEO_EVENT_VSYNC             4
    /* unused, make sure to use atomic time for y2038 if it ever gets used */
    long timestamp;
    union {
        video_size_t size;
        unsigned int frame_rate;          /* in frames per 1000sec */
        unsigned char vsync_field;        /* unknown/odd/even/progressive */
    } u;
};

struct video_status {
    int           video_blank;    /* blank video on freeze? */
    video_play_state_t play_state;  /* current state of playback */
    video_stream_source_t stream_source; /* current source (demux/memory) */
    video_format_t   video_format;   /* current aspect ratio of stream*/
    video_displayformat_t display_format; /* selected cropping mode */
};

struct video_still_picture {
    char __user *iFrame;           /* pointer to a single iframe in memory */
    __s32 size;
};

typedef
struct video_highlight {
    int active;                  /* 1=show highlight, 0=hide highlight */
    __u8 contrast1;              /* 7- 4 Pattern pixel contrast */
                                /* 3- 0 Background pixel contrast */
    __u8 contrast2;              /* 7- 4 Emphasis pixel-2 contrast */
                                /* 3- 0 Emphasis pixel-1 contrast */
    __u8 color1;                 /* 7- 4 Pattern pixel color */
                                /* 3- 0 Background pixel color */
    __u8 color2;                 /* 7- 4 Emphasis pixel-2 color */
                                /* 3- 0 Emphasis pixel-1 color */
    __u32 ypos;                  /* 23-22 auto action mode */
                                /* 21-12 start y */
                                /* 9- 0 end y */
    __u32 xpos;                  /* 23-22 button color number */
                                /* 21-12 start x */

```

```

        /*      9- 0  end x */
} video_highlight_t;

typedef struct video_spu {
    int active;
    int stream_id;
} video_spu_t;

typedef struct video_spu_palette {           /* SPU Palette information */
    int length;
    __u8 __user *palette;
} video_spu_palette_t;

typedef struct video_navi_pack {
    int length;                      /* 0 ... 1024 */
    __u8 data[1024];
} video_navi_pack_t;

typedef __u16 video_attributes_t;
/*   bits: descr. */
/*   15-14 Video compression mode (0=MPEG-1, 1=MPEG-2) */
/*   13-12 TV system (0=525/60, 1=625/50) */
/*   11-10 Aspect ratio (0=4:3, 3=16:9) */
/*   9- 8 permitted display mode on 4:3 monitor (0=both, 1=only pan-sca) */
/*   7    line 21-1 data present in GOP (1=yes, 0=no) */
/*   6    line 21-2 data present in GOP (1=yes, 0=no) */
/*   5- 3 source resolution (0=720x480/576, 1=704x480/576, 2=352x480/57) */
/*   2    source letterboxed (1=yes, 0=no) */
/*   0    film/camera mode (0=
*camera, 1=film (625/50 only)) */

/* bit definitions for capabilities: */
/* can the hardware decode MPEG1 and/or MPEG2? */
#define VIDEO_CAP_MPEG1    1
#define VIDEO_CAP_MPEG2    2
/* can you send a system and/or program stream to video device?
   (you still have to open the video and the audio device but only
   send the stream to the video device) */
#define VIDEO_CAP_SYS      4
#define VIDEO_CAP_PROG     8
/* can the driver also handle SPU, NAVI and CSS encoded data?
   (CSS API is not present yet) */
#define VIDEO_CAP_SPU      16
#define VIDEO_CAP_NAVI     32
#define VIDEO_CAP_CSS      64

#define VIDEO_STOP          _I0(`o', 21)
#define VIDEO_PLAY          _I0(`o', 22)
#define VIDEO_FREEZE        _I0(`o', 23)
#define VIDEO_CONTINUE      _I0(`o', 24)
#define VIDEO_SELECT_SOURCE _I0(`o', 25)
#define VIDEO_SET_BLANK     _I0(`o', 26)
#define VIDEO_GET_STATUS    _IOR(`o', 27, struct video_status)
#define VIDEO_GET_EVENT     _IOR(`o', 28, struct video_event)
#define VIDEO_SET_DISPLAY_FORMAT _I0(`o', 29)
#define VIDEO_STILLPICTURE  _IOW(`o', 30, struct video_still_picture)
#define VIDEO_FAST_FORWARD  _I0(`o', 31)
#define VIDEO_SLOWMOTION    _I0(`o', 32)

```

```

#define VIDEO_GET_CAPABILITIES           _IOR(`o', 33, unsigned int)
#define VIDEO_CLEAR_BUFFER              _IO(`o', 34)
#define VIDEO_SET_ID                   _IO(`o', 35)
#define VIDEO_SET_STREAMTYPE          _IO(`o', 36)
#define VIDEO_SET_FORMAT               _IO(`o', 37)
#define VIDEO_SET_SYSTEM                _IO(`o', 38)
#define VIDEO_SET_HIGHLIGHT            _IOW(`o', 39, video_highlight_t)
#define VIDEO_SET_SPU                  _IOW(`o', 50, video_spu_t)
#define VIDEO_SET_SPU_PALETTE          _IOW(`o', 51, video_spu_palette_t)
#define VIDEO_GET_NAVI                 _IOR(`o', 52, video_navi_pack_t)
#define VIDEO_SET_ATTRIBUTES           _IO(`o', 53)
#define VIDEO_GET_SIZE                 _IOR(`o', 55, video_size_t)
#define VIDEO_GET_FRAME_RATE           _IOR(`o', 56, unsigned int)

/**
 * VIDEO_GET PTS
 *
 * Read the 33 bit presentation time stamp as defined
 * in ITU T-REC-H.222.0 / ISO/IEC 13818-1.
 *
 * The PTS should belong to the currently played
 * frame if possible, but may also be a value close to it
 * like the PTS of the last decoded frame or the last PTS
 * extracted by the PES parser.
 */
#define VIDEO_GET PTS                  _IOR(`o', 57, __u64)

/* Read the number of displayed frames since the decoder was started */
#define VIDEO_GET_FRAME_COUNT          _IOR(`o', 58, __u64)

#define VIDEO_COMMAND                 _IOWR(`o', 59, struct video_command)
#define VIDEO_TRY_COMMAND              _IOWR(`o', 60, struct video_command)

#endif /* _UAPI_DVBVIDEO_H_ */

```

## Revision and Copyright

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- Ported document to Docbook XML, addition of DVBy5 API, documentation gaps fix.

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## Revision History

**revision** 2.2.0 / 2017-09-01 (*mcc*)

Most gaps between the uAPI document and the Kernel implementation got fixed for the non-legacy API.

**revision** 2.1.0 / 2015-05-29 (*mcc*)

DocBook improvements and cleanups, in order to document the system calls on a more standard way and provide more description about the current Digital TV API.

**revision** 2.0.4 / 2011-05-06 (*mcc*)

Add more information about DVBv5 API, better describing the frontend GET/SET props ioctl's.

**revision** 2.0.3 / 2010-07-03 (*mcc*)

Add some frontend capabilities flags, present on kernel, but missing at the specs.

**revision** 2.0.2 / 2009-10-25 (*mcc*)

documents FE\_SET\_FRONTEND\_TUNE\_MODE and FE\_DISHETWORK\_SEND\_LEGACY\_CMD ioctls.

**revision** 2.0.1 / 2009-09-16 (*mcc*)

Added ISDB-T test originally written by Patrick Boettcher

**revision** 2.0.0 / 2009-09-06 (*mcc*)

Conversion from LaTex to DocBook XML. The contents is the same as the original LaTex version.

**revision** 1.0.0 / 2003-07-24 (*rjkm*)

Initial revision on LaTEX.

## Part III - Remote Controller API

### Introduction

Currently, most analog and digital devices have a Infrared input for remote controllers. Each manufacturer has their own type of control. It is not rare for the same manufacturer to ship different types of controls, depending on the device.

A Remote Controller interface is mapped as a normal evdev/input interface, just like a keyboard or a mouse. So, it uses all ioctls already defined for any other input devices.

However, remote controllers are more flexible than a normal input device, as the IR receiver (and/or transmitter) can be used in conjunction with a wide variety of different IR remotes.

In order to allow flexibility, the Remote Controller subsystem allows controlling the RC-specific attributes via [the sysfs class nodes](#).

### Remote Controller's sysfs nodes

As defined at Documentation/ABI/testing/sysfs-class-rc, those are the sysfs nodes that control the Remote Controllers:

#### /sys/class/rc/

The /sys/class/rc/ class sub-directory belongs to the Remote Controller core and provides a sysfs interface for configuring infrared remote controller receivers.

#### /sys/class/rc/rcN/

A /sys/class/rc/rcN directory is created for each remote control receiver device where N is the number of the receiver.

### /sys/class/rc/rcN/protocols

Reading this file returns a list of available protocols, something like:

```
rc5 [rc6] nec jvc [sony]
```

Enabled protocols are shown in [] brackets.

Writing “+proto” will add a protocol to the list of enabled protocols.

Writing “-proto” will remove a protocol from the list of enabled protocols.

Writing “proto” will enable only “proto”.

Writing “none” will disable all protocols.

Write fails with EINVAL if an invalid protocol combination or unknown protocol name is used.

### /sys/class/rc/rcN/filter

Sets the scancode filter expected value.

Use in combination with /sys/class/rc/rcN/filter\_mask to set the expected value of the bits set in the filter mask. If the hardware supports it then scancodes which do not match the filter will be ignored. Otherwise the write will fail with an error.

This value may be reset to 0 if the current protocol is altered.

### /sys/class/rc/rcN/filter\_mask

Sets the scancode filter mask of bits to compare. Use in combination with /sys/class/rc/rcN/filter to set the bits of the scancode which should be compared against the expected value. A value of 0 disables the filter to allow all valid scancodes to be processed.

If the hardware supports it then scancodes which do not match the filter will be ignored. Otherwise the write will fail with an error.

This value may be reset to 0 if the current protocol is altered.

### /sys/class/rc/rcN/wakeup\_protocols

Reading this file returns a list of available protocols to use for the wakeup filter, something like:

```
rc-5 nec nec-x rc-6-0 rc-6-6a-24 [rc-6-6a-32] rc-6-mce
```

Note that protocol variants are listed, so nec, sony, rc-5, rc-6 have their different bit length encodings listed if available.

Note that all protocol variants are listed.

The enabled wakeup protocol is shown in [] brackets.

Only one protocol can be selected at a time.

Writing “proto” will use “proto” for wakeup events.

Writing “none” will disable wakeup.

Write fails with EINVAL if an invalid protocol combination or unknown protocol name is used, or if wakeup is not supported by the hardware.

**/sys/class/rc/rcN/wakeup\_filter**

Sets the scancode wakeup filter expected value. Use in combination with /sys/class/rc/rcN/wakeup\_filter\_mask to set the expected value of the bits set in the wakeup filter mask to trigger a system wake event.

If the hardware supports it and wakeup\_filter\_mask is not 0 then scancodes which match the filter will wake the system from e.g. suspend to RAM or power off. Otherwise the write will fail with an error.

This value may be reset to 0 if the wakeup protocol is altered.

**/sys/class/rc/rcN/wakeup\_filter\_mask**

Sets the scancode wakeup filter mask of bits to compare. Use in combination with /sys/class/rc/rcN/wakeup\_filter to set the bits of the scancode which should be compared against the expected value to trigger a system wake event.

If the hardware supports it and wakeup\_filter\_mask is not 0 then scancodes which match the filter will wake the system from e.g. suspend to RAM or power off. Otherwise the write will fail with an error.

This value may be reset to 0 if the wakeup protocol is altered.

## Remote controller tables

Unfortunately, for several years, there was no effort to create uniform IR keycodes for different devices. This caused the same IR keyname to be mapped completely differently on different IR devices. This resulted that the same IR keyname to be mapped completely different on different IR's. Due to that, V4L2 API now specifies a standard for mapping Media keys on IR.

This standard should be used by both V4L/DVB drivers and userspace applications

The modules register the remote as keyboard within the linux input layer. This means that the IR key strokes will look like normal keyboard key strokes (if CONFIG\_INPUT\_KEYBOARD is enabled). Using the event devices (CONFIG\_INPUT\_EVDEV) it is possible for applications to access the remote via /dev/input/event devices.

Table 1.173: IR default keymapping

Key code	Meaning	Key examples on IR
<b>Numeric keys</b>		
KEY_0	Keyboard digit 0	0
KEY_1	Keyboard digit 1	1
KEY_2	Keyboard digit 2	2
KEY_3	Keyboard digit 3	3
KEY_4	Keyboard digit 4	4
KEY_5	Keyboard digit 5	5
KEY_6	Keyboard digit 6	6
KEY_7	Keyboard digit 7	7
KEY_8	Keyboard digit 8	8
KEY_9	Keyboard digit 9	9
<b>Movie play control</b>		
KEY_FORWARD	Instantly advance in time	>> / FORWARD
KEY_BACK	Instantly go back in time	<<< / BACK
KEY_FASTFORWARD	Play movie faster	>>> / FORWARD
KEY_REWIND	Play movie back	REWIND / BACKWARD

Continued on next page

Table 1.173 – continued from previous page

KEY_NEXT	Select next chapter / sub-chapter / interval	NEXT / SKIP
KEY_PREVIOUS	Select previous chapter / sub-chapter / interval	<< / PREV / PREVIOUS
KEY AGAIN	Repeat the video or a video interval	REPEAT / LOOP / RECALL
KEY_PAUSE	Pause sroweam	PAUSE / FREEZE
KEY_PLAY	Play movie at the normal timeshift	NORMAL TIMESHIFT / LIVE / >
KEY_PLAYPAUSE	Alternate between play and pause	PLAY / PAUSE
KEY_STOP	Stop sroweam	STOP
KEY_RECORD	Start/stop recording sroweam	CAPTURE / REC / RECORD/PAUSE
KEY_CAMERA	Take a picture of the image	CAMERA ICON / CAPTURE / SNAPSHOT
KEY_SHUFFLE	Enable shuffle mode	SHUFFLE
KEY_TIME	Activate time shift mode	TIME SHIFT
KEY_TITLE	Allow changing the chapter	CHAPTER
KEY_SUBTITLE	Allow changing the subtitle	SUBTITLE
<b>Image control</b>		
KEY_BRIGHTNESSDOWN	Decrease Brightness	BRIGHTNESS DECREASE
KEY_BRIGHTNESSUP	Increase Brightness	BRIGHTNESS INCREASE
KEY_ANGLE	Switch video camera angle (on videos with more than one angle stored)	ANGLE / SWAP
KEY_EPG	Open the Elecrowonic Play Guide (EPG)	EPG / GUIDE
KEY_TEXT	Activate/change closed caption mode	CLOSED CAPTION/TELETEXT / DVD TEXT / TELETEXT / TTX
<b>Audio control</b>		
KEY_AUDIO	Change audio source	AUDIO SOURCE / AUDIO / MUSIC
KEY_MUTE	Mute/unmute audio	MUTE / DEMUTE / UNMUTE
KEY_VOLUMEDOWN	Decrease volume	VOLUME- / VOLUME DOWN
KEY_VOLUMEUP	Increase volume	VOLUME+ / VOLUME UP
KEY_MODE	Change sound mode	MONO/STEREO
KEY_LANGUAGE	Select Language	1ST / 2ND LANGUAGE / DVD LANG / MTS/SAP / MTS SEL
<b>Channel control</b>		
KEY_CHANNEL	Go to the next favorite channel	ALT / CHANNEL / CH SURFING / SURF / FAV
KEY_CHANNELDOWN	Decrease channel sequentially	CHANNEL - / CHANNEL DOWN / DOWN
KEY_CHANNELUP	Increase channel sequentially	CHANNEL + / CHANNEL UP / UP
KEY_DIGITS	Use more than one digit for channel	PLUS / 100/ 1xx / xxx / -/- / Single Double Triple Digit
KEY_SEARCH	Start channel autoscan	SCAN / AUTOSCAN
<b>Colored keys</b>		
KEY_BLUE	IR Blue key	BLUE
KEY_GREEN	IR Green Key	GREEN
KEY_RED	IR Red key	RED
KEY_YELLOW	IR Yellow key	YELLOW

Continued on next page

Table 1.173 – continued from previous page

<b>Media selection</b>		
KEY_CD	Change input source to Compact Disc	CD
KEY_DVD	Change input to DVD	DVD / DVD MENU
KEY_EJECTCLOSECD	Open/close the CD/DVD player	-> ) / CLOSE / OPEN
KEY_MEDIA	Turn on/off Media application	PC/TV / TURN ON/OFF APP
KEY_PC	Selects from TV to PC	PC
KEY_RADIO	Put into AM/FM radio mode	RADIO / TV/FM / TV/RADIO / FM / FM/RADIO
KEY_TV	Select tv mode	TV / LIVE TV
KEY_TV2	Select Cable mode	AIR/CBL
KEY_VCR	Select VCR mode	VCR MODE / DTR
KEY_VIDEO	Alternate between input modes	SOURCE / SELECT / DISPLAY / SWITCH INPUTS / VIDEO
<b>Power control</b>		
KEY_POWER	Turn on/off computer	SYSTEM POWER / COMPUTER POWER
KEY_POWER2	Turn on/off application	TV ON/OFF / POWER
KEY_SLEEP	Activate sleep timer	SLEEP / SLEEP TIMER
KEY_SUSPEND	Put computer into suspend mode	STANDBY / SUSPEND
<b>Window control</b>		
KEY_CLEAR	Stop sroweam and return to default input video/audio	CLEAR / RESET / BOSS KEY
KEY_CYCLEWINDOWS	Minimize windows and move to the next one	ALT-TAB / MINIMIZE / DESKTOP
KEY_FAVORITES	Open the favorites sroweam window	TV WALL / Favorites
KEY_MENU	Call application menu	2ND CONTROLS (USA: MENU) / DVD/MENU / SHOW/HIDE CTRL
KEY_NEW	Open/Close Picture in Picture	PIP
KEY_OK	Send a confirmation code to application	OK / ENTER / RETURN
KEY_SCREEN	Select screen aspect ratio	4:3 16:9 SELECT
KEY_ZOOM	Put device into zoom/full screen mode	ZOOM / FULL SCREEN / ZOOM+ / HIDE PANNEL / SWITCH
<b>Navigation keys</b>		
KEY_ESC	Cancel current operation	CANCEL / BACK
KEY_HELP	Open a Help window	HELP
KEY_HOMEPAGE	Navigate to Homepage	HOME
KEY_INFO	Open On Screen Display	DISPLAY INFORMATION / OSD
KEY_WWW	Open the default browser	WEB
KEY_UP	Up key	UP
KEY_DOWN	Down key	DOWN
KEY_LEFT	Left key	LEFT
KEY_RIGHT	Right key	RIGHT
<b>Miscellaneous keys</b>		
KEY_DOT	Return a dot	.
KEY_FN	Select a function	FUNCTION

It should be noted that, sometimes, there some fundamental missing keys at some cheaper IR's. Due to

that, it is recommended to:

Listing 1.6: Notes

On simpler IR's, without separate channel keys, you need to map UP as KEY_CHANNELUP
On simpler IR's, without separate channel keys, you need to map DOWN as KEY CHANNELDOWN
On simpler IR's, without separate volume keys, you need to map LEFT as KEY_VOLUMEDOWN
On simpler IR's, without separate volume keys, you need to map RIGHT as KEY_VOLUMEUP

## Changing default Remote Controller mappings

The event interface provides two ioctls to be used against the /dev/input/event device, to allow changing the default keymapping.

This program demonstrates how to replace the keymap tables.

**file: uapi/v4l/keytable.c**

```
/* keytable.c - This program allows checking/replacing keys at IR
Copyright (C) 2006-2009 Mauro Carvalho Chehab <mchehab@kernel.org>

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it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by
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MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the
GNU General Public License for more details.

*/
#include <ctype.h>
#include <errno.h>
#include <fcntl.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <linux/input.h>
#include <sys/ioctl.h>

#include "parse.h"

void prtcode (int *codes)
{
    struct parse_key *p;

    for (p=keynames;p->name!=NULL;p++) {
        if (p->value == (unsigned)codes[1]) {
            printf("scancode 0x%04x = %s (0x%02x)\\n", codes[0], p->name, codes[1]);
            return;
        }
    }

    if (isprint (codes[1]))
        printf("scancode %d = '%c' (0x%02x)\\n", codes[0], codes[1], codes[1]);
    else
        printf("scancode %d = 0x%02x\\n", codes[0], codes[1]);
}
```

```

int parse_code(char *string)
{
    struct parse_key *p;

    for (p=keynames;p->name!=NULL;p++) {
        if (!strcasecmp(p->name, string)) {
            return p->value;
        }
    }
    return -1;
}

int main (int argc, char *argv[])
{
    int fd;
    unsigned int i, j;
    int codes[2];

    if (argc<2 || argc>4) {
        printf ("usage: %s <device> to get table; or\n"
                "       %s <device> <scancode> <keycode>\n"
                "       %s <device> <keycode_file>,*argv,*argv,*argv);
        return -1;
    }

    if ((fd = open(argv[1], O_RDONLY)) < 0) {
        perror("Couldn't open input device");
        return(-1);
    }

    if (argc==4) {
        int value;

        value=parse_code(argv[3]);

        if (value== -1) {
            value = strtol(argv[3], NULL, 0);
            if (errno)
                perror("value");
        }

        codes [0] = (unsigned) strtol(argv[2], NULL, 0);
        codes [1] = (unsigned) value;

        if(ioctl(fd, EVIOCSKEYCODE, codes))
            perror ("EVIOCSKEYCODE");

        if(ioctl(fd, EVIOCGKEYCODE, codes)==0)
            prtcode(codes);
        return 0;
    }

    if (argc==3) {
        FILE *fin;
        int value;
        char *scancode, *keycode, s[2048];

        fin=fopen(argv[2],"r");
        if (fin==NULL) {
            perror ("opening keycode file");
            return -1;
        }
    }
}

```

```

/* Clears old table */
for (j = 0; j < 256; j++) {
    for (i = 0; i < 256; i++) {
        codes[0] = (j << 8) | i;
        codes[1] = KEY_RESERVED;
        ioctl(fd, EVI0CSKEYCODE, codes);
    }
}

while (fgets(s,sizeof(s),fin)) {
    scancode=strtok(s,"\\n\\t =:");
    if (!scancode) {
        perror ("parsing input file scancode");
        return -1;
    }
    if (!strcasecmp(scancode, "scancode")) {
        scancode = strtok(NULL,"\\n\\t =:");
        if (!scancode) {
            perror ("parsing input file scancode");
            return -1;
        }
    }
    keycode=strtok(NULL,"\\n\\t =:");
    if (!keycode) {
        perror ("parsing input file keycode");
        return -1;
    }

    // printf ("parsing %s=%s:", scancode, keycode);
    value=parse_code(keycode);
    // printf ("\tvalue=%d\n",value);

    if (value== -1) {
        value = strtol(keycode, NULL, 0);
        if (errno)
            perror("value");
    }

    codes [0] = (unsigned) strtol(scancode, NULL, 0);
    codes [1] = (unsigned) value;

    // printf("\t%04x=%04x\n",codes[0], codes[1]);
    if(ioctl(fd, EVI0CSKEYCODE, codes)) {
        fprintf(stderr, "Setting scancode 0x%04x with 0x%04x via ",codes[0], codes[1]);
        perror ("EVI0CSKEYCODE");
    }

    if(ioctl(fd, EVI0CGKEYCODE, codes)==0)
        prtcode(codes);
}
return 0;
}

/* Get scancode table */
for (j = 0; j < 256; j++) {
    for (i = 0; i < 256; i++) {
        codes[0] = (j << 8) | i;
        if (!ioctl(fd, EVI0CGKEYCODE, codes) && codes[1] != KEY_RESERVED)
            prtcode(codes);
    }
}
return 0;
}

```

{}

## LIRC Device Interface

### Introduction

LIRC stands for Linux Infrared Remote Control. The LIRC device interface is a bi-directional interface for transporting raw IR and decoded scancodes data between userspace and kernelspace. Fundamentally, it is just a chardev (/dev/lircX, for X = 0, 1, 2, ...), with a number of standard struct file\_operations defined on it. With respect to transporting raw IR and decoded scancodes to and fro, the essential fops are read, write and ioctl.

Example dmesg output upon a driver registering w/LIRC:

```
$ dmesg |grep lirc_dev
rc rc0: lirc_dev: driver mceusb registered at minor = 0, raw IR receiver, raw IR transmitter
```

What you should see for a chardev:

```
$ ls -l /dev/lirc*
crw-rw---- 1 root root 248, 0 Jul 2 22:20 /dev/lirc0
```

### LIRC modes

LIRC supports some modes of receiving and sending IR codes, as shown on the following table.

#### LIRC\_MODE\_SCANCODE

This mode is for both sending and receiving IR.

For transmitting (aka sending), create a struct `lirc_scancode` with the desired scancode set in the scancode member, `rc_proto` set the IR protocol, and all other members set to 0. Write this struct to the lirc device.

For receiving, you read struct `lirc_scancode` from the lirc device, with scancode set to the received scancode and the IR protocol `rc_proto`. If the scancode maps to a valid key code, this is set in the keycode field, else it is set to KEY\_RESERVED.

The flags can have `LIRC_SCANCODE_FLAG_TOGGLE` set if the toggle bit is set in protocols that support it (e.g. rc-5 and rc-6), or `LIRC_SCANCODE_FLAG_REPEAT` for when a repeat is received for protocols that support it (e.g. nec).

In the Sanyo and NEC protocol, if you hold a button on remote, rather than repeating the entire scancode, the remote sends a shorter message with no scancode, which just means button is held, a “repeat”. When this is received, the `LIRC_SCANCODE_FLAG_REPEAT` is set and the scancode and keycode is repeated.

With nec, there is no way to distinguish “button hold” from “repeatedly pressing the same button”. The rc-5 and rc-6 protocols have a toggle bit. When a button is released and pressed again, the toggle bit is inverted. If the toggle bit is set, the `LIRC_SCANCODE_FLAG_TOGGLE` is set.

The timestamp field is filled with the time nanoseconds (in CLOCK\_MONOTONIC) when the scancode was decoded.

#### LIRC\_MODE\_MODE2

The driver returns a sequence of pulse and space codes to userspace, as a series of u32 values.

This mode is used only for IR receive.

The upper 8 bits determine the packet type, and the lower 24 bits the payload. Use `LIRC_VALUE()` macro to get the payload, and the macro `LIRC_MODE2()` will give you the type, which is one of:

### LIRC\_MODE2\_PULSE

Signifies the presence of IR in microseconds.

### LIRC\_MODE2\_SPACE

Signifies absence of IR in microseconds.

### LIRC\_MODE2\_FREQUENCY

If measurement of the carrier frequency was enabled with [ioctl LIRC\\_SET\\_MEASURE\\_CARRIER\\_MODE](#) then this packet gives you the carrier frequency in Hertz.

### LIRC\_MODE2\_TIMEOUT

If timeout reports are enabled with [ioctl LIRC\\_SET\\_REC\\_TIMEOUT\\_REPORTS](#), when the timeout set with [ioctl LIRC\\_GET\\_REC\\_TIMEOUT](#) and [LIRC\\_SET\\_REC\\_TIMEOUT](#) expires due to no IR being detected, this packet will be sent, with the number of microseconds with no IR.

### LIRC\_MODE\_PULSE

In pulse mode, a sequence of pulse/space integer values are written to the lirc device using [LIRC write\(\)](#).

The values are alternating pulse and space lengths, in microseconds. The first and last entry must be a pulse, so there must be an odd number of entries.

This mode is used only for IR send.

## Remote Controller protocol

An enum `rc_proto` in the [LIRC Header File](#) lists all the supported IR protocols:

```
enum rc_proto
    the Remote Controller protocol
```

## Constants

`RC_PROTO_UNKNOWN` Protocol not known

`RC_PROTO_OTHER` Protocol known but proprietary

`RC_PROTO_RC5` Philips RC5 protocol

`RC_PROTO_RC5X_20` Philips RC5x 20 bit protocol

`RC_PROTO_RC5_SZ` StreamZap variant of RC5

`RC_PROTO_JVC` JVC protocol

`RC_PROTO_SONY12` Sony 12 bit protocol

`RC_PROTO_SONY15` Sony 15 bit protocol

`RC_PROTO_SONY20` Sony 20 bit protocol

`RC_PROTO_NECP` NEC protocol

`RC_PROTO_NECX` Extended NEC protocol

`RC_PROTO_NECP32` NEC 32 bit protocol

`RC_PROTO_SANYO` Sanyo protocol

`RC_PROTO_MCIR2_KBD` RC6-ish MCE keyboard

`RC_PROTO_MCIR2_MSE` RC6-ish MCE mouse

`RC_PROTO_RC6_0` Philips RC6-0-16 protocol

**RC\_PROTO\_RC6\_6A\_20** Philips RC6-6A-20 protocol  
**RC\_PROTO\_RC6\_6A\_24** Philips RC6-6A-24 protocol  
**RC\_PROTO\_RC6\_6A\_32** Philips RC6-6A-32 protocol  
**RC\_PROTO\_RC6\_MCE** MCE (Philips RC6-6A-32 subtype) protocol  
**RC\_PROTO\_SHARP** Sharp protocol  
**RC\_PROTO\_XMP** XMP protocol  
**RC\_PROTO\_CEC** CEC protocol  
**RC\_PROTO\_IMON** iMon Pad protocol

## LIRC Function Reference

### LIRC read()

**Name** lirc-read - Read from a LIRC device

#### Synopsis

```
#include <unistd.h>
```

```
ssize_t read(int fd, void *buf, size_t count)
```

#### Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by open().

**buf** Buffer to be filled

**count** Max number of bytes to read

**Description** `read()` attempts to read up to `count` bytes from file descriptor `fd` into the buffer starting at `buf`. If `count` is zero, `read()` returns zero and has no other results. If `count` is greater than `SSIZE_MAX`, the result is unspecified.

The exact format of the data depends on what *LIRC modes* a driver uses. Use `ioctl LIRC_GET_FEATURES` to get the supported mode, and use `ioctls LIRC_GET_REC_MODE` and `LIRC_SET_REC_MODE` set the current active mode.

The mode `LIRC_MODE_MODE2` is for raw IR, in which packets containing an unsigned int value describing an IR signal are read from the chardev.

Alternatively, `LIRC_MODE_SCANCODE` can be available, in this mode scancodes which are either decoded by software decoders, or by hardware decoders. The `rc_proto` member is set to the protocol used for transmission, and scancode to the decoded scancode, and the keycode set to the keycode or `KEY_RESERVED`.

**Return Value** On success, the number of bytes read is returned. It is not an error if this number is smaller than the number of bytes requested, or the amount of data required for one frame. On error, -1 is returned, and the `errno` variable is set appropriately.

### LIRC write()

**Name** lirc-write - Write to a LIRC device

### Synopsis

```
#include <unistd.h>
```

```
ssize_t write(int fd, void *buf, size_t count)
```

### Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by open().

**buf** Buffer with data to be written

**count** Number of bytes at the buffer

**Description** `write()` writes up to count bytes to the device referenced by the file descriptor fd from the buffer starting at buf.

The exact format of the data depends on what mode a driver is in, use `ioctl LIRC_GET_FEATURES` to get the supported modes and use `ioctls LIRC_GET_SEND_MODE` and `LIRC_SET_SEND_MODE` set the mode.

When in `LIRC_MODE_PULSE` mode, the data written to the chardev is a pulse/space sequence of integer values. Pulses and spaces are only marked implicitly by their position. The data must start and end with a pulse, therefore, the data must always include an uneven number of samples. The write function blocks until the data has been transmitted by the hardware. If more data is provided than the hardware can send, the driver returns EINVAL.

When in `LIRC_MODE_SCANCODE` mode, one struct `lirc_scancode` must be written to the chardev at a time, else EINVAL is returned. Set the desired scancode in the `scancode` member, and the protocol in the `rc_proto:` member. All other members must be set to 0, else EINVAL is returned. If there is no protocol encoder for the protocol or the scancode is not valid for the specified protocol, EINVAL is returned. The write function blocks until the scancode is transmitted by the hardware.

**Return Value** On success, the number of bytes written is returned. It is not an error if this number is smaller than the number of bytes requested, or the amount of data required for one frame. On error, -1 is returned, and the `errno` variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

## ioctl LIRC\_GET\_FEATURES

**Name** `LIRC_GET_FEATURES` - Get the underlying hardware device's features

### Synopsis

```
int ioctl(int fd, LIRC_GET_FEATURES, __u32 *features)
```

### Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by open().

**features** Bitmask with the LIRC features.

**Description** Get the underlying hardware device's features. If a driver does not announce support of certain features, calling of the corresponding ioctls is undefined.

**LIRC features** LIRC\_CAN\_REC\_RAW

Unused. Kept just to avoid breaking uAPI.

## LIRC\_CAN\_REC\_PULSE

Unused. Kept just to avoid breaking uAPI. *LIRC\_MODE\_PULSE* can only be used for transmitting.

## LIRC\_CAN\_REC\_MODE2

This is raw IR driver for receiving. This means that *LIRC\_MODE\_MODE2* is used. This also implies that *LIRC\_MODE\_SCANCODE* is also supported, as long as the kernel is recent enough. Use the *ioctls LIRC\_GET\_REC\_MODE* and *LIRC\_SET\_REC\_MODE* to switch modes.

## LIRC\_CAN\_REC\_LIRCCODE

Unused. Kept just to avoid breaking uAPI.

## LIRC\_CAN\_REC\_SCANCODE

This is a scancode driver for receiving. This means that *LIRC\_MODE\_SCANCODE* is used.

## LIRC\_CAN\_SET\_SEND\_CARRIER

The driver supports changing the modulation frequency via *ioctl LIRC\_SET\_SEND\_CARRIER*.

## LIRC\_CAN\_SET\_SEND\_DUTY\_CYCLE

The driver supports changing the duty cycle using *ioctl LIRC\_SET\_SEND\_DUTY\_CYCLE*.

## LIRC\_CAN\_SET\_TRANSMITTER\_MASK

The driver supports changing the active transmitter(s) using *ioctl LIRC\_SET\_TRANSMITTER\_MASK*.

## LIRC\_CAN\_SET\_REC\_CARRIER

The driver supports setting the receive carrier frequency using *ioctl LIRC\_SET\_REC\_CARRIER*.

## LIRC\_CAN\_SET\_REC\_DUTY\_CYCLE\_RANGE

Unused. Kept just to avoid breaking uAPI.

## LIRC\_CAN\_SET\_REC\_CARRIER\_RANGE

The driver supports *ioctl LIRC\_SET\_REC\_CARRIER\_RANGE*.

## LIRC\_CAN\_GET\_REC\_RESOLUTION

The driver supports *ioctl LIRC\_GET\_REC\_RESOLUTION*.

## LIRC\_CAN\_SET\_REC\_TIMEOUT

The driver supports *ioctl LIRC\_SET\_REC\_TIMEOUT*.

## LIRC\_CAN\_SET\_REC\_FILTER

Unused. Kept just to avoid breaking uAPI.

## LIRC\_CAN\_MEASURE\_CARRIER

The driver supports measuring of the modulation frequency using *ioctl LIRC\_SET\_MEASURE\_CARRIER\_MODE*.

## LIRC\_CAN\_USE\_WIDEBAND\_RECEIVER

The driver supports learning mode using *ioctl LIRC\_SET\_WIDEBAND\_RECEIVER*.

## LIRC\_CAN\_NOTIFY\_DECODE

Unused. Kept just to avoid breaking uAPI.

## LIRC\_CAN\_SEND\_RAW

Unused. Kept just to avoid breaking uAPI.

### LIRC\_CAN\_SEND\_PULSE

The driver supports sending (also called as IR blasting or IR TX) using `LIRC_MODE_PULSE`. This implies that `LIRC_MODE_SCANCODE` is also supported for transmit, as long as the kernel is recent enough. Use the `ioctls LIRC_GET_SEND_MODE` and `LIRC_SET_SEND_MODE` to switch modes.

### LIRC\_CAN\_SEND\_MODE2

Unused. Kept just to avoid breaking uAPI. `LIRC_MODE_MODE2` can only be used for receiving.

### LIRC\_CAN\_SEND\_LIRCCODE

Unused. Kept just to avoid breaking uAPI.

**Return Value** On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the `errno` variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

## ioctls LIRC\_GET\_SEND\_MODE and LIRC\_SET\_SEND\_MODE

**Name** `LIRC_GET_SEND_MODE/LIRC_SET_SEND_MODE` - Get/set current transmit mode.

### Synopsis

```
int ioctl(int fd, LIRC_GET_SEND_MODE, __u32 *mode)
int ioctl(int fd, LIRC_SET_SEND_MODE, __u32 *mode)
```

### Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by `open()`.

**mode** The mode used for transmitting.

**Description** Get/set current transmit mode.

Only `LIRC_MODE_PULSE` and `LIRC_MODE_SCANCODE` are supported by for IR send, depending on the driver. Use `ioctl LIRC_GET_FEATURES` to find out which modes the driver supports.

<b>Return Value</b>	ENODEV	Device not available.
	ENOTTY	Device does not support transmitting.
	EINVAL	Invalid mode or invalid mode for this device.

## ioctls LIRC\_GET\_REC\_MODE and LIRC\_SET\_REC\_MODE

**Name** `LIRC_GET_REC_MODE/LIRC_SET_REC_MODE` - Get/set current receive mode.

### Synopsis

```
int ioctl(int fd, LIRC_GET_REC_MODE, __u32 *mode)
int ioctl(int fd, LIRC_SET_REC_MODE, __u32 *mode)
```

### Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by `open()`.

**mode** Mode used for receive.

**Description** Get and set the current receive mode. Only `LIRC_MODE_MODE2` and `LIRC_MODE_SCANCODE` are supported. Use `ioctl LIRC_GET_FEATURES` to find out which modes the driver supports.

<b>Return Value</b>	<code>ENODEV</code>	Device not available.
	<code>ENOTTY</code>	Device does not support receiving.
	<code>EINVAL</code>	Invalid mode or invalid mode for this device.

### `ioctl LIRC_GET_REC_RESOLUTION`

**Name** `LIRC_GET_REC_RESOLUTION` - Obtain the value of receive resolution, in microseconds.

#### **Synopsis**

```
int ioctl(int fd, LIRC_GET_REC_RESOLUTION, __u32 *microseconds)
```

#### **Arguments**

**fd** File descriptor returned by `open()`.

**microseconds** Resolution, in microseconds.

**Description** Some receivers have maximum resolution which is defined by internal sample rate or data format limitations. E.g. it's common that signals can only be reported in 50 microsecond steps.

This ioctl returns the integer value with such resolution, with can be used by userspace applications like lircd to automatically adjust the tolerance value.

**Return Value** On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the `errno` variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

### `ioctl LIRC_SET_SEND_DUTY_CYCLE`

**Name** `LIRC_SET_SEND_DUTY_CYCLE` - Set the duty cycle of the carrier signal for IR transmit.

#### **Synopsis**

```
int ioctl(int fd, LIRC_SET_SEND_DUTY_CYCLE, __u32 *duty_cycle)
```

#### **Arguments**

**fd** File descriptor returned by `open()`.

**duty\_cycle** Duty cicle, describing the pulse width in percent (from 1 to 99) of the total cycle. Values 0 and 100 are reserved.

**Description** Get/set the duty cycle of the carrier signal for IR transmit.

Currently, no special meaning is defined for 0 or 100, but this could be used to switch off carrier generation in the future, so these values should be reserved.

**Return Value** On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the `errno` variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

### ioctls LIRC\_GET\_MIN\_TIMEOUT and LIRC\_GET\_MAX\_TIMEOUT

**Name** LIRC\_GET\_MIN\_TIMEOUT / LIRC\_GET\_MAX\_TIMEOUT - Obtain the possible timeout range for IR receive.

#### Synopsis

```
int ioctl(int fd, LIRC_GET_MIN_TIMEOUT, __u32 *timeout)
int ioctl(int fd, LIRC_GET_MAX_TIMEOUT, __u32 *timeout)
```

#### Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by open().

**timeout** Timeout, in microseconds.

**Description** Some devices have internal timers that can be used to detect when there's no IR activity for a long time. This can help lircd in detecting that a IR signal is finished and can speed up the decoding process. Returns an integer value with the minimum/maximum timeout that can be set.

#### Note:

*Some devices have a fixed timeout, in that case both ioctls will return the same value even though the timeout cannot be changed via ioctl LIRC\_GET\_REC\_TIMEOUT and LIRC\_SET\_REC\_TIMEOUT.*

**Return Value** On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the errno variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

### ioctl LIRC\_GET\_REC\_TIMEOUT and LIRC\_SET\_REC\_TIMEOUT

**Name** LIRC\_GET\_REC\_TIMEOUT/LIRC\_SET\_REC\_TIMEOUT - Get/set the integer value for IR inactivity timeout.

#### Synopsis

```
int ioctl(int fd, LIRC_GET_REC_TIMEOUT, __u32 *timeout)
int ioctl(int fd, LIRC_SET_REC_TIMEOUT, __u32 *timeout)
```

#### Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by open().

**timeout** Timeout, in microseconds.

**Description** Get and set the integer value for IR inactivity timeout.

If supported by the hardware, setting it to 0 disables all hardware timeouts and data should be reported as soon as possible. If the exact value cannot be set, then the next possible value \_greater\_ than the given value should be set.

#### Note:

*The range of supported timeout is given by ioctls LIRC\_GET\_MIN\_TIMEOUT and LIRC\_GET\_MAX\_TIMEOUT.*

**Return Value** On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the errno variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

### ioctl LIRC\_SET\_REC\_CARRIER

**Name** LIRC\_SET\_REC\_CARRIER - Set carrier used to modulate IR receive.

#### Synopsis

```
int ioctl(int fd, LIRC_SET_REC_CARRIER, __u32 *frequency)
```

#### Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by open().

**frequency** Frequency of the carrier that modulates PWM data, in Hz.

**Description** Set receive carrier used to modulate IR PWM pulses and spaces.

#### Note:

---

If called together with [ioctl LIRC\\_SET\\_REC\\_CARRIER\\_RANGE](#), this ioctl sets the upper bound frequency that will be recognized by the device.

---

**Return Value** On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the errno variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

### ioctl LIRC\_SET\_REC\_CARRIER\_RANGE

**Name** LIRC\_SET\_REC\_CARRIER\_RANGE - Set lower bound of the carrier used to modulate IR receive.

#### Synopsis

```
int ioctl(int fd, LIRC_SET_REC_CARRIER_RANGE, __u32 *frequency)
```

#### Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by open().

**frequency** Frequency of the carrier that modulates PWM data, in Hz.

**Description** This ioctl sets the upper range of carrier frequency that will be recognized by the IR receiver.

#### Note:

---

To set a range use [LIRC\\_SET\\_REC\\_CARRIER\\_RANGE](#) with the lower bound first and later call [LIRC\\_SET\\_REC\\_CARRIER](#) with the upper bound.

---

**Return Value** On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the errno variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

### ioctl LIRC\_SET\_SEND\_CARRIER

**Name** LIRC\_SET\_SEND\_CARRIER - Set send carrier used to modulate IR TX.

#### Synopsis

```
int ioctl(int fd, LIRC_SET_SEND_CARRIER, __u32 *frequency)
```

#### Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by open().

**frequency** Frequency of the carrier to be modulated, in Hz.

**Description** Set send carrier used to modulate IR PWM pulses and spaces.

**Return Value** On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the errno variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

### ioctl LIRC\_SET\_TRANSMITTER\_MASK

**Name** LIRC\_SET\_TRANSMITTER\_MASK - Enables send codes on a given set of transmitters

#### Synopsis

```
int ioctl(int fd, LIRC_SET_TRANSMITTER_MASK, __u32 *mask)
```

#### Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by open().

**mask** Mask with channels to enable tx. Channel 0 is the least significant bit.

**Description** Some IR TX devices have multiple output channels, in such case, [\*LIRC\\_CAN\\_SET\\_TRANSMITTER\\_MASK\*](#) is returned via [\*ioctl LIRC\\_GET\\_FEATURES\*](#) and this ioctl sets what channels will send IR codes.

This ioctl enables the given set of transmitters. The first transmitter is encoded by the least significant bit and so on.

When an invalid bit mask is given, i.e. a bit is set, even though the device does not have so many transmitters, then this ioctl returns the number of available transmitters and does nothing otherwise.

**Return Value** On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the errno variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

### ioctl LIRC\_SET\_REC\_TIMEOUT\_REPORTS

**Name** LIRC\_SET\_REC\_TIMEOUT\_REPORTS - enable or disable timeout reports for IR receive

#### Synopsis

```
int ioctl(int fd, LIRC_SET_REC_TIMEOUT_REPORTS, __u32 *enable)
```

## Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by open().

**enable** enable = 1 means enable timeout report, enable = 0 means disable timeout reports.

**Description** Enable or disable timeout reports for IR receive. By default, timeout reports should be turned off.

### Note:

*This ioctl is only valid for LIRC\_MODE\_MODE2.*

**Return Value** On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the errno variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

## ioctl LIRC\_SET\_MEASURE\_CARRIER\_MODE

**Name** LIRC\_SET\_MEASURE\_CARRIER\_MODE - enable or disable measure mode

### Synopsis

```
int ioctl(int fd, LIRC_SET_MEASURE_CARRIER_MODE, __u32 *enable)
```

## Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by open().

**enable** enable = 1 means enable measure mode, enable = 0 means disable measure mode.

**Description** Enable or disable measure mode. If enabled, from the next key press on, the driver will send LIRC\_MODE2\_FREQUENCY packets. By default this should be turned off.

**Return Value** On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the errno variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

## ioctl LIRC\_SET\_WIDEBAND\_RECEIVER

**Name** LIRC\_SET\_WIDEBAND\_RECEIVER - enable wide band receiver.

### Synopsis

```
int ioctl(int fd, LIRC_SET_WIDEBAND_RECEIVER, __u32 *enable)
```

## Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by open().

**enable** enable = 1 means enable wideband receiver, enable = 0 means disable wideband receiver.

**Description** Some receivers are equipped with special wide band receiver which is intended to be used to learn output of existing remote. This ioctl allows enabling or disabling it.

This might be useful of receivers that have otherwise narrow band receiver that prevents them to be used with some remotes. Wide band receiver might also be more precise. On the other hand its disadvantage it usually reduced range of reception.

### Note:

*Wide band receiver might be implicitly enabled if you enable carrier reports. In that case it will be disabled as soon as you disable carrier reports. Trying to disable wide band receiver while carrier reports are active will do nothing.*

**Return Value** On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the errno variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

## LIRC Header File

### lirc.h

```
/* SPDX-License-Identifier: GPL-2.0 WITH Linux-syscall-note */
/*
 * lirc.h - linux infrared remote control header file
 * last modified 2010/07/13 by Jarod Wilson
 */

#ifndef _LINUX_LIRC_H
#define _LINUX_LIRC_H

#include <linux/types.h>
#include <linux/ioctl.h>

#define PULSE_BIT          0x01000000
#define PULSE_MASK         0x00FFFFFF

#define LIRC_MODE2_SPACE    0x00000000
#define LIRC_MODE2_PULSE    0x01000000
#define LIRC_MODE2_FREQUENCY 0x02000000
#define LIRC_MODE2_TIMEOUT   0x03000000

#define LIRC_VALUE_MASK     0x00FFFFFF
#define LIRC_MODE2_MASK      0xFF000000

#define LIRC_SPACE(val) (((val)&LIRC_VALUE_MASK) | LIRC_MODE2_SPACE)
#define LIRC_PULSE(val) (((val)&LIRC_VALUE_MASK) | LIRC_MODE2_PULSE)
#define LIRC_FREQUENCY(val) (((val)&LIRC_VALUE_MASK) | LIRC_MODE2_FREQUENCY)
#define LIRC_TIMEOUT(val) (((val)&LIRC_VALUE_MASK) | LIRC_MODE2_TIMEOUT)

#define LIRC_VALUE(val) ((val)&LIRC_VALUE_MASK)
#define LIRC_MODE2(val) ((val)&LIRC_MODE2_MASK)

#define LIRC_IS_SPACE(val) (LIRC_MODE2(val) == LIRC_MODE2_SPACE)
#define LIRC_IS_PULSE(val) (LIRC_MODE2(val) == LIRC_MODE2_PULSE)
#define LIRC_IS_FREQUENCY(val) (LIRC_MODE2(val) == LIRC_MODE2_FREQUENCY)
#define LIRC_IS_TIMEOUT(val) (LIRC_MODE2(val) == LIRC_MODE2_TIMEOUT)
```

```

/* used heavily by lirc userspace */
#define lirc_t int

/*** lirc compatible hardware features ***/

#define LIRC_MODE2SEND(x) ((x))
#define LIRC_SEND2MODE(x) ((x))
#define LIRC_MODE2REC(x) (((x) << 16))
#define LIRC_REC2MODE(x) (((x) >> 16))

#define LIRC_MODE_RAW          0x00000001
#define LIRC_MODE_PULSE         0x00000002
#define LIRC_MODE_MODE2         0x00000004
#define LIRC_MODE_SCANCODE      0x00000008
#define LIRC_MODE_LIRCCODE     0x00000010

#define LIRC_CAN_SEND_RAW      LIRC_MODE2SEND(LIRC_MODE_RAW)
#define LIRC_CAN_SEND_PULSE     LIRC_MODE2SEND(LIRC_MODE_PULSE)
#define LIRC_CAN_SEND_MODE2     LIRC_MODE2SEND(LIRC_MODE_MODE2)
#define LIRC_CAN_SEND_LIRCCODE LIRC_MODE2SEND(LIRC_MODE_LIRCCODE)

#define LIRC_CAN_SEND_MASK      0x0000003f

#define LIRC_CAN_SET_SEND_CARRIER 0x00000100
#define LIRC_CAN_SET_SEND_DUTY_CYCLE 0x00000200
#define LIRC_CAN_SET_TRANSMITTER_MASK 0x00000400

#define LIRC_CAN_REC_RAW        LIRC_MODE2REC(LIRC_MODE_RAW)
#define LIRC_CAN_REC_PULSE       LIRC_MODE2REC(LIRC_MODE_PULSE)
#define LIRC_CAN_REC_MODE2       LIRC_MODE2REC(LIRC_MODE_MODE2)
#define LIRC_CAN_REC_SCANCODE    LIRC_MODE2REC(LIRC_MODE_SCANCODE)
#define LIRC_CAN_REC_LIRCCODE   LIRC_MODE2REC(LIRC_MODE_LIRCCODE)

#define LIRC_CAN_REC_MASK        LIRC_MODE2REC(LIRC_CAN_SEND_MASK)
#define LIRC_CAN_SET_REC_CARRIER ((LIRC_CAN_SET_SEND_CARRIER << 16))
#define LIRC_CAN_SET_REC_DUTY_CYCLE ((LIRC_CAN_SET_SEND_DUTY_CYCLE << 16))

#define LIRC_CAN_SET_REC_DUTY_CYCLE_RANGE 0x40000000
#define LIRC_CAN_SET_REC_CARRIER_RANGE   0x80000000
#define LIRC_CAN_GET_REC_RESOLUTION     0x20000000
#define LIRC_CAN_SET_REC_TIMEOUT        0x10000000
#define LIRC_CAN_SET_REC_FILTER         0x08000000

#define LIRC_CAN_MEASURE_CARRIER       0x02000000
#define LIRC_CAN_USE_WIDEBAND_RECEIVER 0x04000000

#define LIRC_CAN_SEND(x) (((x)&LIRC_CAN_SEND_MASK))
#define LIRC_CAN_REC(x) (((x)&LIRC_CAN_REC_MASK))

#define LIRC_CAN_NOTIFY_DECODE        0x01000000

/*** IOCTL commands for lirc driver ***/

#define LIRC_GET_FEATURES           _IOR('i', 0x00000000, __u32)
#define LIRC_GET_SEND_MODE          _IOR('i', 0x00000001, __u32)

```

```

#define LIRC_GET_REC_MODE           _IOR(`i', 0x00000002, __u32)
#define LIRC_GET_REC_RESOLUTION     _IOR(`i', 0x00000007, __u32)

#define LIRC_GET_MIN_TIMEOUT        _IOR(`i', 0x00000008, __u32)
#define LIRC_GET_MAX_TIMEOUT        _IOR(`i', 0x00000009, __u32)

/* code length in bits, currently only for LIRC_MODE_LIRCCODE */
#define LIRC_GET_LENGTH             _IOR(`i', 0x0000000f, __u32)

#define LIRC_SET_SEND_MODE          _IOW(`i', 0x00000011, __u32)
#define LIRC_SET_REC_MODE           _IOW(`i', 0x00000012, __u32)
/* Note: these can reset the according pulse_width */
#define LIRC_SET_SEND_CARRIER        _IOW(`i', 0x00000013, __u32)
#define LIRC_SET_REC_CARRIER         _IOW(`i', 0x00000014, __u32)
#define LIRC_SET_SEND_DUTY_CYCLE     _IOW(`i', 0x00000015, __u32)
#define LIRC_SET_TRANSMITTER_MASK    _IOW(`i', 0x00000017, __u32)

/*
 * when a timeout != 0 is set the driver will send a
 * LIRC_MODE2_TIMEOUT data packet, otherwise LIRC_MODE2_TIMEOUT is
 * never sent, timeout is disabled by default
 */
#define LIRC_SET_REC_TIMEOUT         _IOW(`i', 0x00000018, __u32)

/* 1 enables, 0 disables timeout reports in MODE2 */
#define LIRC_SET_REC_TIMEOUT_REPORTS _IOW(`i', 0x00000019, __u32)

/*
 * if enabled from the next key press on the driver will send
 * LIRC_MODE2_FREQUENCY packets
 */
#define LIRC_SET_MEASURE_CARRIER_MODE _IOW(`i', 0x0000001d, __u32)

/*
 * to set a range use LIRC_SET_REC_CARRIER_RANGE with the
 * lower bound first and later LIRC_SET_REC_CARRIER with the upper bound
 */
#define LIRC_SET_REC_CARRIER_RANGE   _IOW(`i', 0x0000001f, __u32)

#define LIRC_SET_WIDEBAND_RECEIVER   _IOW(`i', 0x00000023, __u32)

/*
 * Return the recording timeout, which is either set by
 * the ioctl LIRC_SET_REC_TIMEOUT or by the kernel after setting the protocols.
 */
#define LIRC_GET_REC_TIMEOUT         _IOR(`i', 0x00000024, __u32)

/*
 * struct lirc_scancode - decoded scancode with protocol for use with
 * LIRC_MODE_SCANCODE
 *
 * @timestamp: Timestamp in nanoseconds using CLOCK_MONOTONIC when IR
 * was decoded.
 * @flags: should be 0 for transmit. When receiving scancodes,
 * LIRC_SCANCODE_FLAG_TOGGLE or LIRC_SCANCODE_FLAG_REPEAT can be set
 * depending on the protocol
 * @rc_proto: see enum rc_proto
 * @keycode: the translated keycode. Set to 0 for transmit.
 */

```

```

* @scancode: the scancode received or to be sent
*/
struct lirc_scancode {
    __u64 timestamp;
    __u16 flags;
    __u16 rc_proto;
    __u32 keycode;
    __u64 scancode;
};

/* Set if the toggle bit of rc-5 or rc-6 is enabled */
#define LIRC_SCANCODE_FLAG_TOGGLE      1
/* Set if this is a nec or sanyo repeat */
#define LIRC_SCANCODE_FLAG_REPEAT     2

/**
 * enum rc_proto - the Remote Controller protocol
 *
 * @RC_PROTO_UNKNOWN: Protocol not known
 * @RC_PROTO_OTHER: Protocol known but proprietary
 * @RC_PROTO_RC5: Philips RC5 protocol
 * @RC_PROTO_RC5X_20: Philips RC5x 20 bit protocol
 * @RC_PROTO_RC5_SZ: StreamZap variant of RC5
 * @RC_PROTO_JVC: JVC protocol
 * @RC_PROTO_SONY12: Sony 12 bit protocol
 * @RC_PROTO_SONY15: Sony 15 bit protocol
 * @RC_PROTO_SONY20: Sony 20 bit protocol
 * @RC_PROTO_NEC: NEC protocol
 * @RC_PROTO_NECX: Extended NEC protocol
 * @RC_PROTO_NEC32: NEC 32 bit protocol
 * @RC_PROTO_SANYO: Sanyo protocol
 * @RC_PROTO_MCIR2_KBD: RC6-ish MCE keyboard
 * @RC_PROTO_MCIR2_MSE: RC6-ish MCE mouse
 * @RC_PROTO_RC6_0: Philips RC6-0-16 protocol
 * @RC_PROTO_RC6_6A_20: Philips RC6-6A-20 protocol
 * @RC_PROTO_RC6_6A_24: Philips RC6-6A-24 protocol
 * @RC_PROTO_RC6_6A_32: Philips RC6-6A-32 protocol
 * @RC_PROTO_RC6_MCE: MCE (Philips RC6-6A-32 subtype) protocol
 * @RC_PROTO_SHARP: Sharp protocol
 * @RC_PROTO_XMP: XMP protocol
 * @RC_PROTO_CEC: CEC protocol
 * @RC_PROTO_IMON: iMon Pad protocol
*/
enum rc_proto {
    RC_PROTO_UNKNOWN      = 0,
    RC_PROTO_OTHER        = 1,
    RC_PROTO_RC5           = 2,
    RC_PROTO_RC5X_20       = 3,
    RC_PROTO_RC5_SZ         = 4,
    RC_PROTO_JVC            = 5,
    RC_PROTO_SONY12          = 6,
    RC_PROTO_SONY15          = 7,
    RC_PROTO_SONY20          = 8,
    RC_PROTO_NEC             = 9,
    RC_PROTO_NECX            = 10,
    RC_PROTO_NEC32            = 11,
    RC_PROTO_SANYO            = 12,
    RC_PROTO_MCIR2_KBD        = 13,
}

```

```
RC_PROTO_MCIR2_MSE      = 14,  
RC_PROTO_RC6_0           = 15,  
RC_PROTO_RC6_6A_20        = 16,  
RC_PROTO_RC6_6A_24        = 17,  
RC_PROTO_RC6_6A_32        = 18,  
RC_PROTO_RC6_MCE          = 19,  
RC_PROTO_SHARP            = 20,  
RC_PROTO_XMP              = 21,  
RC_PROTO_CEC              = 22,  
RC_PROTO_IMON             = 23,  
};  
#endif
```

## Revision and Copyright

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- Initial version.

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## Revision History

**revision** 3.15 / 2014-02-06 (*mcc*)

Added the interface description and the RC sysfs class description.

**revision** 1.0 / 2009-09-06 (*mcc*)

Initial revision

## Part IV - Media Controller API

### Introduction

Media devices increasingly handle multiple related functions. Many USB cameras include microphones, video capture hardware can also output video, or SoC camera interfaces also perform memory-to-memory operations similar to video codecs.

Independent functions, even when implemented in the same hardware, can be modelled as separate devices. A USB camera with a microphone will be presented to userspace applications as V4L2 and ALSA capture devices. The devices' relationships (when using a webcam, end-users shouldn't have to manually select the associated USB microphone), while not made available directly to applications by the drivers, can usually be retrieved from sysfs.

With more and more advanced SoC devices being introduced, the current approach will not scale. Device topologies are getting increasingly complex and can't always be represented by a tree structure. Hardware blocks are shared between different functions, creating dependencies between seemingly unrelated devices.

Kernel abstraction APIs such as V4L2 and ALSA provide means for applications to access hardware parameters. As newer hardware expose an increasingly high number of those parameters, drivers need to guess what applications really require based on limited information, thereby implementing policies that belong to userspace.

The media controller API aims at solving those problems.

## Media device model

Discovering a device internal topology, and configuring it at runtime, is one of the goals of the media controller API. To achieve this, hardware devices and Linux Kernel interfaces are modelled as graph objects on an oriented graph. The object types that constitute the graph are:

- An **entity** is a basic media hardware or software building block. It can correspond to a large variety of logical blocks such as physical hardware devices (CMOS sensor for instance), logical hardware devices (a building block in a System-on-Chip image processing pipeline), DMA channels or physical connectors.
- An **interface** is a graph representation of a Linux Kernel userspace API interface, like a device node or a sysfs file that controls one or more entities in the graph.
- A **pad** is a data connection endpoint through which an entity can interact with other entities. Data (not restricted to video) produced by an entity flows from the entity's output to one or more entity inputs. Pads should not be confused with physical pins at chip boundaries.
- A **data link** is a point-to-point oriented connection between two pads, either on the same entity or on different entities. Data flows from a source pad to a sink pad.
- An **interface link** is a point-to-point bidirectional control connection between a Linux Kernel interface and an entity.

## Types and flags used to represent the media graph elements

Table 1.174: Media entity functions

MEDIA_ENT_F_UNKNOWN and MEDIA_ENT_F_V4L2_SUBDEV_UNKNOWN	Unknown entity. That generally indicates that a driver didn't initialize properly the entity, which is a Kernel bug
MEDIA_ENT_F_IO_V4L	Data streaming input and/or output entity.
MEDIA_ENT_F_IO_VBI	V4L VBI streaming input or output entity
MEDIA_ENT_F_IO_SWRADIO	V4L Software Digital Radio (SDR) streaming input or output entity
MEDIA_ENT_F_IO_DTV	DVB Digital TV streaming input or output entity
MEDIA_ENT_F_DTV_DEMOD	Digital TV demodulator entity.
MEDIA_ENT_F_TS_DEMUX	MPEG Transport stream demux entity. Could be implemented on hardware or in Kernelspace by the Linux DVB subsystem.
MEDIA_ENT_F_DTV_CA	Digital TV Conditional Access module (CAM) entity
MEDIA_ENT_F_DTV_NET_DECAP	Digital TV network ULE/MLE desencapsulation entity. Could be implemented on hardware or in Kernelspace
MEDIA_ENT_F_CONN_RF	Connector for a Radio Frequency (RF) signal.
MEDIA_ENT_F_CONN_SVIDEO	Connector for a S-Video signal.
MEDIA_ENT_F_CONN_COMPOSITE	Connector for a RGB composite signal.
MEDIA_ENT_F_CAM_SENSOR	Camera video sensor entity.
MEDIA_ENT_F_FLASH	Flash controller entity.
MEDIA_ENT_F_LENS	Lens controller entity.
MEDIA_ENT_F_ATV_DECODER	Analog video decoder, the basic function of the video decoder is to accept analogue video from a wide variety of sources such as broadcast, DVD players, cameras and video cassette recorders, in either NTSC, PAL, SECAM or HD format, separating the stream into its component parts, luminance and chrominance, and output it in some digital video standard, with appropriate timing signals.

Continued on next page

Table 1.174 – continued from previous page

MEDIA_ENT_F_TUNER	Digital TV, analog TV, radio and/or software radio tuner, with consists on a PLL tuning stage that converts radio frequency (RF) signal into an Intermediate Frequency (IF). Modern tuners have internally IF-PLL decoders for audio and video, but older models have those stages implemented on separate entities.
MEDIA_ENT_F_IF_VID_DECODER	IF-PLL video decoder. It receives the IF from a PLL and decodes the analog TV video signal. This is commonly found on some very old analog tuners, like Philips MK3 designs. They all contain a tda9887 (or some software compatible similar chip, like tda9885). Those devices use a different I2C address than the tuner PLL.
MEDIA_ENT_F_IF_AUD_DECODER	IF-PLL sound decoder. It receives the IF from a PLL and decodes the analog TV audio signal. This is commonly found on some very old analog hardware, like Micronas msp3400, Philips tda9840, tda985x, etc. Those devices use a different I2C address than the tuner PLL and should be controlled together with the IF-PLL video decoder.
MEDIA_ENT_F_AUDIO_CAPTURE	Audio Capture Function Entity.
MEDIA_ENT_F_AUDIO_PLAYBACK	Audio Playback Function Entity.
MEDIA_ENT_F_AUDIO_MIXER	Audio Mixer Function Entity.
MEDIA_ENT_F_PROC_VIDEO_COMPOSER	Video composer (blender). An entity capable of video composing must have at least two sink pads and one source pad, and composes input video frames onto output video frames. Composition can be performed using alpha blending, color keying, raster operations (ROP), stitching or any other means.
MEDIA_ENT_F_PROC_VIDEO_PIXEL_FORMATTER	Video pixel formatter. An entity capable of pixel formatting must have at least one sink pad and one source pad. Read pixel formatters read pixels from memory and perform a subset of unpacking, cropping, color keying, alpha multiplication and pixel encoding conversion. Write pixel formatters perform a subset of dithering, pixel encoding conversion and packing and write pixels to memory.
MEDIA_ENT_F_PROC_VIDEO_PIXEL_ENC_CONV	Video pixel encoding converter. An entity capable of pixel enconding conversion must have at least one sink pad and one source pad, and convert the encoding of pixels received on its sink pad(s) to a different encoding output on its source pad(s). Pixel encoding conversion includes but isn't limited to RGB to/from HSV, RGB to/from YUV and CFA (Bayer) to RGB conversions.
MEDIA_ENT_F_PROC_VIDEO_LUT	Video look-up table. An entity capable of video lookup table processing must have one sink pad and one source pad. It uses the values of the pixels received on its sink pad to look up entries in internal tables and output them on its source pad. The lookup processing can be performed on all components separately or combine them for multi-dimensional table lookups.

Continued on next page

Table 1.174 – continued from previous page

MEDIA_ENT_F_PROC_VIDEO_SCALER	Video scaler. An entity capable of video scaling must have at least one sink pad and one source pad, and scale the video frame(s) received on its sink pad(s) to a different resolution output on its source pad(s). The range of supported scaling ratios is entity-specific and can differ between the horizontal and vertical directions (in particular scaling can be supported in one direction only). Binning and sub-sampling (occasionally also referred to as skipping) are considered as scaling.
MEDIA_ENT_F_PROC_VIDEO_STATISTICS	Video statistics computation (histogram, 3A, etc.). An entity capable of statistics computation must have one sink pad and one source pad. It computes statistics over the frames received on its sink pad and outputs the statistics data on its source pad.
MEDIA_ENT_F_VID_MUX	Video multiplexer. An entity capable of multiplexing must have at least two sink pads and one source pad, and must pass the video frame(s) received from the active sink pad to the source pad.
MEDIA_ENT_F_VID_IF_BRIDGE	Video interface bridge. A video interface bridge entity must have at least one sink pad and at least one source pad. It receives video frames on its sink pad from an input video bus of one type (HDMI, eDP, MIPI CSI-2, etc.), and outputs them on its source pad to an output video bus of another type (eDP, MIPI CSI-2, parallel, etc.).
MEDIA_ENT_F_DTV_DECODER	Digital video decoder. The basic function of the video decoder is to accept digital video from a wide variety of sources and output it in some digital video standard, with appropriate timing signals.

Listing 1.7: Media entity flags

MEDIA_ENT_FL_DEFAULT	Default entity for its type. Used to discover the default audio, VBI and video devices, the default camera sensor, etc.
MEDIA_ENT_FL_CONNECTOR	The entity represents a connector.

Listing 1.8: Media interface types

MEDIA_INTF_T_DVB_FE	Device node interface for the Digital TV frontend	typically, /dev/dvb/adapter?/frontend?
MEDIA_INTF_T_DVB_DEMUX	Device node interface for the Digital TV demux	typically, /dev/dvb/adapter?/demux?
MEDIA_INTF_T_DVB_DVR	Device node interface for the Digital TV DVR	typically, /dev/dvb/adapter?/dvr?
MEDIA_INTF_T_DVB_CA	Device node interface for the Digital TV Conditional Access	typically, /dev/dvb/adapter?/ca?
MEDIA_INTF_T_DVB_NET	Device node interface for the Digital TV network control	typically, /dev/dvb/adapter?/net?
MEDIA_INTF_T_V4L_VIDEO	Device node interface for video (V4L)	typically, /dev/video?
MEDIA_INTF_T_V4L_VBI	Device node interface for VBI (V4L)	typically, /dev/vbi?
MEDIA_INTF_T_V4L_RADIO	Device node interface for radio (V4L)	typically, /dev/radio?
MEDIA_INTF_T_V4L_SUBDEV	Device node interface for a V4L subdevice	typically, /dev/v4l-subdev?
MEDIA_INTF_T_V4L_SWRADIO	Device node interface for Software Defined Radio (V4L)	typically, /dev/swradio?
MEDIA_INTF_T_V4L_TOUCH	Device node interface for Touch device (V4L)	typically, /dev/v4l-touch?
MEDIA_INTF_T_ALSA_PCM_CAPTURE	Device node interface for ALSA PCM Capture	typically, /dev/snd/pcmC?D?c
MEDIA_INTF_T_ALSA_PCM_PLAYBACK	Device node interface for ALSA PCM Playback	typically, /dev/snd/pcmC?D?p
MEDIA_INTF_T_ALSA_CONTROL	Device node interface for ALSA Control	typically, /dev/snd/controlC?
MEDIA_INTF_T_ALSA_COMPRESS	Device node interface for ALSA Compress	typically, /dev/snd/compr?
MEDIA_INTF_T_ALSA_RAWMIDI	Device node interface for ALSA Raw MIDI	typically, /dev/snd/midi?
MEDIA_INTF_T_ALSA_HWDEP	Device node interface for ALSA Hardware Dependent	typically, /dev/snd/hwC?D?
MEDIA_INTF_T_ALSA_SEQUENCER	Device node interface for ALSA Sequencer	typically, /dev/snd/seq
MEDIA_INTF_T_ALSA_TIMER	Device node interface for ALSA Timer	typically, /dev/snd/timer

Listing 1.9: Media pad flags

MEDIA_PAD_FL_SINK	Input pad, relative to the entity. Input pads sink data and are targets of links.
MEDIA_PAD_FL_SOURCE	Output pad, relative to the entity. Output pads source data and are origins of links.
MEDIA_PAD_FL_MUST_CONNECT	If this flag is set and the pad is linked to any other pad, then at least one of those links must be enabled for the entity to be able to stream. There could be temporary reasons (e.g. device configuration dependent) for the pad to need enabled links even when this flag isn't set; the absence of the flag doesn't imply there is none.

One and only one of MEDIA\_PAD\_FL\_SINK and MEDIA\_PAD\_FL\_SOURCE must be set for every pad.

Listing 1.10: Media link flags

MEDIA_LNK_FL_ENABLED	The link is enabled and can be used to transfer media data. When two or more links target a sink pad, only one of them can be enabled at a time.
MEDIA_LNK_FL_IMMUTABLE	The link enabled state can't be modified at runtime. An immutable link is always enabled.
MEDIA_LNK_FL_DYNAMIC	The link enabled state can be modified during streaming. This flag is set by drivers and is read-only for applications.
MEDIA_LNK_FL_LINK_TYPE	This is a bitmask that defines the type of the link. Currently, two types of links are supported: MEDIA_LNK_FL_DATA_LINK if the link is between two pads MEDIA_LNK_FL_INTERFACE_LINK if the link is between an interface and an entity

## Function Reference

### media open()

#### Name

media-open - Open a media device

#### Synopsis

```
#include <fcntl.h>
```

```
int open(const char *device_name, int flags)
```

#### Arguments

**device\_name** Device to be opened.

**flags** Open flags. Access mode must be either 0\_RDONLY or 0\_RDWR. Other flags have no effect.

### Description

To open a media device applications call `open()` with the desired device name. The function has no side effects; the device configuration remain unchanged.

When the device is opened in read-only mode, attempts to modify its configuration will result in an error, and `errno` will be set to `EBADF`.

### Return Value

`open()` returns the new file descriptor on success. On error, -1 is returned, and `errno` is set appropriately. Possible error codes are:

**EACCES** The requested access to the file is not allowed.

**EMFILE** The process already has the maximum number of files open.

**ENFILE** The system limit on the total number of open files has been reached.

**ENOMEM** Insufficient kernel memory was available.

**ENXIO** No device corresponding to this device special file exists.

## media close()

### Name

media-close - Close a media device

### Synopsis

```
#include <unistd.h>
```

```
int close(int fd)
```

### Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by `open()`.

### Description

Closes the media device. Resources associated with the file descriptor are freed. The device configuration remain unchanged.

### Return Value

`close()` returns 0 on success. On error, -1 is returned, and `errno` is set appropriately. Possible error codes are:

**EBADF** fd is not a valid open file descriptor.

## media ioctl()

### Name

media ioctl - Control a media device

### Synopsis

```
#include <sys/ioctl.h>
```

```
int ioctl(int fd, int request, void *argp)
```

### Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by [open\(\)](#).

**request** Media ioctl request code as defined in the media.h header file, for example MEDIA\_IOC\_SETUP\_LINK.

**argp** Pointer to a request-specific structure.

### Description

The [ioctl\(\)](#) function manipulates media device parameters. The argument fd must be an open file descriptor.

The ioctl request code specifies the media function to be called. It has encoded in it whether the argument is an input, output or read/write parameter, and the size of the argument argp in bytes.

Macros and structures definitions specifying media ioctl requests and their parameters are located in the media.h header file. All media ioctl requests, their respective function and parameters are specified in [Function Reference](#).

### Return Value

On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the errno variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

Request-specific error codes are listed in the individual requests descriptions.

When an ioctl that takes an output or read/write parameter fails, the parameter remains unmodified.

## ioctl MEDIA\_IOC\_DEVICE\_INFO

### Name

MEDIA\_IOC\_DEVICE\_INFO - Query device information

### Synopsis

```
int ioctl(int fd, MEDIA_IOC_DEVICE_INFO, struct media_device_info *argp)
```

## Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by [open\(\)](#).

argp

## Description

All media devices must support the MEDIA\_IOC\_DEVICE\_INFO ioctl. To query device information, applications call the ioctl with a pointer to a struct [`media\_device\_info`](#). The driver fills the structure and returns the information to the application. The ioctl never fails.

### [`media\_device\_info`](#)

Listing 1.11: struct `media_device_info`

char	driver[16]	Name of the driver implementing the media API as a NUL-terminated ASCII string. The driver version is stored in the <code>driver_version</code> field. Driver specific applications can use this information to verify the driver identity. It is also useful to work around known bugs, or to identify drivers in error reports.
char	model[32]	Device model name as a NUL-terminated UTF-8 string. The device version is stored in the <code>device_version</code> field and is not be appended to the model name.
char	serial[40]	Serial number as a NUL-terminated ASCII string.
char	bus_info[32]	Location of the device in the system as a NUL-terminated ASCII string. This includes the bus type name (PCI, USB, ...) and a bus-specific identifier.
__u32	media_version	Media API version, formatted with the KERNEL_VERSION() macro.
__u32	hw_revision	Hardware device revision in a driver-specific format.
__u32	driver_version	Media device driver version, formatted with the KERNEL_VERSION() macro. Together with the <code>driver</code> field this identifies a particular driver.
__u32	reserved[31]	Reserved for future extensions. Drivers and applications must set this array to zero.

The `serial` and `bus_info` fields can be used to distinguish between multiple instances of otherwise identical hardware. The serial number takes precedence when provided and can be assumed to be unique. If the serial number is an empty string, the `bus_info` field can be used instead. The `bus_info` field is guaranteed to be unique, but can vary across reboots or device unplug/replug.

## Return Value

On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the `errno` variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

## ioctl MEDIA\_IOC\_G\_TOPOLOGY

### Name

MEDIA\_IOC\_G\_TOPOLOGY - Enumerate the graph topology and graph element properties

## Synopsis

```
int ioctl(int fd, MEDIA_IOC_G_TOPOLOGY, struct media_v2_topology *argp)
```

## Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by `open()`.

**argp**

## Description

The typical usage of this ioctl is to call it twice. On the first call, the structure defined at struct `media_v2_topology` should be zeroed. At return, if no errors happen, this ioctl will return the topology\_version and the total number of entities, interfaces, pads and links.

Before the second call, the userspace should allocate arrays to store the graph elements that are desired, putting the pointers to them at the ptr\_entities, ptr\_interfaces, ptr\_links and/or ptr\_pads, keeping the other values untouched.

If the topology\_version remains the same, the ioctl should fill the desired arrays with the media graph elements.

## media\_v2\_topology

Listing 1.12: struct media\_v2\_topology

__u64	topology_version	Version of the media graph topology. When the graph is created, this field starts with zero. Every time a graph element is added or removed, this field is incremented.
__u32	num_entities	Number of entities in the graph
__u32	reserved1	Applications and drivers shall set this to 0.
__u64	ptr_entities	A pointer to a memory area where the entities array will be stored, converted to a 64-bits integer. It can be zero. If zero, the ioctl won't store the entities. It will just update num_entities
__u32	num_interfaces	Number of interfaces in the graph
__u32	reserved2	Applications and drivers shall set this to 0.
__u64	ptr_interfaces	A pointer to a memory area where the interfaces array will be stored, converted to a 64-bits integer. It can be zero. If zero, the ioctl won't store the interfaces. It will just update num_interfaces
__u32	num_pads	Total number of pads in the graph
__u32	reserved3	Applications and drivers shall set this to 0.
__u64	ptr_pads	A pointer to a memory area where the pads array will be stored, converted to a 64-bits integer. It can be zero. If zero, the ioctl won't store the pads. It will just update num_pads
__u32	num_links	Total number of data and interface links in the graph
__u32	reserved4	Applications and drivers shall set this to 0.
__u64	ptr_links	A pointer to a memory area where the links array will be stored, converted to a 64-bits integer. It can be zero. If zero, the ioctl won't store the links. It will just update num_links

## media\_v2\_entity

Listing 1.13: struct media\_v2\_entity

<code>_u32</code>	<code>id</code>	Unique ID for the entity.
<code>char</code>	<code>name[64]</code>	Entity name as an UTF-8 NULL-terminated string.
<code>_u32</code>	<code>function</code>	Entity main function, see <a href="#">Media entity functions</a> for details.
<code>_u32</code>	<code>reserved[6]</code>	Reserved for future extensions. Drivers and applications must set this array to zero.

### `media_v2_interface`

Listing 1.14: struct media\_v2\_interface

<code>_u32</code>	<code>id</code>	Unique ID for the interface.
<code>_u32</code>	<code>intf_type</code>	Interface type, see <a href="#">Media interface types</a> for details.
<code>_u32</code>	<code>flags</code>	Interface flags. Currently unused.
<code>_u32</code>	<code>reserved[9]</code>	Reserved for future extensions. Drivers and applications must set this array to zero.
<code>struct media_v2_intf_devnode</code>	<code>devnode</code>	Used only for device node interfaces. See <a href="#">media_v2_intf_devnode</a> for details..

### `media_v2_intf_devnode`

Listing 1.15: struct media\_v2\_intf\_devnode

<code>_u32</code>	<code>major</code>	Device node major number.
<code>_u32</code>	<code>minor</code>	Device node minor number.

### `media_v2_pad`

Listing 1.16: struct media\_v2\_pad

<code>_u32</code>	<code>id</code>	Unique ID for the pad.
<code>_u32</code>	<code>entity_id</code>	Unique ID for the entity where this pad belongs.
<code>_u32</code>	<code>flags</code>	Pad flags, see <a href="#">Media pad flags</a> for more details.
<code>_u32</code>	<code>reserved[5]</code>	Reserved for future extensions. Drivers and applications must set this array to zero.

### `media_v2_link`

Listing 1.17: struct media\_v2\_link

<code>_u32</code>	<code>id</code>	Unique ID for the link.
<code>_u32</code>	<code>source_id</code>	On pad to pad links: unique ID for the source pad. On interface to entity links: unique ID for the interface.
<code>_u32</code>	<code>sink_id</code>	On pad to pad links: unique ID for the sink pad. On interface to entity links: unique ID for the entity.
<code>_u32</code>	<code>flags</code>	Link flags, see <a href="#">Media link flags</a> for more details.
<code>_u32</code>	<code>reserved[6]</code>	Reserved for future extensions. Drivers and applications must set this array to zero.

### Return Value

On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the `errno` variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

**ENOSPC** This is returned when either one or more of the `num_entities`, `num_interfaces`, `num_links` or `num_pads` are non-zero and are smaller than the actual number of elements inside the graph. This may happen if the `topology_version` changed when compared to the last time this ioctl was called. Userspace should usually free the area for the pointers, zero the struct elements and call this ioctl again.

## ioctl MEDIA\_IOC\_ENUM\_ENTITIES

### Name

MEDIA\_IOC\_ENUM\_ENTITIES - Enumerate entities and their properties

### Synopsis

```
int ioctl(int fd, MEDIA_IOC_ENUM_ENTITIES, struct media_entity_desc *argp)
```

### Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by [open\(\)](#).

**argp**

### Description

To query the attributes of an entity, applications set the id field of a struct [media\\_entity\\_desc](#) structure and call the MEDIA\_IOC\_ENUM\_ENTITIES ioctl with a pointer to this structure. The driver fills the rest of the structure or returns an EINVAL error code when the id is invalid. Entities can be enumerated by or'ing the id with the MEDIA\_ENT\_ID\_FLAG\_NEXT flag. The driver will return information about the entity with the smallest id strictly larger than the requested one ('next entity'), or the EINVAL error code if there is none.

Entity IDs can be non-contiguous. Applications must *not* try to enumerate entities by calling MEDIA\_IOC\_ENUM\_ENTITIES with increasing id's until they get an error.

### media\_entity\_desc

Listing 1.18: struct media\_entity\_desc

__u32	id			Entity id, set by the application. When the id is or'ed with MEDIA_ENT_ID_FLAG_NEXT, the driver clears the flag and returns the first entity with a larger id.
char	name[32]			Entity name as an UTF-8 NULL-terminated string.
__u32	type			Entity type, see <a href="#">Media entity functions</a> for details.
__u32	revision			Entity revision. Always zero (obsolete)
__u32	flags			Entity flags, see <a href="#">Media entity flags</a> for details.
__u32	group_id			Entity group ID. Always zero (obsolete)
__u16	pads			Number of pads
__u16	links			Total number of outbound links. Inbound links are not counted in this field.
__u32	reserved[4]			Reserved for future extensions. Drivers and applications must set the array to zero.
<b>union</b>				
	struct	dev		Valid for (sub-)devices that create a single device node.
		__u32	major	Device node major number.
		__u32	minor	Device node minor number.
	__u8	raw[184]		

### Return Value

On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the errno variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

**EINVAL** The struct [media\\_entity\\_desc](#) id references a non-existing entity.

## ioctl MEDIA\_IOC\_ENUM\_LINKS

### Name

MEDIA\_IOC\_ENUM\_LINKS - Enumerate all pads and links for a given entity

### Synopsis

```
int ioctl(int fd, MEDIA_IOC_ENUM_LINKS, struct media_links_enum *argp)
```

### Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by [open\(\)](#).

**argp**

### Description

To enumerate pads and/or links for a given entity, applications set the entity field of a struct [media\\_links\\_enum](#) structure and initialize the struct [media\\_pad\\_desc](#) and struct [media\\_link\\_desc](#) structure arrays pointed by the pads and links fields. They then call the MEDIA\_IOC\_ENUM\_LINKS ioctl with a pointer to this structure.

If the pads field is not NULL, the driver fills the pads array with information about the entity's pads. The array must have enough room to store all the entity's pads. The number of pads can be retrieved with [ioctl MEDIA\\_IOC\\_ENUM\\_ENTITIES](#).

If the links field is not NULL, the driver fills the links array with information about the entity's outbound links. The array must have enough room to store all the entity's outbound links. The number of outbound links can be retrieved with [ioctl MEDIA\\_IOC\\_ENUM\\_ENTITIES](#).

Only forward links that originate at one of the entity's source pads are returned during the enumeration process.

### media\_links\_enum

Listing 1.19: struct media\_links\_enum

<code>_u32</code>	<code>entity</code>	Entity id, set by the application.
struct <a href="#">media_pad_desc</a>	<code>*pads</code>	Pointer to a pads array allocated by the application. Ignored if NULL.
struct <a href="#">media_link_desc</a>	<code>*links</code>	Pointer to a links array allocated by the application. Ignored if NULL.

### media\_pad\_desc

Listing 1.20: struct media\_pad\_desc

<code>_u32</code>	<code>entity</code>	ID of the entity this pad belongs to.
<code>_u16</code>	<code>index</code>	0-based pad index.
<code>_u32</code>	<code>flags</code>	Pad flags, see <a href="#">Media pad flags</a> for more details.
<code>_u32</code>	<code>reserved[2]</code>	Reserved for future extensions. Drivers and applications must set the array to zero.

### media\_link\_desc

Listing 1.21: struct media\_link\_desc

struct <i>media_pad_desc</i>	source	Pad at the origin of this link.
struct <i>media_pad_desc</i>	sink	Pad at the target of this link.
<u>u32</u>	flags	Link flags, see <a href="#">Media link flags</a> for more details.
<u>u32</u>	reserved[4]	Reserved for future extensions. Drivers and applications must set the array to zero.

**Return Value**

On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the errno variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

**EINVAL** The struct *media\_links\_enum* id references a non-existing entity.

**ioctl MEDIA\_IOC\_SETUP\_LINK****Name**

MEDIA\_IOC\_SETUP\_LINK - Modify the properties of a link

**Synopsis**

```
int ioctl(int fd, MEDIA_IOC_SETUP_LINK, struct media_link_desc *argp)
```

**Arguments**

**fd** File descriptor returned by [open\(\)](#).

**argp**

**Description**

To change link properties applications fill a struct *media\_link\_desc* with link identification information (source and sink pad) and the new requested link flags. They then call the MEDIA\_IOC\_SETUP\_LINK ioctl with a pointer to that structure.

The only configurable property is the ENABLED link flag to enable/disable a link. Links marked with the IMMUTABLE link flag can not be enabled or disabled.

Link configuration has no side effect on other links. If an enabled link at the sink pad prevents the link from being enabled, the driver returns with an EBUSY error code.

Only links marked with the DYNAMIC link flag can be enabled/disabled while streaming media data. Attempting to enable or disable a streaming non-dynamic link will return an EBUSY error code.

If the specified link can't be found the driver returns with an EINVAL error code.

**Return Value**

On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the errno variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

**EINVAL** The struct *media\_link\_desc* references a non-existing link, or the link is immutable and an attempt to modify its configuration was made.

## Media Controller Header File

### media.h

```
/* SPDX-License-Identifier: GPL-2.0 WITH Linux-syscall-note */
/*
 * Multimedia device API
 *
 * Copyright (C) 2010 Nokia Corporation
 *
 * Contacts: Laurent Pinchart <laurent.pinchart@ideasonboard.com>
 *            Sakari Ailus <sakari.ailus@iki.fi>
 *
 * This program is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify
 * it under the terms of the GNU General Public License version 2 as
 * published by the Free Software Foundation.
 *
 * This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful,
 * but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of
 * MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the
 * GNU General Public License for more details.
 */

#ifndef __LINUX_MEDIA_H
#define __LINUX_MEDIA_H

#ifndef __KERNEL__
#include <stdint.h>
#endif
#include <linux/ioctl.h>
#include <linux/types.h>
#include <linux/version.h>

struct media_device_info {
    char driver[16];
    char model[32];
    char serial[40];
    char bus_info[32];
    __u32 media_version;
    __u32 hw_revision;
    __u32 driver_version;
    __u32 reserved[31];
};

/*
 * Base number ranges for entity functions
 *
 * NOTE: Userspace should not rely on these ranges to identify a group
 * of function types, as newer functions can be added with any name within
 * the full u32 range.
 *
 * Some older functions use the MEDIA_ENT_F_OLD_*_BASE range. Do not
 * change this, this is for backwards compatibility. When adding new
 * functions always use MEDIA_ENT_F_BASE.
 */
#define MEDIA_ENT_F_BASE                      0x00000000
#define MEDIA_ENT_F_OLD_BASE                   0x00010000
#define MEDIA_ENT_F_OLD_SUBDEV_BASE            0x00020000
```

```

/*
 * Initial value to be used when a new entity is created
 * Drivers should change it to something useful.
 */
#define MEDIA_ENT_F_UNKNOWN                         MEDIA_ENT_F_BASE

/*
 * Subdevs are initialized with MEDIA_ENT_F_V4L2_SUBDEV_UNKNOWN in order
 * to preserve backward compatibility. Drivers must change to the proper
 * subdev type before registering the entity.
*/
#define MEDIA_ENT_F_V4L2_SUBDEV_UNKNOWN             MEDIA_ENT_F_OLD_SUBDEV_BASE

/*
 * DVB entity functions
*/
#define MEDIA_ENT_F_DTV_DEMOD                      (MEDIA_ENT_F_BASE + 0x00001)
#define MEDIA_ENT_F_TS_DEMUX                       (MEDIA_ENT_F_BASE + 0x00002)
#define MEDIA_ENT_F_DTV_CA                         (MEDIA_ENT_F_BASE + 0x00003)
#define MEDIA_ENT_F_DTV_NET_DECAP                  (MEDIA_ENT_F_BASE + 0x00004)

/*
 * I/O entity functions
*/
#define MEDIA_ENT_F_IO_V4L                        (MEDIA_ENT_F_OLD_BASE + 1)
#define MEDIA_ENT_F_IO_DTV                        (MEDIA_ENT_F_BASE + 0x01001)
#define MEDIA_ENT_F_IO_VBI                        (MEDIA_ENT_F_BASE + 0x01002)
#define MEDIA_ENT_F_IO_SWRADIO                    (MEDIA_ENT_F_BASE + 0x01003)

/*
 * Sensor functions
*/
#define MEDIA_ENT_F_CAM_SENSOR                   (MEDIA_ENT_F_OLD_SUBDEV_BASE + 1)
#define MEDIA_ENT_F_FLASH                       (MEDIA_ENT_F_OLD_SUBDEV_BASE + 2)
#define MEDIA_ENT_F_LENS                        (MEDIA_ENT_F_OLD_SUBDEV_BASE + 3)

/*
 * Video decoder functions
*/
#define MEDIA_ENT_F_ATV_DECODER                 (MEDIA_ENT_F_OLD_SUBDEV_BASE + 4)
#define MEDIA_ENT_F_DTV_DECODER                  (MEDIA_ENT_F_BASE + 0x6001)

/*
 * Digital TV, analog TV, radio and/or software defined radio tuner functions.
 *
 * It is a responsibility of the master/bridge drivers to add connectors
 * and links for MEDIA_ENT_F_TUNER. Please notice that some old tuners
 * may require the usage of separate I2C chips to decode analog TV signals,
 * when the master/bridge chipset doesn't have its own TV standard decoder.
 * On such cases, the IF-PLL staging is mapped via one or two entities:
 * MEDIA_ENT_F_IF_VID_DECODER and/or MEDIA_ENT_F_IF_AUD_DECODER.
 */
#define MEDIA_ENT_F_TUNER                      (MEDIA_ENT_F_OLD_SUBDEV_BASE + 5)

/*
 * Analog TV IF-PLL decoder functions
 */

```

```

* It is a responsibility of the master/bridge drivers to create links
* for MEDIA_ENT_F_IF_VID_DECODER and MEDIA_ENT_F_IF_AUD_DECODER.
*/
#define MEDIA_ENT_F_IF_VID_DECODER           (MEDIA_ENT_F_BASE + 0x02001)
#define MEDIA_ENT_F_IF_AUD_DECODER          (MEDIA_ENT_F_BASE + 0x02002)

/*
 * Audio entity functions
 */
#define MEDIA_ENT_F_AUDIO_CAPTURE           (MEDIA_ENT_F_BASE + 0x03001)
#define MEDIA_ENT_F_AUDIO_PLAYBACK          (MEDIA_ENT_F_BASE + 0x03002)
#define MEDIA_ENT_F_AUDIO_MIXER             (MEDIA_ENT_F_BASE + 0x03003)

/*
 * Processing entity functions
 */
#define MEDIA_ENT_F_PROC_VIDEO_COMPOSER     (MEDIA_ENT_F_BASE + 0x4001)
#define MEDIA_ENT_F_PROC_VIDEO_PIXEL_FORMATTER (MEDIA_ENT_F_BASE + 0x4002)
#define MEDIA_ENT_F_PROC_VIDEO_PIXEL_ENC_CONV (MEDIA_ENT_F_BASE + 0x4003)
#define MEDIA_ENT_F_PROC_VIDEO_LUT           (MEDIA_ENT_F_BASE + 0x4004)
#define MEDIA_ENT_F_PROC_VIDEO_SCALER        (MEDIA_ENT_F_BASE + 0x4005)
#define MEDIA_ENT_F_PROC_VIDEO_STATISTICS   (MEDIA_ENT_F_BASE + 0x4006)

/*
 * Switch and bridge entity functions
 */
#define MEDIA_ENT_F_VID_MUX                 (MEDIA_ENT_F_BASE + 0x5001)
#define MEDIA_ENT_F_VID_IF_BRIDGE            (MEDIA_ENT_F_BASE + 0x5002)

/* Entity flags */
#define MEDIA_ENT_FL_DEFAULT                (1 << 0)
#define MEDIA_ENT_FL_CONNECTOR              (1 << 1)

/* OR with the entity id value to find the next entity */
#define MEDIA_ENT_ID_FLAG_NEXT             (1 << 31)

struct media_entity_desc {
    __u32 id;
    char name[32];
    __u32 type;
    __u32 revision;
    __u32 flags;
    __u32 group_id;
    __u16 pads;
    __u16 links;

    __u32 reserved[4];

    union {
        /* Node specifications */
        struct {
            __u32 major;
            __u32 minor;
        } dev;
    };
};

#if !defined(__KERNEL__)
/*
 * TODO: this shouldn't have been added without

```

```

        * actual drivers that use this. When the first real driver
        * appears that sets this information, special attention
        * should be given whether this information is 1) enough, and
        * 2) can deal with udev rules that rename devices. The struct
        * dev would not be sufficient for this since that does not
        * contain the subdevice information. In addition, struct dev
        * can only refer to a single device, and not to multiple (e.g.
        * pcm and mixer devices).
        */
    struct {
        __u32 card;
        __u32 device;
        __u32 subdevice;
    } alsas;
}

/*
 * DEPRECATED: previous node specifications. Kept just to
 * avoid breaking compilation. Use media_entity_desc.dev
 * instead.
 */
struct {
    __u32 major;
    __u32 minor;
} v4l;
struct {
    __u32 major;
    __u32 minor;
} fb;
int dvb;
#endif

/* Sub-device specifications */
/* Nothing needed yet */
__u8 raw[184];
};

#define MEDIA_PAD_FL_SINK          (1 << 0)
#define MEDIA_PAD_FL_SOURCE        (1 << 1)
#define MEDIA_PAD_FL_MUST_CONNECT  (1 << 2)

struct media_pad_desc {
    __u32 entity;           /* entity ID */
    __u16 index;            /* pad index */
    __u32 flags;            /* pad flags */
    __u32 reserved[2];
};

#define MEDIA_LNK_FL_ENABLED      (1 << 0)
#define MEDIA_LNK_FL_IMMUTABLE    (1 << 1)
#define MEDIA_LNK_FL_DYNAMIC      (1 << 2)

#define MEDIA_LNK_FL_LINK_TYPE    (0xf << 28)
#define MEDIA_LNK_FL_DATA_LINK    (0 << 28)
#define MEDIA_LNK_FL_INTERFACE_LINK (1 << 28)

struct media_link_desc {
    struct media_pad_desc source;

```

```

struct media_pad_desc sink;
__u32 flags;
__u32 reserved[2];
};

struct media_links_enum {
    __u32 entity;
    /* Should have enough room for pads elements */
    struct media_pad_desc __user *pads;
    /* Should have enough room for links elements */
    struct media_link_desc __user *links;
    __u32 reserved[4];
};

/* Interface type ranges */

#define MEDIA_INTF_T_DVB_BASE          0x00000100
#define MEDIA_INTF_T_V4L_BASE          0x00000200

/* Interface types */

#define MEDIA_INTF_T_DVB_FE           (MEDIA_INTF_T_DVB_BASE)
#define MEDIA_INTF_T_DVB_DEMUX        (MEDIA_INTF_T_DVB_BASE + 1)
#define MEDIA_INTF_T_DVB_DVR          (MEDIA_INTF_T_DVB_BASE + 2)
#define MEDIA_INTF_T_DVB_CA           (MEDIA_INTF_T_DVB_BASE + 3)
#define MEDIA_INTF_T_DVB_NET          (MEDIA_INTF_T_DVB_BASE + 4)

#define MEDIA_INTF_T_V4L_VIDEO        (MEDIA_INTF_T_V4L_BASE)
#define MEDIA_INTF_T_V4L_VBI          (MEDIA_INTF_T_V4L_BASE + 1)
#define MEDIA_INTF_T_V4L_RADIO        (MEDIA_INTF_T_V4L_BASE + 2)
#define MEDIA_INTF_T_V4L_SUBDEV       (MEDIA_INTF_T_V4L_BASE + 3)
#define MEDIA_INTF_T_V4L_SWRADIO      (MEDIA_INTF_T_V4L_BASE + 4)
#define MEDIA_INTF_T_V4L_TOUCH        (MEDIA_INTF_T_V4L_BASE + 5)

#if defined(__KERNEL__)

/*
 * Connector functions
 *
 * For now these should not be used in userspace, as some definitions may
 * change.
 *
 * It is the responsibility of the entity drivers to add connectors and links.
 */
#define MEDIA_ENT_F_CONN_RF          (MEDIA_ENT_F_BASE + 0x30001)
#define MEDIA_ENT_F_CONN_SVIDEO       (MEDIA_ENT_F_BASE + 0x30002)
#define MEDIA_ENT_F_CONN_COMPOSITE    (MEDIA_ENT_F_BASE + 0x30003)

#endif

/*
 * MC next gen API definitions
 */

struct media_v2_entity {
    __u32 id;
    char name[64];
    __u32 function;           /* Main function of the entity */

```

```

        __u32 reserved[6];
} __attribute__ ((packed));

/* Should match the specific fields at media_intf_devnode */
struct media_v2_intf_devnode {
    __u32 major;
    __u32 minor;
} __attribute__ ((packed));

struct media_v2_interface {
    __u32 id;
    __u32 intf_type;
    __u32 flags;
    __u32 reserved[9];

    union {
        struct media_v2_intf_devnode devnode;
        __u32 raw[16];
    };
} __attribute__ ((packed));

struct media_v2_pad {
    __u32 id;
    __u32 entity_id;
    __u32 flags;
    __u32 reserved[5];
} __attribute__ ((packed));

struct media_v2_link {
    __u32 id;
    __u32 source_id;
    __u32 sink_id;
    __u32 flags;
    __u32 reserved[6];
} __attribute__ ((packed));

struct media_v2_topology {
    __u64 topology_version;

    __u32 num_entities;
    __u32 reserved1;
    __u64 ptr_entities;

    __u32 num_interfaces;
    __u32 reserved2;
    __u64 ptr_interfaces;

    __u32 num_pads;
    __u32 reserved3;
    __u64 ptr_pads;

    __u32 num_links;
    __u32 reserved4;
    __u64 ptr_links;
} __attribute__ ((packed));

/* ioctl */

```

```

#define MEDIA_IOC_DEVICE_INFO      _IOWR(`|', 0x00, struct media_device_info)
#define MEDIA_IOC_ENUM_ENTITIES   _IOWR(`|', 0x01, struct media_entity_desc)
#define MEDIA_IOC_ENUM_LINKS     _IOWR(`|', 0x02, struct media_links_enum)
#define MEDIA_IOC_SETUP_LINK      _IOWR(`|', 0x03, struct media_link_desc)
#define MEDIA_IOC_G_TOPOLOGY      _IOWR(`|', 0x04, struct media_v2_topology)

#if !defined(__KERNEL__) || defined(__NEED_MEDIA_LEGACY_API)

/*
 * Legacy symbols used to avoid userspace compilation breakages.
 * Do not use any of this in new applications!
 *
 * Those symbols map the entity function into types and should be
 * used only on legacy programs for legacy hardware. Don't rely
 * on those for MEDIA_IOC_G_TOPOLOGY.
 */
#define MEDIA_ENT_TYPE_SHIFT          16
#define MEDIA_ENT_TYPE_MASK         0x00ff0000
#define MEDIA_ENT_SUBTYPE_MASK      0x0000ffff

#define MEDIA_ENT_T_DEVNODE_UNKNOWN  (MEDIA_ENT_F_OLD_BASE | \
                                   MEDIA_ENT_SUBTYPE_MASK)

#define MEDIA_ENT_T_DEVNODE          MEDIA_ENT_F_OLD_BASE
#define MEDIA_ENT_T_DEVNODE_V4L       MEDIA_ENT_F_IO_V4L
#define MEDIA_ENT_T_DEVNODE_FB        (MEDIA_ENT_F_OLD_BASE + 2)
#define MEDIA_ENT_T_DEVNODE_ALSA      (MEDIA_ENT_F_OLD_BASE + 3)
#define MEDIA_ENT_T_DEVNODE_DVB      (MEDIA_ENT_F_OLD_BASE + 4)

#define MEDIA_ENT_T_UNKNOWN           MEDIA_ENT_F_UNKNOWN
#define MEDIA_ENT_T_V4L2_VIDEO        MEDIA_ENT_F_IO_V4L
#define MEDIA_ENT_T_V4L2_SUBDEV       MEDIA_ENT_F_V4L2_SUBDEV_UNKNOWN
#define MEDIA_ENT_T_V4L2_SENSOR       MEDIA_ENT_F_CAM_SENSOR
#define MEDIA_ENT_T_V4L2_SUBDEV_FLASH MEDIA_ENT_F_FLASH
#define MEDIA_ENT_T_V4L2_SUBDEV_LENS  MEDIA_ENT_F_LENS
#define MEDIA_ENT_T_V4L2_SUBDEV_DECODER MEDIA_ENT_F_ATV_DECODER
#define MEDIA_ENT_T_V4L2_SUBDEV_TUNER MEDIA_ENT_F_TUNER

/*
 * There is still no ALSA support in the media controller. These
 * defines should not have been added and we leave them here only
 * in case some application tries to use these defines.
 */
#define MEDIA_INTF_T_ALSA_BASE        0x00000300
#define MEDIA_INTF_T_ALSA_PCM_CAPTURE (MEDIA_INTF_T_ALSA_BASE)
#define MEDIA_INTF_T_ALSA_PCM_PLAYBACK (MEDIA_INTF_T_ALSA_BASE + 1)
#define MEDIA_INTF_T_ALSA_CONTROL     (MEDIA_INTF_T_ALSA_BASE + 2)
#define MEDIA_INTF_T_ALSA_COMPRESS    (MEDIA_INTF_T_ALSA_BASE + 3)
#define MEDIA_INTF_T_ALSA_RAWMIDI     (MEDIA_INTF_T_ALSA_BASE + 4)
#define MEDIA_INTF_T_ALSA_HWDEP       (MEDIA_INTF_T_ALSA_BASE + 5)
#define MEDIA_INTF_T_ALSA_SEQUENCER   (MEDIA_INTF_T_ALSA_BASE + 6)
#define MEDIA_INTF_T_ALSA_TIMER       (MEDIA_INTF_T_ALSA_BASE + 7)

/* Obsolete symbol for media_version, no longer used in the kernel */
#define MEDIA_API_VERSION            KERNEL_VERSION(0, 1, 0)

#endif

```

---

```
#endif /* __LINUX_MEDIA_H */
```

## Revision and Copyright

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- Initial version.
- Carvalho Chehab, Mauro <[mchehab@kernel.org](mailto:mchehab@kernel.org)>
- MEDIA\_IOC\_G\_TOPOLOGY documentation and documentation improvements.

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## Revision History

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Initial revision

## Part V - Consumer Electronics Control API

This part describes the CEC: Consumer Electronics Control

### Introduction

HDMI connectors provide a single pin for use by the Consumer Electronics Control protocol. This protocol allows different devices connected by an HDMI cable to communicate. The protocol for CEC version 1.4 is defined in supplements 1 (CEC) and 2 (HEAC or HDMI Ethernet and Audio Return Channel) of the HDMI 1.4a ([HDMI](#)) specification and the extensions added to CEC version 2.0 are defined in chapter 11 of the HDMI 2.0 ([HDMI2](#)) specification.

The bitrate is very slow (effectively no more than 36 bytes per second) and is based on the ancient AV.link protocol used in old SCART connectors. The protocol closely resembles a crazy Rube Goldberg contraption and is an unholy mix of low and high level messages. Some messages, especially those part of the HEAC protocol layered on top of CEC, need to be handled by the kernel, others can be handled either by the kernel or by userspace.

In addition, CEC can be implemented in HDMI receivers, transmitters and in USB devices that have an HDMI input and an HDMI output and that control just the CEC pin.

Drivers that support CEC will create a CEC device node (/dev/cecX) to give userspace access to the CEC adapter. The [\*ioctl CEC\\_ADAP\\_G\\_CAPS\*](#) ioctl will tell userspace what it is allowed to do.

In order to check the support and test it, it is suggested to download the [\*v4l-utils\*](#) package. It provides three tools to handle CEC:

- *cec-ctl*: the Swiss army knife of CEC. Allows you to configure, transmit and monitor CEC messages.
- *cec-compliance*: does a CEC compliance test of a remote CEC device to determine how compliant the CEC implementation is.
- *cec-follower*: emulates a CEC follower.

## Function Reference

### cec open()

#### Name

cec-open - Open a cec device

#### Synopsis

```
#include <fcntl.h>
```

```
int open(const char *device_name, int flags)
```

#### Arguments

**device\_name** Device to be opened.

**flags** Open flags. Access mode must be O\_RDWR.

When the O\_NONBLOCK flag is given, the CEC\_RECEIVE and CEC\_DQEVENT ioctls will return the EAGAIN error code when no message or event is available, and ioctls CEC\_TRANSMIT, CEC\_ADAP\_S\_PHYS\_ADDR and CEC\_ADAP\_S\_LOG\_ADDRS all return 0.

Other flags have no effect.

#### Description

To open a cec device applications call `open()` with the desired device name. The function has no side effects; the device configuration remain unchanged.

When the device is opened in read-only mode, attempts to modify its configuration will result in an error, and errno will be set to EBADF.

#### Return Value

`open()` returns the new file descriptor on success. On error, -1 is returned, and errno is set appropriately. Possible error codes include:

**EACCES** The requested access to the file is not allowed.

**EMFILE** The process already has the maximum number of files open.

**ENFILE** The system limit on the total number of open files has been reached.

**ENOMEM** Insufficient kernel memory was available.

**ENXIO** No device corresponding to this device special file exists.

### cec close()

#### Name

cec-close - Close a cec device

## Synopsis

```
#include <unistd.h>
```

```
int close(int fd)
```

## Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by [open\(\)](#).

## Description

Closes the cec device. Resources associated with the file descriptor are freed. The device configuration remain unchanged.

## Return Value

[close\(\)](#) returns 0 on success. On error, -1 is returned, and errno is set appropriately. Possible error codes are:

**EBADF** fd is not a valid open file descriptor.

## cec ioctl()

### Name

cec-ioctl - Control a cec device

## Synopsis

```
#include <sys/ioctl.h>
```

```
int ioctl(int fd, int request, void *argp)
```

## Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by [open\(\)](#).

**request** CEC ioctl request code as defined in the cec.h header file, for example [CEC\\_ADAP\\_G\\_CAPS](#).

**argp** Pointer to a request-specific structure.

## Description

The [ioctl\(\)](#) function manipulates cec device parameters. The argument fd must be an open file descriptor.

The ioctl request code specifies the cec function to be called. It has encoded in it whether the argument is an input, output or read/write parameter, and the size of the argument argp in bytes.

Macros and structures definitions specifying cec ioctl requests and their parameters are located in the cec.h header file. All cec ioctl requests, their respective function and parameters are specified in [Function Reference](#).

### Return Value

On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the `errno` variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

Request-specific error codes are listed in the individual requests descriptions.

When an ioctl that takes an output or read/write parameter fails, the parameter remains unmodified.

## cec poll()

### Name

`cec-poll` - Wait for some event on a file descriptor

### Synopsis

```
#include <sys/poll.h>
```

```
int poll(struct pollfd *ufds, unsigned int nfds, int timeout)
```

### Arguments

**ufds** List of FD events to be watched

**nfds** Number of FD events at the `*ufds` array

**timeout** Timeout to wait for events

### Description

With the `poll()` function applications can wait for CEC events.

On success `poll()` returns the number of file descriptors that have been selected (that is, file descriptors for which the `revents` field of the respective struct `pollfd` is non-zero). CEC devices set the `POLLIN` and `POLLRDNORM` flags in the `revents` field if there are messages in the receive queue. If the transmit queue has room for new messages, the `POLLOUT` and `POLLWRNORM` flags are set. If there are events in the event queue, then the `POLLPRI` flag is set. When the function times out it returns a value of zero, on failure it returns -1 and the `errno` variable is set appropriately.

For more details see the `poll()` manual page.

### Return Value

On success, `poll()` returns the number structures which have non-zero `revents` fields, or zero if the call timed out. On error -1 is returned, and the `errno` variable is set appropriately:

**EBADF** One or more of the `ufds` members specify an invalid file descriptor.

**EFAULT** `ufds` references an inaccessible memory area.

**EINTR** The call was interrupted by a signal.

**EINVAL** The `nfds` argument is greater than `OPEN_MAX`.

## ioctl CEC\_ADAP\_G\_CAPS

### Name

CEC\_ADAP\_G\_CAPS - Query device capabilities

### Synopsis

```
int ioctl(int fd, CEC_ADAP_G_CAPS, struct cec_caps *argp)
```

### Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by *open()*.

argp

### Description

All cec devices must support *ioctl CEC\_ADAP\_G\_CAPS*. To query device information, applications call the ioctl with a pointer to a struct *cec\_caps*. The driver fills the structure and returns the information to the application. The ioctl never fails.

### *cec\_caps*

Listing 1.22: struct *cec\_caps*

char	driver[32]	The name of the cec adapter driver.
char	name[32]	The name of this CEC adapter. The combination driver and name must be unique.
<u>u32</u>	capabilities	The capabilities of the CEC adapter, see <i>CEC Capabilities Flags</i> .
<u>u32</u>	version	CEC Framework API version, formatted with the KERNEL_VERSION() macro.

Listing 1.23: CEC Capabilities Flags

CEC_CAP_PHYS_ADDR	0x00000001	Userspace has to configure the physical address by calling <code>ioctl CEC_ADAP_S_PHYS_ADDR</code> . If this capability isn't set, then setting the physical address is handled by the kernel whenever the EDID is set (for an HDMI receiver) or read (for an HDMI transmitter).
CEC_CAP_LOG_ADDRS	0x00000002	Userspace has to configure the logical addresses by calling <code>ioctl CEC_ADAP_S_LOG_ADDRS</code> . If this capability isn't set, then the kernel will have configured this.
CEC_CAP_TRANSMIT	0x00000004	Userspace can transmit CEC messages by calling <code>ioctl CEC_TRANSMIT</code> . This implies that userspace can be a follower as well, since being able to transmit messages is a prerequisite of becoming a follower. If this capability isn't set, then the kernel will handle all CEC transmits and process all CEC messages it receives.
CEC_CAP_PASSTHROUGH	0x00000008	Userspace can use the passthrough mode by calling <code>ioctl CEC_S_MODE</code> .
CEC_CAP_RC	0x00000010	This adapter supports the remote control protocol.
CEC_CAP_MONITOR_ALL	0x00000020	The CEC hardware can monitor all messages, not just directed and broadcast messages.
CEC_CAP_NEEDS_HPD	0x00000040	The CEC hardware is only active if the HDMI Hotplug Detect pin is high. This makes it impossible to use CEC to wake up displays that set the HPD pin low when in standby mode, but keep the CEC bus alive.
CEC_CAP_MONITOR_PIN	0x00000080	The CEC hardware can monitor CEC pin changes from low to high voltage and vice versa. When in pin monitoring mode the application will receive <code>CEC_EVENT_PIN_CEC_LOW</code> and <code>CEC_EVENT_PIN_CEC_HIGH</code> events.

**Return Value**

On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the `errno` variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

**`ioctls CEC_ADAP_G_LOG_ADDRS and CEC_ADAP_S_LOG_ADDRS`****Name**

`CEC_ADAP_G_LOG_ADDRS`, `CEC_ADAP_S_LOG_ADDRS` - Get or set the logical addresses

**Synopsis**

```
int ioctl(int fd, CEC_ADAP_G_LOG_ADDRS, struct cec_log_addrs *argp)
int ioctl(int fd, CEC_ADAP_S_LOG_ADDRS, struct cec_log_addrs *argp)
```

## Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by `open()`.

**argp** Pointer to struct `cec_log_addrs`.

## Description

To query the current CEC logical addresses, applications call `ioctl CEC_ADAP_G_LOG_ADDRS` with a pointer to a struct `cec_log_addrs` where the driver stores the logical addresses.

To set new logical addresses, applications fill in struct `cec_log_addrs` and call `ioctl CEC_ADAP_S_LOG_ADDRS` with a pointer to this struct. The `ioctl CEC_ADAP_S_LOG_ADDRS` is only available if `CEC_CAP_LOG_ADDRS` is set (the ENOTTY error code is returned otherwise). The `ioctl CEC_ADAP_S_LOG_ADDRS` can only be called by a file descriptor in initiator mode (see `ioctls CEC_G_MODE` and `CEC_S_MODE`), if not the EBUSY error code will be returned.

To clear existing logical addresses set `num_log_addrs` to 0. All other fields will be ignored in that case. The adapter will go to the unconfigured state and the `cec_version`, `vendor_id` and `osd_name` fields are all reset to their default values (CEC version 2.0, no vendor ID and an empty OSD name).

If the physical address is valid (see `ioctl CEC_ADAP_S_PHYS_ADDR`), then this ioctl will block until all requested logical addresses have been claimed. If the file descriptor is in non-blocking mode then it will not wait for the logical addresses to be claimed, instead it just returns 0.

A `CEC_EVENT_STATE_CHANGE` event is sent when the logical addresses are claimed or cleared.

Attempting to call `ioctl CEC_ADAP_S_LOG_ADDRS` when logical address types are already defined will return with error EBUSY.

## cec\_log\_addrs

Table 1.175: struct `cec_log_addrs`

<code>_u8</code>	<code>log_addr[CEC_MAX_LOG_ADDRS]</code>	The actual logical addresses that were claimed. This is set by the driver. If no logical address could be claimed, then it is set to <code>CEC_LOG_ADDR_INVALID</code> . If this adapter is Unregistered, then <code>log_addr[0]</code> is set to 0xf and all others to <code>CEC_LOG_ADDR_INVALID</code> .
<code>_u16</code>	<code>log_addr_mask</code>	The bitmask of all logical addresses this adapter has claimed. If this adapter is Unregistered then <code>log_addr_mask</code> sets bit 15 and clears all other bits. If this adapter is not configured at all, then <code>log_addr_mask</code> is set to 0. Set by the driver.
<code>_u8</code>	<code>cec_version</code>	The CEC version that this adapter shall use. See <code>CEC Versions</code> . Used to implement the <code>CEC_MSG_CEC_VERSION</code> and <code>CEC_MSG_REPORT_FEATURES</code> messages. Note that <code>CEC_OP_CEC_VERSION_1_3A</code> is not allowed by the CEC framework.

Continued on next page

Table 1.175 – continued from previous page

__u8	num_log_addrs	Number of logical addresses to set up. Must be $\leq$ available_log_addrs as returned by <a href="#">ioctl CEC_ADAP_G_CAPS</a> . All arrays in this structure are only filled up to index available_log_addrs-1. The remaining array elements will be ignored. Note that the CEC 2.0 standard allows for a maximum of 2 logical addresses, although some hardware has support for more. CEC_MAX_LOG_ADDRS is 4. The driver will return the actual number of logical addresses it could claim, which may be less than what was requested. If this field is set to 0, then the CEC adapter shall clear all claimed logical addresses and all other fields will be ignored.
__u32	vendor_id	The vendor ID is a 24-bit number that identifies the specific vendor or entity. Based on this ID vendor specific commands may be defined. If you do not want a vendor ID then set it to CEC_VENDOR_ID_NONE.
__u32	flags	Flags. See <a href="#">Flags for struct cec_log_addrs</a> for a list of available flags.
char	osd_name[15]	The On-Screen Display name as is returned by the CEC_MSG_SET OSD_NAME message.
__u8	primary_device_type[CEC_MAX_LOG_ADDRS]	Primary device type for each logical address. See <a href="#">CEC Primary Device Types</a> for possible types.
__u8	log_addr_type[CEC_MAX_LOG_ADDRS]	Logical address types. See <a href="#">CEC Logical Address Types</a> for possible types. The driver will update this with the actual logical address type that it claimed (e.g. it may have to fallback to <a href="#">CEC_LOG_ADDR_TYPE_UNREGISTERED</a> ).
__u8	all_device_types[CEC_MAX_LOG_ADDRS]	CEC 2.0 specific: the bit mask of all device types. See <a href="#">CEC All Device Types Flags</a> . It is used in the CEC 2.0 CEC_MSG_REPORT_FEATURES message. For CEC 1.4 you can either leave this field to 0, or fill it in according to the CEC 2.0 guidelines to give the CEC framework more information about the device type, even though the framework won't use it directly in the CEC message.
__u8	features[CEC_MAX_LOG_ADDRS][12]	Features for each logical address. It is used in the CEC 2.0 CEC_MSG_REPORT_FEATURES message. The 12 bytes include both the RC Profile and the Device Features. For CEC 1.4 you can either leave this field to all 0, or fill it in according to the CEC 2.0 guidelines to give the CEC framework more information about the device type, even though the framework won't use it directly in the CEC message.

Listing 1.24: Flags for struct cec\_log\_addrs

CEC_LOG_ADDRS_FL_ALLOW_UNREG_FALLBACK	1	By default if no logical address of the requested type can be claimed, then it will go back to the unconfigured state. If this flag is set, then it will fallback to the Unregistered logical address. Note that if the Unregistered logical address was explicitly requested, then this flag has no effect.
CEC_LOG_ADDRS_FL_ALLOW_RC_PASSTHRU	2	By default the CEC_MSG_USER_CONTROL_PRESSED and CEC_MSG_USER_CONTROL_RELEASED messages are only passed on to the follower(s), if any. If this flag is set, then these messages are also passed on to the remote control input subsystem and will appear as keystrokes. This feature needs to be enabled explicitly. If CEC is used to enter e.g. passwords, then you may not want to enable this to avoid trivial snooping of the keystrokes.
CEC_LOG_ADDRS_FL_CDC_ONLY	4	If this flag is set, then the device is CDC-Only. CDC-Only CEC devices are CEC devices that can only handle CDC messages. All other messages are ignored.

Listing 1.25: CEC Versions

CEC_OP_CEC_VERSION_1_3A	4	CEC version according to the HDMI 1.3a standard.
CEC_OP_CEC_VERSION_1_4B	5	CEC version according to the HDMI 1.4b standard.
CEC_OP_CEC_VERSION_2_0	6	CEC version according to the HDMI 2.0 standard.

Listing 1.26: CEC Primary Device Types

CEC_OP_PRIM_DEVTYPE_TV	0	Use for a TV.
CEC_OP_PRIM_DEVTYPE_RECORD	1	Use for a recording device.
CEC_OP_PRIM_DEVTYPE_TUNER	3	Use for a device with a tuner.
CEC_OP_PRIM_DEVTYPE_PLAYBACK	4	Use for a playback device.
CEC_OP_PRIM_DEVTYPE_AUDIOSYSTEM	5	Use for an audio system (e.g. an audio/video receiver).
CEC_OP_PRIM_DEVTYPE_SWITCH	6	Use for a CEC switch.
CEC_OP_PRIM_DEVTYPE_VIDEOPROC	7	Use for a video processor device.

Listing 1.27: CEC Logical Address Types

CEC_LOG_ADDR_TYPE_TV	0	Use for a TV.
CEC_LOG_ADDR_TYPE_RECORD	1	Use for a recording device.
CEC_LOG_ADDR_TYPE_TUNER	2	Use for a tuner device.
CEC_LOG_ADDR_TYPE_PLAYBACK	3	Use for a playback device.
CEC_LOG_ADDR_TYPE_AUDIOSYSTEM	4	Use for an audio system device.
CEC_LOG_ADDR_TYPE_SPECIFIC	5	Use for a second TV or for a video processor device.
CEC_LOG_ADDR_TYPE_UNREGISTERED	6	Use this if you just want to remain unregistered. Used for pure CEC switches or CDC-only devices (CDC: Capability Discovery and Control).

Listing 1.28: CEC All Device Types Flags

CEC_OP_ALL_DEVTYPE_TV	0x80	This supports the TV type.
CEC_OP_ALL_DEVTYPE_RECORD	0x40	This supports the Recording type.
CEC_OP_ALL_DEVTYPE_TUNER	0x20	This supports the Tuner type.
CEC_OP_ALL_DEVTYPE_PLAYBACK	0x10	This supports the Playback type.
CEC_OP_ALL_DEVTYPE_AUDIOSYSTEM	0x08	This supports the Audio System type.
CEC_OP_ALL_DEVTYPE_SWITCH	0x04	This supports the CEC Switch or Video Processing type.

## Return Value

On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the `errno` variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

The `ioctl CEC_ADAP_S_LOG_ADDRS` can return the following error codes:

**ENOTTY** The CEC adapter capability wasn't set, so this ioctl is not supported.

**E BUSY** The CEC adapter is currently configuring itself, or it is already configured and `num_log_addrs` is non-zero, or another filehandle is in exclusive follower or initiator mode, or the filehandle is in mode `CEC_MODE_NO_INITIATOR`.

**EINVAL** The contents of struct `cecc_log_addrs` is invalid.

## ioctls CEC\_ADAP\_G\_PHYS\_ADDR and CEC\_ADAP\_S\_PHYS\_ADDR

### Name

`CEC_ADAP_G_PHYS_ADDR`, `CEC_ADAP_S_PHYS_ADDR` - Get or set the physical address

### Synopsis

```
int ioctl(int fd, CEC_ADAP_G_PHYS_ADDR, __u16 *argp)
int ioctl(int fd, CEC_ADAP_S_PHYS_ADDR, __u16 *argp)
```

## Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by `open()`.

**argp** Pointer to the CEC address.

## Description

To query the current physical address applications call `ioctl CEC_ADAP_G_PHYS_ADDR` with a pointer to a `_u16` where the driver stores the physical address.

To set a new physical address applications store the physical address in a `_u16` and call `ioctl CEC_ADAP_S_PHYS_ADDR` with a pointer to this integer. The `ioctl CEC_ADAP_S_PHYS_ADDR` is only available if `CEC_CAP_PHYS_ADDR` is set (the `ENOTTY` error code will be returned otherwise). The `ioctl CEC_ADAP_S_PHYS_ADDR` can only be called by a file descriptor in initiator mode (see `ioctls CEC_G_MODE` and `CEC_S_MODE`), if not the `EBUSY` error code will be returned.

To clear an existing physical address use `CEC_PHYS_ADDR_INVALID`. The adapter will go to the unconfigured state.

If logical address types have been defined (see `ioctl CEC_ADAP_S_LOG_ADDRS`), then this ioctl will block until all requested logical addresses have been claimed. If the file descriptor is in non-blocking mode then it will not wait for the logical addresses to be claimed, instead it just returns 0.

A `CEC_EVENT_STATE_CHANGE` event is sent when the physical address changes.

The physical address is a 16-bit number where each group of 4 bits represent a digit of the physical address a.b.c.d where the most significant 4 bits represent 'a'. The CEC root device (usually the TV) has address 0.0.0.0. Every device that is hooked up to an input of the TV has address a.0.0.0 (where 'a' is  $\geq 1$ ), devices hooked up to those in turn have addresses a.b.0.0, etc. So a topology of up to 5 devices deep is supported. The physical address a device shall use is stored in the EDID of the sink.

For example, the EDID for each HDMI input of the TV will have a different physical address of the form a.0.0.0 that the sources will read out and use as their physical address.

## Return Value

On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the `errno` variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

The `ioctl CEC_ADAP_S_PHYS_ADDR` can return the following error codes:

**ENOTTY** The `CEC_CAP_PHYS_ADDR` capability wasn't set, so this ioctl is not supported.

**EBUSY** Another filehandle is in exclusive follower or initiator mode, or the filehandle is in mode `CEC_MODE_NO_INITIATOR`.

**EINVAL** The physical address is malformed.

## ioctl CEC\_DQEVENT

### Name

`CEC_DQEVENT` - Dequeue a CEC event

### Synopsis

```
int ioctl(int fd, CEC_DQEVENT, struct cec_event *argp)
```

## Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by [open\(\)](#).

argp

## Description

CEC devices can send asynchronous events. These can be retrieved by calling [CEC\\_DQEVENT\(\)](#). If the file descriptor is in non-blocking mode and no event is pending, then it will return -1 and set errno to the EAGAIN error code.

The internal event queues are per-filehandle and per-event type. If there is no more room in a queue then the last event is overwritten with the new one. This means that intermediate results can be thrown away but that the latest event is always available. This also means that it is possible to read two successive events that have the same value (e.g. two [CEC\\_EVENT\\_STATE\\_CHANGE](#) events with the same state). In that case the intermediate state changes were lost but it is guaranteed that the state did change in between the two events.

### cec\_event\_state\_change

Listing 1.29: struct cec\_event\_state\_change

<code>_u16 phys_addr</code>	The current physical address. This is CEC_PHYS_ADDR_INVALID if no valid physical address is set.
<code>_u16 log_addr_mask</code>	The current set of claimed logical addresses. This is 0 if no logical addresses are claimed or if phys_addr is CEC_PHYS_ADDR_INVALID. If bit 15 is set ( <code>1 &lt;&lt; CEC_LOG_ADDR_UNREGISTERED</code> ) then this device has the unregistered logical address. In that case all other bits are 0.

### cec\_event\_lost\_msgs

Listing 1.30: struct cec\_event\_lost\_msgs

<code>_u32 lost_msgs</code>	Set to the number of lost messages since the filehandle was opened or since the last time this event was dequeued for this filehandle. The messages lost are the oldest messages. So when a new message arrives and there is no more room, then the oldest message is discarded to make room for the new one. The internal size of the message queue guarantees that all messages received in the last two seconds will be stored. Since messages should be replied to within a second according to the CEC specification, this is more than enough.
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### cec\_event

Listing 1.31: struct cec\_event

<code>_u64 ts</code>	Timestamp of the event in ns.  The timestamp has been taken from the CLOCK_MONOTONIC clock.  To access the same clock from userspace use <code>clock_gettime()</code> .		
<code>_u32 event</code>	<a href="#">The CEC event type, see CEC Events Types.</a>		
<code>_u32 flags</code>	<a href="#">Event flags, see CEC Event Flags.</a>		
<code>union (anonymous)</code>	<code>struct cec_event_state_change</code>	<code>state_change</code>	The new adapter state as sent by the <a href="#">CEC_EVENT_STATE_CHANGE</a> event.
	<code>struct cec_event_lost_msgs</code>	<code>lost_msgs</code>	The number of lost messages as sent by the <a href="#">CEC_EVENT_LOST_MSGS</a> event.

Listing 1.32: CEC Events Types

CEC_EVENT_STATE_CHANGE	1	Generated when the CEC Adapter's state changes. When open() is called an initial event will be generated for that filehandle with the CEC Adapter's state at that time.
CEC_EVENT_LOST_MSGS	2	Generated if one or more CEC messages were lost because the application didn't dequeue CEC messages fast enough.
CEC_EVENT_PIN_CEC_LOW	3	Generated if the CEC pin goes from a high voltage to a low voltage. Only applies to adapters that have the CEC_CAP_MONITOR_PIN capability set.
CEC_EVENT_PIN_CEC_HIGH	4	Generated if the CEC pin goes from a low voltage to a high voltage. Only applies to adapters that have the CEC_CAP_MONITOR_PIN capability set.
CEC_EVENT_PIN_HPD_LOW	5	Generated if the HPD pin goes from a high voltage to a low voltage. Only applies to adapters that have the CEC_CAP_MONITOR_PIN capability set. When open() is called, the HPD pin can be read and if the HPD is low, then an initial event will be generated for that filehandle.
CEC_EVENT_PIN_HPD_HIGH	6	Generated if the HPD pin goes from a low voltage to a high voltage. Only applies to adapters that have the CEC_CAP_MONITOR_PIN capability set. When open() is called, the HPD pin can be read and if the HPD is high, then an initial event will be generated for that filehandle.

Listing 1.33: CEC Event Flags

CEC_EVENT_FL_INITIAL_STATE	1	Set for the initial events that are generated when the device is opened. See the table above for which events do this. This allows applications to learn the initial state of the CEC adapter at open() time.
CEC_EVENT_FL_DROPPED_EVENTS	2	Set if one or more events of the given event type have been dropped. This is an indication that the application cannot keep up.

## Return Value

On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the errno variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

The [ioctl CEC\\_DQEVENT](#) can return the following error codes:

**EAGAIN** This is returned when the filehandle is in non-blocking mode and there are no pending events.

**ERESTARTSYS** An interrupt (e.g. Ctrl-C) arrived while in blocking mode waiting for events to arrive.

## ioctls CEC\_G\_MODE and CEC\_S\_MODE

CEC\_G\_MODE, CEC\_S\_MODE - Get or set exclusive use of the CEC adapter

## Synopsis

```
int ioctl(int fd, CEC_G_MODE, __u32 *argp)
```

```
int ioctl(int fd, CEC_S_MODE, __u32 *argp)
```

### Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by [open\(\)](#).

**argp** Pointer to CEC mode.

### Description

By default any filehandle can use [ioctls CEC\\_RECEIVE and CEC\\_TRANSMIT](#), but in order to prevent applications from stepping on each others toes it must be possible to obtain exclusive access to the CEC adapter. This ioctl sets the filehandle to initiator and/or follower mode which can be exclusive depending on the chosen mode. The initiator is the filehandle that is used to initiate messages, i.e. it commands other CEC devices. The follower is the filehandle that receives messages sent to the CEC adapter and processes them. The same filehandle can be both initiator and follower, or this role can be taken by two different filehandles.

When a CEC message is received, then the CEC framework will decide how it will be processed. If the message is a reply to an earlier transmitted message, then the reply is sent back to the filehandle that is waiting for it. In addition the CEC framework will process it.

If the message is not a reply, then the CEC framework will process it first. If there is no follower, then the message is just discarded and a feature abort is sent back to the initiator if the framework couldn't process it. If there is a follower, then the message is passed on to the follower who will use [ioctl CEC\\_RECEIVE](#) to dequeue the new message. The framework expects the follower to make the right decisions.

The CEC framework will process core messages unless requested otherwise by the follower. The follower can enable the passthrough mode. In that case, the CEC framework will pass on most core messages without processing them and the follower will have to implement those messages. There are some messages that the core will always process, regardless of the passthrough mode. See [Core Message Processing](#) for details.

If there is no initiator, then any CEC filehandle can use [ioctl CEC\\_TRANSMIT](#). If there is an exclusive initiator then only that initiator can call [ioctls CEC\\_RECEIVE and CEC\\_TRANSMIT](#). The follower can of course always call [ioctl CEC\\_TRANSMIT](#).

Available initiator modes are:

Listing 1.34: Initiator Modes

CEC_MODE_NO_INITIATOR	0x0	This is not an initiator, i.e. it cannot transmit CEC messages or make any other changes to the CEC adapter.
CEC_MODE_INITIATOR	0x1	This is an initiator (the default when the device is opened) and it can transmit CEC messages and make changes to the CEC adapter, unless there is an exclusive initiator.
CEC_MODE_EXCL_INITIATOR	0x2	This is an exclusive initiator and this file descriptor is the only one that can transmit CEC messages and make changes to the CEC adapter. If someone else is already the exclusive initiator then an attempt to become one will return the EBUSY error code error.

Available follower modes are:

Table 1.176: Follower Modes

CEC_MODE_NO_FOLLOWER	0x00	This is not a follower (the default when the device is opened).
		Continued on next page

Table 1.176 – continued from previous page

CEC_MODE_FOLLOWER	0x10	This is a follower and it will receive CEC messages unless there is an exclusive follower. You cannot become a follower if <a href="#">CEC_CAP_TRANSMIT</a> is not set or if <a href="#">CEC_MODE_NO_INITIATOR</a> was specified, the EINVAL error code is returned in that case.
CEC_MODE_EXCL_FOLLOWER	0x20	This is an exclusive follower and only this file descriptor will receive CEC messages for processing. If someone else is already the exclusive follower then an attempt to become one will return the EBUSY error code. You cannot become a follower if <a href="#">CEC_CAP_TRANSMIT</a> is not set or if <a href="#">CEC_MODE_NO_INITIATOR</a> was specified, the EINVAL error code is returned in that case.
CEC_MODE_EXCL_FOLLOWER_PASSTHRU	0x30	This is an exclusive follower and only this file descriptor will receive CEC messages for processing. In addition it will put the CEC device into passthrough mode, allowing the exclusive follower to handle most core messages instead of relying on the CEC framework for that. If someone else is already the exclusive follower then an attempt to become one will return the EBUSY error code. You cannot become a follower if <a href="#">CEC_CAP_TRANSMIT</a> is not set or if <a href="#">CEC_MODE_NO_INITIATOR</a> was specified, the EINVAL error code is returned in that case.
CEC_MODE_MONITOR_PIN	0xd0	Put the file descriptor into pin monitoring mode. Can only be used in combination with <a href="#">CEC_MODE_NO_INITIATOR</a> , otherwise the EINVAL error code will be returned. This mode requires that the <a href="#">CEC_CAP_MONITOR_PIN</a> capability is set, otherwise the EINVAL error code is returned. While in pin monitoring mode this file descriptor can receive the CEC_EVENT_PIN_CEC_LOW and CEC_EVENT_PIN_CEC_HIGH events to see the low-level CEC pin transitions. This is very useful for debugging. This mode is only allowed if the process has the CAP_NET_ADMIN capability. If that is not set, then the EPERM error code is returned.
CEC_MODE_MONITOR	0xe0	Put the file descriptor into monitor mode. Can only be used in combination with <a href="#">CEC_MODE_NO_INITIATOR</a> , otherwise the EINVAL error code will be returned. In monitor mode all messages this CEC device transmits and all messages it receives (both broadcast messages and directed messages for one its logical addresses) will be reported. This is very useful for debugging. This is only allowed if the process has the CAP_NET_ADMIN capability. If that is not set, then the EPERM error code is returned.
CEC_MODE_MONITOR_ALL	0xf0	Put the file descriptor into 'monitor all' mode. Can only be used in combination with <a href="#">CEC_MODE_NO_INITIATOR</a> , otherwise the EINVAL error code will be returned. In 'monitor all' mode all messages this CEC device transmits and all messages it receives, including directed messages for other CEC devices will be reported. This is very useful for debugging, but not all devices support this. This mode requires that the <a href="#">CEC_CAP_MONITOR_ALL</a> capability is set, otherwise the EINVAL error code is returned. This is only allowed if the process has the CAP_NET_ADMIN capability. If that is not set, then the EPERM error code is returned.

Core message processing details:

Listing 1.35: Core Message Processing

CEC_MSG_GET_CEC_VERSION	The core will return the CEC version that was set with <a href="#">ioctls CEC_ADAP_S_LOG_ADDRS</a> , except when in passthrough mode. In passthrough mode the core does nothing and this message has to be handled by a follower instead.
CEC_MSG_GIVE_DEVICE_VENDOR_ID	The core will return the vendor ID that was set with <a href="#">ioctls CEC_ADAP_S_LOG_ADDRS</a> , except when in passthrough mode. In passthrough mode the core does nothing and this message has to be handled by a follower instead.
CEC_MSG_ABORT	The core will return a Feature Abort message with reason 'Feature Refused' as per the specification, except when in passthrough mode. In passthrough mode the core does nothing and this message has to be handled by a follower instead.
CEC_MSG_GIVE_PHYSICAL_ADDR	The core will report the current physical address, except when in passthrough mode. In passthrough mode the core does nothing and this message has to be handled by a follower instead.
CEC_MSG_GIVE OSD_NAME	The core will report the current OSD name that was set with <a href="#">ioctls CEC_ADAP_S_LOG_ADDRS</a> , except when in passthrough mode. In passthrough mode the core does nothing and this message has to be handled by a follower instead.
CEC_MSG_GIVE_FEATURES	The core will do nothing if the CEC version is older than 2.0, otherwise it will report the current features that were set with <a href="#">ioctls CEC_ADAP_S_LOG_ADDRS</a> , except when in passthrough mode. In passthrough mode the core does nothing (for any CEC version) and this message has to be handled by a follower instead.
CEC_MSG_USER_CONTROL_PRESSED	If <a href="#">CEC_CAP_RC</a> is set and if <a href="#">CEC_LOG_ADDRS_FL_ALLOW_RC_PASSTHRU</a> is set, then generate a remote control key press. This message is always passed on to the follower(s).
CEC_MSG_USER_CONTROL_RELEASED	If <a href="#">CEC_CAP_RC</a> is set and if <a href="#">CEC_LOG_ADDRS_FL_ALLOW_RC_PASSTHRU</a> is set, then generate a remote control key release. This message is always passed on to the follower(s).
CEC_MSG_REPORT_PHYSICAL_ADDR	The CEC framework will make note of the reported physical address and then just pass the message on to the follower(s).

#### Return Value

On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the `errno` variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

The [ioctl CEC\\_S\\_MODE](#) can return the following error codes:

**EINVAL** The requested mode is invalid.

**EPERM** Monitor mode is requested without having root permissions

**EBUSY** Someone else is already an exclusive follower or initiator.

#### ioctls CEC\_RECEIVE and CEC\_TRANSMIT

## Name

CEC\_RECEIVE, CEC\_TRANSMIT - Receive or transmit a CEC message

## Synopsis

```
int ioctl(int fd, CEC_RECEIVE, struct cec_msg *argp)
int ioctl(int fd, CEC_TRANSMIT, struct cec_msg *argp)
```

## Arguments

**fd** File descriptor returned by [open\(\)](#).

**argp** Pointer to struct *cec\_msg*.

## Description

To receive a CEC message the application has to fill in the `timeout` field of struct *cec\_msg* and pass it to *ioctl CEC\_RECEIVE*. If the file descriptor is in non-blocking mode and there are no received messages pending, then it will return -1 and set `errno` to the EAGAIN error code. If the file descriptor is in blocking mode and `timeout` is non-zero and no message arrived within `timeout` milliseconds, then it will return -1 and set `errno` to the ETIMEDOUT error code.

A received message can be:

1. a message received from another CEC device (the sequence field will be 0).
2. the result of an earlier non-blocking transmit (the sequence field will be non-zero).

To send a CEC message the application has to fill in the struct *cec\_msg* and pass it to *ioctl CEC\_TRANSMIT*. The *ioctl CEC\_TRANSMIT* is only available if `CEC_CAP_TRANSMIT` is set. If there is no more room in the transmit queue, then it will return -1 and set `errno` to the EBUSY error code. The transmit queue has enough room for 18 messages (about 1 second worth of 2-byte messages). Note that the CEC kernel framework will also reply to core messages (see [Core Message Processing](#)), so it is not a good idea to fully fill up the transmit queue.

If the file descriptor is in non-blocking mode then the transmit will return 0 and the result of the transmit will be available via *ioctl CEC\_RECEIVE* once the transmit has finished (including waiting for a reply, if requested).

The sequence field is filled in for every transmit and this can be checked against the received messages to find the corresponding transmit result.

Normally calling *ioctl CEC\_TRANSMIT* when the physical address is invalid (due to e.g. a disconnect) will return ENONET.

However, the CEC specification allows sending messages from ‘Unregistered’ to ‘TV’ when the physical address is invalid since some TVs pull the hotplug detect pin of the HDMI connector low when they go into standby, or when switching to another input.

When the hotplug detect pin goes low the EDID disappears, and thus the physical address, but the cable is still connected and CEC still works. In order to detect/wake up the device it is allowed to send poll and ‘Image/Text View On’ messages from initiator 0xf (‘Unregistered’) to destination 0 (‘TV’).

## *cec\_msg*

Table 1.177: struct cec\_msg

__u64	tx_ts	Timestamp in ns of when the last byte of the message was transmitted. The timestamp has been taken from the CLOCK_MONOTONIC clock. To access the same clock from userspace use <code>clock_gettime()</code> .
__u64	rx_ts	Timestamp in ns of when the last byte of the message was received. The timestamp has been taken from the CLOCK_MONOTONIC clock. To access the same clock from userspace use <code>clock_gettime()</code> .
__u32	len	The length of the message. For <code>ioctl CEC_TRANSMIT</code> this is filled in by the application. The driver will fill this in for <code>ioctl CEC_RECEIVE</code> . For <code>ioctl CEC_TRANSMIT</code> it will be filled in by the driver with the length of the reply message if reply was set.
__u32	timeout	The timeout in milliseconds. This is the time the device will wait for a message to be received before timing out. If it is set to 0, then it will wait indefinitely when it is called by <code>ioctl CEC_RECEIVE</code> . If it is 0 and it is called by <code>ioctl CEC_TRANSMIT</code> , then it will be replaced by 1000 if the reply is non-zero or ignored if reply is 0.
__u32	sequence	A non-zero sequence number is automatically assigned by the CEC framework for all transmitted messages. It is used by the CEC framework when it queues the transmit result (when transmit was called in non-blocking mode). This allows the application to associate the received message with the original transmit.
__u32	flags	Flags. See <a href="#">Flags for struct cec_msg</a> for a list of available flags.
__u8	tx_status	The status bits of the transmitted message. See <a href="#">CEC Transmit Status</a> for the possible status values. It is 0 if this message was received, not transmitted.
__u8	msg[16]	The message payload. For <code>ioctl CEC_TRANSMIT</code> this is filled in by the application. The driver will fill this in for <code>ioctl CEC_RECEIVE</code> . For <code>ioctl CEC_TRANSMIT</code> it will be filled in by the driver with the payload of the reply message if timeout was set.
__u8	reply	Wait until this message is replied. If reply is 0 and the timeout is 0, then don't wait for a reply but return after transmitting the message. Ignored by <code>ioctl CEC_RECEIVE</code> . The case where reply is 0 (this is the opcode for the Feature Abort message) and timeout is non-zero is specifically allowed to make it possible to send a message and wait up to timeout milliseconds for a Feature Abort reply. In this case rx_status will either be set to <a href="#">CEC_RX_STATUS_TIMEOUT</a> or <a href="#">CEC_RX_STATUS_FEATURE_ABORT</a> . If the transmitter message is <code>CEC_MSG_INITIATE_ARC</code> then the reply values <code>CEC_MSG_REPORT_ARC_INITIATED</code> and <code>CEC_MSG_REPORT_ARC_TERMINATED</code> are processed differently: either value will match both possible replies. The reason is that the <code>CEC_MSG_INITIATE_ARC</code> message is the only CEC message that has two possible replies other than Feature Abort. The reply field will be updated with the actual reply so that it is synchronized with the contents of the received message.
__u8	rx_status	The status bits of the received message. See <a href="#">CEC Receive Status</a> for the possible status values. It is 0 if this message was transmitted, not received, unless this is the reply to a transmitted message. In that case both rx_status and tx_status are set.
__u8	tx_status	The status bits of the transmitted message. See <a href="#">CEC Transmit Status</a> for the possible status values. It is 0 if this message was received, not transmitted.
__u8	tx_arb_lost_cnt	A counter of the number of transmit attempts that resulted in the Arbitration Lost error. This is only set if the hardware supports this, otherwise it is always 0. This counter is only valid if the <a href="#">CEC_TX_STATUS_ARB_LOST</a> status bit is set.

Continued on next page

Table 1.177 – continued from previous page

__u8	tx_nack_cnt	A counter of the number of transmit attempts that resulted in the Not Acknowledged error. This is only set if the hardware supports this, otherwise it is always 0. This counter is only valid if the <a href="#">CEC_TX_STATUS_NACK</a> status bit is set.
__u8	tx_low_drive_cnt	A counter of the number of transmit attempts that resulted in the Arbitration Lost error. This is only set if the hardware supports this, otherwise it is always 0. This counter is only valid if the <a href="#">CEC_TX_STATUS_LOW_DRIVE</a> status bit is set.
__u8	tx_error_cnt	A counter of the number of transmit errors other than Arbitration Lost or Not Acknowledged. This is only set if the hardware supports this, otherwise it is always 0. This counter is only valid if the <a href="#">CEC_TX_STATUS_ERROR</a> status bit is set.

Listing 1.36: Flags for struct cec\_msg

CEC_MSG_FL_REPLY_TO_FOLLOWERS	1	If a CEC transmit expects a reply, then by default that reply is only sent to the filehandle that called <a href="#">ioctl CEC_TRANSMIT</a> . If this flag is set, then the reply is also sent to all followers, if any. If the filehandle that called <a href="#">ioctl CEC_TRANSMIT</a> is also a follower, then that filehandle will receive the reply twice: once as the result of the <a href="#">ioctl CEC_TRANSMIT</a> , and once via <a href="#">ioctl CEC_RECEIVE</a> .
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Listing 1.37: CEC Transmit Status

CEC_TX_STATUS_OK	0x01	The message was transmitted successfully. This is mutually exclusive with <a href="#">CEC_TX_STATUS_MAX_RETRIES</a> . Other bits can still be set if earlier attempts met with failure before the transmit was eventually successful.
CEC_TX_STATUS_ARB_LOST	0x02	CEC line arbitration was lost, i.e. another transmit started at the same time with a higher priority. Optional status, not all hardware can detect this error condition.
CEC_TX_STATUS_NACK	0x04	Message was not acknowledged. Note that some hardware cannot tell apart a ‘Not Acknowledged’ status from other error conditions, i.e. the result of a transmit is just OK or FAIL. In that case this status will be returned when the transmit failed.
CEC_TX_STATUS_LOW_DRIVE	0x08	Low drive was detected on the CEC bus. This indicates that a follower detected an error on the bus and requests a retransmission. Optional status, not all hardware can detect this error condition.
CEC_TX_STATUS_ERROR	0x10	Some error occurred. This is used for any errors that do not fit <a href="#">CEC_TX_STATUS_ARB_LOST</a> or <a href="#">CEC_TX_STATUS_LOW_DRIVE</a> , either because the hardware could not tell which error occurred, or because the hardware tested for other conditions besides those two. Optional status.
CEC_TX_STATUS_MAX_RETRIES	0x20	The transmit failed after one or more retries. This status bit is mutually exclusive with <a href="#">CEC_TX_STATUS_OK</a> . Other bits can still be set to explain which failures were seen.

Listing 1.38: CEC Receive Status

CEC_RX_STATUS_OK	0x01	The message was received successfully.
CEC_RX_STATUS_TIMEOUT	0x02	The reply to an earlier transmitted message timed out.
CEC_RX_STATUS_FEATURE_ABORT	0x04	The message was received successfully but the reply was CEC_MSG_FEATURE_ABORT. This status is only set if this message was the reply to an earlier transmitted message.

### Return Value

On success 0 is returned, on error -1 and the `errno` variable is set appropriately. The generic error codes are described at the [Generic Error Codes](#) chapter.

The `ioctl CEC_RECEIVE` can return the following error codes:

**EAGAIN** No messages are in the receive queue, and the filehandle is in non-blocking mode.

**ETIMEDOUT** The timeout was reached while waiting for a message.

**ERESTARTSYS** The wait for a message was interrupted (e.g. by Ctrl-C).

The `ioctl CEC_TRANSMIT` can return the following error codes:

**ENOTTY** The `CEC_CAP_TRANSMIT` capability wasn't set, so this ioctl is not supported.

**EPERM** The CEC adapter is not configured, i.e. `ioctl CEC_ADAP_S_LOG_ADDRS` has never been called.

**ENONET** The CEC adapter is not configured, i.e. `ioctl CEC_ADAP_S_LOG_ADDRS` was called, but the physical address is invalid so no logical address was claimed. An exception is made in this case for transmits from initiator 0xf ('Unregistered') to destination 0 ('TV'). In that case the transmit will proceed as usual.

**EBUSY** Another filehandle is in exclusive follower or initiator mode, or the filehandle is in mode `CEC_MODE_NO_INITIATOR`. This is also returned if the transmit queue is full.

**EINVAL** The contents of struct `cec_msg` is invalid.

**ERESTARTSYS** The wait for a successful transmit was interrupted (e.g. by Ctrl-C).

## CEC Pin Framework Error Injection

The CEC Pin Framework is a core CEC framework for CEC hardware that only has low-level support for the CEC bus. Most hardware today will have high-level CEC support where the hardware deals with driving the CEC bus, but some older devices aren't that fancy. However, this framework also allows you to connect the CEC pin to a GPIO on e.g. a Raspberry Pi and you have now made a CEC adapter.

What makes doing this so interesting is that since we have full control over the bus it is easy to support error injection. This is ideal to test how well CEC adapters can handle error conditions.

Currently only the `cec-gpio` driver (when the CEC line is directly connected to a pull-up GPIO line) and the AllWinner A10/A20 drm driver support this framework.

If `CONFIG_CEC_PIN_ERROR_INJ` is enabled, then error injection is available through debugfs. Specifically, in `/sys/kernel/debug/cec/cecX/` there is now an `error-inj` file.

### Note:

---

*The error injection commands are not a stable ABI and may change in the future.*

---

With `cat error-inj` you can see both the possible commands and the current error injection status:

```
$ cat /sys/kernel/debug/cec/cec0/error-inj
# Clear error injections:
#   clear          clear all rx and tx error injections
#   rx-clear       clear all rx error injections
#   tx-clear       clear all tx error injections
#   <op> clear    clear all rx and tx error injections for <op>
#   <op> rx-clear  clear all rx error injections for <op>
#   <op> tx-clear  clear all tx error injections for <op>
#
# RX error injection:
#   <op>[,<mode>] rx-nack           NACK the message instead of sending an ACK
#   <op>[,<mode>] rx-low-drive <bit> force a low-drive condition at this bit position
#   <op>[,<mode>] rx-add-byte        add a spurious byte to the received CEC message
#   <op>[,<mode>] rx-remove-byte     remove the last byte from the received CEC message
#   <op>[,<mode>] rx-arb-lost <poll> generate a POLL message to trigger an arbitration lost
#
# TX error injection settings:
#   tx-ignore-nack-until-eom      ignore early NACKs until EOM
#   tx-custom-low-usecs <usecs>    define the 'low' time for the custom pulse
#   tx-custom-high-usecs <usecs>   define the 'high' time for the custom pulse
#   tx-custom-pulse               transmit the custom pulse once the bus is idle
#
# TX error injection:
#   <op>[,<mode>] tx-no-eom        don't set the EOM bit
#   <op>[,<mode>] tx-early-eom     set the EOM bit one byte too soon
#   <op>[,<mode>] tx-add-bytes <num> append <num> (1-255) spurious bytes to the message
#   <op>[,<mode>] tx-remove-byte   drop the last byte from the message
#   <op>[,<mode>] tx-short-bit <bit> make this bit shorter than allowed
#   <op>[,<mode>] tx-long-bit <bit> make this bit longer than allowed
#   <op>[,<mode>] tx-custom-bit <bit> send the custom pulse instead of this bit
#   <op>[,<mode>] tx-short-start  send a start pulse that's too short
#   <op>[,<mode>] tx-long-start   send a start pulse that's too long
#   <op>[,<mode>] tx-custom-start send the custom pulse instead of the start pulse
#   <op>[,<mode>] tx-last-bit <bit> stop sending after this bit
#   <op>[,<mode>] tx-low-drive <bit> force a low-drive condition at this bit position
#
#   <op>      CEC message opcode (0-255) or 'any'
#   <mode>    'once' (default), 'always', 'toggle' or 'off'
#   <bit>     CEC message bit (0-159)
#   <poll>    10 bits per 'byte': bits 0-7: data, bit 8: EOM, bit 9: ACK
#   <usecs>   microseconds (0-10000000, default 1000)

clear
```

You can write error injection commands to error-inj using echo 'cmd' >error-inj or cat cmd.txt >error-inj. The cat error-inj output contains the current error commands. You can save the output to a file and use it as an input to error-inj later.

## Basic Syntax

Leading spaces/tabs are ignored. If the next character is a # or the end of the line was reached, then the whole line is ignored. Otherwise a command is expected.

The error injection commands fall in two main groups: those relating to receiving CEC messages and those relating to transmitting CEC messages. In addition, there are commands to clear existing error injection commands and to create custom pulses on the CEC bus.

Most error injection commands can be executed for specific CEC opcodes or for all opcodes (any). Each command also has a 'mode' which can be off (can be used to turn off an existing error injection command), once (the default) which will trigger the error injection only once for the next received or transmitted

message, always to always trigger the error injection and toggle to toggle the error injection on or off for every transmit or receive.

So ‘any rx-nack’ will NACK the next received CEC message, ‘any,always rx-nack’ will NACK all received CEC messages and ‘0x82,toggle rx-nack’ will only NACK if an Active Source message was received and do that only for every other received message.

After an error was injected with mode once the error injection command is cleared automatically, so once is a one-time deal.

All combinations of <op> and error injection commands can co-exist. So this is fine:

```
0x9e tx-add-bytes 1
0x9e tx-early-eom
0x9f tx-add-bytes 2
any rx-nack
```

All four error injection commands will be active simultaneously.

However, if the same <op> and command combination is specified, but with different arguments:

```
0x9e tx-add-bytes 1
0x9e tx-add-bytes 2
```

Then the second will overwrite the first.

### Clear Error Injections

**clear** Clear all error injections.

**rx-clear** Clear all receive error injections

**tx-clear** Clear all transmit error injections

**<op> clear** Clear all error injections for the given opcode.

**<op> rx-clear** Clear all receive error injections for the given opcode.

**<op> tx-clear** Clear all transmit error injections for the given opcode.

### Receive Messages

**<op>[,<mode>] rx-nack** NACK broadcast messages and messages directed to this CEC adapter. Every byte of the message will be NACKed in case the transmitter keeps transmitting after the first byte was NACKed.

**<op>[,<mode>] rx-low-drive <bit>** Force a Low Drive condition at this bit position. If <op> specifies a specific CEC opcode then the bit position must be at least 18, otherwise the opcode hasn’t been received yet. This tests if the transmitter can handle the Low Drive condition correctly and reports the error correctly. Note that a Low Drive in the first 4 bits can also be interpreted as an Arbitration Lost condition by the transmitter. This is implementation dependent.

**<op>[,<mode>] rx-add-byte** Add a spurious 0x55 byte to the received CEC message, provided the message was 15 bytes long or less. This is useful to test the high-level protocol since spurious bytes should be ignored.

**<op>[,<mode>] rx-remove-byte** Remove the last byte from the received CEC message, provided it was at least 2 bytes long. This is useful to test the high-level protocol since messages that are too short should be ignored.

**<op>[,<mode>] rx-arb-lost <poll>** Generate a POLL message to trigger an Arbitration Lost condition. This command is only allowed for <op> values of next or all. As soon as a start bit has been received the CEC adapter will switch to transmit mode and it will transmit a POLL message. By default this is 0x0f, but it can also be specified explicitly via the <poll> argument.

This command can be used to test the Arbitration Lost condition in the remote CEC transmitter. Arbitration happens when two CEC adapters start sending a message at the same time. In that case the initiator with the most leading zeroes wins and the other transmitter has to stop transmitting ('Arbitration Lost'). This is very hard to test, except by using this error injection command.

This does not work if the remote CEC transmitter has logical address 0 ('TV') since that will always win.

## Transmit Messages

**tx-ignore-nack-until-eom** This setting changes the behavior of transmitting CEC messages. Normally as soon as the receiver NACKs a byte the transmit will stop, but the specification also allows that the full message is transmitted and only at the end will the transmitter look at the ACK bit. This is not recommended behavior since there is no point in keeping the CEC bus busy for longer than is strictly needed. Especially given how slow the bus is.

This setting can be used to test how well a receiver deals with transmitters that ignore NACKs until the very end of the message.

**<op>[,<mode>] tx-no-eom** Don't set the EOM bit. Normally the last byte of the message has the EOM (End-Of-Message) bit set. With this command the transmit will just stop without ever sending an EOM. This can be used to test how a receiver handles this case. Normally receivers have a time-out after which they will go back to the Idle state.

**<op>[,<mode>] tx-early-eom** Set the EOM bit one byte too soon. This obviously only works for messages of two bytes or more. The EOM bit will be set for the second-to-last byte and not for the final byte. The receiver should ignore the last byte in this case. Since the resulting message is likely to be too short for this same reason the whole message is typically ignored. The receiver should be in Idle state after the last byte was transmitted.

**<op>[,<mode>] tx-add-bytes <num>** Append <num> (1-255) spurious bytes to the message. The extra bytes have the value of the byte position in the message. So if you transmit a two byte message (e.g. a Get CEC Version message) and add 2 bytes, then the full message received by the remote CEC adapter is 0x40 0x9f 0x02 0x03.

This command can be used to test buffer overflows in the receiver. E.g. what does it do when it receives more than the maximum message size of 16 bytes.

**<op>[,<mode>] tx-remove-byte** Drop the last byte from the message, provided the message is at least two bytes long. The receiver should ignore messages that are too short.

**<op>[,<mode>] tx-short-bit <bit>** Make this bit period shorter than allowed. The bit position cannot be an Ack bit. If <op> specifies a specific CEC opcode then the bit position must be at least 18, otherwise the opcode hasn't been received yet. Normally the period of a data bit is between 2.05 and 2.75 milliseconds. With this command the period of this bit is 1.8 milliseconds, this is done by reducing the time the CEC bus is high. This bit period is less than is allowed and the receiver should respond with a Low Drive condition.

This command is ignored for 0 bits in bit positions 0 to 3. This is because the receiver also looks for an Arbitration Lost condition in those first four bits and it is undefined what will happen if it sees a too-short 0 bit.

**<op>[,<mode>] tx-long-bit <bit>** Make this bit period longer than is valid. The bit position cannot be an Ack bit. If <op> specifies a specific CEC opcode then the bit position must be at least 18, otherwise the opcode hasn't been received yet. Normally the period of a data bit is between 2.05 and 2.75 milliseconds. With this command the period of this bit is 2.9 milliseconds, this is done by increasing the time the CEC bus is high.

Even though this bit period is longer than is valid it is undefined what a receiver will do. It might just accept it, or it might time out and return to Idle state. Unfortunately the CEC specification is silent about this.

This command is ignored for 0 bits in bit positions 0 to 3. This is because the receiver also looks for an Arbitration Lost condition in those first four bits and it is undefined what will happen if it sees a too-long 0 bit.

**<op>[ ,<mode>] tx-short-start** Make this start bit period shorter than allowed. Normally the period of a start bit is between 4.3 and 4.7 milliseconds. With this command the period of the start bit is 4.1 milliseconds, this is done by reducing the time the CEC bus is high. This start bit period is less than is allowed and the receiver should return to Idle state when this is detected.

**<op>[ ,<mode>] tx-long-start** Make this start bit period longer than is valid. Normally the period of a start bit is between 4.3 and 4.7 milliseconds. With this command the period of the start bit is 5 milliseconds, this is done by increasing the time the CEC bus is high. This start bit period is more than is valid and the receiver should return to Idle state when this is detected.

Even though this start bit period is longer than is valid it is undefined what a receiver will do. It might just accept it, or it might time out and return to Idle state. Unfortunately the CEC specification is silent about this.

**<op>[ ,<mode>] tx-last-bit <bit>** Just stop transmitting after this bit. If <op> specifies a specific CEC opcode then the bit position must be at least 18, otherwise the opcode hasn't been received yet. This command can be used to test how the receiver reacts when a message just suddenly stops. It should time out and go back to Idle state.

**<op>[ ,<mode>] tx-low-drive <bit>** Force a Low Drive condition at this bit position. If <op> specifies a specific CEC opcode then the bit position must be at least 18, otherwise the opcode hasn't been received yet. This can be used to test how the receiver handles Low Drive conditions. Note that if this happens at bit positions 0-3 the receiver can interpret this as an Arbitration Lost condition. This is implementation dependent.

## Custom Pulses

**tx-custom-low-usecs <usecs>** This defines the duration in microseconds that the custom pulse pulls the CEC line low. The default is 1000 microseconds.

**tx-custom-high-usecs <usecs>** This defines the duration in microseconds that the custom pulse keeps the CEC line high (unless another CEC adapter pulls it low in that time). The default is 1000 microseconds. The total period of the custom pulse is tx-custom-low-usecs + tx-custom-high-usecs.

**<op>[ ,<mode>] tx-custom-bit <bit>** Send the custom bit instead of a regular data bit. The bit position cannot be an Ack bit. If <op> specifies a specific CEC opcode then the bit position must be at least 18, otherwise the opcode hasn't been received yet.

**<op>[ ,<mode>] tx-custom-start** Send the custom bit instead of a regular start bit.

**tx-custom-pulse** Transmit a single custom pulse as soon as the CEC bus is idle.

## CEC Header File

### cec.h

```
/* SPDX-License-Identifier: ((GPL-2.0 WITH Linux-syscall-note) OR BSD-3-Clause) */
/*
 * cec - HDMI Consumer Electronics Control public header
 *
 * Copyright 2016 Cisco Systems, Inc. and/or its affiliates. All rights reserved.
 */

#ifndef _CEC_UAPI_H
#define _CEC_UAPI_H

#include <linux/types.h>
```

```
#include <linux/string.h>

#define CEC_MAX_MSG_SIZE          16

/***
 * struct cec_msg - CEC message structure.
 * @tx_ts:      Timestamp in nanoseconds using CLOCK_MONOTONIC. Set by the
 *               driver when the message transmission has finished.
 * @rx_ts:      Timestamp in nanoseconds using CLOCK_MONOTONIC. Set by the
 *               driver when the message was received.
 * @len:        Length in bytes of the message.
 * @timeout:    The timeout (in ms) that is used to timeout CEC_RECEIVE.
 *               Set to 0 if you want to wait forever. This timeout can also be
 *               used with CEC_TRANSMIT as the timeout for waiting for a reply.
 *               If 0, then it will use a 1 second timeout instead of waiting
 *               forever as is done with CEC_RECEIVE.
 * @sequence:   The framework assigns a sequence number to messages that are
 *               sent. This can be used to track replies to previously sent
 *               messages.
 * @flags:      Set to 0.
 * @msg:        The message payload.
 * @reply:      This field is ignored with CEC_RECEIVE and is only used by
 *               CEC_TRANSMIT. If non-zero, then wait for a reply with this
 *               opcode. Set to CEC_MSG_FEATURE_ABORT if you want to wait for
 *               a possible ABORT reply. If there was an error when sending the
 *               msg or FeatureAbort was returned, then reply is set to 0.
 *               If reply is non-zero upon return, then len/msg are set to
 *               the received message.
 *               If reply is zero upon return and status has the
 *               CEC_TX_STATUS_FEATURE_ABORT bit set, then len/msg are set to
 *               the received feature abort message.
 *               If reply is zero upon return and status has the
 *               CEC_TX_STATUS_MAX_RETRIES bit set, then no reply was seen at
 *               all. If reply is non-zero for CEC_TRANSMIT and the message is a
 *               broadcast, then -EINVAL is returned.
 *               if reply is non-zero, then timeout is set to 1000 (the required
 *               maximum response time).
 * @rx_status:  The message receive status bits. Set by the driver.
 * @tx_status:  The message transmit status bits. Set by the driver.
 * @tx_arb_lost_cnt: The number of 'Arbitration Lost' events. Set by the driver.
 * @tx_nack_cnt: The number of 'Not Acknowledged' events. Set by the driver.
 * @tx_low_drive_cnt: The number of 'Low Drive Detected' events. Set by the
 *                    driver.
 * @tx_error_cnt: The number of 'Error' events. Set by the driver.
 */
struct cec_msg {
    __u64 tx_ts;
    __u64 rx_ts;
    __u32 len;
    __u32 timeout;
    __u32 sequence;
    __u32 flags;
    __u8 msg[CEC_MAX_MSG_SIZE];
    __u8 reply;
    __u8 rx_status;
    __u8 tx_status;
    __u8 tx_arb_lost_cnt;
    __u8 tx_nack_cnt;
}
```

```
__u8 tx_low_drive_cnt;
__u8 tx_error_cnt;
};

/***
 * cec_msg_initiator - return the initiator's logical address.
 * @msg:          the message structure
 */
static inline __u8 cec_msg_initiator(const struct cec_msg *msg)
{
    return msg->msg[0] >> 4;
}

/***
 * cec_msg_destination - return the destination's logical address.
 * @msg:          the message structure
 */
static inline __u8 cec_msg_destination(const struct cec_msg *msg)
{
    return msg->msg[0] & 0xf;
}

/***
 * cec_msg_opcode - return the opcode of the message, -1 for poll
 * @msg:          the message structure
 */
static inline int cec_msg_opcode(const struct cec_msg *msg)
{
    return msg->len > 1 ? msg->msg[1] : -1;
}

/***
 * cec_msg_is_broadcast - return true if this is a broadcast message.
 * @msg:          the message structure
 */
static inline int cec_msg_is_broadcast(const struct cec_msg *msg)
{
    return (msg->msg[0] & 0xf) == 0xf;
}

/***
 * cec_msg_init - initialize the message structure.
 * @msg:          the message structure
 * @initiator:   the logical address of the initiator
 * @destination: the logical address of the destination (0xf for broadcast)
 *
 * The whole structure is zeroed, the len field is set to 1 (i.e. a poll
 * message) and the initiator and destination are filled in.
 */
static inline void cec_msg_init(struct cec_msg *msg,
                               __u8 initiator, __u8 destination)
{
    memset(msg, 0, sizeof(*msg));
    msg->msg[0] = (initiator << 4) | destination;
    msg->len = 1;
}

/***
```

```

* cec_msg_set_reply_to - fill in destination/initiator in a reply message.
* @msg:          the message structure for the reply
* @orig:         the original message structure
*
* Set the msg destination to the orig initiator and the msg initiator to the
* orig destination. Note that msg and orig may be the same pointer, in which
* case the change is done in place.
*/
static inline void cec_msg_set_reply_to(struct cec_msg *msg,
                                       struct cec_msg *orig)
{
    /* The destination becomes the initiator and vice versa */
    msg->msg[0] = (cec_msg_destination(orig) << 4) |
                   cec_msg_initiator(orig);
    msg->reply = msg->timeout = 0;
}

/* cec_msg flags field */
#define CEC_MSG_FL_REPLY_TO_FOLLOWERS      (1 << 0)

/* cec_msg tx/rx_status field */
#define CEC_TX_STATUS_OK                  (1 << 0)
#define CEC_TX_STATUS_ARB_LOST            (1 << 1)
#define CEC_TX_STATUS_NACK                (1 << 2)
#define CEC_TX_STATUS_LOW_DRIVE           (1 << 3)
#define CEC_TX_STATUS_ERROR               (1 << 4)
#define CEC_TX_STATUS_MAX_RETRIES         (1 << 5)

#define CEC_RX_STATUS_OK                  (1 << 0)
#define CEC_RX_STATUS_TIMEOUT             (1 << 1)
#define CEC_RX_STATUS_FEATURE_ABORT      (1 << 2)

static inline int cec_msg_status_is_ok(const struct cec_msg *msg)
{
    if (msg->tx_status && !(msg->tx_status & CEC_TX_STATUS_OK))
        return 0;
    if (msg->rx_status && !(msg->rx_status & CEC_RX_STATUS_OK))
        return 0;
    if (!msg->tx_status && !msg->rx_status)
        return 0;
    return !(msg->rx_status & CEC_RX_STATUS_FEATURE_ABORT);
}

#define CEC_LOG_ADDR_INVALID            0xff
#define CEC_PHYS_ADDR_INVALID           0xffff

/*
 * The maximum number of logical addresses one device can be assigned to.
 * The CEC 2.0 spec allows for only 2 logical addresses at the moment. The
 * Analog Devices CEC hardware supports 3. So let's go wild and go for 4.
 */
#define CEC_MAX_LOG_ADDRS 4

/* The logical addresses defined by CEC 2.0 */
#define CEC_LOG_ADDR_TV                 0
#define CEC_LOG_ADDR_RECORD_1            1
#define CEC_LOG_ADDR_RECORD_2            2
#define CEC_LOG_ADDR_TUNER_1             3

```

```

#define CEC_LOG_ADDR_PLAYBACK_1          4
#define CEC_LOG_ADDR_AUDIOSYSTEM         5
#define CEC_LOG_ADDR_TUNER_2             6
#define CEC_LOG_ADDR_TUNER_3             7
#define CEC_LOG_ADDR_PLAYBACK_2          8
#define CEC_LOG_ADDR_RECORD_3            9
#define CEC_LOG_ADDR_TUNER_4             10
#define CEC_LOG_ADDR_PLAYBACK_3          11
#define CEC_LOG_ADDR_BACKUP_1            12
#define CEC_LOG_ADDR_BACKUP_2            13
#define CEC_LOG_ADDR_SPECIFIC           14
#define CEC_LOG_ADDR_UNREGISTERED        15 /* as initiator address */
#define CEC_LOG_ADDR_BROADCAST          15 /* as destination address */

/* The logical address types that the CEC device wants to claim */
#define CEC_LOG_ADDR_TYPE_TV             0
#define CEC_LOG_ADDR_TYPE_RECORD          1
#define CEC_LOG_ADDR_TYPE_TUNER           2
#define CEC_LOG_ADDR_TYPE_PLAYBACK        3
#define CEC_LOG_ADDR_TYPE_AUDIOSYSTEM     4
#define CEC_LOG_ADDR_TYPE_SPECIFIC        5
#define CEC_LOG_ADDR_TYPE_UNREGISTERED    6
/*
 * Switches should use UNREGISTERED.
 * Processors should use SPECIFIC.
 */

#define CEC_LOG_ADDR_MASK_TV             (1 << CEC_LOG_ADDR_TV)
#define CEC_LOG_ADDR_MASK_RECORD          ((1 << CEC_LOG_ADDR_RECORD_1) | \
                                         (1 << CEC_LOG_ADDR_RECORD_2) | \
                                         (1 << CEC_LOG_ADDR_RECORD_3))
#define CEC_LOG_ADDR_MASK_TUNER           ((1 << CEC_LOG_ADDR_TUNER_1) | \
                                         (1 << CEC_LOG_ADDR_TUNER_2) | \
                                         (1 << CEC_LOG_ADDR_TUNER_3) | \
                                         (1 << CEC_LOG_ADDR_TUNER_4))
#define CEC_LOG_ADDR_MASK_PLAYBACK        ((1 << CEC_LOG_ADDR_PLAYBACK_1) | \
                                         (1 << CEC_LOG_ADDR_PLAYBACK_2) | \
                                         (1 << CEC_LOG_ADDR_PLAYBACK_3))
#define CEC_LOG_ADDR_MASK_AUDIOSYSTEM      (1 << CEC_LOG_ADDR_AUDIOSYSTEM)
#define CEC_LOG_ADDR_MASK_BACKUP           ((1 << CEC_LOG_ADDR_BACKUP_1) | \
                                         (1 << CEC_LOG_ADDR_BACKUP_2))
#define CEC_LOG_ADDR_MASK_SPECIFIC         (1 << CEC_LOG_ADDR_SPECIFIC)
#define CEC_LOG_ADDR_MASK_UNREGISTERED     (1 << CEC_LOG_ADDR_UNREGISTERED)

static inline int cec_has_tv(__u16 log_addr_mask)
{
    return log_addr_mask & CEC_LOG_ADDR_MASK_TV;
}

static inline int cec_has_record(__u16 log_addr_mask)
{
    return log_addr_mask & CEC_LOG_ADDR_MASK_RECORD;
}

static inline int cec_has_tuner(__u16 log_addr_mask)
{
    return log_addr_mask & CEC_LOG_ADDR_MASK_TUNER;
}

```

```

static inline int cec_has_playback(__u16 log_addr_mask)
{
    return log_addr_mask & CEC_LOG_ADDR_MASK_PLAYBACK;
}

static inline int cec_has_audiosystem(__u16 log_addr_mask)
{
    return log_addr_mask & CEC_LOG_ADDR_MASK_AUDIOSYSTEM;
}

static inline int cec_has_backup(__u16 log_addr_mask)
{
    return log_addr_mask & CEC_LOG_ADDR_MASK_BACKUP;
}

static inline int cec_has_specific(__u16 log_addr_mask)
{
    return log_addr_mask & CEC_LOG_ADDR_MASK_SPECIFIC;
}

static inline int cec_is_unregistered(__u16 log_addr_mask)
{
    return log_addr_mask & CEC_LOG_ADDR_MASK_UNREGISTERED;
}

static inline int cec_is_unconfigured(__u16 log_addr_mask)
{
    return log_addr_mask == 0;
}

/*
 * Use this if there is no vendor ID (CEC_G_VENDOR_ID) or if the vendor ID
 * should be disabled (CEC_S_VENDOR_ID)
 */
#define CEC_VENDOR_ID_NONE          0xffffffff

/* The message handling modes */
/* Modes for initiator */
#define CEC_MODE_NO_INITIATOR      (0x0 << 0)
#define CEC_MODE_INITIATOR         (0x1 << 0)
#define CEC_MODE_EXCL_INITIATOR   (0x2 << 0)
#define CEC_MODE_INITIATOR_MSK    0x0f

/* Modes for follower */
#define CEC_MODE_NO_FOLLOWER      (0x0 << 4)
#define CEC_MODE_FOLLOWER         (0x1 << 4)
#define CEC_MODE_EXCL_FOLLOWER   (0x2 << 4)
#define CEC_MODE_EXCL_FOLLOWER_PASSTHRU (0x3 << 4)
#define CEC_MODE_MONITOR_PIN      (0xd << 4)
#define CEC_MODE_MONITOR          (0xe << 4)
#define CEC_MODE_MONITOR_ALL     (0xf << 4)
#define CEC_MODE_FOLLOWER_MSK    0xf0

/* Userspace has to configure the physical address */
#define CEC_CAP_PHYS_ADDR        (1 << 0)
/* Userspace has to configure the logical addresses */
#define CEC_CAP_LOG_ADDRS        (1 << 1)

```

```

/* Userspace can transmit messages (and thus become follower as well) */
#define CEC_CAP_TRANSMIT          (1 << 2)
/*
 * Passthrough all messages instead of processing them.
 */
#define CEC_CAP_PASSTHROUGH      (1 << 3)
/* Supports remote control */
#define CEC_CAP_RC                (1 << 4)
/* Hardware can monitor all messages, not just directed and broadcast. */
#define CEC_CAP_MONITOR_ALL       (1 << 5)
/* Hardware can use CEC only if the HDMI HPD pin is high. */
#define CEC_CAP_NEEDS_HPD         (1 << 6)
/* Hardware can monitor CEC pin transitions */
#define CEC_CAP_MONITOR_PIN        (1 << 7)

/**
 * struct cec_caps - CEC capabilities structure.
 * @driver: name of the CEC device driver.
 * @name: name of the CEC device. @driver + @name must be unique.
 * @available_log_addrs: number of available logical addresses.
 * @capabilities: capabilities of the CEC adapter.
 * @version: version of the CEC adapter framework.
 */
struct cec_caps {
    char driver[32];
    char name[32];
    __u32 available_log_addrs;
    __u32 capabilities;
    __u32 version;
};

/**
 * struct cec_log_addrs - CEC logical addresses structure.
 * @log_addr: the claimed logical addresses. Set by the driver.
 * @log_addr_mask: current logical address mask. Set by the driver.
 * @cec_version: the CEC version that the adapter should implement. Set by the
 *   caller.
 * @num_log_addrs: how many logical addresses should be claimed. Set by the
 *   caller.
 * @vendor_id: the vendor ID of the device. Set by the caller.
 * @flags: flags.
 * @osd_name: the OSD name of the device. Set by the caller.
 * @primary_device_type: the primary device type for each logical address.
 *   Set by the caller.
 * @log_addr_type: the logical address types. Set by the caller.
 * @all_device_types: CEC 2.0: all device types represented by the logical
 *   address. Set by the caller.
 * @features: CEC 2.0: The logical address features. Set by the caller.
 */
struct cec_log_addrs {
    __u8 log_addr[CEC_MAX_LOG_ADDRS];
    __u16 log_addr_mask;
    __u8 cec_version;
    __u8 num_log_addrs;
    __u32 vendor_id;
    __u32 flags;
    char osd_name[15];
    __u8 primary_device_type[CEC_MAX_LOG_ADDRS];
}

```

```

__u8 log_addr_type[CEC_MAX_LOG_ADDRS];

/* CEC 2.0 */
__u8 all_device_types[CEC_MAX_LOG_ADDRS];
__u8 features[CEC_MAX_LOG_ADDRS][12];
};

/* Allow a fallback to unregistered */
#define CEC_LOG_ADDRS_FL_ALLOW_UNREG_FALLBACK (1 << 0)
/* Passthrough RC messages to the input subsystem */
#define CEC_LOG_ADDRS_FL_ALLOW_RC_PASSTHRU (1 << 1)
/* CDC-Only device: supports only CDC messages */
#define CEC_LOG_ADDRS_FL_CDC_ONLY (1 << 2)

/* Events */

/* Event that occurs when the adapter state changes */
#define CEC_EVENT_STATE_CHANGE 1
/*
 * This event is sent when messages are lost because the application
 * didn't empty the message queue in time
 */
#define CEC_EVENT_LOST_MSGS 2
#define CEC_EVENT_PIN_CEC_LOW 3
#define CEC_EVENT_PIN_CEC_HIGH 4
#define CEC_EVENT_PIN_HPD_LOW 5
#define CEC_EVENT_PIN_HPD_HIGH 6

#define CEC_EVENT_FL_INITIAL_STATE (1 << 0)
#define CEC_EVENT_FL_DROPPED_EVENTS (1 << 1)

/***
 * struct cec_event_state_change - used when the CEC adapter changes state.
 * @phys_addr: the current physical address
 * @log_addr_mask: the current logical address mask
 */
struct cec_event_state_change {
    __u16 phys_addr;
    __u16 log_addr_mask;
};

/***
 * struct cec_event_lost_msgs - tells you how many messages were lost.
 * @lost_msgs: how many messages were lost.
 */
struct cec_event_lost_msgs {
    __u32 lost_msgs;
};

/***
 * struct cec_event - CEC event structure
 * @ts: the timestamp of when the event was sent.
 * @event: the event.
 * @array.
 * @state_change: the event payload for CEC_EVENT_STATE_CHANGE.
 * @lost_msgs: the event payload for CEC_EVENT_LOST_MSGS.
 * @raw: array to pad the union.
 */

```

```

struct cec_event {
    __u64 ts;
    __u32 event;
    __u32 flags;
    union {
        struct cec_event_state_change state_change;
        struct cec_event_lost_msgs lost_msgs;
        __u32 raw[16];
    };
};

/* ioctls */

/* Adapter capabilities */
#define CEC_ADAP_G_CAPS      _IOWR(`a', 0, struct cec_caps)

/*
 * phys_addr is either 0 (if this is the CEC root device)
 * or a valid physical address obtained from the sink's EDID
 * as read by this CEC device (if this is a source device)
 * or a physical address obtained and modified from a sink
 * EDID and used for a sink CEC device.
 * If nothing is connected, then phys_addr is 0xffff.
 * See HDMI 1.4b, section 8.7 (Physical Address).
 *
 * The CEC_ADAP_S_PHYS_ADDR ioctl may not be available if that is handled
 * internally.
 */
#define CEC_ADAP_G_PHYS_ADDR _IOR(`a', 1, __u16)
#define CEC_ADAP_S_PHYS_ADDR _IOW(`a', 2, __u16)

/*
 * Configure the CEC adapter. It sets the device type and which
 * logical types it will try to claim. It will return which
 * logical addresses it could actually claim.
 * An error is returned if the adapter is disabled or if there
 * is no physical address assigned.
 */
#define CEC_ADAP_G_LOG_ADDRS _IOR(`a', 3, struct cec_log_addrs)
#define CEC_ADAP_S_LOG_ADDRS _IOWR(`a', 4, struct cec_log_addrs)

/* Transmit/receive a CEC command */
#define CEC_TRANSMIT         _IOWR(`a', 5, struct cec_msg)
#define CEC_RECEIVE          _IOWR(`a', 6, struct cec_msg)

/* Dequeue CEC events */
#define CEC_DQEVENT          _IOWR(`a', 7, struct cec_event)

/*
 * Get and set the message handling mode for this filehandle.
 */
#define CEC_G_MODE           _IOR(`a', 8, __u32)
#define CEC_S_MODE           _IOW(`a', 9, __u32)

/*
 * The remainder of this header defines all CEC messages and operands.
 * The format matters since it the cec-ctl utility parses it to generate

```

```

* code for implementing all these messages.
*
* Comments ending with `Feature' group messages for each feature.
* If messages are part of multiple features, then the ``Has also''
* comment is used to list the previously defined messages that are
* supported by the feature.
*
* Before operands are defined a comment is added that gives the
* name of the operand and in brackets the variable name of the
* corresponding argument in the cec-funcs.h function.
*/
/* Messages */

/* One Touch Play Feature */
#define CEC_MSG_ACTIVE_SOURCE          0x82
#define CEC_MSG_IMAGE_VIEW_ON          0x04
#define CEC_MSG_TEXT_VIEW_ON           0x0d

/* Routing Control Feature */

/*
* Has also:
*      CEC_MSG_ACTIVE_SOURCE
*/
#define CEC_MSG_INACTIVE_SOURCE        0x9d
#define CEC_MSG_REQUEST_ACTIVE_SOURCE   0x85
#define CEC_MSG_ROUTING_CHANGE         0x80
#define CEC_MSG_ROUTING_INFORMATION    0x81
#define CEC_MSG_SET_STREAM_PATH        0x86

/* Standby Feature */
#define CEC_MSG_STANDBY                0x36

/* One Touch Record Feature */
#define CEC_MSG_RECORD_OFF             0x0b
#define CEC_MSG_RECORD_ON              0x09
/* Record Source Type Operand (rec_src_type) */
#define CEC_OP_RECORD_SRC_OWN          1
#define CEC_OP_RECORD_SRC_DIGITAL      2
#define CEC_OP_RECORD_SRC_ANALOG       3
#define CEC_OP_RECORD_SRC_EXT_PLUG     4
#define CEC_OP_RECORD_SRC_EXT_PHYS_ADDR 5
/* Service Identification Method Operand (service_id_method) */
#define CEC_OP_SERVICE_ID_METHOD_BY_DIG_ID 0
#define CEC_OP_SERVICE_ID_METHOD_BY_CHANNEL 1
/* Digital Service Broadcast System Operand (dig_bcast_system) */
#define CEC_OP_DIG_SERVICE_BCAST_SYSTEM_ARIB_GEN 0x00
#define CEC_OP_DIG_SERVICE_BCAST_SYSTEM_ATSC_GEN 0x01
#define CEC_OP_DIG_SERVICE_BCAST_SYSTEM_DVB_GEN 0x02
#define CEC_OP_DIG_SERVICE_BCAST_SYSTEM_ARIB_BS 0x08
#define CEC_OP_DIG_SERVICE_BCAST_SYSTEM_ARIB_CS 0x09
#define CEC_OP_DIG_SERVICE_BCAST_SYSTEM_ARIB_T 0x0a
#define CEC_OP_DIG_SERVICE_BCAST_SYSTEM_ATSC_CABLE 0x10
#define CEC_OP_DIG_SERVICE_BCAST_SYSTEM_ATSC_SAT 0x11
#define CEC_OP_DIG_SERVICE_BCAST_SYSTEM_ATSC_T 0x12
#define CEC_OP_DIG_SERVICE_BCAST_SYSTEM_DVB_C 0x18

```

```

#define CEC_OP_DIG_SERVICE_BCAST_SYSTEM_DVB_S          0x19
#define CEC_OP_DIG_SERVICE_BCAST_SYSTEM_DVB_S2         0x1a
#define CEC_OP_DIG_SERVICE_BCAST_SYSTEM_DVB_T          0x1b
/* Analogue Broadcast Type Operand (ana_bcast_type) */
#define CEC_OP_ANA_BCAST_TYPE_CABLE                    0
#define CEC_OP_ANA_BCAST_TYPE_SATELLITE                1
#define CEC_OP_ANA_BCAST_TYPE_TERRESTRIAL              2
/* Broadcast System Operand (bcast_system) */
#define CEC_OP_BCAST_SYSTEM_PAL_BG                     0x00
#define CEC_OP_BCAST_SYSTEM_SECAM_LQ                  0x01 /* SECAM L' */
#define CEC_OP_BCAST_SYSTEM_PAL_M                     0x02
#define CEC_OP_BCAST_SYSTEM_NTSC_M                   0x03
#define CEC_OP_BCAST_SYSTEM_PAL_I                     0x04
#define CEC_OP_BCAST_SYSTEM_SECAM_DK                 0x05
#define CEC_OP_BCAST_SYSTEM_SECAM_BG                 0x06
#define CEC_OP_BCAST_SYSTEM_SECAM_L                   0x07
#define CEC_OP_BCAST_SYSTEM_PAL_DK                   0x08
#define CEC_OP_BCAST_SYSTEM_OTHER                     0x1f
/* Channel Number Format Operand (channel_number_fmt) */
#define CEC_OP_CHANNEL_NUMBER_FMT_1_PART             0x01
#define CEC_OP_CHANNEL_NUMBER_FMT_2_PART             0x02

#define CEC_MSG_RECORD_STATUS                         0xa
/* Record Status Operand (rec_status) */
#define CEC_OP_RECORD_STATUS_CUR_SRC                 0x01
#define CEC_OP_RECORD_STATUS_DIG_SERVICE            0x02
#define CEC_OP_RECORD_STATUS_ANA_SERVICE            0x03
#define CEC_OP_RECORD_STATUS_EXT_INPUT              0x04
#define CEC_OP_RECORD_STATUS_NO_DIG_SERVICE         0x05
#define CEC_OP_RECORD_STATUS_NO_ANA_SERVICE          0x06
#define CEC_OP_RECORD_STATUS_NO_SERVICE              0x07
#define CEC_OP_RECORD_STATUS_INVALID_EXT_PLUG       0x09
#define CEC_OP_RECORD_STATUS_INVALID_EXT_PHYS_ADDR   0x0a
#define CEC_OP_RECORD_STATUS_UNSUP_CA               0x0b
#define CEC_OP_RECORD_STATUS_NO_CA_ENTITLEMENTS     0x0c
#define CEC_OP_RECORD_STATUS_CANT_COPY_SRC          0x0d
#define CEC_OP_RECORD_STATUS_NO_MORE_COPIES         0x0e
#define CEC_OP_RECORD_STATUS_NO_MEDIA                0x10
#define CEC_OP_RECORD_STATUS_PLAYING                0x11
#define CEC_OP_RECORD_STATUS_ALREADY_RECORDING     0x12
#define CEC_OP_RECORD_STATUS_MEDIA_PROT              0x13
#define CEC_OP_RECORD_STATUS_NO_SIGNAL               0x14
#define CEC_OP_RECORD_STATUS_MEDIA_PROBLEM          0x15
#define CEC_OP_RECORD_STATUS_NO_SPACE                0x16
#define CEC_OP_RECORD_STATUS_PARENTAL_LOCK          0x17
#define CEC_OP_RECORD_STATUS_TERMINATED_OK          0x1a
#define CEC_OP_RECORD_STATUS_ALREADY_TERM           0x1b
#define CEC_OP_RECORD_STATUS_OTHER                   0x1f

#define CEC_MSG_RECORD_TV_SCREEN                    0xf

/* Timer Programming Feature */
#define CEC_MSG_CLEAR_ANALOGUE_TIMER               0x33
/* Recording Sequence Operand (recording_seq) */
#define CEC_OP_REC_SEQ_SUNDAY                     0x01
#define CEC_OP_REC_SEQ_MONDAY                     0x02
#define CEC_OP_REC_SEQ_TUESDAY                    0x04
#define CEC_OP_REC_SEQ_WEDNESDAY                  0x08

```

```

#define CEC_OP_REC_SEQ_THURSDAY          0x10
#define CEC_OP_REC_SEQ_FRIDAY           0x20
#define CEC_OP_REC_SEQ_SATERDAY         0x40
#define CEC_OP_REC_SEQ_ONCE_ONLY        0x00

#define CEC_MSG_CLEAR_DIGITAL_TIMER     0x99

#define CEC_MSG_CLEAR_EXT_TIMER         0xa1
/* External Source Specifier Operand (ext_src_spec) */
#define CEC_OP_EXT_SRC_PLUG            0x04
#define CEC_OP_EXT_SRC_PHYS_ADDR       0x05

#define CEC_MSG_SET_ANALOGUE_TIMER     0x34
#define CEC_MSG_SET_DIGITAL_TIMER      0x97
#define CEC_MSG_SET_EXT_TIMER          0xa2

#define CEC_MSG_SET_TIMER_PROGRAM_TITLE 0x67
#define CEC_MSG_TIMER_CLEARED_STATUS   0x43
/* Timer Cleared Status Data Operand (timer_cleared_status) */
#define CEC_OP_TIMER_CLR_STAT_RECORDING 0x00
#define CEC_OP_TIMER_CLR_STAT_NO_MATCHING 0x01
#define CEC_OP_TIMER_CLR_STAT_NO_INFO   0x02
#define CEC_OP_TIMER_CLR_STAT_CLEARED  0x80

#define CEC_MSG_TIMER_STATUS           0x35
/* Timer Overlap Warning Operand (timer_overlap_warning) */
#define CEC_OP_TIMER_OVERLAP_WARNING_NO_OVERLAP 0
#define CEC_OP_TIMER_OVERLAP_WARNING_OVERLAP    1
/* Media Info Operand (media_info) */
#define CEC_OP_MEDIA_INFO_UNPROT_MEDIA 0
#define CEC_OP_MEDIA_INFO_PROT_MEDIA   1
#define CEC_OP_MEDIA_INFO_NO_MEDIA    2
/* Programmed Indicator Operand (prog_indicator) */
#define CEC_OP_PROG_IND_NOT_PROGRAMMED 0
#define CEC_OP_PROG_IND_PROGRAMMED    1
/* Programmed Info Operand (prog_info) */
#define CEC_OP_PROG_INFO_ENOUGH_SPACE 0x08
#define CEC_OP_PROG_INFO_NOT_ENOUGH_SPACE 0x09
#define CEC_OP_PROG_INFO_MIGHT_NOT_BE_ENOUGH_SPACE 0x0b
#define CEC_OP_PROG_INFO_NONE_AVAILABLE 0x0a
/* Not Programmed Error Info Operand (prog_error) */
#define CEC_OP_PROG_ERROR_NO_FREE_TIMER 0x01
#define CEC_OP_PROG_ERROR_DATE_OUT_OF_RANGE 0x02
#define CEC_OP_PROG_ERROR_REC_SEQ_ERROR 0x03
#define CEC_OP_PROG_ERROR_INV_EXT_PLUG 0x04
#define CEC_OP_PROG_ERROR_INV_EXT_PHYS_ADDR 0x05
#define CEC_OP_PROG_ERROR_CA_UNSUPP 0x06
#define CEC_OP_PROG_ERROR_INSUF_CA_ENTITLEMENTS 0x07
#define CEC_OP_PROG_ERROR_RESOLUTION_UNSUPP 0x08
#define CEC_OP_PROG_ERROR_PARENTAL_LOCK 0x09
#define CEC_OP_PROG_ERROR_CLOCK_FAILURE 0x0a
#define CEC_OP_PROG_ERROR_DUPLICATE    0x0e

/* System Information Feature */
#define CEC_MSG_CEC_VERSION             0x9e
/* CEC Version Operand (cec_version) */
#define CEC_OP_CEC_VERSION_1_3A          4
#define CEC_OP_CEC_VERSION_1_4           5

```

```

#define CEC_OP_CEC_VERSION_2_0 6

#define CEC_MSG_GET_CEC_VERSION 0x9f
#define CEC_MSG_GIVE_PHYSICAL_ADDR 0x83
#define CEC_MSG_GET_MENU_LANGUAGE 0x91
#define CEC_MSG_REPORT_PHYSICAL_ADDR 0x84
/* Primary Device Type Operand (prim_devtype) */
#define CEC_OP_PRIM_DEVTYPE_TV 0
#define CEC_OP_PRIM_DEVTYPE_RECORD 1
#define CEC_OP_PRIM_DEVTYPE_TUNER 3
#define CEC_OP_PRIM_DEVTYPE_PLAYBACK 4
#define CEC_OP_PRIM_DEVTYPE_AUDIOSYSTEM 5
#define CEC_OP_PRIM_DEVTYPE_SWITCH 6
#define CEC_OP_PRIM_DEVTYPE_PROCESSOR 7

#define CEC_MSG_SET_MENU_LANGUAGE 0x32
#define CEC_MSG_REPORT_FEATURES 0xa6 /* HDMI 2.0 */
/* All Device Types Operand (all_device_types) */
#define CEC_OP_ALL_DEVTYPE_TV 0x80
#define CEC_OP_ALL_DEVTYPE_RECORD 0x40
#define CEC_OP_ALL_DEVTYPE_TUNER 0x20
#define CEC_OP_ALL_DEVTYPE_PLAYBACK 0x10
#define CEC_OP_ALL_DEVTYPE_AUDIOSYSTEM 0x08
#define CEC_OP_ALL_DEVTYPE_SWITCH 0x04
/*
 * And if you wondering what happened to PROCESSOR devices: those should
 * be mapped to a SWITCH.
 */

/* Valid for RC Profile and Device Feature operands */
#define CEC_OP_FEAT_EXT 0x80 /* Extension bit */
/* RC Profile Operand (rc_profile) */
#define CEC_OP_FEAT_RC_TV_PROFILE_NONE 0x00
#define CEC_OP_FEAT_RC_TV_PROFILE_1 0x02
#define CEC_OP_FEAT_RC_TV_PROFILE_2 0x06
#define CEC_OP_FEAT_RC_TV_PROFILE_3 0x0a
#define CEC_OP_FEAT_RC_TV_PROFILE_4 0x0e
#define CEC_OP_FEAT_RC_SRC_HAS_DEV_ROOT_MENU 0x50
#define CEC_OP_FEAT_RC_SRC_HAS_DEV_SETUP_MENU 0x48
#define CEC_OP_FEAT_RC_SRC_HAS_CONTENTS_MENU 0x44
#define CEC_OP_FEAT_RC_SRC_HAS_MEDIA_TOP_MENU 0x42
#define CEC_OP_FEAT_RC_SRC_HAS_MEDIA_CONTEXT_MENU 0x41
/* Device Feature Operand (dev_features) */
#define CEC_OP_FEAT_DEV_HAS_RECORD_TV_SCREEN 0x40
#define CEC_OP_FEAT_DEV_HAS_SET OSD STRING 0x20
#define CEC_OP_FEAT_DEV_HAS_DECK_CONTROL 0x10
#define CEC_OP_FEAT_DEV_HAS_SET_AUDIO_RATE 0x08
#define CEC_OP_FEAT_DEV_SINK_HAS_ARC_TX 0x04
#define CEC_OP_FEAT_DEV_SOURCE_HAS_ARC_RX 0x02

#define CEC_MSG_GIVE_FEATURES 0xa5 /* HDMI 2.0 */

/* Deck Control Feature */
#define CEC_MSG_DECK_CONTROL 0x42
/* Deck Control Mode Operand (deck_control_mode) */
#define CEC_OP_DECK_CTL_MODE_SKIP_FWD 1
#define CEC_OP_DECK_CTL_MODE_SKIP_REV 2
#define CEC_OP_DECK_CTL_MODE_STOP 3

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#define CEC_OP_DECK_CTL_MODE_EJECT	4
#define CEC_MSG_DECK_STATUS	0x1b
/* Deck Info Operand (deck_info) */	
#define CEC_OP_DECK_INFO_PLAY	0x11
#define CEC_OP_DECK_INFO_RECORD	0x12
#define CEC_OP_DECK_INFO_PLAY_REV	0x13
#define CEC_OP_DECK_INFO_STILL	0x14
#define CEC_OP_DECK_INFO_SLOW	0x15
#define CEC_OP_DECK_INFO_SLOW_REV	0x16
#define CEC_OP_DECK_INFO_FAST_FWD	0x17
#define CEC_OP_DECK_INFO_FAST_REV	0x18
#define CEC_OP_DECK_INFO_NO_MEDIA	0x19
#define CEC_OP_DECK_INFO_STOP	0x1a
#define CEC_OP_DECK_INFO_SKIP_FWD	0x1b
#define CEC_OP_DECK_INFO_SKIP_REV	0x1c
#define CEC_OP_DECK_INFO_INDEX_SEARCH_FWD	0x1d
#define CEC_OP_DECK_INFO_INDEX_SEARCH_REV	0x1e
#define CEC_OP_DECK_INFO_OTHER	0x1f
#define CEC_MSG_GIVE_DECK_STATUS	0x1a
/* Status Request Operand (status_req) */	
#define CEC_OP_STATUS_REQ_ON	1
#define CEC_OP_STATUS_REQ_OFF	2
#define CEC_OP_STATUS_REQ_ONCE	3
#define CEC_MSG_PLAY	0x41
/* Play Mode Operand (play_mode) */	
#define CEC_OP_PLAY_MODE_PLAY_FWD	0x24
#define CEC_OP_PLAY_MODE_PLAY_REV	0x20
#define CEC_OP_PLAY_MODE_PLAY_STILL	0x25
#define CEC_OP_PLAY_MODE_PLAY_FAST_FWD_MIN	0x05
#define CEC_OP_PLAY_MODE_PLAY_FAST_FWD_MED	0x06
#define CEC_OP_PLAY_MODE_PLAY_FAST_FWD_MAX	0x07
#define CEC_OP_PLAY_MODE_PLAY_FAST_REV_MIN	0x09
#define CEC_OP_PLAY_MODE_PLAY_FAST_REV_MED	0xa
#define CEC_OP_PLAY_MODE_PLAY_FAST_REV_MAX	0xb
#define CEC_OP_PLAY_MODE_PLAY_SLOW_FWD_MIN	0x15
#define CEC_OP_PLAY_MODE_PLAY_SLOW_FWD_MED	0x16
#define CEC_OP_PLAY_MODE_PLAY_SLOW_FWD_MAX	0x17
#define CEC_OP_PLAY_MODE_PLAY_SLOW_REV_MIN	0x19
#define CEC_OP_PLAY_MODE_PLAY_SLOW_REV_MED	0x1a
#define CEC_OP_PLAY_MODE_PLAY_SLOW_REV_MAX	0x1b
/* Tuner Control Feature */	
#define CEC_MSG_GIVE_TUNER_DEVICE_STATUS	0x08
#define CEC_MSG_SELECT_ANALOGUE_SERVICE	0x92
#define CEC_MSG_SELECT_DIGITAL_SERVICE	0x93
#define CEC_MSG_TUNER_DEVICE_STATUS	0x07
/* Recording Flag Operand (rec_flag) */	
#define CEC_OP_REC_FLAG_USED	0
#define CEC_OP_REC_FLAG_NOT_USED	1
/* Tuner Display Info Operand (tuner_display_info) */	
#define CEC_OP_TUNER_DISPLAY_INFO_DIGITAL	0
#define CEC_OP_TUNER_DISPLAY_INFO_NONE	1
#define CEC_OP_TUNER_DISPLAY_INFO_ANALOGUE	2
#define CEC_MSG_TUNER_STEP_DECREMENT	0x06

```
#define CEC_MSG_TUNER_STEP_INCREMENT          0x05

/* Vendor Specific Commands Feature */

/*
 * Has also:
 *      CEC_MSG_CEC_VERSION
 *      CEC_MSG_GET_CEC_VERSION
 */
#define CEC_MSG_DEVICE_VENDOR_ID               0x87
#define CEC_MSG_GIVE_DEVICE_VENDOR_ID          0x8c
#define CEC_MSG_VENDOR_COMMAND                0x89
#define CEC_MSG_VENDOR_COMMAND_WITH_ID         0xa0
#define CEC_MSG_VENDOR_REMOTE_BUTTON_DOWN      0x8a
#define CEC_MSG_VENDOR_REMOTE_BUTTON_UP        0x8b

/* OSD Display Feature */
#define CEC_MSG_SET OSD STRING                 0x64
/* Display Control Operand (disp_ctl) */
#define CEC_OP_DISP_CTL_DEFAULT                0x00
#define CEC_OP_DISP_CTL_UNTIL_CLEARED          0x40
#define CEC_OP_DISP_CTL_CLEAR                  0x80

/* Device OSD Transfer Feature */
#define CEC_MSG_GIVE OSD NAME                 0x46
#define CEC_MSG_SET OSD NAME                  0x47

/* Device Menu Control Feature */
#define CEC_MSG_MENU_REQUEST                  0x8d
/* Menu Request Type Operand (menu_req) */
#define CEC_OP_MENU_REQUEST_ACTIVATE          0x00
#define CEC_OP_MENU_REQUEST_DEACTIVATE        0x01
#define CEC_OP_MENU_REQUEST_QUERY             0x02

#define CEC_MSG_MENU_STATUS                  0x8e
/* Menu State Operand (menu_state) */
#define CEC_OP_MENU_STATE_ACTIVATED          0x00
#define CEC_OP_MENU_STATE_DEACTIVATED        0x01

#define CEC_MSG_USER_CONTROL_PRESSED         0x44
/* UI Broadcast Type Operand (ui_bcast_type) */
#define CEC_OP_UI_BCAST_TYPE_TOGGLE_ALL       0x00
#define CEC_OP_UI_BCAST_TYPE_TOGGLE_ANA       0x01
#define CEC_OP_UI_BCAST_TYPE_ANALOGUE        0x10
#define CEC_OP_UI_BCAST_TYPE_ANALOGUE_T      0x20
#define CEC_OP_UI_BCAST_TYPE_ANALOGUE_CABLE   0x30
#define CEC_OP_UI_BCAST_TYPE_ANALOGUE_SAT    0x40
#define CEC_OP_UI_BCAST_TYPE_DIGITAL         0x50
#define CEC_OP_UI_BCAST_TYPE_DIGITAL_T       0x60
#define CEC_OP_UI_BCAST_TYPE_DIGITAL_CABLE   0x70
#define CEC_OP_UI_BCAST_TYPE_DIGITAL_SAT     0x80
#define CEC_OP_UI_BCAST_TYPE_DIGITAL_COM_SAT 0x90
#define CEC_OP_UI_BCAST_TYPE_DIGITAL_COM_SAT2 0x91
#define CEC_OP_UI_BCAST_TYPE_IP              0xa0
/* UI Sound Presentation Control Operand (ui_snd_pres_ctl) */
#define CEC_OP_UI SND PRES CTL_DUAL_MONO      0x10
#define CEC_OP_UI SND PRES CTL_KARAOKE        0x20
#define CEC_OP_UI SND PRES CTL_DOWNMIX        0x80
```

```

#define CEC_OP_UI SND_PRES_CTL_REVERB          0x90
#define CEC_OP_UI SND_PRES_CTL_EQUALIZER        0xa0
#define CEC_OP_UI SND_PRES_CTL_BASS_UP          0xb1
#define CEC_OP_UI SND_PRES_CTL_BASS_NEUTRAL    0xb2
#define CEC_OP_UI SND_PRES_CTL_BASS_DOWN        0xb3
#define CEC_OP_UI SND_PRES_CTL_TREBLE_UP        0xc1
#define CEC_OP_UI SND_PRES_CTL_TREBLE_NEUTRAL   0xc2
#define CEC_OP_UI SND_PRES_CTL_TREBLE_DOWN      0xc3

#define CEC_MSG_USER_CONTROL_RELEASED          0x45

/* Remote Control Passthrough Feature */

/*
 * Has also:
 *      CEC_MSG_USER_CONTROL_PRESSED
 *      CEC_MSG_USER_CONTROL_RELEASED
 */

/* Power Status Feature */
#define CEC_MSG_GIVE_DEVICE_POWER_STATUS        0x8f
#define CEC_MSG_REPORT_POWER_STATUS             0x90
/* Power Status Operand (pwr_state) */
#define CEC_OP_POWER_STATUS_ON                 0
#define CEC_OP_POWER_STATUS_STANDBY            1
#define CEC_OP_POWER_STATUS_TO_ON              2
#define CEC_OP_POWER_STATUS_TO_STANDBY         3

/* General Protocol Messages */
#define CEC_MSG_FEATURE_ABORT                 0x00
/* Abort Reason Operand (reason) */
#define CEC_OP_ABORT_UNRECOGNIZED_OP           0
#define CEC_OP_ABORT_INCORRECT_MODE            1
#define CEC_OP_ABORT_NO_SOURCE                2
#define CEC_OP_ABORT_INVALID_OP               3
#define CEC_OP_ABORT_REFUSED                  4
#define CEC_OP_ABORT_UNDETERMINED             5

#define CEC_MSG_ABORT                         0xff

/* System Audio Control Feature */

/*
 * Has also:
 *      CEC_MSG_USER_CONTROL_PRESSED
 *      CEC_MSG_USER_CONTROL_RELEASED
 */

#define CEC_MSG_GIVE_AUDIO_STATUS              0x71
#define CEC_MSG_GIVE_SYSTEM_AUDIO_MODE_STATUS  0x7d
#define CEC_MSG_REPORT_AUDIO_STATUS            0x7a
/* Audio Mute Status Operand (aud_mute_status) */
#define CEC_OP_AUD_MUTE_STATUS_OFF             0
#define CEC_OP_AUD_MUTE_STATUS_ON              1

#define CEC_MSG_REPORT_SHORT_AUDIO_DESCRIPTOR 0xa3
#define CEC_MSG_REQUEST_SHORT_AUDIO_DESCRIPTOR 0xa4
#define CEC_MSG_SET_SYSTEM_AUDIO_MODE          0x72
/* System Audio Status Operand (sys_aud_status) */

```

```

#define CEC_OP_SYS_AUD_STATUS_OFF          0
#define CEC_OP_SYS_AUD_STATUS_ON           1

#define CEC_MSG_SYSTEM_AUDIO_MODE_REQUEST  0x70
#define CEC_MSG_SYSTEM_AUDIO_MODE_STATUS   0x7e
/* Audio Format ID Operand (audio_format_id) */
#define CEC_OP_AUD_FMT_ID_CEA861          0
#define CEC_OP_AUD_FMT_ID_CEA861_CXT      1

/* Audio Rate Control Feature */
#define CEC_MSG_SET_AUDIO_RATE             0x9a
/* Audio Rate Operand (audio_rate) */
#define CEC_OP_AUD_RATE_OFF               0
#define CEC_OP_AUD_RATE_WIDE_STD          1
#define CEC_OP_AUD_RATE_WIDE_FAST         2
#define CEC_OP_AUD_RATE_WIDE_SLOW         3
#define CEC_OP_AUD_RATE_NARROW_STD        4
#define CEC_OP_AUD_RATE_NARROW_FAST       5
#define CEC_OP_AUD_RATE_NARROW_SLOW       6

/* Audio Return Channel Control Feature */
#define CEC_MSG_INITIATE_ARC              0xc0
#define CEC_MSG_REPORT_ARC_INITIATED      0xc1
#define CEC_MSG_REPORT_ARC_TERMINATED     0xc2
#define CEC_MSG_REQUEST_ARC_INITIATION    0xc3
#define CEC_MSG_REQUEST_ARC_TERMINATION   0xc4
#define CEC_MSG_TERMINATE_ARC            0xc5

/* Dynamic Audio Lipsync Feature */
/* Only for CEC 2.0 and up */
#define CEC_MSG_REQUEST_CURRENT_LATENCY   0xa7
#define CEC_MSG_REPORT_CURRENT_LATENCY    0xa8
/* Low Latency Mode Operand (low_latency_mode) */
#define CEC_OP_LOW_LATENCY_MODE_OFF        0
#define CEC_OP_LOW_LATENCY_MODE_ON         1
/* Audio Output Compensated Operand (audio_out_compensated) */
#define CEC_OP_AUD_OUT_COMPENSATED_NA      0
#define CEC_OP_AUD_OUT_COMPENSATED_DELAY   1
#define CEC_OP_AUD_OUT_COMPENSATED_NO_DELAY 2
#define CEC_OP_AUD_OUT_COMPENSATED_PARTIAL_DELAY 3

/* Capability Discovery and Control Feature */
#define CEC_MSG_CDC_MESSAGE                0xf8
/* Ethernet-over-HDMI: nobody ever does this... */
#define CEC_MSG_CDC_HEC_INQUIRE_STATE      0x00
#define CEC_MSG_CDC_HEC_REPORT_STATE        0x01
/* HEC Functionality State Operand (hec_func_state) */
#define CEC_OP_HEC_FUNC_STATE_NOT_SUPPORTED 0
#define CEC_OP_HEC_FUNC_STATE_INACTIVE      1
#define CEC_OP_HEC_FUNC_STATE_ACTIVE        2
#define CEC_OP_HEC_FUNC_STATE_ACTIVATION_FIELD 3
/* Host Functionality State Operand (host_func_state) */
#define CEC_OP_HOST_FUNC_STATE_NOT_SUPPORTED 0
#define CEC_OP_HOST_FUNC_STATE_INACTIVE      1
#define CEC_OP_HOST_FUNC_STATE_ACTIVE        2
/* ENC Functionality State Operand (enc_func_state) */
#define CEC_OP_ENC_FUNC_STATE_EXT_CON_NOT_SUPPORTED 0
#define CEC_OP_ENC_FUNC_STATE_EXT_CON_INACTIVE   1

```

```

#define CEC_OP_ENC_FUNC_STATE_EXT_CON_ACTIVE 2
/* CDC Error Code Operand (cdc_errcode) */
#define CEC_OP_CDC_ERROR_CODE_NONE 0
#define CEC_OP_CDC_ERROR_CODE_CAP_UNSUPPORTED 1
#define CEC_OP_CDC_ERROR_CODE_WRONG_STATE 2
#define CEC_OP_CDC_ERROR_CODE_OTHER 3
/* HEC Support Operand (hec_support) */
#define CEC_OP_HEC_SUPPORT_NO 0
#define CEC_OP_HEC_SUPPORT_YES 1
/* HEC Activation Operand (hec_activation) */
#define CEC_OP_HEC_ACTIVATION_ON 0
#define CEC_OP_HEC_ACTIVATION_OFF 1

#define CEC_MSG_CDC_HEC_SET_STATE_ADJACENT 0x02
#define CEC_MSG_CDC_HEC_SET_STATE 0x03
/* HEC Set State Operand (hec_set_state) */
#define CEC_OP_HEC_SET_STATE_DEACTIVATE 0
#define CEC_OP_HEC_SET_STATE_ACTIVATE 1

#define CEC_MSG_CDC_HEC_REQUEST_DEACTIVATION 0x04
#define CEC_MSG_CDC_HEC_NOTIFY_ALIVE 0x05
#define CEC_MSG_CDC_HEC_DISCOVER 0x06
/* Hotplug Detect messages */
#define CEC_MSG_CDC_HPD_SET_STATE 0x10
/* HPD State Operand (hpd_state) */
#define CEC_OP_HPD_STATE_CP_EDID_DISABLE 0
#define CEC_OP_HPD_STATE_CP_EDID_ENABLE 1
#define CEC_OP_HPD_STATE_CP_EDID_DISABLE_ENABLE 2
#define CEC_OP_HPD_STATE_EDID_DISABLE 3
#define CEC_OP_HPD_STATE_EDID_ENABLE 4
#define CEC_OP_HPD_STATE_EDID_DISABLE_ENABLE 5
#define CEC_MSG_CDC_HPD_REPORT_STATE 0x11
/* HPD Error Code Operand (hpd_error) */
#define CEC_OP_HPD_ERROR_NONE 0
#define CEC_OP_HPD_ERROR_INITIATOR_NOT_CAPABLE 1
#define CEC_OP_HPD_ERROR_INITIATOR_WRONG_STATE 2
#define CEC_OP_HPD_ERROR_OTHER 3
#define CEC_OP_HPD_ERROR_NONE_NO_VIDEO 4

/* End of Messages */

/* Helper functions to identify the 'special' CEC devices */

static inline int cec_is_2nd_tv(const struct cec_log_addrs *las)
{
    /*
     * It is a second TV if the logical address is 14 or 15 and the
     * primary device type is a TV.
     */
    return las->num_log_addrs &&
        las->log_addr[0] >= CEC_LOG_ADDR_SPECIFIC &&
        las->primary_device_type[0] == CEC_OP_PRIM_DEVTYPE_TV;
}

static inline int cec_is_processor(const struct cec_log_addrs *las)
{
    /*
     * It is a processor if the logical address is 12-15 and the

```

```
* primary device type is a Processor.  
*/  
return las->num_log_addrs &&  
    las->log_addr[0] >= CEC_LOG_ADDR_BACKUP_1 &&  
    las->primary_device_type[0] == CEC_OP_PRIM_DEVTYPE_PROCESSOR;  
}  
  
static inline int cec_is_switch(const struct cec_log_addrs *las)  
{  
    /*  
     * It is a switch if the logical address is 15 and the  
     * primary device type is a Switch and the CDC-Only flag is not set.  
     */  
    return las->num_log_addrs == 1 &&  
        las->log_addr[0] == CEC_LOG_ADDR_UNREGISTERED &&  
        las->primary_device_type[0] == CEC_OP_PRIM_DEVTYPE_SWITCH &&  
        !(las->flags & CEC_LOG_ADDRS_FL_CDC_ONLY);  
}  
  
static inline int cec_is_cdc_only(const struct cec_log_addrs *las)  
{  
    /*  
     * It is a CDC-only device if the logical address is 15 and the  
     * primary device type is a Switch and the CDC-Only flag is set.  
     */  
    return las->num_log_addrs == 1 &&  
        las->log_addr[0] == CEC_LOG_ADDR_UNREGISTERED &&  
        las->primary_device_type[0] == CEC_OP_PRIM_DEVTYPE_SWITCH &&  
        (las->flags & CEC_LOG_ADDRS_FL_CDC_ONLY);  
}  
  
#endif
```

## Revision and Copyright

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- Initial version.

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## Revision History

**revision** 1.0.0 / 2016-03-17 (*hv*)

Initial revision

## Generic Error Codes

Listing 1.39: Generic error codes

EAGAIN (aka EWOULDBLOCK)	The ioctl can't be handled because the device is in state where it can't perform it. This could happen for example in case where device is sleeping and ioctl is performed to query statistics. It is also returned when the ioctl would need to wait for an event, but the device was opened in non-blocking mode.
EBADF	The file descriptor is not a valid.
EBUSY	The ioctl can't be handled because the device is busy. This is typically return while device is streaming, and an ioctl tried to change something that would affect the stream, or would require the usage of a hardware resource that was already allocated. The ioctl must not be retried without performing another action to fix the problem first (typically: stop the stream before retrying).
EFAULT	There was a failure while copying data from/to userspace, probably caused by an invalid pointer reference.
EINVAL	One or more of the ioctl parameters are invalid or out of the allowed range. This is a widely used error code. See the individual ioctl requests for specific causes.
ENODEV	Device not found or was removed.
ENOMEM	There's not enough memory to handle the desired operation.
ENOTTY	The ioctl is not supported by the driver, actually meaning that the required functionality is not available, or the file descriptor is not for a media device.
ENOSPC	On USB devices, the stream ioctl's can return this error, meaning that this request would overcommit the usb bandwidth reserved for periodic transfers (up to 80% of the USB bandwidth).
EPERM	Permission denied. Can be returned if the device needs write permission, or some special capabilities is needed (e. g. root)
EIO	I/O error. Typically used when there are problems communicating with a hardware device. This could indicate broken or flaky hardware. It's a 'Something is wrong, I give up!' type of error.
ENXIO	No device corresponding to this device special file exists.

**Note:**

1. *This list is not exhaustive; ioctls may return other error codes. Since errors may have side effects such as a driver reset, applications should abort on unexpected errors, or otherwise assume that the device is in a bad state.*
2. *Request-specific error codes are listed in the individual requests descriptions.*

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## MEDIA SUBSYSTEM KERNEL INTERNAL API

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## Video4Linux devices

### Introduction

The V4L2 drivers tend to be very complex due to the complexity of the hardware: most devices have multiple ICs, export multiple device nodes in /dev, and create also non-V4L2 devices such as DVB, ALSA, FB, I2C and input (IR) devices.

Especially the fact that V4L2 drivers have to setup supporting ICs to do audio/video muxing/encoding/decoding makes it more complex than most. Usually these ICs are connected to the main bridge driver through one or more I2C busses, but other busses can also be used. Such devices are called 'sub-devices'.

For a long time the framework was limited to the video\_device struct for creating V4L device nodes and video\_buf for handling the video buffers (note that this document does not discuss the video\_buf framework).

This meant that all drivers had to do the setup of device instances and connecting to sub-devices themselves. Some of this is quite complicated to do right and many drivers never did do it correctly.

There is also a lot of common code that could never be refactored due to the lack of a framework.

So this framework sets up the basic building blocks that all drivers need and this same framework should make it much easier to refactor common code into utility functions shared by all drivers.

A good example to look at as a reference is the v4l2-pci-skeleton.c source that is available in samples/v4l/. It is a skeleton driver for a PCI capture card, and demonstrates how to use the V4L2 driver framework. It can be used as a template for real PCI video capture driver.

### Structure of a V4L driver

All drivers have the following structure:

1. A struct for each device instance containing the device state.
2. A way of initializing and commanding sub-devices (if any).

3. Creating V4L2 device nodes (/dev/videoX, /dev/vbiX and /dev/radioX) and keeping track of device-node specific data.
4. Filehandle-specific structs containing per-filehandle data;
5. video buffer handling.

This is a rough schematic of how it all relates:

```
device instances
  |
  +-sub-device instances
  |
  \-V4L2 device nodes
    |
    \-filehandle instances
```

## Structure of the V4L2 framework

The framework closely resembles the driver structure: it has a `v4l2_device` struct for the device instance data, a `v4l2_subdev` struct to refer to sub-device instances, the `video_device` struct stores V4L2 device node data and the `v4l2_fh` struct keeps track of filehandle instances.

The V4L2 framework also optionally integrates with the media framework. If a driver sets the `v4l2_device` `mdev` field, sub-devices and video nodes will automatically appear in the media framework as entities.

## Video device's internal representation

The actual device nodes in the `/dev` directory are created using the `video_device` struct (`v4l2-dev.h`). This struct can either be allocated dynamically or embedded in a larger struct.

To allocate it dynamically use `video_device_alloc()`:

```
struct video_device *vdev = video_device_alloc();

if (vdev == NULL)
    return -ENOMEM;

vdev->release = video_device_release;
```

If you embed it in a larger struct, then you must set the `release()` callback to your own function:

```
struct video_device *vdev = &my_vdev->vdev;

vdev->release = my_vdev_release;
```

The `release()` callback must be set and it is called when the last user of the video device exits.

The default `video_device_release()` callback currently just calls `kfree` to free the allocated memory.

There is also a `video_device_release_empty()` function that does nothing (is empty) and should be used if the struct is embedded and there is nothing to do when it is released.

You should also set these fields of `video_device`:

- `video_device->v4l2_dev`: must be set to the `v4l2_device` parent device.
- `video_device->name`: set to something descriptive and unique.
- `video_device->vfl_dir`: set this to `VFL_DIR_RX` for capture devices (`VFL_DIR_RX` has value 0, so this is normally already the default), set to `VFL_DIR_TX` for output devices and `VFL_DIR_M2M` for mem2mem (codec) devices.

- `video_device->fops`: set to the `v4l2_file_operations` struct.
- `video_device->ioctl_ops`: if you use the `v4l2_ioctl_ops` to simplify ioctl maintenance (highly recommended to use this and it might become compulsory in the future!), then set this to your `v4l2_ioctl_ops` struct. The `video_device->vfl_type` and `video_device->vfl_dir` fields are used to disable ops that do not match the type/dir combination. E.g. VBI ops are disabled for non-VBI nodes, and output ops are disabled for a capture device. This makes it possible to provide just one `v4l2_ioctl_ops` struct for both vbi and video nodes.
- `video_device->lock`: leave to NULL if you want to do all the locking in the driver. Otherwise you give it a pointer to a struct `mutex_lock` and before the `video_device->unlocked_ioctl` file operation is called this lock will be taken by the core and released afterwards. See the next section for more details.
- `video_device->queue`: a pointer to the struct `vb2_queue` associated with this device node. If queue is not NULL, and queue->lock is not NULL, then queue->lock is used for the queuing ioctls (VIDIOC\_REQBUFS, CREATE\_BUFS, QBUF, DQBUF, QUERYBUF, PREPARE\_BUF, STREAMON and STREAMOFF) instead of the lock above. That way the `vb2` queuing framework does not have to wait for other ioctls. This queue pointer is also used by the `vb2` helper functions to check for queuing ownership (i.e. is the filehandle calling it allowed to do the operation).
- `video_device->prio`: keeps track of the priorities. Used to implement VIDIOC\_G\_PRIORITY and VIDIOC\_S\_PRIORITY. If left to NULL, then it will use the struct `v4l2_prio_state` in `v4l2_device`. If you want to have a separate priority state per (group of) device node(s), then you can point it to your own struct `v4l2_prio_state`.
- `video_device->dev_parent`: you only set this if `v4l2_device` was registered with NULL as the parent device struct. This only happens in cases where one hardware device has multiple PCI devices that all share the same `v4l2_device` core.

The cx88 driver is an example of this: one core `v4l2_device` struct, but it is used by both a raw video PCI device (cx8800) and a MPEG PCI device (cx8802). Since the `v4l2_device` cannot be associated with two PCI devices at the same time it is setup without a parent device. But when the struct `video_device` is initialized you **do** know which parent PCI device to use and so you set `dev_device` to the correct PCI device.

If you use `v4l2_ioctl_ops`, then you should set `video_device->unlocked_ioctl` to `video_ioctl2()` in your `v4l2_file_operations` struct.

In some cases you want to tell the core that a function you had specified in your `v4l2_ioctl_ops` should be ignored. You can mark such ioctls by calling this function before `video_register_device()` is called:

`v4l2_disable_ioctl(vdev, cmd).`

This tends to be needed if based on external factors (e.g. which card is being used) you want to turns off certain features in `v4l2_ioctl_ops` without having to make a new struct.

The `v4l2_file_operations` struct is a subset of `file_operations`. The main difference is that the `inode` argument is omitted since it is never used.

If integration with the media framework is needed, you must initialize the `media_entity` struct embedded in the `video_device` struct (entity field) by calling `media_entity_pads_init()`:

```
struct media_pad *pad = &my_vdev->pad;
int err;

err = media_entity_pads_init(&vdev->entity, 1, pad);
```

The pads array must have been previously initialized. There is no need to manually set the struct `media_entity` type and name fields.

A reference to the entity will be automatically acquired/released when the video device is opened/closed.

### ioctls and locking

The V4L core provides optional locking services. The main service is the lock field in struct `video_device`, which is a pointer to a mutex. If you set this pointer, then that will be used by `unlocked_ioctl` to serialize all ioctls.

If you are using the `videobuf2 framework`, then there is a second lock that you can set: `video_device->queue->lock`. If set, then this lock will be used instead of `video_device->lock` to serialize all queuing ioctls (see the previous section for the full list of those ioctls).

The advantage of using a different lock for the queuing ioctls is that for some drivers (particularly USB drivers) certain commands such as setting controls can take a long time, so you want to use a separate lock for the buffer queuing ioctls. That way your VIDIOC\_DQBUF doesn't stall because the driver is busy changing the e.g. exposure of the webcam.

Of course, you can always do all the locking yourself by leaving both lock pointers at NULL.

If you use the old `videobuf framework` then you must pass the `video_device->lock` to the videobuf queue initialize function: if videobuf has to wait for a frame to arrive, then it will temporarily unlock the lock and relock it afterwards. If your driver also waits in the code, then you should do the same to allow other processes to access the device node while the first process is waiting for something.

In the case of `videobuf2` you will need to implement the `wait_prepare()` and `wait_finish()` callbacks to unlock/lock if applicable. If you use the `queue->lock` pointer, then you can use the helper functions `vb2_ops_wait_prepare()` and `vb2_ops_wait_finish()`.

The implementation of a hotplug disconnect should also take the lock from `video_device` before calling `v4l2_device_disconnect`. If you are also using `video_device->queue->lock`, then you have to first lock `video_device->queue->lock` followed by `video_device->lock`. That way you can be sure no ioctl is running when you call `v4l2_device_disconnect()`.

### Video device registration

Next you register the video device with `video_register_device()`. This will create the character device for you.

```
err = video_register_device(vdev, VFL_TYPE_GRABBER, -1);
if (err) {
    video_device_release(vdev); /* or kfree(my_vdev); */
    return err;
}
```

If the `v4l2_device` parent device has a not NULL mdev field, the video device entity will be automatically registered with the media device.

Which device is registered depends on the type argument. The following types exist:

<code>vfl_devnode_type</code>	Device name	Usage
<code>VFL_TYPE_GRABBER</code>	<code>/dev/videoX</code>	for video input/output devices
<code>VFL_TYPE_VBI</code>	<code>/dev/vbiX</code>	for vertical blank data (i.e. closed captions, teletext)
<code>VFL_TYPE_RADIO</code>	<code>/dev/radioX</code>	for radio tuners
<code>VFL_TYPE_SUBDEV</code>	<code>/dev/v4l-subdevX</code>	for V4L2 subdevices
<code>VFL_TYPE_SDR</code>	<code>/dev/swradioX</code>	for Software Defined Radio (SDR) tuners
<code>VFL_TYPE_TOUCH</code>	<code>/dev/v4l-touchX</code>	for touch sensors

The last argument gives you a certain amount of control over the device device node number used (i.e. the X in `videoX`). Normally you will pass -1 to let the v4l2 framework pick the first free number. But sometimes users want to select a specific node number. It is common that drivers allow the user to select a specific device node number through a driver module option. That number is then passed to this function and `video_register_device` will attempt to select that device node number. If that number was already in use, then the next free device node number will be selected and it will send a warning to the kernel log.

Another use-case is if a driver creates many devices. In that case it can be useful to place different video devices in separate ranges. For example, video capture devices start at 0, video output devices start at 16. So you can use the last argument to specify a minimum device node number and the v4l2 framework will try to pick the first free number that is equal or higher to what you passed. If that fails, then it will just pick the first free number.

Since in this case you do not care about a warning about not being able to select the specified device node number, you can call the function `video_register_device_no_warn()` instead.

Whenever a device node is created some attributes are also created for you. If you look in `/sys/class/video4linux` you see the devices. Go into e.g. `video0` and you will see ‘name’, ‘dev\_debug’ and ‘index’ attributes. The ‘name’ attribute is the ‘name’ field of the `video_device` struct. The ‘dev\_debug’ attribute can be used to enable core debugging. See the next section for more detailed information on this.

The ‘index’ attribute is the index of the device node: for each call to `video_register_device()` the index is just increased by 1. The first video device node you register always starts with index 0.

Users can setup udev rules that utilize the index attribute to make fancy device names (e.g. ‘mpegX’ for MPEG video capture device nodes).

After the device was successfully registered, then you can use these fields:

- `video_device->vfl_type`: the device type passed to `video_register_device()`.
- `video_device->minor`: the assigned device minor number.
- `video_device->num`: the device node number (i.e. the X in `videoX`).
- `video_device->index`: the device index number.

If the registration failed, then you need to call `video_device_release()` to free the allocated `video_device` struct, or free your own struct if the `video_device` was embedded in it. The `vdev->release()` callback will never be called if the registration failed, nor should you ever attempt to unregister the device if the registration failed.

## video device debugging

The ‘dev\_debug’ attribute that is created for each video, vbi, radio or swradio device in `/sys/class/video4linux/<devX>/` allows you to enable logging of file operations.

It is a bitmask and the following bits can be set:

Mask	Description
0x01	Log the ioctl name and error code. VIDIOC_(D)QBUF ioctls are only logged if bit 0x08 is also set.
0x02	Log the ioctl name arguments and error code. VIDIOC_(D)QBUF ioctls are only logged if bit 0x08 is also set.
0x04	Log the file operations open, release, read, write, mmap and get_unmapped_area. The read and write operations are only logged if bit 0x08 is also set.
0x08	Log the read and write file operations and the VIDIOC_QBUF and VIDIOC_DQBUF ioctls.
0x10	Log the poll file operation.

## Video device cleanup

When the video device nodes have to be removed, either during the unload of the driver or because the USB device was disconnected, then you should unregister them with:

`video_unregister_device(vdev);`

This will remove the device nodes from sysfs (causing udev to remove them from /dev).

After `video_unregister_device()` returns no new opens can be done. However, in the case of USB devices some application might still have one of these device nodes open. So after the unregister all file operations (except release, of course) will return an error as well.

When the last user of the video device node exits, then the `vdev->release()` callback is called and you can do the final cleanup there.

Don't forget to cleanup the media entity associated with the video device if it has been initialized:

```
media_entity_cleanup (&vdev->entity);
```

This can be done from the release callback.

### helper functions

There are a few useful helper functions:

- file and `video_device` private data

You can set/get driver private data in the `video_device` struct using:

```
video_get_drvdata (vdev);
```

```
video_set_drvdata (vdev);
```

Note that you can safely call `video_set_drvdata()` before calling `video_register_device()`.

And this function:

```
video_devdata (struct file *file);
```

returns the `video_device` belonging to the file struct.

The `video_devdata()` function combines `video_get_drvdata()` with `video_devdata()`:

```
video_drvdata (struct file *file);
```

You can go from a `video_device` struct to the `v4l2_device` struct using:

```
struct v4l2_device *v4l2_dev = vdev->v4l2_dev;
```

- Device node name

The `video_device` node kernel name can be retrieved using:

```
video_device_node_name (vdev);
```

The name is used as a hint by userspace tools such as udev. The function should be used where possible instead of accessing the `video_device::num` and `video_device::minor` fields.

### video\_device functions and data structures

```
enum vfl_devnode_type  
    type of V4L2 device node
```

#### Constants

`VFL_TYPE_GRABBER` for video input/output devices

`VFL_TYPE_VBI` for vertical blank data (i.e. closed captions, teletext)

`VFL_TYPE_RADIO` for radio tuners

`VFL_TYPE_SUBDEV` for V4L2 subdevices

`VFL_TYPE_SDR` for Software Defined Radio tuners

`VFL_TYPE_TOUCH` for touch sensors

`VFL_TYPE_MAX` number of VFL types, must always be last in the enum

```
enum vfl_devnode_direction
```

Identifies if a `struct video_device` corresponds to a receiver, a transmitter or a mem-to-mem device.

**Constants**

**VFL\_DIR\_RX** device is a receiver.

**VFL\_DIR\_TX** device is a transmitter.

**VFL\_DIR\_M2M** device is a memory to memory device.

**Note**

Ignored if *enum vfl\_devnode\_type* is VFL\_TYPE\_SUBDEV.

**enum v4l2\_video\_device\_flags**

Flags used by *struct video\_device*

**Constants**

**V4L2\_FL\_REGISTERED** indicates that a *struct video\_device* is registered. Drivers can clear this flag if they want to block all future device access. It is cleared by *video\_unregister\_device*.

**V4L2\_FLUSES\_V4L2\_FH** indicates that file->private\_data points to *struct v4l2\_fh*. This flag is set by the core when *v4l2\_fh\_init()* is called. All new drivers should use it.

**struct v4l2\_prio\_state**

stores the priority states

**Definition**

```
struct v4l2_prio_state {
    atomic_t prios[4];
};
```

**Members**

**prios** array with elements to store the array priorities

**Description****Note:**


---

The size of **prios** array matches the number of priority types defined by *enum v4l2\_priority*.

---

**void v4l2\_prio\_init(struct v4l2\_prio\_state \* global)**  
initializes a struct v4l2\_prio\_state

**Parameters**

**struct v4l2\_prio\_state \* global** pointer to *struct v4l2\_prio\_state*

**int v4l2\_prio\_change(struct v4l2\_prio\_state \* global, enum v4l2\_priority \* local, enum v4l2\_priority new)**  
changes the v4l2 file handler priority

**Parameters**

**struct v4l2\_prio\_state \* global** pointer to the *struct v4l2\_prio\_state* of the device node.

**enum v4l2\_priority \* local** pointer to the desired priority, as defined by *enum v4l2\_priority*

**enum v4l2\_priority new** Priority type requested, as defined by *enum v4l2\_priority*.

**Description****Note:**


---

This function should be used only by the V4L2 core.

---

void **v4l2\_prio\_open**(struct *v4l2\_prio\_state* \* *global*, enum *v4l2\_priority* \* *local*)  
Implements the priority logic for a file handler open

### Parameters

**struct v4l2\_prio\_state \* global** pointer to the *struct v4l2\_prio\_state* of the device node.  
**enum v4l2\_priority \* local** pointer to the desired priority, as defined by enum *v4l2\_priority*

### Description

#### Note:

*This function should be used only by the V4L2 core.*

void **v4l2\_prio\_close**(struct *v4l2\_prio\_state* \* *global*, enum *v4l2\_priority* *local*)  
Implements the priority logic for a file handler close

### Parameters

**struct v4l2\_prio\_state \* global** pointer to the *struct v4l2\_prio\_state* of the device node.  
**enum v4l2\_priority local** priority to be released, as defined by enum *v4l2\_priority*

### Description

#### Note:

*This function should be used only by the V4L2 core.*

enum *v4l2\_priority* **v4l2\_prio\_max**(struct *v4l2\_prio\_state* \* *global*)  
Return the maximum priority, as stored at the **global** array.

### Parameters

**struct v4l2\_prio\_state \* global** pointer to the *struct v4l2\_prio\_state* of the device node.

### Description

#### Note:

*This function should be used only by the V4L2 core.*

int **v4l2\_prio\_check**(struct *v4l2\_prio\_state* \* *global*, enum *v4l2\_priority* *local*)  
Implements the priority logic for a file handler close

### Parameters

**struct v4l2\_prio\_state \* global** pointer to the *struct v4l2\_prio\_state* of the device node.  
**enum v4l2\_priority local** desired priority, as defined by enum *v4l2\_priority* local

### Description

#### Note:

*This function should be used only by the V4L2 core.*

**struct v4l2\_file\_operations**  
fs operations used by a V4L2 device

**Definition**

```
struct v4l2_file_operations {
    struct module *owner;
    ssize_t (*read) (struct file *, char __user *, size_t, loff_t *);
    ssize_t (*write) (struct file *, const char __user *, size_t, loff_t *);
    __poll_t (*poll) (struct file *, struct poll_table_struct *);
    long (*unlocked_ioctl) (struct file *, unsigned int, unsigned long);
#ifdef CONFIG_COMPAT;
    long (*compat_ioctl32) (struct file *, unsigned int, unsigned long);
#endif;
    unsigned long (*get_unmapped_area) (struct file *, unsigned long, unsigned long, unsigned long, unsigned int);
    int (*mmap) (struct file *, struct vm_area_struct *);
    int (*open) (struct file *);
    int (*release) (struct file *);
};
```

**Members**

**owner** pointer to struct module

**read** operations needed to implement the read() syscall

**write** operations needed to implement the [write\(\)](#) syscall

**poll** operations needed to implement the poll() syscall

**unlocked\_ioctl** operations needed to implement the ioctl() syscall

**compat\_ioctl32** operations needed to implement the ioctl() syscall for the special case where the Kernel uses 64 bits instructions, but the userspace uses 32 bits.

**get\_unmapped\_area** called by the mmap() syscall, used when %!CONFIG\_MMU

**mmap** operations needed to implement the mmap() syscall

**open** operations needed to implement the [open\(\)](#) syscall

**release** operations needed to implement the release() syscall

**Description****Note:**

*Those operations are used to implement the fs struct file\_operations at the V4L2 drivers. The V4L2 core overrides the fs ops with some extra logic needed by the subsystem.*

**struct video\_device**

Structure used to create and manage the V4L2 device nodes.

**Definition**

```
struct video_device {
#ifndef CONFIG_MEDIA_CONTROLLER;
    struct media_entity entity;
    struct media_intf_devnode *intf_devnode;
    struct media_pipeline pipe;
#endif;
    const struct v4l2_file_operations *fops;
    u32 device_caps;
    struct device dev;
    struct cdev *cdev;
    struct v4l2_device *v4l2_dev;
    struct device *dev_parent;
    struct v4l2_ctrl_handler *ctrl_handler;
    struct vb2_queue *queue;
```

```

struct v4l2_prio_state *prio;
char name[32];
enum vfl_devnode_type vfl_type;
enum vfl_devnode_direction vfl_dir;
int minor;
u16 num;
unsigned long flags;
int index;
spinlock_t fh_lock;
struct list_head fh_list;
int dev_debug;
v4l2_std_id tvnorms;
void (*release)(struct video_device *vdev);
const struct v4l2_ioctl_ops *ioctl_ops;
unsigned long valid_ioctls[BITS_TO_LONGS(BASE_VIDIOC_PRIVATE)];
struct mutex *lock;
};

```

**Members**

**entity** *struct media\_entity*  
**intf\_devnode** pointer to *struct media\_intf\_devnode*  
**pipe** *struct media\_pipeline*  
**fops** pointer to *struct v4l2\_file\_operations* for the video device  
**device\_caps** device capabilities as used in v4l2\_capabilities  
**dev** *struct device* for the video device  
**cdev** character device  
**v4l2\_dev** pointer to *struct v4l2\_device* parent  
**dev\_parent** pointer to *struct device* parent  
**ctrl\_handler** Control handler associated with this device node. May be NULL.  
**queue** *struct vb2\_queue* associated with this device node. May be NULL.  
**prio** pointer to *struct v4l2\_prio\_state* with device's Priority state. If NULL, then v4l2\_dev->prio will be used.  
**name** video device name  
**vfl\_type** V4L device type, as defined by *enum vfl\_devnode\_type*  
**vfl\_dir** V4L receiver, transmitter or m2m  
**minor** device node 'minor'. It is set to -1 if the registration failed  
**num** number of the video device node  
**flags** video device flags. Use bitops to set/clear/test flags. Contains a set of *enum v4l2\_video\_device\_flags*.  
**index** attribute to differentiate multiple indices on one physical device  
**fh\_lock** Lock for all v4l2\_fhs  
**fh\_list** List of *struct v4l2\_fh*  
**dev\_debug** Internal device debug flags, not for use by drivers  
**tvnorms** Supported tv norms  
**release** video device release() callback  
**ioctl\_ops** pointer to *struct v4l2\_ioctl\_ops* with ioctl callbacks

**valid\_ioctl** bitmap with the valid ioctl for this device

**lock** pointer to struct mutex serialization lock

## Description

### Note:

---

Only set **dev\_parent** if that can't be deduced from **v4l2\_dev**.

---

**media\_entity\_to\_video\_device**(**\_entity**)

Returns a **struct video\_device** from the **struct media\_entity** embedded on it.

## Parameters

**\_entity** pointer to **struct media\_entity**

**to\_video\_device**(**cd**)

Returns a **struct video\_device** from the **struct device** embedded on it.

## Parameters

**cd** pointer to struct device

**int \_\_video\_register\_device**(**struct video\_device** \***vdev**, **enum vfl\_devnode\_type** **type**, **int nr**,  
                                  **int warn\_if\_nr\_in\_use**, **struct module** \***owner**)

register video4linux devices

## Parameters

**struct video\_device** \* **vdev** struct video\_device to register

**enum vfl\_devnode\_type** **type** type of device to register, as defined by **enum vfl\_devnode\_type**

**int nr** which device node number is desired: (0 == /dev/video0, 1 == /dev/video1, ..., -1 == first free)

**int warn\_if\_nr\_in\_use** warn if the desired device node number was already in use and another number was chosen instead.

**struct module** \* **owner** module that owns the video device node

## Description

The registration code assigns minor numbers and device node numbers based on the requested type and registers the new device node with the kernel.

This function assumes that struct video\_device was zeroed when it was allocated and does not contain any stale data.

An error is returned if no free minor or device node number could be found, or if the registration of the device node failed.

Returns 0 on success.

### Note:

---

This function is meant to be used only inside the V4L2 core. Drivers should use **video\_register\_device()** or **video\_register\_device\_no\_warn()**.

---

**int video\_register\_device**(**struct video\_device** \***vdev**, **enum vfl\_devnode\_type** **type**, **int nr**)

register video4linux devices

## Parameters

**struct video\_device** \* **vdev** struct video\_device to register

**enum vfl\_devnode\_type** **type** type of device to register, as defined by **enum vfl\_devnode\_type**

**int nr** which device node number is desired: (0 == /dev/video0, 1 == /dev/video1, ..., -1 == first free)

### Description

Internally, it calls `__video_register_device()`. Please see its documentation for more details.

#### Note:

*if video\_register\_device fails, the release() callback of struct video\_device structure is not called, so the caller is responsible for freeing any data. Usually that means that you video\_device\_release() should be called on failure.*

```
int video_register_device_no_warn(struct video_device *vdev, enum vfl_devnode_type type,  
                                 int nr)
```

register video4linux devices

### Parameters

**struct video\_device \* vdev** struct video\_device to register

**enum vfl\_devnode\_type type** type of device to register, as defined by `enum vfl_devnode_type`

**int nr** which device node number is desired: (0 == /dev/video0, 1 == /dev/video1, ..., -1 == first free)

### Description

This function is identical to `video_register_device()` except that no warning is issued if the desired device node number was already in use.

Internally, it calls `__video_register_device()`. Please see its documentation for more details.

#### Note:

*if video\_register\_device fails, the release() callback of struct video\_device structure is not called, so the caller is responsible for freeing any data. Usually that means that you video\_device\_release() should be called on failure.*

```
void video_unregister_device(struct video_device *vdev)
```

Unregister video devices.

### Parameters

**struct video\_device \* vdev** struct video\_device to register

### Description

Does nothing if `vdev == NULL` or if `video_is_registered()` returns false.

```
struct video_device * video_device_alloc(void)  
    helper function to alloc struct video_device
```

### Parameters

**void** no arguments

### Description

Returns NULL if -ENOMEM or a `struct video_device` on success.

```
void video_device_release(struct video_device *vdev)  
    helper function to release struct video_device
```

### Parameters

**struct video\_device \* vdev** pointer to `struct video_device`

**Description**

Can also be used for video\_device->release().

```
void video_device_release_empty(struct video_device * vdev)
    helper function to implement the video_device->release() callback.
```

**Parameters**

**struct video\_device \* vdev** pointer to *struct video\_device*

**Description**

This release function does nothing.

It should be used when the video\_device is a static global struct.

**Note:**

*Having a static video\_device is a dubious construction at best.*

```
void v4l2_disable_ioctl(struct video_device * vdev, unsigned int cmd)
    mark that a given command isn't implemented. shouldn't use core locking
```

**Parameters**

**struct video\_device \* vdev** pointer to *struct video\_device*

**unsigned int cmd** ioctl command

**Description**

This function allows drivers to provide just one v4l2\_ioctl\_ops struct, but disable ioctls based on the specific card that is actually found.

**Note:**

*This must be called before video\_register\_device. See also the comments for determine\_valid\_ioctls().*

```
void * video_get_drvdata(struct video_device * vdev)
    gets private data from struct video_device.
```

**Parameters**

**struct video\_device \* vdev** pointer to *struct video\_device*

**Description**

returns a pointer to the private data

```
void video_set_drvdata(struct video_device * vdev, void * data)
    sets private data from struct video_device.
```

**Parameters**

**struct video\_device \* vdev** pointer to *struct video\_device*

**void \* data** private data pointer

```
struct video_device * video_drvdata(struct file * file)
    gets struct video_device from struct file.
```

**Parameters**

**struct file \* file** pointer to struct file

`void * video_drvdata(struct file * file)`  
gets private data from `struct video_device` using the struct file.

### Parameters

`struct file * file` pointer to struct file

### Description

This is function combines both `video_get_drvdata()` and `video_devdata()` as this is used very often.

`const char * video_device_node_name(struct video_device * vdev)`  
returns the video device name

### Parameters

`struct video_device * vdev` pointer to `struct video_device`

### Description

Returns the device name string

`int video_is_registered(struct video_device * vdev)`  
returns true if the `struct video_device` is registered.

### Parameters

`struct video_device * vdev` pointer to `struct video_device`

### Description

## V4L2 device instance

Each device instance is represented by a struct `v4l2_device`. Very simple devices can just allocate this struct, but most of the time you would embed this struct inside a larger struct.

You must register the device instance by calling:

`v4l2_device_register(dev, v4l2_dev).`

Registration will initialize the `v4l2_device` struct. If the `dev->driver_data` field is NULL, it will be linked to `v4l2_dev` argument.

Drivers that want integration with the media device framework need to set `dev->driver_data` manually to point to the driver-specific device structure that embed the struct `v4l2_device` instance. This is achieved by a `dev_set_drvdata()` call before registering the V4L2 device instance. They must also set the struct `v4l2_device` `mdev` field to point to a properly initialized and registered `media_device` instance.

If `v4l2_dev->name` is empty then it will be set to a value derived from `dev` (driver name followed by the bus\_id, to be precise). If you set it up before calling `v4l2_device_register()` then it will be untouched. If `dev` is NULL, then you **must** setup `v4l2_dev->name` before calling `v4l2_device_register()`.

You can use `v4l2_device_set_name()` to set the name based on a driver name and a driver-global `atomic_t` instance. This will generate names like `ivtv0`, `ivtv1`, etc. If the name ends with a digit, then it will insert a dash: `cx18-0`, `cx18-1`, etc. This function returns the instance number.

The first `dev` argument is normally the `struct device` pointer of a `pci_dev`, `usb_interface` or `platform_device`. It is rare for `dev` to be NULL, but it happens with ISA devices or when one device creates multiple PCI devices, thus making it impossible to associate `v4l2_dev` with a particular parent.

You can also supply a `notify()` callback that can be called by sub-devices to notify you of events. Whether you need to set this depends on the sub-device. Any notifications a sub-device supports must be defined in a header in `include/media/subdevice.h`.

V4L2 devices are unregistered by calling:

`v4l2_device_unregister() (v4l2_dev).`

If the dev->driver\_data field points to `v4l2_dev`, it will be reset to NULL. Unregistering will also automatically unregister all subdevs from the device.

If you have a hotpluggable device (e.g. a USB device), then when a disconnect happens the parent device becomes invalid. Since `v4l2_device` has a pointer to that parent device it has to be cleared as well to mark that the parent is gone. To do this call:

```
v4l2_device_disconnect() (v4l2_dev).
```

This does *not* unregister the subdevs, so you still need to call the `v4l2_device_unregister()` function for that. If your driver is not hotpluggable, then there is no need to call `v4l2_device_disconnect()`.

Sometimes you need to iterate over all devices registered by a specific driver. This is usually the case if multiple device drivers use the same hardware. E.g. the ivtvfb driver is a framebuffer driver that uses the ivtv hardware. The same is true for alsound drivers for example.

You can iterate over all registered devices as follows:

```
static int callback(struct device *dev, void *p)
{
    struct v4l2_device *v4l2_dev = dev_get_drvdata(dev);

    /* test if this device was init'd */
    if (v4l2_dev == NULL)
        return 0;
    ...
    return 0;
}

int iterate(void *p)
{
    struct device_driver *drv;
    int err;

    /* Find driver 'ivtv' on the PCI bus.
     * pci_bus_type is a global. For USB busses use usb_bus_type. */
    drv = driver_find("ivtv", &pci_bus_type);
    /* iterate over all ivtv device instances */
    err = driver_for_each_device(drv, NULL, p, callback);
    put_driver(drv);
    return err;
}
```

Sometimes you need to keep a running counter of the device instance. This is commonly used to map a device instance to an index of a module option array.

The recommended approach is as follows:

```
static atomic_t drv_instance = ATOMIC_INIT(0);

static int drv_probe(struct pci_dev *pdev, const struct pci_device_id *pci_id)
{
    ...
    state->instance = atomic_inc_return(&drv_instance) - 1;
}
```

If you have multiple device nodes then it can be difficult to know when it is safe to unregister `v4l2_device` for hotpluggable devices. For this purpose `v4l2_device` has refcounting support. The refcount is increased whenever `video_register_device()` is called and it is decreased whenever that device node is released. When the refcount reaches zero, then the `v4l2_device release()` callback is called. You can do your final cleanup there.

If other device nodes (e.g. ALSA) are created, then you can increase and decrease the refcount manually as well by calling:

`v4l2_device_get()` (`v4l2_dev`).

or:

`v4l2_device_put()` (`v4l2_dev`).

Since the initial refcount is 1 you also need to call `v4l2_device_put()` in the `disconnect()` callback (for USB devices) or in the `remove()` callback (for e.g. PCI devices), otherwise the refcount will never reach 0.

## v4l2\_device functions and data structures

### struct v4l2\_device

main struct to for V4L2 device drivers

#### Definition

```
struct v4l2_device {  
    struct device *dev;  
    struct media_device *mdev;  
    struct list_head subdevs;  
    spinlock_t lock;  
    char name[V4L2_DEVICE_NAME_SIZE];  
    void (*notify)(struct v4l2_subdev *sd, unsigned int notification, void *arg);  
    struct v4l2_ctrl_handler *ctrl_handler;  
    struct v4l2_prio_state prio;  
    struct kref ref;  
    void (*release)(struct v4l2_device *v4l2_dev);  
};
```

#### Members

**dev** pointer to struct device.

**mdev** pointer to struct media\_device, may be NULL.

**subdevs** used to keep track of the registered subdevs

**lock** lock this struct; can be used by the driver as well if this struct is embedded into a larger struct.

**name** unique device name, by default the driver name + bus ID

**notify** notify operation called by some sub-devices.

**ctrl\_handler** The control handler. May be NULL.

**prio** Device's priority state

**ref** Keep track of the references to this struct.

**release** Release function that is called when the ref count goes to 0.

#### Description

Each instance of a V4L2 device should create the `v4l2_device` struct, either stand-alone or embedded in a larger struct.

It allows easy access to sub-devices (see `v4l2-subdev.h`) and provides basic V4L2 device-level support.

#### Note:

1. **dev->driver\_data** points to this struct.
2. **dev** might be **NULL** if there is no parent device

```
void v4l2_device_get(struct v4l2_device * v4l2_dev)  
    gets a V4L2 device reference
```

#### Parameters

**struct v4l2\_device \* v4l2\_dev** pointer to struct `v4l2_device`

### Description

This is an ancillary routine meant to increment the usage for the struct `v4l2_device` pointed by **v4l2\_dev**.

**int v4l2\_device\_put(struct v4l2\_device \* v4l2\_dev)**  
putss a V4L2 device reference

### Parameters

**struct v4l2\_device \* v4l2\_dev** pointer to struct `v4l2_device`

### Description

This is an ancillary routine meant to decrement the usage for the struct `v4l2_device` pointed by **v4l2\_dev**.

**int v4l2\_device\_register(struct device \* dev, struct v4l2\_device \* v4l2\_dev)**  
Initialize v4l2\_dev and make `dev->driver_data` point to **v4l2\_dev**.

### Parameters

**struct device \* dev** pointer to struct device

**struct v4l2\_device \* v4l2\_dev** pointer to struct `v4l2_device`

### Description

#### Note:

`dev` may be `NULL` in rare cases (ISA devices). In such case the caller must fill in the `v4l2_dev->name` field before calling this function.

**int v4l2\_device\_set\_name(struct v4l2\_device \* v4l2\_dev, const char \* basename, atomic\_t \* instance)**

Optional function to initialize the name field of struct `v4l2_device`

### Parameters

**struct v4l2\_device \* v4l2\_dev** pointer to struct `v4l2_device`

**const char \* basename** base name for the device name

**atomic\_t \* instance** pointer to a static atomic\_t var with the instance usage for the device driver.

### Description

`v4l2_device_set_name()` initializes the name field of struct `v4l2_device` using the driver name and a driver-global atomic\_t instance.

This function will increment the instance counter and returns the instance value used in the name.

### Example

```
static atomic_t drv_instance = ATOMIC_INIT(0);
...
instance = v4l2_device_set_name(&v4l2_dev, "foo", &drv_instance);
```

The first time this is called the name field will be set to foo0 and this function returns 0. If the name ends with a digit (e.g. cx18), then the name will be set to cx18-0 since cx180 would look really odd.

**void v4l2\_device\_disconnect(struct v4l2\_device \* v4l2\_dev)**  
Change V4L2 device state to disconnected.

### Parameters

**struct v4l2\_device \* v4l2\_dev** pointer to struct `v4l2_device`

### Description

Should be called when the USB parent disconnects. Since the parent disappears, this ensures that **v4l2\_dev** doesn't have an invalid parent pointer.

#### Note:

---

This function sets **v4l2\_dev->dev** to **NULL**.

---

```
void v4l2_device_unregister(struct v4l2_device *v4l2_dev)
    Unregister all sub-devices and any other resources related to v4l2_dev.
```

### Parameters

**struct v4l2\_device \* v4l2\_dev** pointer to struct **v4l2\_device**

```
int v4l2_device_register_subdev(struct v4l2_device *v4l2_dev, struct v4l2_subdev *sd)
    Registers a subdev with a v4l2 device.
```

### Parameters

**struct v4l2\_device \* v4l2\_dev** pointer to struct **v4l2\_device**

**struct v4l2\_subdev \* sd** pointer to **struct v4l2\_subdev**

### Description

While registered, the subdev module is marked as in-use.

An error is returned if the module is no longer loaded on any attempts to register it.

```
void v4l2_device_unregister_subdev(struct v4l2_subdev *sd)
    Unregisters a subdev with a v4l2 device.
```

### Parameters

**struct v4l2\_subdev \* sd** pointer to **struct v4l2\_subdev**

### Description

#### Note:

---

Can also be called if the subdev wasn't registered. In such case, it will do nothing.

---

```
int v4l2_device_register_subdev_nodes(struct v4l2_device *v4l2_dev)
```

Registers device nodes for all subdevs of the v4l2 device that are marked with the **V4L2\_SUBDEV\_FL\_HAS\_DEVNODE** flag.

### Parameters

**struct v4l2\_device \* v4l2\_dev** pointer to struct **v4l2\_device**

```
void v4l2_subdev_notify(struct v4l2_subdev *sd, unsigned int notification, void *arg)
    Sends a notification to v4l2_device.
```

### Parameters

**struct v4l2\_subdev \* sd** pointer to **struct v4l2\_subdev**

**unsigned int notification** type of notification. Please notice that the notification type is driver-specific.

**void \* arg** arguments for the notification. Those are specific to each notification type.

```
v4l2_device_for_each_subdev(sd, v4l2_dev)
    Helper macro that iterates over all sub-devices of a given v4l2_device.
```

**Parameters**

**sd** pointer that will be filled by the macro with all *struct v4l2\_subdev* pointer used as an iterator by the loop.

**v4l2\_dev** *struct v4l2\_device* owning the sub-devices to iterate over.

**Description**

This macro iterates over all sub-devices owned by the **v4l2\_dev** device. It acts as a for loop iterator and executes the next statement with the **sd** variable pointing to each sub-device in turn.

**\_v4l2\_device\_call\_subdevs\_p(v4l2\_dev, sd, cond, o, f, args...)**

Calls the specified operation for all subdevs matching the condition.

**Parameters**

**v4l2\_dev** *struct v4l2\_device* owning the sub-devices to iterate over.

**sd** pointer that will be filled by the macro with all *struct v4l2\_subdev* pointer used as an iterator by the loop.

**cond** condition to be match

- o name of the element at *struct v4l2\_subdev\_ops* that contains **f**. Each element there groups a set of operations functions.

**f** operation function that will be called if **cond** matches. The operation functions are defined in groups, according to each element at *struct v4l2\_subdev\_ops*.

**args...** arguments for **f**.

**Description**

Ignore any errors.

**Note**

subdevs cannot be added or deleted while walking the subdevs list.

**\_v4l2\_device\_call\_subdevs(v4l2\_dev, cond, o, f, args...)**

Calls the specified operation for all subdevs matching the condition.

**Parameters**

**v4l2\_dev** *struct v4l2\_device* owning the sub-devices to iterate over.

**cond** condition to be match

- o name of the element at *struct v4l2\_subdev\_ops* that contains **f**. Each element there groups a set of operations functions.

**f** operation function that will be called if **cond** matches. The operation functions are defined in groups, according to each element at *struct v4l2\_subdev\_ops*.

**args...** arguments for **f**.

**Description**

Ignore any errors.

**Note**

subdevs cannot be added or deleted while walking the subdevs list.

**\_v4l2\_device\_call\_subdevs\_until\_err\_p(v4l2\_dev, sd, cond, o, f, args...)**

Calls the specified operation for all subdevs matching the condition.

**Parameters**

**v4l2\_dev** *struct v4l2\_device* owning the sub-devices to iterate over.

**sd** pointer that will be filled by the macro with all *struct v4l2\_subdev* sub-devices associated with **v4l2\_dev**.

**cond** condition to be match

- o name of the element at *struct v4l2\_subdev\_ops* that contains **f**. Each element there groups a set of operations functions.

**f** operation function that will be called if **cond** matches. The operation functions are defined in groups, according to each element at *struct v4l2\_subdev\_ops*.

**args...** arguments for **f**.

### Return

If the operation returns an error other than 0 or -ENIOCTLCMD for any subdevice, then abort and return with that error code, zero otherwise.

### Note

subdevs cannot be added or deleted while walking the subdevs list.

**v4l2\_device\_call\_subdevs\_until\_err(v4l2\_dev, cond, o, f, args...)**

Calls the specified operation for all subdevs matching the condition.

### Parameters

**v4l2\_dev** *struct v4l2\_device* owning the sub-devices to iterate over.

**cond** condition to be match

- o name of the element at *struct v4l2\_subdev\_ops* that contains **f**. Each element there groups a set of operations functions.

**f** operation function that will be called if **cond** matches. The operation functions are defined in groups, according to each element at *struct v4l2\_subdev\_ops*.

**args...** arguments for **f**.

### Return

If the operation returns an error other than 0 or -ENIOCTLCMD for any subdevice, then abort and return with that error code, zero otherwise.

### Note

subdevs cannot be added or deleted while walking the subdevs list.

**v4l2\_device\_call\_all(v4l2\_dev, grpid, o, f, args...)**

Calls the specified operation for all subdevs matching the *v4l2\_subdev.grp\_id*, as assigned by the bridge driver.

### Parameters

**v4l2\_dev** *struct v4l2\_device* owning the sub-devices to iterate over.

**grpid** *struct v4l2\_subdev->grp\_id* group ID to match. Use 0 to match them all.

- o name of the element at *struct v4l2\_subdev\_ops* that contains **f**. Each element there groups a set of operations functions.

**f** operation function that will be called if **cond** matches. The operation functions are defined in groups, according to each element at *struct v4l2\_subdev\_ops*.

**args...** arguments for **f**.

### Description

Ignore any errors.

### Note

subdevs cannot be added or deleted while walking the subdevs list.

**v4l2\_device\_call\_until\_err(v4l2\_dev, grp\_id, o, f, args...)**

Calls the specified operation for all subdevs matching the `v4l2_subdev.grp_id`, as assigned by the bridge driver, until an error occurs.

**Parameters**

`v4l2_dev struct v4l2_device` owning the sub-devices to iterate over.

`grp_id struct v4l2_subdev->grp_id` group ID to match. Use 0 to match them all.

`o` name of the element at `struct v4l2_subdev_ops` that contains `f`. Each element there groups a set of operations functions.

`f` operation function that will be called if `cond` matches. The operation functions are defined in groups, according to each element at `struct v4l2_subdev_ops`.

`args...` arguments for `f`.

**Return**

If the operation returns an error other than 0 or -ENIOCTLCMD for any subdevice, then abort and return with that error code, zero otherwise.

**Note**

subdevs cannot be added or deleted while walking the subdevs list.

**v4l2\_device\_mask\_call\_all(v4l2\_dev, grpmsk, o, f, args...)**

Calls the specified operation for all subdevices where a group ID matches a specified bitmask.

**Parameters**

`v4l2_dev struct v4l2_device` owning the sub-devices to iterate over.

`grpmsk` bitmask to be checked against `struct v4l2_subdev->grp_id` group ID to be matched. Use 0 to match them all.

`o` name of the element at `struct v4l2_subdev_ops` that contains `f`. Each element there groups a set of operations functions.

`f` operation function that will be called if `cond` matches. The operation functions are defined in groups, according to each element at `struct v4l2_subdev_ops`.

`args...` arguments for `f`.

**Description**

Ignore any errors.

**Note**

subdevs cannot be added or deleted while walking the subdevs list.

**v4l2\_device\_mask\_call\_until\_err(v4l2\_dev, grpmsk, o, f, args...)**

Calls the specified operation for all subdevices where a group ID matches a specified bitmask.

**Parameters**

`v4l2_dev struct v4l2_device` owning the sub-devices to iterate over.

`grpmsk` bitmask to be checked against `struct v4l2_subdev->grp_id` group ID to be matched. Use 0 to match them all.

`o` name of the element at `struct v4l2_subdev_ops` that contains `f`. Each element there groups a set of operations functions.

`f` operation function that will be called if `cond` matches. The operation functions are defined in groups, according to each element at `struct v4l2_subdev_ops`.

`args...` arguments for `f`.

### Return

If the operation returns an error other than 0 or -ENIOCTLCMD for any subdevice, then abort and return with that error code, zero otherwise.

### Note

subdevs cannot be added or deleted while walking the subdevs list.

**v4l2\_device\_has\_op(v4l2\_dev, grp\_id, o, f)**

checks if any subdev with matching grp\_id has a given ops.

### Parameters

**v4l2\_dev struct v4l2\_device** owning the sub-devices to iterate over.

**grp\_id struct v4l2\_subdev->grp\_id** group ID to match. Use 0 to match them all.

**o** name of the element at **struct v4l2\_subdev\_ops** that contains **f**. Each element there groups a set of operations functions.

**f** operation function that will be called if **cond** matches. The operation functions are defined in groups, according to each element at **struct v4l2\_subdev\_ops**.

**v4l2\_device\_mask\_has\_op(v4l2\_dev, grpmsk, o, f)**

checks if any subdev with matching group mask has a given ops.

### Parameters

**v4l2\_dev struct v4l2\_device** owning the sub-devices to iterate over.

**grpmsk** bitmask to be checked against **struct v4l2\_subdev->grp\_id** group ID to be matched. Use 0 to match them all.

**o** name of the element at **struct v4l2\_subdev\_ops** that contains **f**. Each element there groups a set of operations functions.

**f** operation function that will be called if **cond** matches. The operation functions are defined in groups, according to each element at **struct v4l2\_subdev\_ops**.

## V4L2 File handlers

struct **v4l2\_fh** provides a way to easily keep file handle specific data that is used by the V4L2 framework.

### Attention:

New drivers must use struct **v4l2\_fh** since it is also used to implement priority handling (VIDIOC\_G\_PRIORITY, VIDIOC\_S\_PRIORITY).

The users of **v4l2\_fh** (in the V4L2 framework, not the driver) know whether a driver uses **v4l2\_fh** as its file->private\_data pointer by testing the V4L2\_FLUSES\_V4L2\_FH bit in **video\_device->flags**. This bit is set whenever **v4l2\_fh\_init()** is called.

struct **v4l2\_fh** is allocated as a part of the driver's own file handle structure and file->private\_data is set to it in the driver's open() function by the driver.

In many cases the struct **v4l2\_fh** will be embedded in a larger structure. In that case you should call:

1. **v4l2\_fh\_init()** and **v4l2\_fh\_add()** in open()
2. **v4l2\_fh\_del()** and **v4l2\_fh\_exit()** in release()

Drivers can extract their own file handle structure by using the container\_of macro.

Example:

```

struct my_fh {
    int blah;
    struct v4l2_fh fh;
};

...
int my_open(struct file *file)
{
    struct my_fh *my_fh;
    struct video_device *vfd;
    int ret;

    ...

    my_fh = kzalloc(sizeof(*my_fh), GFP_KERNEL);

    ...

    v4l2_fh_init(&my_fh->fh, vfd);

    ...

    file->private_data = &my_fh->fh;
    v4l2_fh_add(&my_fh->fh);
    return 0;
}

int my_release(struct file *file)
{
    struct v4l2_fh *fh = file->private_data;
    struct my_fh *my_fh = container_of(fh, struct my_fh, fh);

    ...
    v4l2_fh_del(&my_fh->fh);
    v4l2_fh_exit(&my_fh->fh);
    kfree(my_fh);
    return 0;
}

```

Below is a short description of the *v4l2\_fh* functions used:

#### *v4l2\_fh\_init* (*fh*, *vdev*)

- Initialise the file handle. This **MUST** be performed in the driver's *v4l2\_file\_operations*->*open()* handler.

#### *v4l2\_fh\_add* (*fh*)

- Add a *v4l2\_fh* to *video\_device* file handle list. Must be called once the file handle is completely initialized.

#### *v4l2\_fh\_del* (*fh*)

- Unassociate the file handle from *video\_device*. The file handle exit function may now be called.

#### *v4l2\_fh\_exit* (*fh*)

- Uninitialise the file handle. After uninitialisation the *v4l2\_fh* memory can be freed.

If struct *v4l2\_fh* is not embedded, then you can use these helper functions:

#### *v4l2\_fh\_open* (*struct file* \**filp*)

- This allocates a struct *v4l2\_fh*, initializes it and adds it to the struct *video\_device* associated with the file struct.

`v4l2_fh_release` (struct file \*filp)

- This deletes it from the struct `video_device` associated with the file struct, uninitialised the `v4l2_fh` and frees it.

These two functions can be plugged into the v4l2\_file\_operation's open() and release() ops.

Several drivers need to do something when the first file handle is opened and when the last file handle closes. Two helper functions were added to check whether the `v4l2_fh` struct is the only open filehandle of the associated device node:

`v4l2_fh_is_singular` (fh)

- Returns 1 if the file handle is the only open file handle, else 0.

`v4l2_fh_is_singular_file` (struct file \*filp)

- Same, but it calls `v4l2_fh_is_singular` with filp->private\_data.

## V4L2 fh functions and data structures

**struct v4l2\_fh**

Describes a V4L2 file handler

### Definition

```
struct v4l2_fh {  
    struct list_head      list;  
    struct video_device   *vdev;  
    struct v4l2_ctrl_handler *ctrl_handler;  
    enum v4l2_priority     prio;  
    wait_queue_head_t     wait;  
    struct list_head      subscribed;  
    struct list_head      available;  
    unsigned int          navailable;  
    u32 sequence;  
#if IS_ENABLED(CONFIG_V4L2_MEM2MEM_DEV);  
    struct v4l2_m2m_ctx   *m2m_ctx;  
#endif;  
};
```

### Members

**list** list of file handlers

**vdev** pointer to `struct video_device`

**ctrl\_handler** pointer to `struct v4l2_ctrl_handler`

**prio** priority of the file handler, as defined by `enum v4l2_priority`

**wait** event's wait queue

**subscribed** list of subscribed events

**available** list of events waiting to be dequeued

**navailable** number of available events at **available** list

**sequence** event sequence number

**m2m\_ctx** pointer to `struct v4l2_m2m_ctx`

**void v4l2\_fh\_init**(struct `v4l2_fh` \* `fh`, struct `video_device` \* `vdev`)  
    Initialise the file handle.

### Parameters

**struct v4l2\_fh \* fh** pointer to `struct v4l2_fh`

**struct video\_device \* vdev** pointer to *struct video\_device*

### Description

Parts of the V4L2 framework using the file handles should be initialised in this function. Must be called from driver's v4l2\_file\_operations->open() handler if the driver uses *struct v4l2\_fh*.

**void v4l2\_fh\_add(struct v4l2\_fh \* fh)**

Add the fh to the list of file handles on a video\_device.

### Parameters

**struct v4l2\_fh \* fh** pointer to *struct v4l2\_fh*

### Description

#### Note:

---

The **fh** file handle must be initialised first.

---

**int v4l2\_fh\_open(struct file \* filp)**

Ancillary routine that can be used as the open() op of v4l2\_file\_operations.

### Parameters

**struct file \* filp** pointer to struct file

### Description

It allocates a v4l2\_fh and inits and adds it to the *struct video\_device* associated with the file pointer.

**void v4l2\_fh\_del(struct v4l2\_fh \* fh)**

Remove file handle from the list of file handles.

### Parameters

**struct v4l2\_fh \* fh** pointer to *struct v4l2\_fh*

### Description

On error filp->private\_data will be NULL, otherwise it will point to the *struct v4l2\_fh*.

#### Note:

---

Must be called in v4l2\_file\_operations->release() handler if the driver uses *struct v4l2\_fh*.

---

**void v4l2\_fh\_exit(struct v4l2\_fh \* fh)**

Release resources related to a file handle.

### Parameters

**struct v4l2\_fh \* fh** pointer to *struct v4l2\_fh*

### Description

Parts of the V4L2 framework using the v4l2\_fh must release their resources here, too.

#### Note:

---

Must be called in v4l2\_file\_operations->release() handler if the driver uses *struct v4l2\_fh*.

---

**int v4l2\_fh\_release(struct file \* filp)**

Ancillary routine that can be used as the release() op of v4l2\_file\_operations.

### Parameters

**struct file \* filp** pointer to struct file

### Description

It deletes and exits the v4l2\_fh associated with the file pointer and frees it. It will do nothing if filp->private\_data (the pointer to the v4l2\_fh struct) is NULL.

This function always returns 0.

int **v4l2\_fh\_is\_singular**(struct *v4l2\_fh* \* *fh*)

Returns 1 if this filehandle is the only filehandle opened for the associated video\_device.

### Parameters

**struct v4l2\_fh \* fh** pointer to *struct v4l2\_fh*

### Description

If **fh** is NULL, then it returns 0.

int **v4l2\_fh\_is\_singular\_file**(struct file \* *filp*)

Returns 1 if this filehandle is the only filehandle opened for the associated video\_device.

### Parameters

**struct file \* filp** pointer to struct file

### Description

This is a helper function variant of *v4l2\_fh\_is\_singular()* with uses struct file as argument.

If filp->private\_data is NULL, then it will return 0.

## V4L2 sub-devices

Many drivers need to communicate with sub-devices. These devices can do all sort of tasks, but most commonly they handle audio and/or video muxing, encoding or decoding. For webcams common sub-devices are sensors and camera controllers.

Usually these are I2C devices, but not necessarily. In order to provide the driver with a consistent interface to these sub-devices the *v4l2\_subdev* struct (*v4l2-subdev.h*) was created.

Each sub-device driver must have a *v4l2\_subdev* struct. This struct can be stand-alone for simple sub-devices or it might be embedded in a larger struct if more state information needs to be stored. Usually there is a low-level device struct (e.g. *i2c\_client*) that contains the device data as setup by the kernel. It is recommended to store that pointer in the private data of *v4l2\_subdev* using *v4l2\_set\_subdevdata()*. That makes it easy to go from a *v4l2\_subdev* to the actual low-level bus-specific device data.

You also need a way to go from the low-level struct to *v4l2\_subdev*. For the common *i2c\_client* struct the *i2c\_set\_clientdata()* call is used to store a *v4l2\_subdev* pointer, for other busses you may have to use other methods.

Bridges might also need to store per-subdev private data, such as a pointer to bridge-specific per-subdev private data. The *v4l2\_subdev* structure provides host private data for that purpose that can be accessed with *v4l2\_get\_subdev\_hostdata()* and *v4l2\_set\_subdev\_hostdata()*.

From the bridge driver perspective, you load the sub-device module and somehow obtain the *v4l2\_subdev* pointer. For I2C devices this is easy: you call *i2c\_get\_clientdata()*. For other busses something similar needs to be done. Helper functions exists for sub-devices on an I2C bus that do most of this tricky work for you.

Each *v4l2\_subdev* contains function pointers that sub-device drivers can implement (or leave NULL if it is not applicable). Since sub-devices can do so many different things and you do not want to end up with a huge ops struct of which only a handful of ops are commonly implemented, the function pointers are sorted according to category and each category has its own ops struct.

The top-level ops struct contains pointers to the category ops structs, which may be NULL if the subdev driver does not support anything from that category.

It looks like this:

```
struct v4l2_subdev_core_ops {
    int (*log_status)(struct v4l2_subdev *sd);
    int (*init)(struct v4l2_subdev *sd, u32 val);
    ...
};

struct v4l2_subdev_tuner_ops {
    ...
};

struct v4l2_subdev_audio_ops {
    ...
};

struct v4l2_subdev_video_ops {
    ...
};

struct v4l2_subdev_pad_ops {
    ...
};

struct v4l2_subdev_ops {
    const struct v4l2_subdev_core_ops *core;
    const struct v4l2_subdev_tuner_ops *tuner;
    const struct v4l2_subdev_audio_ops *audio;
    const struct v4l2_subdev_video_ops *video;
    const struct v4l2_subdev_pad_ops *video;
};
```

The core ops are common to all subdevs, the other categories are implemented depending on the sub-device. E.g. a video device is unlikely to support the audio ops and vice versa.

This setup limits the number of function pointers while still making it easy to add new ops and categories.

A sub-device driver initializes the `v4l2_subdev` struct using:

```
v4l2_subdev_init(sd, &ops).
```

Afterwards you need to initialize `sd->name` with a unique name and set the module owner. This is done for you if you use the i2c helper functions.

If integration with the media framework is needed, you must initialize the `media_entity` struct embedded in the `v4l2_subdev` struct (entity field) by calling `media_entity_pads_init()`, if the entity has pads:

```
struct media_pad *pads = &my_sd->pads;
int err;

err = media_entity_pads_init(&sd->entity, npads, pads);
```

The pads array must have been previously initialized. There is no need to manually set the struct `media_entity` function and name fields, but the revision field must be initialized if needed.

A reference to the entity will be automatically acquired/released when the subdev device node (if any) is opened/closed.

Don't forget to cleanup the media entity before the sub-device is destroyed:

```
media_entity_cleanup(&sd->entity);
```

If the subdev driver intends to process video and integrate with the media framework, it must implement format related functionality using `v4l2_subdev_pad_ops` instead of `v4l2_subdev_video_ops`.

In that case, the subdev driver may set the link\_validate field to provide its own link validation function. The link validation function is called for every link in the pipeline where both of the ends of the links are V4L2 sub-devices. The driver is still responsible for validating the correctness of the format configuration between sub-devices and video nodes.

If link\_validate op is not set, the default function `v4l2_subdev_link_validate_default()` is used instead. This function ensures that width, height and the media bus pixel code are equal on both source and sink of the link. Subdev drivers are also free to use this function to perform the checks mentioned above in addition to their own checks.

There are currently two ways to register subdevices with the V4L2 core. The first (traditional) possibility is to have subdevices registered by bridge drivers. This can be done when the bridge driver has the complete information about subdevices connected to it and knows exactly when to register them. This is typically the case for internal subdevices, like video data processing units within SoCs or complex PCI(e) boards, camera sensors in USB cameras or connected to SoCs, which pass information about them to bridge drivers, usually in their platform data.

There are however also situations where subdevices have to be registered asynchronously to bridge devices. An example of such a configuration is a Device Tree based system where information about subdevices is made available to the system independently from the bridge devices, e.g. when subdevices are defined in DT as I2C device nodes. The API used in this second case is described further below.

Using one or the other registration method only affects the probing process, the run-time bridge-subdevice interaction is in both cases the same.

In the synchronous case a device (bridge) driver needs to register the `v4l2_subdev` with the `v4l2_device`:

```
v4l2_device_register_subdev(v4l2_dev, sd).
```

This can fail if the subdev module disappeared before it could be registered. After this function was called successfully the `subdev->dev` field points to the `v4l2_device`.

If the `v4l2_device` parent device has a non-NULL `mdev` field, the sub-device entity will be automatically registered with the media device.

You can unregister a sub-device using:

```
v4l2_device_unregister_subdev(sd).
```

Afterwards the subdev module can be unloaded and `sd->dev == NULL`.

You can call an ops function either directly:

```
err = sd->ops->core->g_std(sd, &norm);
```

but it is better and easier to use this macro:

```
err = v4l2_subdev_call(sd, core, g_std, &norm);
```

The macro will do the right NULL pointer checks and returns -ENODEV if `sd` is NULL, -ENIOCTLCMD if either `sd->core` or `sd->core->g_std` is NULL, or the actual result of the `sd->ops->core->g_std` ops.

It is also possible to call all or a subset of the sub-devices:

```
v4l2_device_call_all(v4l2_dev, 0, core, g_std, &norm);
```

Any subdev that does not support this ops is skipped and error results are ignored. If you want to check for errors use this:

```
err = v4l2_device_call_until_err(v4l2_dev, 0, core, g_std, &norm);
```

Any error except -ENIOCTLCMD will exit the loop with that error. If no errors (except -ENIOCTLCMD) occurred, then 0 is returned.

The second argument to both calls is a group ID. If 0, then all subdevs are called. If non-zero, then only those whose group ID match that value will be called. Before a bridge driver registers a subdev it can set

`sd->grp_id` to whatever value it wants (it's 0 by default). This value is owned by the bridge driver and the sub-device driver will never modify or use it.

The group ID gives the bridge driver more control how callbacks are called. For example, there may be multiple audio chips on a board, each capable of changing the volume. But usually only one will actually be used when the user want to change the volume. You can set the group ID for that subdev to e.g. `AUDIO_CONTROLLER` and specify that as the group ID value when calling `v4l2_device_call_all()`. That ensures that it will only go to the subdev that needs it.

If the sub-device needs to notify its `v4l2_device` parent of an event, then it can call `v4l2_subdev_notify(sd, notification, arg)`. This macro checks whether there is a `notify()` callback defined and returns `-ENODEV` if not. Otherwise the result of the `notify()` call is returned.

The advantage of using `v4l2_subdev` is that it is a generic struct and does not contain any knowledge about the underlying hardware. So a driver might contain several subdevs that use an I2C bus, but also a subdev that is controlled through GPIO pins. This distinction is only relevant when setting up the device, but once the subdev is registered it is completely transparent.

In the asynchronous case subdevice probing can be invoked independently of the bridge driver availability. The subdevice driver then has to verify whether all the requirements for a successful probing are satisfied. This can include a check for a master clock availability. If any of the conditions aren't satisfied the driver might decide to return `-EPROBE_DEFER` to request further reprobe attempts. Once all conditions are met the subdevice shall be registered using the `v4l2_async_register_subdev()` function. Unregistration is performed using the `v4l2_async_unregister_subdev()` call. Subdevices registered this way are stored in a global list of subdevices, ready to be picked up by bridge drivers.

Bridge drivers in turn have to register a notifier object with an array of subdevice descriptors that the bridge device needs for its operation. This is performed using the `v4l2_async_notifier_register()` call. To unregister the notifier the driver has to call `v4l2_async_notifier_unregister()`. The former of the two functions takes two arguments: a pointer to struct `v4l2_device` and a pointer to struct `v4l2_async_notifier`. The latter contains a pointer to an array of pointers to subdevice descriptors of type struct `v4l2_async_subdev` type. The V4L2 core will then use these descriptors to match asynchronously registered subdevices to them. If a match is detected the `.bound()` notifier callback is called. After all subdevices have been located the `.complete()` callback is called. When a subdevice is removed from the system the `.unbind()` method is called. All three callbacks are optional.

## V4L2 sub-device userspace API

Beside exposing a kernel API through the `v4l2_subdev_ops` structure, V4L2 sub-devices can also be controlled directly by userspace applications.

Device nodes named `v4l-subdevX` can be created in `/dev` to access sub-devices directly. If a sub-device supports direct userspace configuration it must set the `V4L2_SUBDEV_FL_HAS_DEVNODE` flag before being registered.

After registering sub-devices, the `v4l2_device` driver can create device nodes for all registered sub-devices marked with `V4L2_SUBDEV_FL_HAS_DEVNODE` by calling `v4l2_device_register_subdev_nodes()`. Those device nodes will be automatically removed when sub-devices are unregistered.

The device node handles a subset of the V4L2 API.

`VIDIOC_QUERYCTRL`, `VIDIOC_QUERYMENU`, `VIDIOC_G_CTRL`, `VIDIOC_S_CTRL`, `VIDIOC_G_EXT_CTRLS`, `VIDIOC_S_EXT_CTRLS` and `VIDIOC_TRY_EXT_CTRLS`:

The controls ioctls are identical to the ones defined in V4L2. They behave identically, with the only exception that they deal only with controls implemented in the sub-device. Depending on the driver, those controls can be also be accessed through one (or several) V4L2 device nodes.

`VIDIOC_DQEVENT`, `VIDIOC_SUBSCRIBE_EVENT` and `VIDIOC_UNSUBSCRIBE_EVENT`

The events ioctls are identical to the ones defined in V4L2. They behave identically, with the only exception that they deal only with events generated by the sub-device. Depending on the driver, those events can also be reported by one (or several) V4L2 device nodes.

Sub-device drivers that want to use events need to set the `V4L2_SUBDEV_USES_EVENTS` `v4l2_subdev.flags` and initialize `v4l2_subdev.nevents` to events queue depth before registering the sub-device. After registration events can be queued as usual on the `v4l2_subdev.devnode` device node.

To properly support events, the `poll()` file operation is also implemented.

### Private ioctls

All ioctls not in the above list are passed directly to the sub-device driver through the `core::ioctl` operation.

## I2C sub-device drivers

Since these drivers are so common, special helper functions are available to ease the use of these drivers (`v4l2-common.h`).

The recommended method of adding `v4l2_subdev` support to an I2C driver is to embed the `v4l2_subdev` struct into the state struct that is created for each I2C device instance. Very simple devices have no state struct and in that case you can just create a `v4l2_subdev` directly.

A typical state struct would look like this (where ‘chipname’ is replaced by the name of the chip):

```
struct chipname_state {
    struct v4l2_subdev sd;
    ... /* additional state fields */
};
```

Initialize the `v4l2_subdev` struct as follows:

```
v4l2_i2c_subdev_init(&state->sd, client, subdev_ops);
```

This function will fill in all the fields of `v4l2_subdev` ensure that the `v4l2_subdev` and `i2c_client` both point to one another.

You should also add a helper inline function to go from a `v4l2_subdev` pointer to a `chipname_state` struct:

```
static inline struct chipname_state *to_state(struct v4l2_subdev *sd)
{
    return container_of(sd, struct chipname_state, sd);
}
```

Use this to go from the `v4l2_subdev` struct to the `i2c_client` struct:

```
struct i2c_client *client = v4l2_get_subdevdata(sd);
```

And this to go from an `i2c_client` to a `v4l2_subdev` struct:

```
struct v4l2_subdev *sd = i2c_get_clientdata(client);
```

Make sure to call `v4l2_device_unregister_subdev(sd)` when the `remove()` callback is called. This will unregister the sub-device from the bridge driver. It is safe to call this even if the sub-device was never registered.

You need to do this because when the bridge driver destroys the i2c adapter the `remove()` callbacks are called of the i2c devices on that adapter. After that the corresponding `v4l2_subdev` structures are invalid, so they have to be unregistered first. Calling `v4l2_device_unregister_subdev(sd)` from the `remove()` callback ensures that this is always done correctly.

The bridge driver also has some helper functions it can use:

```
struct v4l2_subdev *sd = v4l2_i2c_new_subdev(v4l2_dev, adapter,
                                             "module_foo", "chipid", 0x36, NULL);
```

This loads the given module (can be NULL if no module needs to be loaded) and calls `i2c_new_device()` with the given `i2c_adapter` and chip/address arguments. If all goes well, then it registers the subdev with the `v4l2_device`.

You can also use the last argument of `v4l2_i2c_new_subdev()` to pass an array of possible I2C addresses that it should probe. These probe addresses are only used if the previous argument is 0. A non-zero argument means that you know the exact i2c address so in that case no probing will take place.

Both functions return NULL if something went wrong.

Note that the chipid you pass to `v4l2_i2c_new_subdev()` is usually the same as the module name. It allows you to specify a chip variant, e.g. "saa7114" or "saa7115". In general though the i2c driver autodetects this. The use of chipid is something that needs to be looked at more closely at a later date. It differs between i2c drivers and as such can be confusing. To see which chip variants are supported you can look in the i2c driver code for the `i2c_device_id` table. This lists all the possibilities.

There are one more helper function:

`v4l2_i2c_new_subdev_board()` uses an `i2c_board_info` struct which is passed to the i2c driver and replaces the `irq`, `platform_data` and `addr` arguments.

If the subdev supports the `s_config` core ops, then that op is called with the `irq` and `platform_data` arguments after the subdev was setup.

The `v4l2_i2c_new_subdev()` function will call `v4l2_i2c_new_subdev_board()`, internally filling a `i2c_board_info` structure using the `client_type` and the `addr` to fill it.

## V4L2 sub-device functions and data structures

**struct v4l2\_decode\_vbi\_line**  
used to decode\_vbi\_line

### Definition

```
struct v4l2_decode_vbi_line {
    u32 is_second_field;
    u8 *p;
    u32 line;
    u32 type;
};
```

### Members

**is\_second\_field** Set to 0 for the first (odd) field; set to 1 for the second (even) field.

**p** Pointer to the sliced VBI data from the decoder. On exit, points to the start of the payload.

**line** Line number of the sliced VBI data (1-23)

**type** VBI service type (`V4L2_SLICED_*`). 0 if no service found

**enum v4l2\_subdev\_io\_pin\_bits**

Subdevice external IO pin configuration bits

### Constants

**V4L2\_SUBDEV\_IO\_PIN\_DISABLE** disables a pin config. ENABLE assumed.

**V4L2\_SUBDEV\_IO\_PIN\_OUTPUT** set it if pin is an output.

**V4L2\_SUBDEV\_IO\_PIN\_INPUT** set it if pin is an input.

**V4L2\_SUBDEV\_IO\_PIN\_SET\_VALUE** to set the output value via `struct v4l2_subdev_io_pin_config->value`.

**V4L2\_SUBDEV\_IO\_PIN\_ACTIVE\_LOW** pin active is bit 0. Otherwise, ACTIVE HIGH is assumed.

**struct v4l2\_subdev\_io\_pin\_config**  
Subdevice external IO pin configuration

### Definition

```
struct v4l2_subdev_io_pin_config {
    u32 flags;
    u8 pin;
    u8 function;
    u8 value;
    u8 strength;
};
```

### Members

**flags** bitmask with flags for this pin's config, whose bits are defined by [enum v4l2\\_subdev\\_io\\_pin\\_bits](#).

**pin** Chip external IO pin to configure

**function** Internal signal pad/function to route to IO pin

**value** Initial value for pin - e.g. GPIO output value

**strength** Pin drive strength

**struct v4l2\_subdev\_core\_ops**

Define core ops callbacks for subdevs

### Definition

```
struct v4l2_subdev_core_ops {
    int (*log_status)(struct v4l2_subdev *sd);
    int (*s_io_pin_config)(struct v4l2_subdev *sd, size_t n, struct v4l2_subdev_io_pin_config *pincfg);
    int (*init)(struct v4l2_subdev *sd, u32 val);
    int (*load_fw)(struct v4l2_subdev *sd);
    int (*reset)(struct v4l2_subdev *sd, u32 val);
    int (*s_gpio)(struct v4l2_subdev *sd, u32 val);
    long (*ioctl)(struct v4l2_subdev *sd, unsigned int cmd, void *arg);
#ifdef CONFIG_COMPAT;
    long (*compat_ioctl32)(struct v4l2_subdev *sd, unsigned int cmd, unsigned long arg);
#endif;
#ifdef CONFIG_VIDEO_ADV_DEBUG;
    int (*g_register)(struct v4l2_subdev *sd, struct v4l2_dbg_register *reg);
    int (*s_register)(struct v4l2_subdev *sd, const struct v4l2_dbg_register *reg);
#endif;
    int (*s_power)(struct v4l2_subdev *sd, int on);
    int (*interrupt_service_routine)(struct v4l2_subdev *sd, u32 status, bool *handled);
    int (*subscribe_event)(struct v4l2_subdev *sd, struct v4l2_fh *fh, struct v4l2_event_subscription *sub);
    int (*unsubscribe_event)(struct v4l2_subdev *sd, struct v4l2_fh *fh, struct v4l2_event_subscription *sub);
};
```

### Members

**log\_status** callback for [VIDIOC\\_LOG\\_STATUS\(\)](#) ioctl handler code.

**s\_io\_pin\_config** configure one or more chip I/O pins for chips that multiplex different internal signal pads out to IO pins. This function takes a pointer to an array of 'n' pin configuration entries, one for each pin being configured. This function could be called at times other than just subdevice initialization.

**init** initialize the sensor registers to some sort of reasonable default values. Do not use for new drivers and should be removed in existing drivers.

**load\_fw** load firmware.

**reset** generic reset command. The argument selects which subsystems to reset. Passing 0 will always reset the whole chip. Do not use for new drivers without discussing this first on the linux-media mailinglist. There should be no reason normally to reset a device.

**s\_gpio** set GPIO pins. Very simple right now, might need to be extended with a direction argument if needed.

**ioctl** called at the end of ioctl() syscall handler at the V4L2 core. used to provide support for private ioctls used on the driver.

**compat\_ioctl32** called when a 32 bits application uses a 64 bits Kernel, in order to fix data passed from/to userspace.

**g\_register** callback for [VIDIOC\\_DBG\\_G\\_REGISTER\(\)](#) ioctl handler code.

**s\_register** callback for [VIDIOC\\_DBG\\_S\\_REGISTER\(\)](#) ioctl handler code.

**s\_power** puts subdevice in power saving mode (on == 0) or normal operation mode (on == 1).

**interrupt\_service\_routine** Called by the bridge chip's interrupt service handler, when an interrupt status has been raised due to this subdev, so that this subdev can handle the details. It may schedule work to be performed later. It must not sleep. **Called from an IRQ context**.

**subscribe\_event** used by the drivers to request the control framework that for it to be warned when the value of a control changes.

**unsubscribe\_event** remove event subscription from the control framework.

**struct v4l2\_subdev\_tuner\_ops**

Callbacks used when v4l device was opened in radio mode.

## Definition

```
struct v4l2_subdev_tuner_ops {
    int (*standby)(struct v4l2_subdev *sd);
    int (*s_radio)(struct v4l2_subdev *sd);
    int (*s_frequency)(struct v4l2_subdev *sd, const struct v4l2_frequency *freq);
    int (*g_frequency)(struct v4l2_subdev *sd, struct v4l2_frequency *freq);
    int (*enum_freq_bands)(struct v4l2_subdev *sd, struct v4l2_frequency_band *band);
    int (*g_tuner)(struct v4l2_subdev *sd, struct v4l2_tuner *vt);
    int (*s_tuner)(struct v4l2_subdev *sd, const struct v4l2_tuner *vt);
    int (*g_modulator)(struct v4l2_subdev *sd, struct v4l2_modulator *vm);
    int (*s_modulator)(struct v4l2_subdev *sd, const struct v4l2_modulator *vm);
    int (*s_type_addr)(struct v4l2_subdev *sd, struct tuner_setup *type);
    int (*s_config)(struct v4l2_subdev *sd, const struct v4l2_priv_tun_config *config);
};
```

## Members

**standby** puts the tuner in standby mode. It will be woken up automatically the next time it is used.

**s\_radio** callback that switches the tuner to radio mode. drivers should explicitly call it when a tuner ops should operate on radio mode, before being able to handle it. Used on devices that have both AM/FM radio receiver and TV.

**s\_frequency** callback for [VIDIOC\\_S\\_FREQUENCY\(\)](#) ioctl handler code.

**g\_frequency** callback for [VIDIOC\\_G\\_FREQUENCY\(\)](#) ioctl handler code. freq->type must be filled in. Normally done by [video\\_ioctl2\(\)](#) or the bridge driver.

**enum\_freq\_bands** callback for [VIDIOC\\_ENUM\\_FREQ\\_BANDS\(\)](#) ioctl handler code.

**g\_tuner** callback for [VIDIOC\\_G\\_TUNER\(\)](#) ioctl handler code.

**s\_tuner** callback for [VIDIOC\\_S\\_TUNER\(\)](#) ioctl handler code. vt->type must be filled in. Normally done by [video\\_ioctl2](#) or the bridge driver.

**g\_modulator** callback for [VIDIOC\\_G\\_MODULATOR\(\)](#) ioctl handler code.

**s\_modulator** callback for [VIDIOC\\_S\\_MODULATOR\(\)](#) ioctl handler code.

**s\_type\_addr** sets tuner type and its I2C addr.

**s\_config** sets tda9887 specific stuff, like port1, port2 and qss

### Description

#### Note:

*On devices that have both AM/FM and TV, it is up to the driver to explicitly call s\_radio when the tuner should be switched to radio mode, before handling other struct v4l2\_subdev\_tuner\_ops that would require it. An example of such usage is:*

```
static void s_frequency(void *priv, const struct v4l2_frequency *f)
{
    ...
    if (f.type == V4L2_TUNER_RADIO)
        v4l2_device_call_all(v4l2_dev, 0, tuner, s_radio);
    ...
    v4l2_device_call_all(v4l2_dev, 0, tuner, s_frequency);
}
```

## struct v4l2\_subdev\_audio\_ops

Callbacks used for audio-related settings

### Definition

```
struct v4l2_subdev_audio_ops {
    int (*s_clock_freq)(struct v4l2_subdev *sd, u32 freq);
    int (*s_i2s_clock_freq)(struct v4l2_subdev *sd, u32 freq);
    int (*s_routing)(struct v4l2_subdev *sd, u32 input, u32 output, u32 config);
    int (*s_stream)(struct v4l2_subdev *sd, int enable);
};
```

### Members

**s\_clock\_freq** set the frequency (in Hz) of the audio clock output. Used to slave an audio processor to the video decoder, ensuring that audio and video remain synchronized. Usual values for the frequency are 48000, 44100 or 32000 Hz. If the frequency is not supported, then -EINVAL is returned.

**s\_i2s\_clock\_freq** sets I2S speed in bps. This is used to provide a standard way to select I2S clock used by driving digital audio streams at some board designs. Usual values for the frequency are 1024000 and 2048000. If the frequency is not supported, then -EINVAL is returned.

**s\_routing** used to define the input and/or output pins of an audio chip, and any additional configuration data. Never attempt to use user-level input IDs (e.g. Composite, S-Video, Tuner) at this level. An i2c device shouldn't know about whether an input pin is connected to a Composite connector, become on another board or platform it might be connected to something else entirely. The calling driver is responsible for mapping a user-level input to the right pins on the i2c device.

**s\_stream** used to notify the audio code that stream will start or has stopped.

## enum v4l2\_mbus\_frame\_desc\_flags

media bus frame description flags

### Constants

**V4L2\_MBUS\_FRAME\_DESC\_FL\_LEN\_MAX** Indicates that [struct v4l2\\_mbus\\_frame\\_desc\\_entry->length](#) field specifies maximum data length.

**V4L2\_MBUS\_FRAME\_DESC\_FL\_BLOB** Indicates that the format does not have line offsets, i.e. the receiver should use 1D DMA.

## struct v4l2\_mbus\_frame\_desc\_entry

media bus frame description structure

**Definition**

```
struct v4l2_mbus_frame_desc_entry {
    enum v4l2_mbus_frame_desc_flags flags;
    u32 pixelcode;
    u32 length;
};
```

**Members**

**flags** bitmask flags, as defined by [enum v4l2\\_mbus\\_frame\\_desc\\_flags](#).

**pixelcode** media bus pixel code, valid if **flags** FRAME\_DESC\_FL\_BL0B is not set.

**length** number of octets per frame, valid if **flags** V4L2\_MBUS\_FRAME\_DESC\_FL\_LEN\_MAX is set.

**struct v4l2\_mbus\_frame\_desc**  
media bus data frame description

**Definition**

```
struct v4l2_mbus_frame_desc {
    struct v4l2_mbus_frame_desc_entry entry[V4L2_FRAME_DESC_ENTRY_MAX];
    unsigned short num_entries;
};
```

**Members**

**entry** frame descriptors array

**num\_entries** number of entries in **entry** array

**struct v4l2\_subdev\_video\_ops**

Callbacks used when v4l device was opened in video mode.

**Definition**

```
struct v4l2_subdev_video_ops {
    int (*s_routing)(struct v4l2_subdev *sd, u32 input, u32 output, u32 config);
    int (*s_crystal_freq)(struct v4l2_subdev *sd, u32 freq, u32 flags);
    int (*g_std)(struct v4l2_subdev *sd, v4l2_std_id *norm);
    int (*s_std)(struct v4l2_subdev *sd, v4l2_std_id norm);
    int (*s_std_output)(struct v4l2_subdev *sd, v4l2_std_id std);
    int (*g_std_output)(struct v4l2_subdev *sd, v4l2_std_id *std);
    int (*querystd)(struct v4l2_subdev *sd, v4l2_std_id *std);
    int (*g_tvnorms)(struct v4l2_subdev *sd, v4l2_std_id *std);
    int (*g_tvnorms_output)(struct v4l2_subdev *sd, v4l2_std_id *std);
    int (*g_input_status)(struct v4l2_subdev *sd, u32 *status);
    int (*s_stream)(struct v4l2_subdev *sd, int enable);
    int (*g_pixelaspect)(struct v4l2_subdev *sd, struct v4l2_fract *aspect);
    int (*g_frame_interval)(struct v4l2_subdev *sd, struct v4l2_subdev_frame_interval *interval);
    int (*s_frame_interval)(struct v4l2_subdev *sd, struct v4l2_subdev_frame_interval *interval);
    int (*s_dv_timings)(struct v4l2_subdev *sd, struct v4l2_dv_timings *timings);
    int (*g_dv_timings)(struct v4l2_subdev *sd, struct v4l2_dv_timings *timings);
    int (*query_dv_timings)(struct v4l2_subdev *sd, struct v4l2_dv_timings *timings);
    int (*g_mbus_config)(struct v4l2_subdev *sd, struct v4l2_mbus_config *cfg);
    int (*s_mbus_config)(struct v4l2_subdev *sd, const struct v4l2_mbus_config *cfg);
    int (*s_rx_buffer)(struct v4l2_subdev *sd, void *buf, unsigned int *size);
};
```

**Members**

**s\_routing** see s\_routing in audio\_ops, except this version is for video devices.

**s\_crystal\_freq** sets the frequency of the crystal used to generate the clocks in Hz. An extra flags field allows device specific configuration regarding clock frequency dividers, etc. If not used, then set flags to 0. If the frequency is not supported, then -EINVAL is returned.

**g\_std** callback for [VIDIOC\\_G\\_STD\(\)](#) ioctl handler code.

**s\_std** callback for [VIDIOC\\_S\\_STD\(\)](#) ioctl handler code.

**s\_std\_output** set v4l2\_std\_id for video OUTPUT devices. This is ignored by video input devices.

**g\_std\_output** get current standard for video OUTPUT devices. This is ignored by video input devices.

**querystd** callback for [VIDIOC\\_QUERYSTD\(\)](#) ioctl handler code.

**g\_tvnorms** get v4l2\_std\_id with all standards supported by the video CAPTURE device. This is ignored by video output devices.

**g\_tvnorms\_output** get v4l2\_std\_id with all standards supported by the video OUTPUT device. This is ignored by video capture devices.

**g\_input\_status** get input status. Same as the status field in the struct [v4l2\\_input](#)

**s\_stream** used to notify the driver that a video stream will start or has stopped.

**g\_pixelaspect** callback to return the pixelaspect ratio.

**g\_frame\_interval** callback for [VIDIOC\\_SUBDEV\\_G\\_FRAME\\_INTERVAL\(\)](#) ioctl handler code.

**s\_frame\_interval** callback for [VIDIOC\\_SUBDEV\\_S\\_FRAME\\_INTERVAL\(\)](#) ioctl handler code.

**s\_dv\_timings** Set custom dv timings in the sub device. This is used when sub device is capable of setting detailed timing information in the hardware to generate/detect the video signal.

**g\_dv\_timings** Get custom dv timings in the sub device.

**query\_dv\_timings** callback for [VIDIOC\\_QUERY\\_DV\\_TIMINGS\(\)](#) ioctl handler code.

**g\_mbus\_config** get supported mediabus configurations

**s\_mbus\_config** set a certain mediabus configuration. This operation is added for compatibility with soc-camera drivers and should not be used by new software.

**s\_rx\_buffer** set a host allocated memory buffer for the subdev. The subdev can adjust **size** to a lower value and must not write more data to the buffer starting at **data** than the original value of **size**.

### struct v4l2\_subdev\_vbi\_ops

Callbacks used when v4l device was opened in video mode via the vbi device node.

## Definition

```
struct v4l2_subdev_vbi_ops {
    int (*decode_vbi_line)(struct v4l2_subdev *sd, struct v4l2_decode_vbi_line *vbi_line);
    int (*s_vbi_data)(struct v4l2_subdev *sd, const struct v4l2_sliced_vbi_data *vbi_data);
    int (*g_vbi_data)(struct v4l2_subdev *sd, struct v4l2_sliced_vbi_data *vbi_data);
    int (*g_sliced_vbi_cap)(struct v4l2_subdev *sd, struct v4l2_sliced_vbi_cap *cap);
    int (*s_raw_fmt)(struct v4l2_subdev *sd, struct v4l2_vbi_format *fmt);
    int (*g_sliced_fmt)(struct v4l2_subdev *sd, struct v4l2_sliced_vbi_format *fmt);
    int (*s_sliced_fmt)(struct v4l2_subdev *sd, struct v4l2_sliced_vbi_format *fmt);
};
```

## Members

**decode\_vbi\_line** video decoders that support sliced VBI need to implement this ioctl. Field **p** of the struct [v4l2\\_decode\\_vbi\\_line](#) is set to the start of the VBI data that was generated by the decoder. The driver then parses the sliced VBI data and sets the other fields in the struct accordingly. The pointer **p** is updated to point to the start of the payload which can be copied verbatim into the data field of the struct [v4l2\\_sliced\\_vbi\\_data](#). If no valid VBI data was found, then the type field is set to 0 on return.

**s\_vbi\_data** used to generate VBI signals on a video signal. struct [v4l2\\_sliced\\_vbi\\_data](#) is filled with the data packets that should be output. Note that if you set the line field to 0, then that VBI signal is disabled. If no valid VBI data was found, then the type field is set to 0 on return.

**g\_vbi\_data** used to obtain the sliced VBI packet from a readback register. Not all video decoders support this. If no data is available because the readback register contains invalid or erroneous data -EIO is returned. Note that you must fill in the 'id' member and the 'field' member (to determine whether CC data from the first or second field should be obtained).

**g\_sliced\_vbi\_cap** callback for [VIDIOC\\_G\\_SLICED\\_VBI\\_CAP\(\)](#) ioctl handler code.

**s\_raw\_fmt** setup the video encoder/decoder for raw VBI.

**g\_sliced\_fmt** retrieve the current sliced VBI settings.

**s\_sliced\_fmt** setup the sliced VBI settings.

**struct v4l2\_subdev\_sensor\_ops**  
v4l2-subdev sensor operations

## Definition

```
struct v4l2_subdev_sensor_ops {
    int (*g_skip_top_lines)(struct v4l2_subdev *sd, u32 *lines);
    int (*g_skip_frames)(struct v4l2_subdev *sd, u32 *frames);
};
```

## Members

**g\_skip\_top\_lines** number of lines at the top of the image to be skipped. This is needed for some sensors, which always corrupt several top lines of the output image, or which send their metadata in them.

**g\_skip\_frames** number of frames to skip at stream start. This is needed for buggy sensors that generate faulty frames when they are turned on.

**enum v4l2\_subdev\_ir\_mode**  
describes the type of IR supported

## Constants

**V4L2\_SUBDEV\_IR\_MODE\_PULSE\_WIDTH** IR uses struct ir\_raw\_event records

**struct v4l2\_subdev\_ir\_parameters**  
Parameters for IR TX or RX

## Definition

```
struct v4l2_subdev_ir_parameters {
    unsigned int bytes_per_data_element;
    enum v4l2_subdev_ir_mode mode;
    bool enable;
    bool interrupt_enable;
    bool shutdown;
    bool modulation;
    u32 max_pulse_width;
    unsigned int carrier_freq;
    unsigned int duty_cycle;
    bool invert_level;
    bool invert_carrier_sense;
    u32 noise_filter_min_width;
    unsigned int carrier_range_lower;
    unsigned int carrier_range_upper;
    u32 resolution;
};
```

## Members

**bytes\_per\_data\_element** bytes per data element of data in read or write call.

**mode** IR mode as defined by [enum v4l2\\_subdev\\_ir\\_mode](#).

**enable** device is active if true

**interrupt\_enable** IR interrupts are enabled if true  
**shutdown** if true: set hardware to low/no power, false: normal mode  
**modulation** if true, it uses carrier, if false: baseband  
**max\_pulse\_width** maximum pulse width in ns, valid only for baseband signal  
**carrier\_freq** carrier frequency in Hz, valid only for modulated signal  
**duty\_cycle** duty cycle percentage, valid only for modulated signal  
**invert\_level** invert signal level  
**invert\_carrier\_sense** Send 0/space as a carrier burst. used only in TX.  
**noise\_filter\_min\_width** min time of a valid pulse, in ns. Used only for RX.  
**carrier\_range\_lower** Lower carrier range, in Hz, valid only for modulated signal. Used only for RX.  
**carrier\_range\_upper** Upper carrier range, in Hz, valid only for modulated signal. Used only for RX.  
**resolution** The receive resolution, in ns . Used only for RX.

struct **v4l2\_subdev\_ir\_ops**  
operations for IR subdevices

**Definition**

```
struct v4l2_subdev_ir_ops {
    int (*rx_read)(struct v4l2_subdev *sd, u8 *buf, size_t count, ssize_t *num);
    int (*rx_g_parameters)(struct v4l2_subdev *sd, struct v4l2_subdev_ir_parameters *params);
    int (*rx_s_parameters)(struct v4l2_subdev *sd, struct v4l2_subdev_ir_parameters *params);
    int (*tx_write)(struct v4l2_subdev *sd, u8 *buf, size_t count, ssize_t *num);
    int (*tx_g_parameters)(struct v4l2_subdev *sd, struct v4l2_subdev_ir_parameters *params);
    int (*tx_s_parameters)(struct v4l2_subdev *sd, struct v4l2_subdev_ir_parameters *params);
};
```

**Members**

**rx\_read** Reads received codes or pulse width data. The semantics are similar to a non-blocking `read()` call.

**rx\_g\_parameters** Get the current operating parameters and state of the the IR receiver.

**rx\_s\_parameters** Set the current operating parameters and state of the the IR receiver. It is recommended to call [rt]x\_g\_parameters first to fill out the current state, and only change the fields that need to be changed. Upon return, the actual device operating parameters and state will be returned. Note that hardware limitations may prevent the actual settings from matching the requested settings - e.g. an actual carrier setting of 35,904 Hz when 36,000 Hz was requested. An exception is when the shutdown parameter is true. The last used operational parameters will be returned, but the actual state of the hardware be different to minimize power consumption and processing when shutdown is true.

**tx\_write** Writes codes or pulse width data for transmission. The semantics are similar to a non-blocking `write()` call.

**tx\_g\_parameters** Get the current operating parameters and state of the the IR transmitter.

**tx\_s\_parameters** Set the current operating parameters and state of the the IR transmitter. It is recommended to call [rt]x\_g\_parameters first to fill out the current state, and only change the fields that need to be changed. Upon return, the actual device operating parameters and state will be returned. Note that hardware limitations may prevent the actual settings from matching the requested settings - e.g. an actual carrier setting of 35,904 Hz when 36,000 Hz was requested. An exception is when the shutdown parameter is true. The last used operational parameters will be returned, but the actual state of the hardware be different to minimize power consumption and processing when shutdown is true.

**struct v4l2\_subdev\_pad\_config**

Used for storing subdev pad information.

**Definition**

```
struct v4l2_subdev_pad_config {
    struct v4l2_mbus_framefmt try_fmt;
    struct v4l2_rect try_crop;
    struct v4l2_rect try_compose;
};
```

**Members**

**try\_fmt** *struct v4l2\_mbus\_framefmt*

**try\_crop** *struct v4l2\_rect* to be used for crop

**try\_compose** *struct v4l2\_rect* to be used for compose

**Description**

This structure only needs to be passed to the pad op if the ‘which’ field of the main argument is set to V4L2\_SUBDEV\_FORMAT\_TRY. For V4L2\_SUBDEV\_FORMAT\_ACTIVE it is safe to pass NULL.

**struct v4l2\_subdev\_pad\_ops**

v4l2-subdev pad level operations

**Definition**

```
struct v4l2_subdev_pad_ops {
    int (*init_cfg)(struct v4l2_subdev *sd, struct v4l2_subdev_pad_config *cfg);
    int (*enum_mbus_code)(struct v4l2_subdev *sd, struct v4l2_subdev_pad_config *cfg, struct v4l2_subdev_mbus_code *code);
    int (*enum_frame_size)(struct v4l2_subdev *sd, struct v4l2_subdev_pad_config *cfg, struct v4l2_subdev_frame_size *size);
    int (*enum_frame_interval)(struct v4l2_subdev *sd, struct v4l2_subdev_pad_config *cfg, struct v4l2_subdev_frame_interval *interval);
    int (*get_fmt)(struct v4l2_subdev *sd, struct v4l2_subdev_pad_config *cfg, struct v4l2_subdev_format *fmt);
    int (*set_fmt)(struct v4l2_subdev *sd, struct v4l2_subdev_pad_config *cfg, struct v4l2_subdev_format *fmt);
    int (*get_selection)(struct v4l2_subdev *sd, struct v4l2_subdev_pad_config *cfg, struct v4l2_subdev_selection *selection);
    int (*set_selection)(struct v4l2_subdev *sd, struct v4l2_subdev_pad_config *cfg, struct v4l2_subdev_selection *selection);
    int (*get_edid)(struct v4l2_subdev *sd, struct v4l2_edid *edid);
    int (*set_edid)(struct v4l2_subdev *sd, struct v4l2_edid *edid);
    int (*dv_timings_cap)(struct v4l2_subdev *sd, struct v4l2_dv_timings_cap *cap);
    int (*enum_dv_timings)(struct v4l2_subdev *sd, struct v4l2_enum_dv_timings *timings);
#define CONFIG_MEDIA_CONTROLLER;
    int (*link_validate)(struct v4l2_subdev *sd, struct media_link *link, struct v4l2_subdev_format *source);
#endif;
    int (*get_frame_desc)(struct v4l2_subdev *sd, unsigned int pad, struct v4l2_mbus_frame_desc *fd);
    int (*set_frame_desc)(struct v4l2_subdev *sd, unsigned int pad, struct v4l2_mbus_frame_desc *fd);
};
```

**Members**

**init\_cfg** initialize the pad config to default values

**enum\_mbus\_code** callback for [VIDIOC\\_SUBDEV\\_ENUM\\_MBUS\\_CODE\(\)](#) ioctl handler code.

**enum\_frame\_size** callback for [VIDIOC\\_SUBDEV\\_ENUM\\_FRAME\\_SIZE\(\)](#) ioctl handler code.

**enum\_frame\_interval** callback for [VIDIOC\\_SUBDEV\\_ENUM\\_FRAME\\_INTERVAL\(\)](#) ioctl handler code.

**get\_fmt** callback for [VIDIOC\\_SUBDEV\\_G\\_FMT\(\)](#) ioctl handler code.

**set\_fmt** callback for [VIDIOC\\_SUBDEV\\_S\\_FMT\(\)](#) ioctl handler code.

**get\_selection** callback for [VIDIOC\\_SUBDEV\\_G\\_SELECTION\(\)](#) ioctl handler code.

**set\_selection** callback for [VIDIOC\\_SUBDEV\\_S\\_SELECTION\(\)](#) ioctl handler code.

**get\_edid** callback for [VIDIOC\\_SUBDEV\\_G\\_EDID\(\)](#) ioctl handler code.

**set\_edid** callback for [VIDIOC\\_SUBDEV\\_S\\_EDID\(\)](#) ioctl handler code.

**dv\_timings\_cap** callback for [VIDIOC\\_SUBDEV\\_DV\\_TIMINGS\\_CAP\(\)](#) ioctl handler code.

**enum\_dv\_timings** callback for [VIDIOC\\_SUBDEV\\_ENUM\\_DV\\_TIMINGS\(\)](#) ioctl handler code.

**link\_validate** used by the media controller code to check if the links that belongs to a pipeline can be used for stream.

**get\_frame\_desc** get the current low level media bus frame parameters.

**set\_frame\_desc** set the low level media bus frame parameters, **fd** array may be adjusted by the subdev driver to device capabilities.

### struct v4l2\_subdev\_ops

Subdev operations

#### Definition

```
struct v4l2_subdev_ops {
    const struct v4l2_subdev_core_ops      *core;
    const struct v4l2_subdev_tuner_ops     *tuner;
    const struct v4l2_subdev_audio_ops     *audio;
    const struct v4l2_subdev_video_ops     *video;
    const struct v4l2_subdev_vbi_ops       *vbi;
    const struct v4l2_subdev_ir_ops        *ir;
    const struct v4l2_subdev_sensor_ops    *sensor;
    const struct v4l2_subdev_pad_ops       *pad;
};
```

#### Members

**core** pointer to [struct v4l2\\_subdev\\_core\\_ops](#). Can be NULL

**tuner** pointer to [struct v4l2\\_subdev\\_tuner\\_ops](#). Can be NULL

**audio** pointer to [struct v4l2\\_subdev\\_audio\\_ops](#). Can be NULL

**video** pointer to [struct v4l2\\_subdev\\_video\\_ops](#). Can be NULL

**vbi** pointer to [struct v4l2\\_subdev\\_vbi\\_ops](#). Can be NULL

**ir** pointer to [struct v4l2\\_subdev\\_ir\\_ops](#). Can be NULL

**sensor** pointer to [struct v4l2\\_subdev\\_sensor\\_ops](#). Can be NULL

**pad** pointer to [struct v4l2\\_subdev\\_pad\\_ops](#). Can be NULL

### struct v4l2\_subdev\_internal\_ops

V4L2 subdev internal ops

#### Definition

```
struct v4l2_subdev_internal_ops {
    int (*registered)(struct v4l2_subdev *sd);
    void (*unregistered)(struct v4l2_subdev *sd);
    int (*open)(struct v4l2_subdev *sd, struct v4l2_subdev_fh *fh);
    int (*close)(struct v4l2_subdev *sd, struct v4l2_subdev_fh *fh);
};
```

#### Members

**registered** called when this subdev is registered. When called the v4l2\_dev field is set to the correct v4l2\_device.

**unregistered** called when this subdev is unregistered. When called the v4l2\_dev field is still set to the correct v4l2\_device.

**open** called when the subdev device node is opened by an application.

**close** called when the subdev device node is closed.

## Description

### Note:

*Never call this from drivers, only the v4l2 framework can call these ops.*

```
struct v4l2_subdev_platform_data
    regulators config struct
```

### Definition

```
struct v4l2_subdev_platform_data {
    struct regulator_bulk_data *regulators;
    int num_regulators;
    void *host_priv;
};
```

### Members

**regulators** Optional regulators used to power on/off the subdevice

**num\_regulators** Number of regulators

**host\_priv** Per-subdevice data, specific for a certain video host device

**struct v4l2\_subdev**  
describes a V4L2 sub-device

### Definition

```
struct v4l2_subdev {
#ifndef CONFIG_MEDIA_CONTROLLER
    struct media_entity entity;
#endif;
    struct list_head list;
    struct module *owner;
    bool owner_v4l2_dev;
    u32 flags;
    struct v4l2_device *v4l2_dev;
    const struct v4l2_subdev_ops *ops;
    const struct v4l2_subdev_internal_ops *internal_ops;
    struct v4l2_ctrl_handler *ctrl_handler;
    char name[V4L2_SUBDEV_NAME_SIZE];
    u32 grp_id;
    void *dev_priv;
    void *host_priv;
    struct video_device *devnode;
    struct device *dev;
    struct fwnode_handle *fwnode;
    struct list_head async_list;
    struct v4l2_async_subdev *asd;
    struct v4l2_async_notifier *notifier;
    struct v4l2_async_notifier *subdev_notifier;
    struct v4l2_subdev_platform_data *pdata;
};
```

### Members

**entity** pointer to *struct media\_entity*

**list** List of sub-devices

**owner** The owner is the same as the driver's *struct device* owner.

**owner\_v4l2\_dev** true if the sd->owner matches the owner of **v4l2\_dev**->dev owner. Initialized by [v4l2\\_device\\_register\\_subdev\(\)](#).

**flags** subdev flags. Can be: V4L2\_SUBDEV\_FL\_IS\_I2C - Set this flag if this subdev is a i2c device; V4L2\_SUBDEV\_FL\_IS\_SPI - Set this flag if this subdev is a spi device; V4L2\_SUBDEV\_FL\_HAS\_DEVNODE - Set this flag if this subdev needs a device node; V4L2\_SUBDEV\_FL\_HAS\_EVENTS - Set this flag if this subdev generates events.

**v4l2\_dev** pointer to struct [v4l2\\_device](#)

**ops** pointer to struct [v4l2\\_subdev\\_ops](#)

**internal\_ops** pointer to struct [v4l2\\_subdev\\_internal\\_ops](#). Never call these internal ops from within a driver!

**ctrl\_handler** The control handler of this subdev. May be NULL.

**name** Name of the sub-device. Please notice that the name must be unique.

**grp\_id** can be used to group similar subdevs. Value is driver-specific

**dev\_priv** pointer to private data

**host\_priv** pointer to private data used by the device where the subdev is attached.

**devnode** subdev device node

**dev** pointer to the physical device, if any

**fnnode** The fnnode\_handle of the subdev, usually the same as either dev->of\_node->fnnode or dev->fnnode (whichever is non-NUL).

**async\_list** Links this subdev to a global subdev\_list or **notifier**->done list.

**asd** Pointer to respective struct [v4l2\\_async\\_subdev](#).

**notifier** Pointer to the managing notifier.

**subdev\_notifier** A sub-device notifier implicitly registered for the sub-device using [v4l2\\_device\\_register\\_sensor\\_subdev\(\)](#).

**pdata** common part of subdevice platform data

### Description

Each instance of a subdev driver should create this struct, either stand-alone or embedded in a larger struct.

This structure should be initialized by [v4l2\\_subdev\\_init\(\)](#) or one of its variants: [v4l2\\_spi\\_subdev\\_init\(\)](#), [v4l2\\_i2c\\_subdev\\_init\(\)](#).

**media\_entity\_to\_v4l2\_subdev(ent)**

Returns a struct [v4l2\\_subdev](#) from the struct [media\\_entity](#) embedded in it.

### Parameters

**ent** pointer to struct [media\\_entity](#).

**vdev\_to\_v4l2\_subdev(vdev)**

Returns a struct [v4l2\\_subdev](#) from the struct [video\\_device](#) embedded on it.

### Parameters

**vdev** pointer to struct [video\\_device](#)

struct **v4l2\_subdev\_fh**

Used for storing subdev information per file handle

### Definition

```
struct v4l2_subdev_fh {
    struct v4l2_fh vfh;
#if defined(CONFIG_VIDEO_V4L2_SUBDEV_API);
    struct v4l2_subdev_pad_config *pad;
#endif;
};
```

**Members****vh** pointer to *struct v4l2\_fh***pad** pointer to *struct v4l2\_subdev\_pad\_config***to\_v4l2\_subdev\_fh(fh)**Returns a *struct v4l2\_subdev\_fh* from the *struct v4l2\_fh* embedded on it.**Parameters****fh** pointer to *struct v4l2\_fh***v4l2\_mbus\_framefmt \* v4l2\_subdev\_get\_try\_format**(*struct v4l2\_subdev \* sd*, *struct v4l2\_subdev\_pad\_config \* cfg*, *unsigned int pad*)ancillary routine to call *struct v4l2\_subdev\_pad\_config->try\_fmt***Parameters****struct v4l2\_subdev \* sd** pointer to *struct v4l2\_subdev***struct v4l2\_subdev\_pad\_config \* cfg** pointer to *struct v4l2\_subdev\_pad\_config* array.**unsigned int pad** index of the pad in the **cfg** array.**v4l2\_rect \* v4l2\_subdev\_get\_try\_crop**(*struct v4l2\_subdev \* sd*, *struct v4l2\_subdev\_pad\_config \* cfg*, *unsigned int pad*)ancillary routine to call *struct v4l2\_subdev\_pad\_config->try\_crop***Parameters****struct v4l2\_subdev \* sd** pointer to *struct v4l2\_subdev***struct v4l2\_subdev\_pad\_config \* cfg** pointer to *struct v4l2\_subdev\_pad\_config* array.**unsigned int pad** index of the pad in the **cfg** array.**v4l2\_rect \* v4l2\_subdev\_get\_try\_compose**(*struct v4l2\_subdev \* sd*, *struct v4l2\_subdev\_pad\_config \* cfg*, *unsigned int pad*)ancillary routine to call *struct v4l2\_subdev\_pad\_config->try\_compose***Parameters****struct v4l2\_subdev \* sd** pointer to *struct v4l2\_subdev***struct v4l2\_subdev\_pad\_config \* cfg** pointer to *struct v4l2\_subdev\_pad\_config* array.**unsigned int pad** index of the pad in the **cfg** array.**void v4l2\_set\_subdevdata**(*struct v4l2\_subdev \* sd*, *void \* p*)

Sets V4L2 dev private device data

**Parameters****struct v4l2\_subdev \* sd** pointer to *struct v4l2\_subdev***void \* p** pointer to the private device data to be stored.**void \* v4l2\_get\_subdevdata**(*const struct v4l2\_subdev \* sd*)

Gets V4L2 dev private device data

**Parameters**

**const struct v4l2\_subdev \* sd** pointer to *struct v4l2\_subdev*

### Description

Returns the pointer to the private device data to be stored.

**void v4l2\_set\_subdev\_hostdata(struct v4l2\_subdev \* sd, void \* p)**

Sets V4L2 dev private host data

### Parameters

**struct v4l2\_subdev \* sd** pointer to *struct v4l2\_subdev*

**void \* p** pointer to the private data to be stored.

**void \* v4l2\_get\_subdev\_hostdata(const struct v4l2\_subdev \* sd)**

Gets V4L2 dev private data

### Parameters

**const struct v4l2\_subdev \* sd** pointer to *struct v4l2\_subdev*

### Description

Returns the pointer to the private host data to be stored.

**int v4l2\_subdev\_link\_validate\_default(struct v4l2\_subdev \* sd, struct media\_link \* link, struct v4l2\_subdev\_format \* source\_fmt, struct v4l2\_subdev\_format \* sink\_fmt)**

validates a media link

### Parameters

**struct v4l2\_subdev \* sd** pointer to *struct v4l2\_subdev*

**struct media\_link \* link** pointer to *struct media\_link*

**struct v4l2\_subdev\_format \* source\_fmt** pointer to *struct v4l2\_subdev\_format*

**struct v4l2\_subdev\_format \* sink\_fmt** pointer to *struct v4l2\_subdev\_format*

### Description

This function ensures that width, height and the media bus pixel code are equal on both source and sink of the link.

**int v4l2\_subdev\_link\_validate(struct media\_link \* link)**

validates a media link

### Parameters

**struct media\_link \* link** pointer to *struct media\_link*

### Description

This function calls the subdev's link\_validate ops to validate if a media link is valid for streaming. It also internally calls *v4l2\_subdev\_link\_validate\_default()* to ensure that width, height and the media bus pixel code are equal on both source and sink of the link.

**struct v4l2\_subdev\_pad\_config \* v4l2\_subdev\_alloc\_pad\_config(struct v4l2\_subdev \* sd)**

Allocates memory for pad config

### Parameters

**struct v4l2\_subdev \* sd** pointer to *struct v4l2\_subdev*

**void v4l2\_subdev\_free\_pad\_config(struct v4l2\_subdev\_pad\_config \* cfg)**

Frees memory allocated by *v4l2\_subdev\_alloc\_pad\_config()*.

### Parameters

**struct v4l2\_subdev\_pad\_config \* cfg** pointer to *struct v4l2\_subdev\_pad\_config*

`void v4l2_subdev_init(struct v4l2_subdev *sd, const struct v4l2_subdev_ops *ops)`  
 initializes the sub-device struct

#### Parameters

`struct v4l2_subdev * sd` pointer to the `struct v4l2_subdev` to be initialized

`const struct v4l2_subdev_ops * ops` pointer to `struct v4l2_subdev_ops`.

`v4l2_subdev_call(sd, o, f, args...)`  
 call an operation of a v4l2\_subdev.

#### Parameters

`sd` pointer to the `struct v4l2_subdev`

`o` name of the element at `struct v4l2_subdev_ops` that contains `f`. Each element there groups a set of callbacks functions.

`f` callback function that will be called if `cond` matches. The callback functions are defined in groups, according to each element at `struct v4l2_subdev_ops`.

`args...` arguments for `f`.

#### Example

```
err = v4l2_subdev_call(sd, video, s_std, norm);
```

`v4l2_subdev_has_op(sd, o, f)`

Checks if a subdev defines a certain operation.

#### Parameters

`sd` pointer to the `struct v4l2_subdev`

`o` The group of callback functions in `struct v4l2_subdev_ops` which `f` is a part of.

`f` callback function to be checked for its existence.

`void v4l2_subdev_notify_event(struct v4l2_subdev *sd, const struct v4l2_event *ev)`  
 Delivers event notification for subdevice

#### Parameters

`struct v4l2_subdev * sd` The subdev for which to deliver the event

`const struct v4l2_event * ev` The event to deliver

#### Description

Will deliver the specified event to all userspace event listeners which are subscribed to the v4l2 subdev event queue as well as to the bridge driver using the notify callback. The notification type for the notify callback will be V4L2\_DEVICE\_NOTIFY\_EVENT.

`enum v4l2_async_match_type`

type of asynchronous subdevice logic to be used in order to identify a match

#### Constants

`V4L2_ASYNC_MATCH_CUSTOM` Match will use the logic provided by `struct v4l2_async_subdev.match.ops`

`V4L2_ASYNC_MATCH_DEVNAME` Match will use the device name

`V4L2_ASYNC_MATCH_I2C` Match will check for I2C adapter ID and address

`V4L2_ASYNC_MATCH_FWNODE` Match will use firmware node

#### Description

This enum is used by the asynchronous sub-device logic to define the algorithm that will be used to match an asynchronous device.

`struct v4l2_async_subdev`

sub-device descriptor, as known to a bridge

**Definition**

```
struct v4l2_async_subdev {
    enum v4l2_async_match_type match_type;
    union {
        struct fwnode_handle *fwnode;
        const char *device_name;
        struct {
            int adapter_id;
            unsigned short address;
        } i2c;
        struct {
            bool (*match)(struct device *, struct v4l2_async_subdev *);
            void *priv;
        } custom;
    } match;
    struct list_head list;
};
```

**Members**

**match\_type** type of match that will be used

**match** union of per-bus type matching data sets

**match.fwnode** pointer to `struct fwnode_handle` to be matched. Used if **match\_type** is `V4L2_ASYNC_MATCH_FWNODE`.

**match.device\_name** string containing the device name to be matched. Used if **match\_type** is `V4L2_ASYNC_MATCH_DEVNAME`.

**match.i2c** embedded struct with I2C parameters to be matched. Both **match.i2c.adapter\_id** and **match.i2c.address** should be matched. Used if **match\_type** is `V4L2_ASYNC_MATCH_I2C`.

**match.i2c.adapter\_id** I2C adapter ID to be matched. Used if **match\_type** is `V4L2_ASYNC_MATCH_I2C`.

**match.i2c.address** I2C address to be matched. Used if **match\_type** is `V4L2_ASYNC_MATCH_I2C`.

**match.custom** Driver-specific match criteria. Used if **match\_type** is `V4L2_ASYNC_MATCH_CUSTOM`.

**match.custom.match** Driver-specific match function to be used if `V4L2_ASYNC_MATCH_CUSTOM`.

**match.custom.priv** Driver-specific private struct with match parameters to be used if `V4L2_ASYNC_MATCH_CUSTOM`.

**list** used to link `struct v4l2_async_subdev` objects, waiting to be probed, to a notifier->waiting list

**Description**

When this struct is used as a member in a driver specific struct, the driver specific struct shall contain the `struct v4l2_async_subdev` as its first member.

**struct v4l2\_async\_notifier\_operations**

Asynchronous V4L2 notifier operations

**Definition**

```
struct v4l2_async_notifier_operations {
    int (*bound)(struct v4l2_async_notifier *notifier, struct v4l2_subdev *subdev, struct v4l2_async_subdev *subdev);
    int (*complete)(struct v4l2_async_notifier *notifier);
    void (*unbind)(struct v4l2_async_notifier *notifier, struct v4l2_subdev *subdev, struct v4l2_async_subdev *subdev);
};
```

**Members**

**bound** a subdevice driver has successfully probed one of the subdevices

**complete** All subdevices have been probed successfully. The complete callback is only executed for the root notifier.

**unbind** a subdevice is leaving

```
struct v4l2_async_notifier
    v4l2_device notifier data
```

### Definition

```
struct v4l2_async_notifier {
    const struct v4l2_async_notifier_operations *ops;
    unsigned int num_subdevs;
    unsigned int max_subdevs;
    struct v4l2_async_subdev **subdevs;
    struct v4l2_device *v4l2_dev;
    struct v4l2_subdev *sd;
    struct v4l2_async_notifier *parent;
    struct list_head waiting;
    struct list_head done;
    struct list_head list;
};
```

### Members

**ops** notifier operations

**num\_subdevs** number of subdevices used in the subdevs array

**max\_subdevs** number of subdevices allocated in the subdevs array

**subdevs** array of pointers to subdevice descriptors

**v4l2\_dev** v4l2\_device of the root notifier, NULL otherwise

**sd** sub-device that registered the notifier, NULL otherwise

**parent** parent notifier

**waiting** list of struct v4l2\_async\_subdev, waiting for their drivers

**done** list of struct v4l2\_subdev, already probed

**list** member in a global list of notifiers

```
int v4l2_async_notifier_register(struct v4l2_device * v4l2_dev, struct v4l2_async_notifier * notifier)
    registers a subdevice asynchronous notifier
```

### Parameters

**struct v4l2\_device \* v4l2\_dev** pointer to *struct v4l2\_device*

**struct v4l2\_async\_notifier \* notifier** pointer to *struct v4l2\_async\_notifier*

```
int v4l2_async_subdev_notifier_register(struct v4l2_subdev * sd, struct v4l2_async_notifier * notifier)
    registers a subdevice asynchronous notifier for a sub-device
```

### Parameters

**struct v4l2\_subdev \* sd** pointer to *struct v4l2\_subdev*

**struct v4l2\_async\_notifier \* notifier** pointer to *struct v4l2\_async\_notifier*

```
void v4l2_async_notifier_unregister(struct v4l2_async_notifier * notifier)
    unregisters a subdevice asynchronous notifier
```

### Parameters

**struct v4l2\_async\_notifier \* notifier** pointer to *struct v4l2\_async\_notifier*

```
void v4l2_async_notifier_cleanup(struct v4l2_async_notifier * notifier)
    clean up notifier resources
```

### Parameters

`struct v4l2_async_notifier * notifier` the notifier the resources of which are to be cleaned up

### Description

Release memory resources related to a notifier, including the async sub-devices allocated for the purposes of the notifier but not the notifier itself. The user is responsible for calling this function to clean up the notifier after calling `v4l2_async_notifier_parse_fwnode_endpoints` or `v4l2_fwnode_reference_parse_sensor_common`.

There is no harm from calling `v4l2_async_notifier_cleanup` in other cases as long as its memory has been zeroed after it has been allocated.

`int v4l2_async_register_subdev(struct v4l2_subdev * sd)`  
    registers a sub-device to the asynchronous subdevice framework

### Parameters

`struct v4l2_subdev * sd` pointer to `struct v4l2_subdev`

`int v4l2_async_register_subdev_sensor_common(struct v4l2_subdev * sd)`  
    registers a sensor sub-device to the asynchronous sub-device framework and parse set up common  
    sensor related devices

### Parameters

`struct v4l2_subdev * sd` pointer to `struct v4l2_subdev`

### Description

This function is just like `v4l2_async_register_subdev()` with the exception that calling it will also parse firmware interfaces for remote references using `v4l2_async_notifier_parse_fwnode_sensor_common()` and registers the async sub-devices. The sub-device is similarly unregistered by calling `v4l2_async_unregister_subdev()`.

While registered, the subdev module is marked as in-use.

An error is returned if the module is no longer loaded on any attempts to register it.

`void v4l2_async_unregister_subdev(struct v4l2_subdev * sd)`  
    unregisters a sub-device to the asynchronous subdevice framework

### Parameters

`struct v4l2_subdev * sd` pointer to `struct v4l2_subdev`

## V4L2 events

The V4L2 events provide a generic way to pass events to user space. The driver must use `v4l2_fh` to be able to support V4L2 events.

Events are subscribed per-filehandle. An event specification consists of a type and is optionally associated with an object identified through the `id` field. If unused, then the `id` is 0. So an event is uniquely identified by the (`type`, `id`) tuple.

The `v4l2_fh` struct has a list of subscribed events on its `subscribed` field.

When the user subscribes to an event, a `v4l2_subscribed_event` struct is added to `v4l2_fh.subscribed`, one for every subscribed event.

Each `v4l2_subscribed_event` struct ends with a `v4l2_kevent` ringbuffer, with the size given by the caller of `v4l2_event_subscribe()`. This ringbuffer is used to store any events raised by the driver.

So every (`type`, `ID`) event tuple will have its own `v4l2_kevent` ringbuffer. This guarantees that if a driver is generating lots of events of one type in a short time, then that will not overwrite events of another type.

But if you get more events of one type than the size of the `v4l2_kevent` ringbuffer, then the oldest event will be dropped and the new one added.

The `v4l2_kevent` struct links into the available list of the `v4l2_fh` struct so `ioctl VIDIOC_DQEVENT` will know which event to dequeue first.

Finally, if the event subscription is associated with a particular object such as a V4L2 control, then that object needs to know about that as well so that an event can be raised by that object. So the node field can be used to link the `v4l2_subscribed_event` struct into a list of such objects.

So to summarize:

- struct `v4l2_fh` has two lists: one of the subscribed events, and one of the available events.
- struct `v4l2_subscribed_event` has a ringbuffer of raised (pending) events of that particular type.
- If struct `v4l2_subscribed_event` is associated with a specific object, then that object will have an internal list of struct `v4l2_subscribed_event` so it knows who subscribed an event to that object.

Furthermore, the internal struct `v4l2_subscribed_event` has `merge()` and `replace()` callbacks which drivers can set. These callbacks are called when a new event is raised and there is no more room.

The `replace()` callback allows you to replace the payload of the old event with that of the new event, merging any relevant data from the old payload into the new payload that replaces it. It is called when this event type has a ringbuffer with size is one, i.e. only one event can be stored in the ringbuffer.

The `merge()` callback allows you to merge the oldest event payload into that of the second-oldest event payload. It is called when the ringbuffer has size is greater than one.

This way no status information is lost, just the intermediate steps leading up to that state.

A good example of these replace/merge callbacks is in `v4l2-event.c`: `ctrls_replace()` and `ctrls_merge()` callbacks for the control event.

#### Note:

---

*these callbacks can be called from interrupt context, so they must be fast.*

---

In order to queue events to video device, drivers should call:

`v4l2_event_queue (vdev, ev)`

The driver's only responsibility is to fill in the type and the data fields. The other fields will be filled in by V4L2.

## Event subscription

Subscribing to an event is via:

`v4l2_event_subscribe (fh, sub, elems, ops)`

This function is used to implement `video_device->ioctl_ops->vidioc_subscribe_event`, but the driver must check first if the driver is able to produce events with specified event id, and then should call `v4l2_event_subscribe()` to subscribe the event.

The `elems` argument is the size of the event queue for this event. If it is 0, then the framework will fill in a default value (this depends on the event type).

The `ops` argument allows the driver to specify a number of callbacks:

Callback	Description
add	called when a new listener gets added (subscribing to the same event twice will only cause this callback to get called once)
del	called when a listener stops listening
replace	replace event 'old' with event 'new'.
merge	merge event 'old' into event 'new'.

All 4 callbacks are optional, if you don't want to specify any callbacks the `ops` argument itself maybe NULL.

### Unsubscribing an event

Unsubscribing to an event is via:

```
v4l2_event_unsubscribe(fh, sub)
```

This function is used to implement `video_device->iocctl_ops->vidioc_unsubscribe_event`. A driver may call `v4l2_event_unsubscribe()` directly unless it wants to be involved in unsubscription process.

The special type `V4L2_EVENT_ALL` may be used to unsubscribe all events. The drivers may want to handle this in a special way.

### Check if there's a pending event

Checking if there's a pending event is via:

```
v4l2_event_pending(fh)
```

This function returns the number of pending events. Useful when implementing poll.

### How events work

Events are delivered to user space through the poll system call. The driver can use `v4l2_fh->wait` (a `wait_queue_head_t`) as the argument for `poll_wait()`.

There are standard and private events. New standard events must use the smallest available event type. The drivers must allocate their events from their own class starting from class base. Class base is `V4L2_EVENT_PRIVATE_START + n * 1000` where `n` is the lowest available number. The first event type in the class is reserved for future use, so the first available event type is 'class base + 1'.

An example on how the V4L2 events may be used can be found in the OMAP 3 ISP driver (`drivers/media/platform/omap3isp`).

A subdev can directly send an event to the `v4l2_device` notify function with `V4L2_DEVICE_NOTIFY_EVENT`. This allows the bridge to map the subdev that sends the event to the video node(s) associated with the subdev that need to be informed about such an event.

### V4L2 event functions and data structures

```
struct v4l2_kevent
    Internal kernel event struct.
```

#### Definition

```
struct v4l2_kevent {
    struct list_head      list;
    struct v4l2_subscribed_event *sev;
    struct v4l2_event      event;
};
```

#### Members

**list** List node for the `v4l2_fh->available` list.

**sev** Pointer to parent `v4l2_subscribed_event`.

**event** The event itself.

```
struct v4l2_subscribed_event_ops
    Subscribed event operations.
```

#### Definition

```
struct v4l2_subscribed_event_ops {
    int (*add)(struct v4l2_subscribed_event *sev, unsigned int elems);
    void (*del)(struct v4l2_subscribed_event *sev);
    void (*replace)(struct v4l2_event *old, const struct v4l2_event *new);
    void (*merge)(const struct v4l2_event *old, struct v4l2_event *new);
};
```

**Members****add** Optional callback, called when a new listener is added**del** Optional callback, called when a listener stops listening**replace** Optional callback that can replace event ‘old’ with event ‘new’.**merge** Optional callback that can merge event ‘old’ into event ‘new’.**struct v4l2\_subscribed\_event**

Internal struct representing a subscribed event.

**Definition**

```
struct v4l2_subscribed_event {
    struct list_head      list;
    u32 type;
    u32 id;
    u32 flags;
    struct v4l2_fh        *fh;
    struct list_head      node;
    const struct v4l2_subscribed_event_ops *ops;
    unsigned int          elems;
    unsigned int          first;
    unsigned int          in_use;
    struct v4l2_kevent   events[];
};
```

**Members****list** List node for the v4l2\_fh->subscribed list.**type** Event type.**id** Associated object ID (e.g. control ID). 0 if there isn’t any.**flags** Copy of v4l2\_event\_subscription->flags.**fh** Filehandle that subscribed to this event.**node** List node that hooks into the object’s event list (if there is one).**ops** v4l2\_subscribed\_event\_ops**elems** The number of elements in the events array.**first** The index of the events containing the oldest available event.**in\_use** The number of queued events.**events** An array of **elems** events.

**int v4l2\_event\_dequeue(struct v4l2\_fh \* fh, struct v4l2\_event \* event, int nonblocking)**  
Dequeue events from video device.

**Parameters****struct v4l2\_fh \* fh** pointer to struct v4l2\_fh**struct v4l2\_event \* event** pointer to struct v4l2\_event**int nonblocking** if not zero, waits for an event to arrive

```
void v4l2_event_queue(struct video_device *vdev, const struct v4l2_event *ev)
    Queue events to video device.
```

### Parameters

```
struct video_device * vdev pointer to struct video_device
const struct v4l2_event * ev pointer to struct v4l2_event
```

### Description

The event will be queued for all *struct v4l2\_fh* file handlers.

#### Note:

---

*The driver's only responsibility is to fill in the type and the data fields. The other fields will be filled in by V4L2.*

---

```
void v4l2_event_queue_fh(struct v4l2_fh * fh, const struct v4l2_event * ev)
    Queue events to video device.
```

### Parameters

```
struct v4l2_fh * fh pointer to struct v4l2_fh
const struct v4l2_event * ev pointer to struct v4l2_event
```

### Description

The event will be queued only for the specified *struct v4l2\_fh* file handler.

#### Note:

---

*The driver's only responsibility is to fill in the type and the data fields. The other fields will be filled in by V4L2.*

---

```
int v4l2_event_pending(struct v4l2_fh * fh)
    Check if an event is available
```

### Parameters

```
struct v4l2_fh * fh pointer to struct v4l2_fh
```

### Description

Returns the number of pending events.

```
int v4l2_event_subscribe(struct v4l2_fh * fh, const struct v4l2_event_subscription * sub, unsigned
                           int elems, const struct v4l2_subscribed_event_ops * ops)
    Subscribes to an event
```

### Parameters

```
struct v4l2_fh * fh pointer to struct v4l2_fh
```

```
const struct v4l2_event_subscription * sub pointer to struct v4l2_event_subscription
```

```
unsigned int elems size of the events queue
```

```
const struct v4l2_subscribed_event_ops * ops pointer to v4l2_subscribed_event_ops
```

### Description

**Note:**


---

*if **elems** is zero, the framework will fill in a default value, with is currently 1 element.*

---

**int v4l2\_event\_unsubscribe(struct v4l2\_fh \* fh, const struct v4l2\_event\_subscription \* sub)**  
Unsubscribes to an event

**Parameters**

**struct v4l2\_fh \* fh** pointer to *struct v4l2\_fh*

**const struct v4l2\_event\_subscription \* sub** pointer to *struct v4l2\_event\_subscription*

**void v4l2\_event\_unsubscribe\_all(struct v4l2\_fh \* fh)**  
Unsubscribes to all events

**Parameters**

**struct v4l2\_fh \* fh** pointer to *struct v4l2\_fh*

**int v4l2\_event\_subdev\_unsubscribe(struct v4l2\_subdev \* sd, struct v4l2\_fh \* fh, struct v4l2\_event\_subscription \* sub)**  
Subdev variant of *v4l2\_event\_unsubscribe()*

**Parameters**

**struct v4l2\_subdev \* sd** pointer to *struct v4l2\_subdev*

**struct v4l2\_fh \* fh** pointer to *struct v4l2\_fh*

**struct v4l2\_event\_subscription \* sub** pointer to *struct v4l2\_event\_subscription*

**Description****Note:**


---

*This function should be used for the *struct v4l2\_subdev\_core\_ops* *unsubscribe\_event* field.*

---

**int v4l2\_src\_change\_event\_subscribe(struct v4l2\_fh \* fh, const struct v4l2\_event\_subscription \* sub)**  
helper function that calls *v4l2\_event\_subscribe()* if the event is V4L2\_EVENT\_SOURCE\_CHANGE.

**Parameters**

**struct v4l2\_fh \* fh** pointer to *struct v4l2\_fh*

**const struct v4l2\_event\_subscription \* sub** pointer to *struct v4l2\_event\_subscription*

**int v4l2\_src\_change\_event\_subdev\_subscribe(struct v4l2\_subdev \* sd, struct v4l2\_fh \* fh, struct v4l2\_event\_subscription \* sub)**  
Variant of *v4l2\_event\_subscribe()*, meant to subscribe only events of the type V4L2\_EVENT\_SOURCE\_CHANGE.

**Parameters**

**struct v4l2\_subdev \* sd** pointer to *struct v4l2\_subdev*

**struct v4l2\_fh \* fh** pointer to *struct v4l2\_fh*

**struct v4l2\_event\_subscription \* sub** pointer to *struct v4l2\_event\_subscription*

**V4L2 Controls**

## Introduction

The V4L2 control API seems simple enough, but quickly becomes very hard to implement correctly in drivers. But much of the code needed to handle controls is actually not driver specific and can be moved to the V4L core framework.

After all, the only part that a driver developer is interested in is:

1. How do I add a control?
2. How do I set the control's value? (i.e. `s_ctrl`)

And occasionally:

3. How do I get the control's value? (i.e. `g_volatile_ctrl`)
4. How do I validate the user's proposed control value? (i.e. `try_ctrl`)

All the rest is something that can be done centrally.

The control framework was created in order to implement all the rules of the V4L2 specification with respect to controls in a central place. And to make life as easy as possible for the driver developer.

Note that the control framework relies on the presence of a struct `v4l2_device` for V4L2 drivers and struct `v4l2_subdev` for sub-device drivers.

## Objects in the framework

There are two main objects:

The `v4l2_ctrl` object describes the control properties and keeps track of the control's value (both the current value and the proposed new value).

`v4l2_ctrl_handler` is the object that keeps track of controls. It maintains a list of `v4l2_ctrl` objects that it owns and another list of references to controls, possibly to controls owned by other handlers.

## Basic usage for V4L2 and sub-device drivers

1. Prepare the driver:

1.1) Add the handler to your driver's top-level struct:

```
struct foo_dev {  
    ...  
    struct v4l2_ctrl_handler ctrl_handler;  
    ...  
};  
  
struct foo_dev *foo;
```

1.2) Initialize the handler:

```
v4l2_ctrl_handler_init(&foo->ctrl_handler, nr_of_controls);
```

The second argument is a hint telling the function how many controls this handler is expected to handle. It will allocate a hashtable based on this information. It is a hint only.

1.3) Hook the control handler into the driver:

1.3.1) For V4L2 drivers do this:

```
struct foo_dev {  
    ...  
    struct v4l2_device v4l2_dev;  
    ...  
};
```

```

    struct v4l2_ctrl_handler ctrl_handler;
    ...
};

foo->v4l2_dev.ctrl_handler = &foo->ctrl_handler;

```

Where foo->v4l2\_dev is of type struct v4l2\_device.

Finally, remove all control functions from your v4l2\_ioctl\_ops (if any): vidioc\_queryctrl, vidioc\_query\_ext\_ctrl, vidioc\_querymenu, vidioc\_g\_ctrl, vidioc\_s\_ctrl, vidioc\_g\_ext\_ctrls, vidioc\_try\_ext\_ctrls and vidioc\_s\_ext\_ctrls. Those are now no longer needed.

1.3.2) For sub-device drivers do this:

```

struct foo_dev {
    ...
    struct v4l2_subdev sd;
    ...
    struct v4l2_ctrl_handler ctrl_handler;
    ...
};

foo->sd.ctrl_handler = &foo->ctrl_handler;

```

Where foo->sd is of type struct v4l2\_subdev.

1.4) Clean up the handler at the end:

```
v4l2_ctrl_handler_free(&foo->ctrl_handler);
```

2. Add controls:

You add non-menu controls by calling v4l2\_ctrl\_new\_std:

```
struct v4l2_ctrl *v4l2_ctrl_new_std(struct v4l2_ctrl_handler *hdl,
                                     const struct v4l2_ctrl_ops *ops,
                                     u32 id, s32 min, s32 max, u32 step, s32 def);
```

Menu and integer menu controls are added by calling v4l2\_ctrl\_new\_std\_menu:

```
struct v4l2_ctrl *v4l2_ctrl_new_std_menu(struct v4l2_ctrl_handler *hdl,
                                         const struct v4l2_ctrl_ops *ops,
                                         u32 id, s32 max, s32 skip_mask, s32 def);
```

Menu controls with a driver specific menu are added by calling v4l2\_ctrl\_new\_std\_menu\_items:

```
struct v4l2_ctrl *v4l2_ctrl_new_std_menu_items(
    struct v4l2_ctrl_handler *hdl,
    const struct v4l2_ctrl_ops *ops, u32 id, s32 max,
    s32 skip_mask, s32 def, const char * const *qmenu);
```

Integer menu controls with a driver specific menu can be added by calling v4l2\_ctrl\_new\_int\_menu:

```
struct v4l2_ctrl *v4l2_ctrl_new_int_menu(struct v4l2_ctrl_handler *hdl,
                                         const struct v4l2_ctrl_ops *ops,
                                         u32 id, s32 max, s32 def, const s64 *qmenu_int);
```

These functions are typically called right after the v4l2\_ctrl\_handler\_init:

```

static const s64 exp_bias_qmenu[] = {
    -2, -1, 0, 1, 2
};
static const char * const test_pattern[] = {
    "Disabled",
    "Vertical Bars",

```

```

    "Solid Black",
    "Solid White",
};

v4l2_ctrl_handler_init(&foo->ctrl_handler, nr_of_controls);
v4l2_ctrl_new_std(&foo->ctrl_handler, &foo_ctrl_ops,
                  V4L2_CID_BRIGHTNESS, 0, 255, 1, 128);
v4l2_ctrl_new_std(&foo->ctrl_handler, &foo_ctrl_ops,
                  V4L2_CID_CONTRAST, 0, 255, 1, 128);
v4l2_ctrl_new_std_menu(&foo->ctrl_handler, &foo_ctrl_ops,
                      V4L2_CID_POWER_LINE_FREQUENCY,
                      V4L2_CID_POWER_LINE_FREQUENCY_60HZ, 0,
                      V4L2_CID_POWER_LINE_FREQUENCY_DISABLED);
v4l2_ctrl_new_int_menu(&foo->ctrl_handler, &foo_ctrl_ops,
                      V4L2_CID_EXPOSURE_BIAS,
                      ARRAY_SIZE(exp_bias_qmenu) - 1,
                      ARRAY_SIZE(exp_bias_qmenu) / 2 - 1,
                      exp_bias_qmenu);
v4l2_ctrl_new_std_menu_items(&foo->ctrl_handler, &foo_ctrl_ops,
                           V4L2_CID_TEST_PATTERN, ARRAY_SIZE(test_pattern) - 1, 0,
                           0, test_pattern);

...
if (foo->ctrl_handler.error) {
    int err = foo->ctrl_handler.error;

    v4l2_ctrl_handler_free(&foo->ctrl_handler);
    return err;
}

```

The `v4l2_ctrl_new_std` function returns the `v4l2_ctrl` pointer to the new control, but if you do not need to access the pointer outside the control ops, then there is no need to store it.

The `v4l2_ctrl_new_std` function will fill in most fields based on the control ID except for the min, max, step and default values. These are passed in the last four arguments. These values are driver specific while control attributes like type, name, flags are all global. The control's current value will be set to the default value.

The `v4l2_ctrl_new_std_menu` function is very similar but it is used for menu controls. There is no min argument since that is always 0 for menu controls, and instead of a step there is a `skip_mask` argument: if bit X is 1, then menu item X is skipped.

The `v4l2_ctrl_new_int_menu` function creates a new standard integer menu control with driver-specific items in the menu. It differs from `v4l2_ctrl_new_std_menu` in that it doesn't have the `mask` argument and takes as the last argument an array of signed 64-bit integers that form an exact menu item list.

The `v4l2_ctrl_new_std_menu_items` function is very similar to `v4l2_ctrl_new_std_menu` but takes an extra parameter `qmenu`, which is the driver specific menu for an otherwise standard menu control. A good example for this control is the test pattern control for capture/display/sensors devices that have the capability to generate test patterns. These test patterns are hardware specific, so the contents of the menu will vary from device to device.

Note that if something fails, the function will return `NULL` or an error and set `ctrl_handler->error` to the error code. If `ctrl_handler->error` was already set, then it will just return and do nothing. This is also true for `v4l2_ctrl_handler_init` if it cannot allocate the internal data structure.

This makes it easy to init the handler and just add all controls and only check the error code at the end. Saves a lot of repetitive error checking.

It is recommended to add controls in ascending control ID order: it will be a bit faster that way.

### 3. Optionally force initial control setup:

```
v4l2_ctrl_handler_setup(&foo->ctrl_handler);
```

This will call `s_ctrl` for all controls unconditionally. Effectively this initializes the hardware to the default control values. It is recommended that you do this as this ensures that both the internal data structures and the hardware are in sync.

#### 4. Finally: implement the `v4l2_ctrl_ops`

```
static const struct v4l2_ctrl_ops foo_ctrl_ops = {
    .s_ctrl = foo_s_ctrl,
};
```

Usually all you need is `s_ctrl`:

```
static int foo_s_ctrl(struct v4l2_ctrl *ctrl)
{
    struct foo *state = container_of(ctrl->handler, struct foo, ctrl_handler);

    switch (ctrl->id) {
    case V4L2_CID_BRIGHTNESS:
        write_reg(0x123, ctrl->val);
        break;
    case V4L2_CID_CONTRAST:
        write_reg(0x456, ctrl->val);
        break;
    }
    return 0;
}
```

The control ops are called with the `v4l2_ctrl` pointer as argument. The new control value has already been validated, so all you need to do is to actually update the hardware registers.

You're done! And this is sufficient for most of the drivers we have. No need to do any validation of control values, or implement `QUERYCTRL`, `QUERY_EXT_CTRL` and `QUERYMENU`. And `G/S_CTRL` as well as `G/TRY/S_EXT_CONTROLS` are automatically supported.

#### Note:

---

*The remainder sections deal with more advanced controls topics and scenarios. In practice the basic usage as described above is sufficient for most drivers.*

---

## Inheriting Controls

When a sub-device is registered with a V4L2 driver by calling `v4l2_device_register_subdev()` and the `ctrl_handler` fields of both `v4l2_subdev` and `v4l2_device` are set, then the controls of the subdev will become automatically available in the V4L2 driver as well. If the subdev driver contains controls that already exist in the V4L2 driver, then those will be skipped (so a V4L2 driver can always override a subdev control).

What happens here is that `v4l2_device_register_subdev()` calls `v4l2_ctrl_add_handler()` adding the controls of the subdev to the controls of `v4l2_device`.

## Accessing Control Values

The following union is used inside the control framework to access control values:

```
union v4l2_ctrl_ptr {
    s32 *p_s32;
    s64 *p_s64;
    char *p_char;
    void *p;
};
```

The v4l2\_ctrl struct contains these fields that can be used to access both current and new values:

```
s32 val;
struct {
    s32 val;
} cur;

union v4l2_ctrl_ptr p_new;
union v4l2_ctrl_ptr p_cur;
```

If the control has a simple s32 type type, then:

```
&ctrl->val == ctrl->p_new.p_s32
&ctrl->cur.val == ctrl->p_cur.p_s32
```

For all other types use ctrl->p\_cur.p<something>. Basically the val and cur.val fields can be considered an alias since these are used so often.

Within the control ops you can freely use these. The val and cur.val speak for themselves. The p\_char pointers point to character buffers of length ctrl->maximum + 1, and are always 0-terminated.

Unless the control is marked volatile the p\_cur field points to the the current cached control value. When you create a new control this value is made identical to the default value. After calling v4l2\_ctrl\_handler\_setup() this value is passed to the hardware. It is generally a good idea to call this function.

Whenever a new value is set that new value is automatically cached. This means that most drivers do not need to implement the g\_volatile\_ctrl() op. The exception is for controls that return a volatile register such as a signal strength read-out that changes continuously. In that case you will need to implement g\_volatile\_ctrl like this:

```
static int foo_g_volatile_ctrl(struct v4l2_ctrl *ctrl)
{
    switch (ctrl->id) {
        case V4L2_CID_BRIGHTNESS:
            ctrl->val = read_reg(0x123);
            break;
    }
}
```

Note that you use the ‘new value’ union as well in g\_volatile\_ctrl. In general controls that need to implement g\_volatile\_ctrl are read-only controls. If they are not, a V4L2\_EVENT\_CTRL\_CH\_VALUE will not be generated when the control changes.

To mark a control as volatile you have to set V4L2\_CTRL\_FLAG\_VOLATILE:

```
ctrl = v4l2_ctrl_new_std(&sd->ctrl_handler, ...);
if (ctrl)
    ctrl->flags |= V4L2_CTRL_FLAG_VOLATILE;
```

For try/s\_ctrl the new values (i.e. as passed by the user) are filled in and you can modify them in try\_ctrl or set them in s\_ctrl. The ‘cur’ union contains the current value, which you can use (but not change!) as well.

If s\_ctrl returns 0 (OK), then the control framework will copy the new final values to the ‘cur’ union.

While in g\_volatile/s/try\_ctrl you can access the value of all controls owned by the same handler since the handler’s lock is held. If you need to access the value of controls owned by other handlers, then you have to be very careful not to introduce deadlocks.

Outside of the control ops you have to go through to helper functions to get or set a single control value safely in your driver:

```
s32 v4l2_ctrl_g_ctrl(struct v4l2_ctrl *ctrl);
int v4l2_ctrl_s_ctrl(struct v4l2_ctrl *ctrl, s32 val);
```

These functions go through the control framework just as VIDIOC\_G/S\_CTRL ioctls do. Don't use these inside the control ops g/volatile/s/try\_ctrl, though, that will result in a deadlock since these helpers lock the handler as well.

You can also take the handler lock yourself:

```
mutex_lock(&state->ctrl_handler.lock);
pr_info("String value is '%s'\n", ctrl1->p_cur.p_char);
pr_info("Integer value is '%s'\n", ctrl2->cur.val);
mutex_unlock(&state->ctrl_handler.lock);
```

## Menu Controls

The v4l2\_ctrl struct contains this union:

```
union {
    u32 step;
    u32 menu_skip_mask;
};
```

For menu controls menu\_skip\_mask is used. What it does is that it allows you to easily exclude certain menu items. This is used in the VIDIOC\_QUERYMENU implementation where you can return -EINVAL if a certain menu item is not present. Note that VIDIOC\_QUERYCTRL always returns a step value of 1 for menu controls.

A good example is the MPEG Audio Layer II Bitrate menu control where the menu is a list of standardized possible bitrates. But in practice hardware implementations will only support a subset of those. By setting the skip mask you can tell the framework which menu items should be skipped. Setting it to 0 means that all menu items are supported.

You set this mask either through the v4l2\_ctrl\_config struct for a custom control, or by calling v4l2\_ctrl\_new\_std\_menu().

## Custom Controls

Driver specific controls can be created using v4l2\_ctrl\_new\_custom():

```
static const struct v4l2_ctrl_config ctrl_filter = {
    .ops = &ctrl_custom_ops,
    .id = V4L2_CID_MPEG_CX2341X_VIDEO_SPATIAL_FILTER,
    .name = "Spatial Filter",
    .type = V4L2_CTRL_TYPE_INTEGER,
    .flags = V4L2_CTRL_FLAG_SLIDER,
    .max = 15,
    .step = 1,
};

ctrl = v4l2_ctrl_new_custom(&foo->ctrl_handler, &ctrl_filter, NULL);
```

The last argument is the priv pointer which can be set to driver-specific private data.

The v4l2\_ctrl\_config struct also has a field to set the is\_private flag.

If the name field is not set, then the framework will assume this is a standard control and will fill in the name, type and flags fields accordingly.

## Active and Grabbed Controls

If you get more complex relationships between controls, then you may have to activate and deactivate controls. For example, if the Chroma AGC control is on, then the Chroma Gain control is inactive. That is, you may set it, but the value will not be used by the hardware as long as the automatic gain control is on. Typically user interfaces can disable such input fields.

You can set the ‘active’ status using `v4l2_ctrl_activate()`. By default all controls are active. Note that the framework does not check for this flag. It is meant purely for GUIs. The function is typically called from within `s_ctrl`.

The other flag is the ‘grabbed’ flag. A grabbed control means that you cannot change it because it is in use by some resource. Typical examples are MPEG bitrate controls that cannot be changed while capturing is in progress.

If a control is set to ‘grabbed’ using `v4l2_ctrl_grab()`, then the framework will return `-EBUSY` if an attempt is made to set this control. The `v4l2_ctrl_grab()` function is typically called from the driver when it starts or stops streaming.

## Control Clusters

By default all controls are independent from the others. But in more complex scenarios you can get dependencies from one control to another. In that case you need to ‘cluster’ them:

```
struct foo {
    struct v4l2_ctrl_handler ctrl_handler;
#define AUDIO_CL_VOLUME (0)
#define AUDIO_CL_MUTE   (1)
    struct v4l2_ctrl *audio_cluster[2];
    ...
};

state->audio_cluster[AUDIO_CL_VOLUME] =
    v4l2_ctrl_new_std(&state->ctrl_handler, ...);
state->audio_cluster[AUDIO_CL_MUTE] =
    v4l2_ctrl_new_std(&state->ctrl_handler, ...);
v4l2_ctrl_cluster(ARRAY_SIZE(state->audio_cluster), state->audio_cluster);
```

From now on whenever one or more of the controls belonging to the same cluster is set (or ‘gotten’, or ‘tried’), only the control ops of the first control ('volume' in this example) is called. You effectively create a new composite control. Similar to how a ‘struct’ works in C.

So when `s_ctrl` is called with `V4L2_CID_AUDIO_VOLUME` as argument, you should set all two controls belonging to the `audio_cluster`:

```
static int foo_s_ctrl(struct v4l2_ctrl *ctrl)
{
    struct foo *state = container_of(ctrl->handler, struct foo, ctrl_handler);

    switch (ctrl->id) {
    case V4L2_CID_AUDIO_VOLUME: {
        struct v4l2_ctrl *mute = ctrl->cluster[AUDIO_CL_MUTE];

        write_reg(0x123, mute->val ? 0 : ctrl->val);
        break;
    }
    case V4L2_CID_CONTRAST:
        write_reg(0x456, ctrl->val);
        break;
    }
    return 0;
}
```

In the example above the following are equivalent for the VOLUME case:

```
ctrl == ctrl->cluster[AUDIO_CL_VOLUME] == state->audio_cluster[AUDIO_CL_VOLUME]
ctrl->cluster[AUDIO_CL_MUTE] == state->audio_cluster[AUDIO_CL_MUTE]
```

In practice using cluster arrays like this becomes very tiresome. So instead the following equivalent method is used:

```
struct {
    /* audio cluster */
    struct v4l2_ctrl *volume;
    struct v4l2_ctrl *mute;
};
```

The anonymous struct is used to clearly ‘cluster’ these two control pointers, but it serves no other purpose. The effect is the same as creating an array with two control pointers. So you can just do:

```
state->volume = v4l2_ctrl_new_std(&state->ctrl_handler, ...);
state->mute = v4l2_ctrl_new_std(&state->ctrl_handler, ...);
v4l2_ctrl_cluster(2, &state->volume);
```

And in foo\_s\_ctrl you can use these pointers directly: state->mute->val.

Note that controls in a cluster may be NULL. For example, if for some reason mute was never added (because the hardware doesn’t support that particular feature), then mute will be NULL. So in that case we have a cluster of 2 controls, of which only 1 is actually instantiated. The only restriction is that the first control of the cluster must always be present, since that is the ‘master’ control of the cluster. The master control is the one that identifies the cluster and that provides the pointer to the v4l2\_ctrl\_ops struct that is used for that cluster.

Obviously, all controls in the cluster array must be initialized to either a valid control or to NULL.

In rare cases you might want to know which controls of a cluster actually were set explicitly by the user. For this you can check the ‘is\_new’ flag of each control. For example, in the case of a volume/mute cluster the ‘is\_new’ flag of the mute control would be set if the user called VIDIOC\_S\_CTRL for mute only. If the user would call VIDIOC\_S\_EXT\_CTRLS for both mute and volume controls, then the ‘is\_new’ flag would be 1 for both controls.

The ‘is\_new’ flag is always 1 when called from v4l2\_ctrl\_handler\_setup().

## Handling autogain/gain-type Controls with Auto Clusters

A common type of control cluster is one that handles ‘auto-foo/foo’-type controls. Typical examples are autogain/gain, autoexposure/exposure, autowhitebalance/red balance/blue balance. In all cases you have one control that determines whether another control is handled automatically by the hardware, or whether it is under manual control from the user.

If the cluster is in automatic mode, then the manual controls should be marked inactive and volatile. When the volatile controls are read the g\_volatile\_ctrl operation should return the value that the hardware’s automatic mode set up automatically.

If the cluster is put in manual mode, then the manual controls should become active again and the volatile flag is cleared (so g\_volatile\_ctrl is no longer called while in manual mode). In addition just before switching to manual mode the current values as determined by the auto mode are copied as the new manual values.

Finally the V4L2\_CTRL\_FLAG\_UPDATE should be set for the auto control since changing that control affects the control flags of the manual controls.

In order to simplify this a special variation of v4l2\_ctrl\_cluster was introduced:

```
void v4l2_ctrl_auto_cluster(unsigned ncontrols, struct v4l2_ctrl **controls,
                           u8 manual_val, bool set_volatile);
```

The first two arguments are identical to v4l2\_ctrl\_cluster. The third argument tells the framework which value switches the cluster into manual mode. The last argument will optionally set V4L2\_CTRL\_FLAG\_VOLATILE for the non-auto controls. If it is false, then the manual controls are never volatile. You would typically use that if the hardware does not give you the option to read back to values as determined by the auto mode (e.g. if autogain is on, the hardware doesn't allow you to obtain the current gain value).

The first control of the cluster is assumed to be the 'auto' control.

Using this function will ensure that you don't need to handle all the complex flag and volatile handling.

### **VIDIOC\_LOG\_STATUS Support**

This ioctl allow you to dump the current status of a driver to the kernel log. The v4l2\_ctrl\_handler\_log\_status(ctrl\_handler, prefix) can be used to dump the value of the controls owned by the given handler to the log. You can supply a prefix as well. If the prefix didn't end with a space, then ':' will be added for you.

### **Different Handlers for Different Video Nodes**

Usually the V4L2 driver has just one control handler that is global for all video nodes. But you can also specify different control handlers for different video nodes. You can do that by manually setting the ctrl\_handler field of struct video\_device.

That is no problem if there are no subdevs involved but if there are, then you need to block the automatic merging of subdev controls to the global control handler. You do that by simply setting the ctrl\_handler field in struct v4l2\_device to NULL. Now v4l2\_device\_register\_subdev() will no longer merge subdev controls.

After each subdev was added, you will then have to call v4l2\_ctrl\_add\_handler manually to add the subdev's control handler (sd->ctrl\_handler) to the desired control handler. This control handler may be specific to the video\_device or for a subset of video\_device's. For example: the radio device nodes only have audio controls, while the video and vbi device nodes share the same control handler for the audio and video controls.

If you want to have one handler (e.g. for a radio device node) have a subset of another handler (e.g. for a video device node), then you should first add the controls to the first handler, add the other controls to the second handler and finally add the first handler to the second. For example:

```
v4l2_ctrl_new_std(&radio_ctrl_handler, &radio_ops, V4L2_CID_AUDIO_VOLUME, ...);  
v4l2_ctrl_new_std(&radio_ctrl_handler, &radio_ops, V4L2_CID_AUDIO_MUTE, ...);  
v4l2_ctrl_new_std(&video_ctrl_handler, &video_ops, V4L2_CID_BRIGHTNESS, ...);  
v4l2_ctrl_new_std(&video_ctrl_handler, &video_ops, V4L2_CID_CONTRAST, ...);  
v4l2_ctrl_add_handler(&video_ctrl_handler, &radio_ctrl_handler, NULL);
```

The last argument to v4l2\_ctrl\_add\_handler() is a filter function that allows you to filter which controls will be added. Set it to NULL if you want to add all controls.

Or you can add specific controls to a handler:

```
volume = v4l2_ctrl_new_std(&video_ctrl_handler, &ops, V4L2_CID_AUDIO_VOLUME, ...);  
v4l2_ctrl_new_std(&video_ctrl_handler, &ops, V4L2_CID_BRIGHTNESS, ...);  
v4l2_ctrl_new_std(&video_ctrl_handler, &ops, V4L2_CID_CONTRAST, ...);
```

What you should not do is make two identical controls for two handlers. For example:

```
v4l2_ctrl_new_std(&radio_ctrl_handler, &radio_ops, V4L2_CID_AUDIO_MUTE, ...);  
v4l2_ctrl_new_std(&video_ctrl_handler, &video_ops, V4L2_CID_AUDIO_MUTE, ...);
```

This would be bad since muting the radio would not change the video mute control. The rule is to have one control for each hardware 'knob' that you can twiddle.

## Finding Controls

Normally you have created the controls yourself and you can store the struct v4l2\_ctrl pointer into your own struct.

But sometimes you need to find a control from another handler that you do not own. For example, if you have to find a volume control from a subdev.

You can do that by calling v4l2\_ctrl\_find:

```
struct v4l2_ctrl *volume;

volume = v4l2_ctrl_find(sd->ctrl_handler, V4L2_CID_AUDIO_VOLUME);
```

Since v4l2\_ctrl\_find will lock the handler you have to be careful where you use it. For example, this is not a good idea:

```
struct v4l2_ctrl_handler ctrl_handler;

v4l2_ctrl_new_std(&ctrl_handler, &video_ops, V4L2_CID_BRIGHTNESS, ...);
v4l2_ctrl_new_std(&ctrl_handler, &video_ops, V4L2_CID_CONTRAST, ...);
```

...and in video\_ops.s\_ctrl:

```
case V4L2_CID_BRIGHTNESS:
    contrast = v4l2_find_ctrl(&ctrl_handler, V4L2_CID_CONTRAST);
    ...
```

When s\_ctrl is called by the framework the ctrl\_handler.lock is already taken, so attempting to find another control from the same handler will deadlock.

It is recommended not to use this function from inside the control ops.

## Inheriting Controls

When one control handler is added to another using v4l2\_ctrl\_add\_handler, then by default all controls from one are merged to the other. But a subdev might have low-level controls that make sense for some advanced embedded system, but not when it is used in consumer-level hardware. In that case you want to keep those low-level controls local to the subdev. You can do this by simply setting the 'is\_private' flag of the control to 1:

```
static const struct v4l2_ctrl_config ctrl_private = {
    .ops = &ctrl_custom_ops,
    .id = V4L2_CID_...,
    .name = "Some Private Control",
    .type = V4L2_CTRL_TYPE_INTEGER,
    .max = 15,
    .step = 1,
    .is_private = 1,
};

ctrl = v4l2_ctrl_new_custom(&foo->ctrl_handler, &ctrl_private, NULL);
```

These controls will now be skipped when v4l2\_ctrl\_add\_handler is called.

## V4L2\_CTRL\_TYPE\_CTRL\_CLASS Controls

Controls of this type can be used by GUIs to get the name of the control class. A fully featured GUI can make a dialog with multiple tabs with each tab containing the controls belonging to a particular control class. The name of each tab can be found by querying a special control with ID <control class | 1>.

Drivers do not have to care about this. The framework will automatically add a control of this type whenever the first control belonging to a new control class is added.

### Adding Notify Callbacks

Sometimes the platform or bridge driver needs to be notified when a control from a sub-device driver changes. You can set a notify callback by calling this function:

```
void v4l2_ctrl_notify(struct v4l2_ctrl *ctrl,
                      void (*notify)(struct v4l2_ctrl *ctrl, void *priv), void *priv);
```

Whenever the give control changes value the notify callback will be called with a pointer to the control and the priv pointer that was passed with v4l2\_ctrl\_notify. Note that the control's handler lock is held when the notify function is called.

There can be only one notify function per control handler. Any attempt to set another notify function will cause a `WARN_ON`.

## v4l2\_ctrl functions and data structures

### union v4l2\_ctrl\_ptr

A pointer to a control value.

#### Definition

```
union v4l2_ctrl_ptr {
    s32 *p_s32;
    s64 *p_s64;
    u8 *p_u8;
    u16 *p_u16;
    u32 *p_u32;
    char *p_char;
    void *p;
};
```

#### Members

**p\_s32** Pointer to a 32-bit signed value.

**p\_s64** Pointer to a 64-bit signed value.

**p\_u8** Pointer to a 8-bit unsigned value.

**p\_u16** Pointer to a 16-bit unsigned value.

**p\_u32** Pointer to a 32-bit unsigned value.

**p\_char** Pointer to a string.

**p** Pointer to a compound value.

### struct v4l2\_ctrl\_ops

The control operations that the driver has to provide.

#### Definition

```
struct v4l2_ctrl_ops {
    int (*g_volatile_ctrl)(struct v4l2_ctrl *ctrl);
    int (*try_ctrl)(struct v4l2_ctrl *ctrl);
    int (*s_ctrl)(struct v4l2_ctrl *ctrl);
};
```

#### Members

**g\_volatile\_ctrl** Get a new value for this control. Generally only relevant for volatile (and usually read-only) controls such as a control that returns the current signal strength which changes continuously. If not set, then the currently cached value will be returned.

**try\_ctrl** Test whether the control's value is valid. Only relevant when the usual min/max/step checks are not sufficient.

**s\_ctrl** Actually set the new control value. **s\_ctrl** is compulsory. The `ctrl->handler->lock` is held when these ops are called, so no one else can access controls owned by that handler.

#### struct v4l2\_ctrl\_type\_ops

The control type operations that the driver has to provide.

#### Definition

```
struct v4l2_ctrl_type_ops {
    bool (*equal)(const struct v4l2_ctrl *ctrl, u32 idx, union v4l2_ctrl_ptr ptr1, union v4l2_ctrl_ptr ptr2);
    void (*init)(const struct v4l2_ctrl *ctrl, u32 idx, union v4l2_ctrl_ptr ptr);
    void (*log)(const struct v4l2_ctrl *ctrl);
    int (*validate)(const struct v4l2_ctrl *ctrl, u32 idx, union v4l2_ctrl_ptr ptr);
};
```

#### Members

**equal** return true if both values are equal.

**init** initialize the value.

**log** log the value.

**validate** validate the value. Return 0 on success and a negative value otherwise.

#### v4l2\_ctrl\_notify\_fnc

**Typedef:** typedef for a notify argument with a function that should be called when a control value has changed.

#### Syntax

```
void v4l2_ctrl_notify_fnc (struct v4l2_ctrl * ctrl, void * priv);
```

#### Parameters

**struct v4l2\_ctrl \* ctrl** pointer to struct [v4l2\\_ctrl](#)

**void \* priv** control private data

#### Description

This typedef definition is used as an argument to [v4l2\\_ctrl\\_notify\(\)](#) and as an argument at struct [v4l2\\_ctrl\\_handler](#).

#### struct v4l2\_ctrl

The control structure.

#### Definition

```
struct v4l2_ctrl {
    struct list_head node;
    struct list_head ev_subs;
    struct v4l2_ctrl_handler *handler;
    struct v4l2_ctrl **cluster;
    unsigned int ncontrols;
    unsigned int done:1;
    unsigned int is_new:1;
    unsigned int has_changed:1;
    unsigned int is_private:1;
    unsigned int is_auto:1;
    unsigned int is_int:1;
    unsigned int is_string:1;
```

```

unsigned int is_ptr:1;
unsigned int is_array:1;
unsigned int has_volatile:1;
unsigned int call_notify:1;
unsigned int manual_mode_value:8;
const struct v4l2_ctrl_ops *ops;
const struct v4l2_ctrl_type_ops *type_ops;
u32 id;
const char *name;
enum v4l2_ctrl_type type;
s64 minimum, maximum, default_value;
u32 elems;
u32 elem_size;
u32 dims[V4L2_CTRL_MAX_DIMS];
u32 nr_of_dims;
union {
    u64 step;
    u64 menu_skip_mask;
};
union {
    const char * const *qmenu;
    const s64 *qmenu_int;
};
unsigned long flags;
void *priv;
s32 val;
struct {
    s32 val;
} cur;
union v4l2_ctrl_ptr p_new;
union v4l2_ctrl_ptr p_cur;
};

```

## Members

**node** The list node.

**ev\_subs** The list of control event subscriptions.

**handler** The handler that owns the control.

**cluster** Point to start of cluster array.

**ncontrols** Number of controls in cluster array.

**done** Internal flag: set for each processed control.

**is\_new** Set when the user specified a new value for this control. It is also set when called from [v4l2\\_ctrl\\_handler\\_setup\(\)](#). Drivers should never set this flag.

**has\_changed** Set when the current value differs from the new value. Drivers should never use this flag.

**is\_private** If set, then this control is private to its handler and it will not be added to any other handlers. Drivers can set this flag.

**is\_auto** If set, then this control selects whether the other cluster members are in ‘automatic’ mode or ‘manual’ mode. This is used for autogain/gain type clusters. Drivers should never set this flag directly.

**is\_int** If set, then this control has a simple integer value (i.e. it uses ctrl->val).

**is\_string** If set, then this control has type V4L2\_CTRL\_TYPE\_STRING.

**is\_ptr** If set, then this control is an array and/or has type >= V4L2\_CTRL\_COMPOUND\_TYPES and/or has type V4L2\_CTRL\_TYPE\_STRING. In other words, [struct v4l2\\_ext\\_control](#) uses field p to point to the data.

**is\_array** If set, then this control contains an N-dimensional array.

**has\_volatile** If set, then one or more members of the cluster are volatile. Drivers should never touch this flag.

**call\_notify** If set, then call the handler's notify function whenever the control's value changes.

**manual\_mode\_value** If the **is\_auto** flag is set, then this is the value of the auto control that determines if that control is in manual mode. So if the value of the auto control equals this value, then the whole cluster is in manual mode. Drivers should never set this flag directly.

**ops** The control ops.

**type\_ops** The control type ops.

**id** The control ID.

**name** The control name.

**type** The control type.

**minimum** The control's minimum value.

**maximum** The control's maximum value.

**default\_value** The control's default value.

**elems** The number of elements in the N-dimensional array.

**elem\_size** The size in bytes of the control.

**dims** The size of each dimension.

**nr\_of\_dims** The number of dimensions in **dims**.

**{unnamed\_union}** anonymous

**step** The control's step value for non-menu controls.

**menu\_skip\_mask** The control's skip mask for menu controls. This makes it easy to skip menu items that are not valid. If bit X is set, then menu item X is skipped. Of course, this only works for menus with  $\leq 32$  menu items. There are no menus that come close to that number, so this is OK. Should we ever need more, then this will have to be extended to a u64 or a bit array.

**{unnamed\_union}** anonymous

**qmenu** A const char \* array for all menu items. Array entries that are empty strings ("") correspond to non-existing menu items (this is in addition to the **menu\_skip\_mask** above). The last entry must be NULL. Used only if the **type** is V4L2\_CTRL\_TYPE\_MENU.

**qmenu\_int** A 64-bit integer array for with integer menu items. The size of array must be equal to the menu size, e. g.:  $\text{ceil}(\frac{\text{maximum}-\text{minimum}}{\text{step}})+1$ . Used only if the **type** is V4L2\_CTRL\_TYPE\_INTEGER\_MENU.

**flags** The control's flags.

**priv** The control's private pointer. For use by the driver. It is untouched by the control framework. Note that this pointer is not freed when the control is deleted. Should this be needed then a new internal bitfield can be added to tell the framework to free this pointer.

**val** The control's new s32 value.

**cur** Structure to store the current value.

**cur.val** The control's current value, if the **type** is represented via a u32 integer (see [enum v4l2\\_ctrl\\_type](#)).

**p\_new** The control's new value represented via a union with provides a standard way of accessing control types through a pointer.

**p\_cur** The control's current value represented via a union with provides a standard way of accessing control types through a pointer.

### struct v4l2\_ctrl\_ref

The control reference.

#### Definition

```
struct v4l2_ctrl_ref {  
    struct list_head node;  
    struct v4l2_ctrl_ref *next;  
    struct v4l2_ctrl *ctrl;  
    struct v4l2_ctrl_helper *helper;  
};
```

#### Members

**node** List node for the sorted list.

**next** Single-link list node for the hash.

**ctrl** The actual control information.

**helper** Pointer to helper struct. Used internally in prepare\_ext\_ctrls function at v4l2-ctrl.c.

#### Description

Each control handler has a list of these refs. The list\_head is used to keep a sorted-by-control-ID list of all controls, while the next pointer is used to link the control in the hash's bucket.

### struct v4l2\_ctrl\_handler

The control handler keeps track of all the controls: both the controls owned by the handler and those inherited from other handlers.

#### Definition

```
struct v4l2_ctrl_handler {  
    struct mutex _lock;  
    struct mutex *lock;  
    struct list_head ctrls;  
    struct list_head ctrl_refs;  
    struct v4l2_ctrl_ref *cached;  
    struct v4l2_ctrl_ref **buckets;  
    v4l2_ctrl_notify_fnc notify;  
    void *notify_priv;  
    u16 nr_of_buckets;  
    int error;  
};
```

#### Members

**\_lock** Default for "lock".

**lock** Lock to control access to this handler and its controls. May be replaced by the user right after init.

**ctrls** The list of controls owned by this handler.

**ctrl\_refs** The list of control references.

**cached** The last found control reference. It is common that the same control is needed multiple times, so this is a simple optimization.

**buckets** Buckets for the hashing. Allows for quick control lookup.

**notify** A notify callback that is called whenever the control changes value. Note that the handler's lock is held when the notify function is called!

**notify\_priv** Passed as argument to the v4l2\_ctrl notify callback.

**nr\_of\_buckets** Total number of buckets in the array.

**error** The error code of the first failed control addition.

**struct v4l2\_ctrl\_config**  
 Control configuration structure.

### Definition

```
struct v4l2_ctrl_config {
    const struct v4l2_ctrl_ops *ops;
    const struct v4l2_ctrl_type_ops *type_ops;
    u32 id;
    const char *name;
    enum v4l2_ctrl_type type;
    s64 min;
    s64 max;
    u64 step;
    s64 def;
    u32 dims[V4L2_CTRL_MAX_DIMS];
    u32 elem_size;
    u32 flags;
    u64 menu_skip_mask;
    const char * const *qmenu;
    const s64 *qmenu_int;
    unsigned int is_private:1;
};
```

### Members

**ops** The control ops.

**type\_ops** The control type ops. Only needed for compound controls.

**id** The control ID.

**name** The control name.

**type** The control type.

**min** The control's minimum value.

**max** The control's maximum value.

**step** The control's step value for non-menu controls.

**def** The control's default value.

**dims** The size of each dimension.

**elem\_size** The size in bytes of the control.

**flags** The control's flags.

**menu\_skip\_mask** The control's skip mask for menu controls. This makes it easy to skip menu items that are not valid. If bit X is set, then menu item X is skipped. Of course, this only works for menus with <= 64 menu items. There are no menus that come close to that number, so this is OK. Should we ever need more, then this will have to be extended to a bit array.

**qmenu** A const char \* array for all menu items. Array entries that are empty strings ("") correspond to non-existing menu items (this is in addition to the menu\_skip\_mask above). The last entry must be NULL.

**qmenu\_int** A const s64 integer array for all menu items of the type V4L2\_CTRL\_TYPE\_INTEGER\_MENU.

**is\_private** If set, then this control is private to its handler and it will not be added to any other handlers.

**void v4l2\_ctrl\_fill(u32 id, const char \*\* name, enum v4l2\_ctrl\_type \* type, s64 \* min, s64 \* max,  
                   u64 \* step, s64 \* def, u32 \* flags)**

Fill in the control fields based on the control ID.

### Parameters

**u32 id** ID of the control

```
const char ** name pointer to be filled with a string with the name of the control
enum v4l2_ctrl_type * type pointer for storing the type of the control
s64 * min pointer for storing the minimum value for the control
s64 * max pointer for storing the maximum value for the control
u64 * step pointer for storing the control step
s64 * def pointer for storing the default value for the control
u32 * flags pointer for storing the flags to be used on the control
```

### Description

This works for all standard V4L2 controls. For non-standard controls it will only fill in the given arguments and **name** content will be set to NULL.

This function will overwrite the contents of **name**, **type** and **flags**. The contents of **min**, **max**, **step** and **def** may be modified depending on the type.

### Note:

*Do not use in drivers! It is used internally for backwards compatibility control handling only. Once all drivers are converted to use the new control framework this function will no longer be exported.*

```
int v4l2_ctrl_handler_init_class(struct v4l2_ctrl_handler *hdl, unsigned
                                 int nr_of_controls_hint, struct lock_class_key *key, const
                                 char *name)
```

Initialize the control handler.

### Parameters

**struct v4l2\_ctrl\_handler \* hdl** The control handler.

**unsigned int nr\_of\_controls\_hint** A hint of how many controls this handler is expected to refer to. This is the total number, so including any inherited controls. It doesn't have to be precise, but if it is way off, then you either waste memory (too many buckets are allocated) or the control lookup becomes slower (not enough buckets are allocated, so there are more slow list lookups). It will always work, though.

**struct lock\_class\_key \* key** Used by the lock validator if CONFIG\_LOCKDEP is set.

**const char \* name** Used by the lock validator if CONFIG\_LOCKDEP is set.

### Description

#### Attention:

*Never use this call directly, always use the `v4l2_ctrl_handler_init()` macro that hides the helper function to create a static `struct lock_class_key` and calls `v4l2_ctrl_handler_init_class()`.*

### Return

returns an error if the buckets could not be allocated. This error will also be stored in **hdl->error**.

```
v4l2_ctrl_handler_init(hdl, nr_of_controls_hint)
    helper function to create a static struct lock_class_key and calls
    v4l2_ctrl_handler_init_class()
```

### Parameters

**hdl** The control handler.

**nr\_of\_controls\_hint** A hint of how many controls this handler is expected to refer to. This is the total number, so including any inherited controls. It doesn't have to be precise, but if it is way off, then

you either waste memory (too many buckets are allocated) or the control lookup becomes slower (not enough buckets are allocated, so there are more slow list lookups). It will always work, though.

## Description

This helper function creates a static struct lock\_class\_key and calls `v4l2_ctrl_handler_init_class()`, providing a proper name for the lock validator.

Use this helper function to initialize a control handler.

```
void v4l2_ctrl_handler_free(struct v4l2_ctrl_handler * hdl)
    Free all controls owned by the handler and free the control list.
```

## Parameters

`struct v4l2_ctrl_handler * hdl` The control handler.

## Description

Does nothing if `hdl == NULL`.

```
void v4l2_ctrl_lock(struct v4l2_ctrl * ctrl)
    Helper function to lock the handler associated with the control.
```

## Parameters

`struct v4l2_ctrl * ctrl` The control to lock.

```
void v4l2_ctrl_unlock(struct v4l2_ctrl * ctrl)
    Helper function to unlock the handler associated with the control.
```

## Parameters

`struct v4l2_ctrl * ctrl` The control to unlock.

```
int __v4l2_ctrl_handler_setup(struct v4l2_ctrl_handler * hdl)
```

Call the `s_ctrl` op for all controls belonging to the handler to initialize the hardware to the current control values. The caller is responsible for acquiring the control handler mutex on behalf of `__v4l2_ctrl_handler_setup()`.

## Parameters

`struct v4l2_ctrl_handler * hdl` The control handler.

## Description

Button controls will be skipped, as are read-only controls.

If `hdl == NULL`, then this just returns 0.

```
int v4l2_ctrl_handler_setup(struct v4l2_ctrl_handler * hdl)
```

Call the `s_ctrl` op for all controls belonging to the handler to initialize the hardware to the current control values.

## Parameters

`struct v4l2_ctrl_handler * hdl` The control handler.

## Description

Button controls will be skipped, as are read-only controls.

If `hdl == NULL`, then this just returns 0.

```
void v4l2_ctrl_handler_log_status(struct v4l2_ctrl_handler * hdl, const char * prefix)
```

Log all controls owned by the handler.

## Parameters

`struct v4l2_ctrl_handler * hdl` The control handler.

`const char * prefix` The prefix to use when logging the control values. If the prefix does not end with a space, then ":" will be added after the prefix. If `prefix == NULL`, then no prefix will be used.

### Description

For use with VIDIOC\_LOG\_STATUS.

Does nothing if **hdl** == NULL.

```
struct v4l2_ctrl * v4l2_ctrl_new_custom(struct v4l2_ctrl_handler * hdl, const struct v4l2_ctrl_config * cfg, void * priv)
```

Allocate and initialize a new custom V4L2 control.

### Parameters

**struct v4l2\_ctrl\_handler \* hdl** The control handler.

**const struct v4l2\_ctrl\_config \* cfg** The control's configuration data.

**void \* priv** The control's driver-specific private data.

### Description

If the **v4l2\_ctrl** struct could not be allocated then NULL is returned and **hdl->error** is set to the error code (if it wasn't set already).

```
struct v4l2_ctrl * v4l2_ctrl_new_std(struct v4l2_ctrl_handler * hdl, const struct v4l2_ctrl_ops * ops, u32 id, s64 min, s64 max, u64 step, s64 def)
```

Allocate and initialize a new standard V4L2 non-menu control.

### Parameters

**struct v4l2\_ctrl\_handler \* hdl** The control handler.

**const struct v4l2\_ctrl\_ops \* ops** The control ops.

**u32 id** The control ID.

**s64 min** The control's minimum value.

**s64 max** The control's maximum value.

**u64 step** The control's step value

**s64 def** The control's default value.

### Description

If the **v4l2\_ctrl** struct could not be allocated, or the control ID is not known, then NULL is returned and **hdl->error** is set to the appropriate error code (if it wasn't set already).

If **id** refers to a menu control, then this function will return NULL.

Use **v4l2\_ctrl\_new\_std\_menu()** when adding menu controls.

```
struct v4l2_ctrl * v4l2_ctrl_new_std_menu(struct v4l2_ctrl_handler * hdl, const struct v4l2_ctrl_ops * ops, u32 id, u8 max, u64 mask, u8 def)
```

Allocate and initialize a new standard V4L2 menu control.

### Parameters

**struct v4l2\_ctrl\_handler \* hdl** The control handler.

**const struct v4l2\_ctrl\_ops \* ops** The control ops.

**u32 id** The control ID.

**u8 max** The control's maximum value.

**u64 mask** The control's skip mask for menu controls. This makes it easy to skip menu items that are not valid. If bit X is set, then menu item X is skipped. Of course, this only works for menus with <= 64 menu items. There are no menus that come close to that number, so this is OK. Should we ever need more, then this will have to be extended to a bit array.

**u8 def** The control's default value.

## Description

Same as `v4l2_ctrl_new_std()`, but **min** is set to 0 and the **mask** value determines which menu items are to be skipped.

If **id** refers to a non-menu control, then this function will return NULL.

```
struct v4l2_ctrl * v4l2_ctrl_new_std_menu_items(struct v4l2_ctrl_handler * hdl, const struct v4l2_ctrl_ops * ops, u32 id, u8 max, u64 mask, u8 def, const char *const * qmenu)
```

Create a new standard V4L2 menu control with driver specific menu.

## Parameters

**struct v4l2\_ctrl\_handler \* hdl** The control handler.

**const struct v4l2\_ctrl\_ops \* ops** The control ops.

**u32 id** The control ID.

**u8 max** The control's maximum value.

**u64 mask** The control's skip mask for menu controls. This makes it easy to skip menu items that are not valid. If bit X is set, then menu item X is skipped. Of course, this only works for menus with <= 64 menu items. There are no menus that come close to that number, so this is OK. Should we ever need more, then this will have to be extended to a bit array.

**u8 def** The control's default value.

**const char \*const \* qmenu** The new menu.

## Description

Same as `v4l2_ctrl_new_std_menu()`, but **qmenu** will be the driver specific menu of this control.

```
struct v4l2_ctrl * v4l2_ctrl_new_int_menu(struct v4l2_ctrl_handler * hdl, const struct v4l2_ctrl_ops * ops, u32 id, u8 max, u8 def, const s64 * qmenu_int)
```

Create a new standard V4L2 integer menu control.

## Parameters

**struct v4l2\_ctrl\_handler \* hdl** The control handler.

**const struct v4l2\_ctrl\_ops \* ops** The control ops.

**u32 id** The control ID.

**u8 max** The control's maximum value.

**u8 def** The control's default value.

**const s64 \* qmenu\_int** The control's menu entries.

## Description

Same as `v4l2_ctrl_new_std_menu()`, but **mask** is set to 0 and it additionaly takes as an argument an array of integers determining the menu items.

If **id** refers to a non-integer-menu control, then this function will return NULL.

## v4l2\_ctrl\_filter

**Typedef:** Typedef to define the filter function to be used when adding a control handler.

## Syntax

```
bool v4l2_ctrl_filter (const struct v4l2_ctrl * ctrl);
```

## Parameters

**const struct v4l2\_ctrl \* ctrl** pointer to struct `v4l2_ctrl`.

```
int v4l2_ctrl_add_handler(struct v4l2_ctrl_handler *hdl, struct v4l2_ctrl_handler *add,
```

```
                  v4l2_ctrl_filter filter)
```

Add all controls from handler **add** to handler **hdl**.

### Parameters

**struct v4l2\_ctrl\_handler \* hdl** The control handler.

**struct v4l2\_ctrl\_handler \* add** The control handler whose controls you want to add to the **hdl** control handler.

**v4l2\_ctrl\_filter filter** This function will filter which controls should be added.

### Description

Does nothing if either of the two handlers is a NULL pointer. If **filter** is NULL, then all controls are added. Otherwise only those controls for which **filter** returns true will be added. In case of an error **hdl**->error will be set to the error code (if it wasn't set already).

```
bool v4l2_ctrl_radio_filter(const struct v4l2_ctrl *ctrl)
```

Standard filter for radio controls.

### Parameters

**const struct v4l2\_ctrl \* ctrl** The control that is filtered.

### Description

This will return true for any controls that are valid for radio device nodes. Those are all of the V4L2\_CID\_AUDIO\_\* user controls and all FM transmitter class controls.

This function is to be used with [v4l2\\_ctrl\\_add\\_handler\(\)](#).

```
void v4l2_ctrl_cluster(unsigned int ncontrols, struct v4l2_ctrl ** controls)
```

Mark all controls in the cluster as belonging to that cluster.

### Parameters

**unsigned int ncontrols** The number of controls in this cluster.

**struct v4l2\_ctrl \*\* controls** The cluster control array of size **ncontrols**.

```
void v4l2_ctrl_auto_cluster(unsigned int ncontrols, struct v4l2_ctrl ** controls, u8 manual_val,
```

```
                  bool set_volatile)
```

Mark all controls in the cluster as belonging to that cluster and set it up for autofoo/foo-type handling.

### Parameters

**unsigned int ncontrols** The number of controls in this cluster.

**struct v4l2\_ctrl \*\* controls** The cluster control array of size **ncontrols**. The first control must be the 'auto' control (e.g. autogain, autoexposure, etc.)

**u8 manual\_val** The value for the first control in the cluster that equals the manual setting.

**bool set\_volatile** If true, then all controls except the first auto control will be volatile.

### Description

Use for control groups where one control selects some automatic feature and the other controls are only active whenever the automatic feature is turned off (manual mode). Typical examples: autogain vs gain, auto-whitebalance vs red and blue balance, etc.

The behavior of such controls is as follows:

When the autofoo control is set to automatic, then any manual controls are set to inactive and any reads will call g\_volatile\_ctrl (if the control was marked volatile).

When the autofoo control is set to manual, then any manual controls will be marked active, and any reads will just return the current value without going through g\_volatile\_ctrl.

In addition, this function will set the V4L2\_CTRL\_FLAG\_UPDATE flag on the autofoo control and V4L2\_CTRL\_FLAG\_INACTIVE on the foo control(s) if autofoo is in auto mode.

`struct v4l2_ctrl * v4l2_ctrl_find(struct v4l2_ctrl_handler * hdl, u32 id)`

Find a control with the given ID.

#### Parameters

`struct v4l2_ctrl_handler * hdl` The control handler.

`u32 id` The control ID to find.

#### Description

If `hdl == NULL` this will return NULL as well. Will lock the handler so do not use from inside `v4l2_ctrl_ops`.

`void v4l2_ctrl_activate(struct v4l2_ctrl * ctrl, bool active)`

Make the control active or inactive.

#### Parameters

`struct v4l2_ctrl * ctrl` The control to (de)activate.

`bool active` True if the control should become active.

#### Description

This sets or clears the V4L2\_CTRL\_FLAG\_INACTIVE flag atomically. Does nothing if `ctrl == NULL`. This will usually be called from within the `s_ctrl` op. The V4L2\_EVENT\_CTRL event will be generated afterwards.

This function assumes that the control handler is locked.

`void v4l2_ctrl_grab(struct v4l2_ctrl * ctrl, bool grabbed)`

Mark the control as grabbed or not grabbed.

#### Parameters

`struct v4l2_ctrl * ctrl` The control to (de)activate.

`bool grabbed` True if the control should become grabbed.

#### Description

This sets or clears the V4L2\_CTRL\_FLAG\_GRABBED flag atomically. Does nothing if `ctrl == NULL`. The V4L2\_EVENT\_CTRL event will be generated afterwards. This will usually be called when starting or stopping streaming in the driver.

This function assumes that the control handler is not locked and will take the lock itself.

`int __v4l2_ctrl_modify_range(struct v4l2_ctrl * ctrl, s64 min, s64 max, u64 step, s64 def)`

Unlocked variant of `v4l2_ctrl_modify_range()`

#### Parameters

`struct v4l2_ctrl * ctrl` The control to update.

`s64 min` The control's minimum value.

`s64 max` The control's maximum value.

`u64 step` The control's step value

`s64 def` The control's default value.

#### Description

Update the range of a control on the fly. This works for control types INTEGER, BOOLEAN, MENU, INTEGER MENU and BITMASK. For menu controls the `step` value is interpreted as a `menu_skip_mask`.

An error is returned if one of the range arguments is invalid for this control type.

The caller is responsible for acquiring the control handler mutex on behalf of `__v4l2_ctrl_modify_range()`.

```
int v4l2_ctrl_modify_range(struct v4l2_ctrl * ctrl, s64 min, s64 max, u64 step, s64 def)
    Update the range of a control.
```

### Parameters

**struct v4l2\_ctrl \* ctrl** The control to update.

**s64 min** The control's minimum value.

**s64 max** The control's maximum value.

**u64 step** The control's step value

**s64 def** The control's default value.

### Description

Update the range of a control on the fly. This works for control types INTEGER, BOOLEAN, MENU, INTEGER MENU and BITMASK. For menu controls the **step** value is interpreted as a menu\_skip\_mask.

An error is returned if one of the range arguments is invalid for this control type.

This function assumes that the control handler is not locked and will take the lock itself.

```
void v4l2_ctrl_notify(struct v4l2_ctrl * ctrl, v4l2_ctrl_notify_fnc notify, void * priv)
    Function to set a notify callback for a control.
```

### Parameters

**struct v4l2\_ctrl \* ctrl** The control.

**v4l2\_ctrl\_notify\_fnc notify** The callback function.

**void \* priv** The callback private handle, passed as argument to the callback.

### Description

This function sets a callback function for the control. If **ctrl** is NULL, then it will do nothing. If **notify** is NULL, then the notify callback will be removed.

There can be only one notify. If another already exists, then a WARN\_ON will be issued and the function will do nothing.

```
const char * v4l2_ctrl_get_name(u32 id)
    Get the name of the control
```

### Parameters

**u32 id** The control ID.

### Description

This function returns the name of the given control ID or NULL if it isn't a known control.

```
const char * const * v4l2_ctrl_get_menu(u32 id)
    Get the menu string array of the control
```

### Parameters

**u32 id** The control ID.

### Description

This function returns the NULL-terminated menu string array name of the given control ID or NULL if it isn't a known menu control.

```
const s64 * v4l2_ctrl_get_int_menu(u32 id, u32 * len)
    Get the integer menu array of the control
```

### Parameters

**u32 id** The control ID.

**u32 \* len** The size of the integer array.

**Description**

This function returns the integer array of the given control ID or NULL if it isn't a known integer menu control.

```
s32 v4l2_ctrl_g_ctrl(struct v4l2_ctrl * ctrl)
    Helper function to get the control's value from within a driver.
```

**Parameters**

**struct v4l2\_ctrl \* ctrl** The control.

**Description**

This returns the control's value safely by going through the control framework. This function will lock the control's handler, so it cannot be used from within the *v4l2\_ctrl\_ops* functions.

This function is for integer type controls only.

```
int __v4l2_ctrl_s_ctrl(struct v4l2_ctrl * ctrl, s32 val)
    Unlocked variant of v4l2_ctrl_s_ctrl().
```

**Parameters**

**struct v4l2\_ctrl \* ctrl** The control.

**s32 val** The control's new value.

**Description**

This sets the control's new value safely by going through the control framework. This function assumes the control's handler is already locked, allowing it to be used from within the *v4l2\_ctrl\_ops* functions.

This function is for integer type controls only.

```
int v4l2_ctrl_s_ctrl(struct v4l2_ctrl * ctrl, s32 val)
    Helper function to set the control's value from within a driver.
```

**Parameters**

**struct v4l2\_ctrl \* ctrl** The control.

**s32 val** The new value.

**Description**

This sets the control's new value safely by going through the control framework. This function will lock the control's handler, so it cannot be used from within the *v4l2\_ctrl\_ops* functions.

This function is for integer type controls only.

```
s64 v4l2_ctrl_g_ctrl_int64(struct v4l2_ctrl * ctrl)
    Helper function to get a 64-bit control's value from within a driver.
```

**Parameters**

**struct v4l2\_ctrl \* ctrl** The control.

**Description**

This returns the control's value safely by going through the control framework. This function will lock the control's handler, so it cannot be used from within the *v4l2\_ctrl\_ops* functions.

This function is for 64-bit integer type controls only.

```
int __v4l2_ctrl_s_ctrl_int64(struct v4l2_ctrl * ctrl, s64 val)
    Unlocked variant of v4l2_ctrl_s_ctrl_int64().
```

**Parameters**

**struct v4l2\_ctrl \* ctrl** The control.

**s64 val** The new value.

### Description

This sets the control's new value safely by going through the control framework. This function assumes the control's handler is already locked, allowing it to be used from within the `v4l2_ctrl_ops` functions.

This function is for 64-bit integer type controls only.

```
int v4l2_ctrl_s_ctrl_int64(struct v4l2_ctrl * ctrl, s64 val)
    Helper function to set a 64-bit control's value from within a driver.
```

### Parameters

`struct v4l2_ctrl * ctrl` The control.

`s64 val` The new value.

### Description

This sets the control's new value safely by going through the control framework. This function will lock the control's handler, so it cannot be used from within the `v4l2_ctrl_ops` functions.

This function is for 64-bit integer type controls only.

```
int __v4l2_ctrl_s_ctrl_string(struct v4l2_ctrl * ctrl, const char * s)
    Unlocked variant of v4l2_ctrl_s_ctrl_string().
```

### Parameters

`struct v4l2_ctrl * ctrl` The control.

`const char * s` The new string.

### Description

This sets the control's new string safely by going through the control framework. This function assumes the control's handler is already locked, allowing it to be used from within the `v4l2_ctrl_ops` functions.

This function is for string type controls only.

```
int v4l2_ctrl_s_ctrl_string(struct v4l2_ctrl * ctrl, const char * s)
    Helper function to set a control's string value from within a driver.
```

### Parameters

`struct v4l2_ctrl * ctrl` The control.

`const char * s` The new string. Controls name This sets the control's new string safely by going through the control framework. This function will lock the control's handler, so it cannot be used from within the `v4l2_ctrl_ops` functions.

### Description

This function is for string type controls only.

```
void v4l2_ctrl_replace(struct v4l2_event * old, const struct v4l2_event * new)
    Function to be used as a callback to struct v4l2_subscribed_event_ops replace()
```

### Parameters

`struct v4l2_event * old` pointer to struct `v4l2_event` with the reported event;

`const struct v4l2_event * new` pointer to struct `v4l2_event` with the modified event;

```
void v4l2_ctrl_merge(const struct v4l2_event * old, struct v4l2_event * new)
```

Function to be used as a callback to `struct v4l2_subscribed_event_ops merge()`

### Parameters

`const struct v4l2_event * old` pointer to struct `v4l2_event` with the reported event;

`struct v4l2_event * new` pointer to struct `v4l2_event` with the merged event;

```
int v4l2_ctrl_log_status(struct file * file, void * fh)
```

helper function to implement VIDIOC\_LOG\_STATUS ioctl

**Parameters**

**struct file \* file** pointer to struct file

**void \* fh** unused. Kept just to be compatible to the arguments expected by *struct v4l2\_ioctl\_ops*.**vidioc\_log\_status**.

**Description**

Can be used as a *vidioc\_log\_status* function that just dumps all controls associated with the filehandle.

**int v4l2\_ctrl\_subscribe\_event(struct v4l2\_fh \* fh, const struct v4l2\_event\_subscription \* sub)**  
Subscribes to an event

**Parameters**

**struct v4l2\_fh \* fh** pointer to struct *v4l2\_fh*

**const struct v4l2\_event\_subscription \* sub** pointer to *struct v4l2\_event\_subscription*

**Description**

Can be used as a *vidioc\_subscribe\_event* function that just subscribes control events.

**\_poll\_t v4l2\_ctrl\_poll(struct file \* file, struct poll\_table\_struct \* wait)**  
function to be used as a callback to the *poll()* That just polls for control events.

**Parameters**

**struct file \* file** pointer to struct file

**struct poll\_table\_struct \* wait** pointer to struct *poll\_table\_struct*

**int v4l2\_queryctrl(struct v4l2\_ctrl\_handler \* hdl, struct v4l2\_queryctrl \* qc)**  
Helper function to implement *VIDIOC\_QUERYCTRL* ioctl

**Parameters**

**struct v4l2\_ctrl\_handler \* hdl** pointer to *struct v4l2\_ctrl\_handler*

**struct v4l2\_queryctrl \* qc** pointer to *struct v4l2\_queryctrl*

**Description**

If *hdl* == NULL then they will all return -EINVAL.

**int v4l2\_query\_ext\_ctrl(struct v4l2\_ctrl\_handler \* hdl, struct v4l2\_query\_ext\_ctrl \* qc)**  
Helper function to implement *VIDIOC\_QUERY\_EXT\_CTRL* ioctl

**Parameters**

**struct v4l2\_ctrl\_handler \* hdl** pointer to *struct v4l2\_ctrl\_handler*

**struct v4l2\_query\_ext\_ctrl \* qc** pointer to *struct v4l2\_query\_ext\_ctrl*

**Description**

If *hdl* == NULL then they will all return -EINVAL.

**int v4l2\_querymenu(struct v4l2\_ctrl\_handler \* hdl, struct v4l2\_querymenu \* qm)**  
Helper function to implement *VIDIOC\_QUERYMENU* ioctl

**Parameters**

**struct v4l2\_ctrl\_handler \* hdl** pointer to *struct v4l2\_ctrl\_handler*

**struct v4l2\_querymenu \* qm** pointer to *struct v4l2\_querymenu*

**Description**

If *hdl* == NULL then they will all return -EINVAL.

**int v4l2\_g\_ctrl(struct v4l2\_ctrl\_handler \* hdl, struct v4l2\_control \* ctrl)**  
Helper function to implement *VIDIOC\_G\_CTRL* ioctl

### Parameters

```
struct v4l2_ctrl_handler * hdl pointer to struct v4l2_ctrl_handler
struct v4l2_control * ctrl pointer to struct v4l2_control
```

### Description

If hdl == NULL then they will all return -EINVAL.

```
int v4l2_s_ctrl(struct v4l2_fh * fh, struct v4l2_ctrl_handler * hdl, struct v4l2_control * ctrl)
    Helper function to implement VIDIOC_S_CTRL ioctl
```

### Parameters

```
struct v4l2_fh * fh pointer to struct v4l2_fh
struct v4l2_ctrl_handler * hdl pointer to struct v4l2_ctrl_handler
struct v4l2_control * ctrl pointer to struct v4l2_control
```

### Description

If hdl == NULL then they will all return -EINVAL.

```
int v4l2_g_ext_ctrls(struct v4l2_ctrl_handler * hdl, struct v4l2_ext_controls * c)
    Helper function to implement VIDIOC_G_EXT_CTRLS ioctl
```

### Parameters

```
struct v4l2_ctrl_handler * hdl pointer to struct v4l2_ctrl_handler
struct v4l2_ext_controls * c pointer to struct v4l2_ext_controls
```

### Description

If hdl == NULL then they will all return -EINVAL.

```
int v4l2_try_ext_ctrls(struct v4l2_ctrl_handler * hdl, struct v4l2_ext_controls * c)
    Helper function to implement VIDIOC_TRY_EXT_CTRLS ioctl
```

### Parameters

```
struct v4l2_ctrl_handler * hdl pointer to struct v4l2_ctrl_handler
struct v4l2_ext_controls * c pointer to struct v4l2_ext_controls
```

### Description

If hdl == NULL then they will all return -EINVAL.

```
int v4l2_s_ext_ctrls(struct v4l2_fh * fh, struct v4l2_ctrl_handler * hdl, struct v4l2_ext_controls * c)
    Helper function to implement VIDIOC_S_EXT_CTRLS ioctl
```

### Parameters

```
struct v4l2_fh * fh pointer to struct v4l2_fh
struct v4l2_ctrl_handler * hdl pointer to struct v4l2_ctrl_handler
struct v4l2_ext_controls * c pointer to struct v4l2_ext_controls
```

### Description

If hdl == NULL then they will all return -EINVAL.

```
int v4l2_ctrl_subdev_subscribe_event(struct v4l2_subdev * sd, struct v4l2_fh * fh, struct v4l2_event_subscription * sub)
    Helper function to implement as a struct v4l2_subdev_core_ops subscribe_event function that just subscribes control events.
```

### Parameters

```
struct v4l2_subdev * sd pointer to struct v4l2_subdev
```

```
struct v4l2_fh * fh pointer to struct v4l2_fh
struct v4l2_event_subscription * sub pointer to struct v4l2_event_subscription
int v4l2_ctrl_subdev_log_status(struct v4l2_subdev * sd)
    Log all controls owned by subdev's control handler.
```

**Parameters**

**struct v4l2\_subdev \* sd** pointer to *struct v4l2\_subdev*

## Videobuf Framework

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Current as of 2.6.33

**Note:**

*The videobuf framework was deprecated in favor of videobuf2. Shouldn't be used on new drivers.*

### Introduction

The videobuf layer functions as a sort of glue layer between a V4L2 driver and user space. It handles the allocation and management of buffers for the storage of video frames. There is a set of functions which can be used to implement many of the standard POSIX I/O system calls, including `read()`, `poll()`, and, happily, `mmap()`. Another set of functions can be used to implement the bulk of the V4L2 `ioctl()` calls related to streaming I/O, including buffer allocation, queueing and dequeuing, and streaming control. Using videobuf imposes a few design decisions on the driver author, but the payback comes in the form of reduced code in the driver and a consistent implementation of the V4L2 user-space API.

### Buffer types

Not all video devices use the same kind of buffers. In fact, there are (at least) three common variations:

- Buffers which are scattered in both the physical and (kernel) virtual address spaces. (Almost) all user-space buffers are like this, but it makes great sense to allocate kernel-space buffers this way as well when it is possible. Unfortunately, it is not always possible; working with this kind of buffer normally requires hardware which can do scatter/gather DMA operations.
- Buffers which are physically scattered, but which are virtually contiguous; buffers allocated with `vmalloc()`, in other words. These buffers are just as hard to use for DMA operations, but they can be useful in situations where DMA is not available but virtually-contiguous buffers are convenient.
- Buffers which are physically contiguous. Allocation of this kind of buffer can be unreliable on fragmented systems, but simpler DMA controllers cannot deal with anything else.

Videobuf can work with all three types of buffers, but the driver author must pick one at the outset and design the driver around that decision.

[It's worth noting that there's a fourth kind of buffer: "overlay" buffers which are located within the system's video memory. The overlay functionality is considered to be deprecated for most use, but it still shows up occasionally in system-on-chip drivers where the performance benefits merit the use of this technique. Overlay buffers can be handled as a form of scattered buffer, but there are very few implementations in the kernel and a description of this technique is currently beyond the scope of this document.]

## Data structures, callbacks, and initialization

Depending on which type of buffers are being used, the driver should include one of the following files:

```
<media/videobuf-dma-sg.h>          /* Physically scattered */
<media/videobuf-vmalloc.h>          /* vmalloc() buffers */
<media/videobuf-dma-contig.h>        /* Physically contiguous */
```

The driver's data structure describing a V4L2 device should include a struct videobuf\_queue instance for the management of the buffer queue, along with a list\_head for the queue of available buffers. There will also need to be an interrupt-safe spinlock which is used to protect (at least) the queue.

The next step is to write four simple callbacks to help videobuf deal with the management of buffers:

```
struct videobuf_queue_ops {
    int (*buf_setup)(struct videobuf_queue *q,
                     unsigned int *count, unsigned int *size);
    int (*buf_prepare)(struct videobuf_queue *q,
                       struct videobuf_buffer *vb,
                       enum v4l2_field field);
    void (*buf_queue)(struct videobuf_queue *q,
                      struct videobuf_buffer *vb);
    void (*buf_release)(struct videobuf_queue *q,
                        struct videobuf_buffer *vb);
};
```

buf\_setup() is called early in the I/O process, when streaming is being initiated; its purpose is to tell videobuf about the I/O stream. The count parameter will be a suggested number of buffers to use; the driver should check it for rationality and adjust it if need be. As a practical rule, a minimum of two buffers are needed for proper streaming, and there is usually a maximum (which cannot exceed 32) which makes sense for each device. The size parameter should be set to the expected (maximum) size for each frame of data.

Each buffer (in the form of a struct videobuf\_buffer pointer) will be passed to buf\_prepare(), which should set the buffer's size, width, height, and field fields properly. If the buffer's state field is VIDEOBUF\_NEEDS\_INIT, the driver should pass it to:

```
int videobuf_iolock(struct videobuf_queue* q, struct videobuf_buffer *vb,
                     struct v4l2_framebuffer *fbu);
```

Among other things, this call will usually allocate memory for the buffer. Finally, the buf\_prepare() function should set the buffer's state to VIDEOBUF\_PREPARED.

When a buffer is queued for I/O, it is passed to buf\_queue(), which should put it onto the driver's list of available buffers and set its state to VIDEOBUF\_QUEUED. Note that this function is called with the queue spinlock held; if it tries to acquire it as well things will come to a screeching halt. Yes, this is the voice of experience. Note also that videobuf may wait on the first buffer in the queue; placing other buffers in front of it could again gum up the works. So use list\_add\_tail() to enqueue buffers.

Finally, buf\_release() is called when a buffer is no longer intended to be used. The driver should ensure that there is no I/O active on the buffer, then pass it to the appropriate free routine(s):

```
/* Scatter/gather drivers */
int videobuf_dma_unmap(struct videobuf_queue *q,
                       struct videobuf_dmabuf *dma);
int videobuf_dma_free(struct videobuf_dmabuf *dma);

/* vmalloc drivers */
void videobuf_vmalloc_free (struct videobuf_buffer *buf);

/* Contiguous drivers */
void videobuf_dma_contig_free(struct videobuf_queue *q,
                           struct videobuf_buffer *buf);
```

One way to ensure that a buffer is no longer under I/O is to pass it to:

```
int videobuf_waiton(struct videobuf_buffer *vb, int non_blocking, int intr);
```

Here, vb is the buffer, non\_blocking indicates whether non-blocking I/O should be used (it should be zero in the buf\_release() case), and intr controls whether an interruptible wait is used.

## File operations

At this point, much of the work is done; much of the rest is slipping videobuf calls into the implementation of the other driver callbacks. The first step is in the open() function, which must initialize the videobuf queue. The function to use depends on the type of buffer used:

```
void videobuf_queue_sg_init(struct videobuf_queue *q,
                           struct videobuf_queue_ops *ops,
                           struct device *dev,
                           spinlock_t *irqlock,
                           enum v4l2_buf_type type,
                           enum v4l2_field field,
                           unsigned int msize,
                           void *priv);

void videobuf_queue_vmalloc_init(struct videobuf_queue *q,
                                 struct videobuf_queue_ops *ops,
                                 struct device *dev,
                                 spinlock_t *irqlock,
                                 enum v4l2_buf_type type,
                                 enum v4l2_field field,
                                 unsigned int msize,
                                 void *priv);

void videobuf_queue_dma_contig_init(struct videobuf_queue *q,
                                    struct videobuf_queue_ops *ops,
                                    struct device *dev,
                                    spinlock_t *irqlock,
                                    enum v4l2_buf_type type,
                                    enum v4l2_field field,
                                    unsigned int msize,
                                    void *priv);
```

In each case, the parameters are the same: q is the queue structure for the device, ops is the set of callbacks as described above, dev is the device structure for this video device, irqlock is an interrupt-safe spinlock to protect access to the data structures, type is the buffer type used by the device (cameras will use V4L2\_BUF\_TYPE\_VIDEO\_CAPTURE, for example), field describes which field is being captured (often V4L2\_FIELD\_NONE for progressive devices), msize is the size of any containing structure used around struct videobuf\_buffer, and priv is a private data pointer which shows up in the priv\_data field of struct videobuf\_queue. Note that these are void functions which, evidently, are immune to failure.

V4L2 capture drivers can be written to support either of two APIs: the read() system call and the rather more complicated streaming mechanism. As a general rule, it is necessary to support both to ensure that all applications have a chance of working with the device. Videobuf makes it easy to do that with the same code. To implement read(), the driver need only make a call to one of:

```
ssize_t videobuf_read_one(struct videobuf_queue *q,
                          char __user *data, size_t count,
                          loff_t *ppos, int nonblocking);

ssize_t videobuf_read_stream(struct videobuf_queue *q,
                            char __user *data, size_t count,
                            loff_t *ppos, int vbihack, int nonblocking);
```

Either one of these functions will read frame data into data, returning the amount actually read; the difference is that `videobuf_read_one()` will only read a single frame, while `videobuf_read_stream()` will read multiple frames if they are needed to satisfy the count requested by the application. A typical driver `read()` implementation will start the capture engine, call one of the above functions, then stop the engine before returning (though a smarter implementation might leave the engine running for a little while in anticipation of another `read()` call happening in the near future).

The `poll()` function can usually be implemented with a direct call to:

```
unsigned int videobuf_poll_stream(struct file *file,
                                  struct videobuf_queue *q,
                                  poll_table *wait);
```

Note that the actual wait queue eventually used will be the one associated with the first available buffer.

When streaming I/O is done to kernel-space buffers, the driver must support the `mmap()` system call to enable user space to access the data. In many V4L2 drivers, the often-complex `mmap()` implementation simplifies to a single call to:

```
int videobuf_mmap_mapper(struct videobuf_queue *q,
                          struct vm_area_struct *vma);
```

Everything else is handled by the `videobuf` code.

The `release()` function requires two separate `videobuf` calls:

```
void videobuf_stop(struct videobuf_queue *q);
int videobuf_free(struct videobuf_queue *q);
```

The call to `videobuf_stop()` terminates any I/O in progress - though it is still up to the driver to stop the capture engine. The call to `videobuf_free()` will ensure that all buffers have been unmapped; if so, they will all be passed to the `buf_release()` callback. If buffers remain mapped, `videobuf_mmap_free()` returns an error code instead. The purpose is clearly to cause the closing of the file descriptor to fail if buffers are still mapped, but every driver in the 2.6.32 kernel cheerfully ignores its return value.

## ioctl() operations

The V4L2 API includes a very long list of driver callbacks to respond to the many `ioctl()` commands made available to user space. A number of these - those associated with streaming I/O - turn almost directly into `videobuf` calls. The relevant helper functions are:

```
int videobuf_reqbufs(struct videobuf_queue *q,
                      struct v4l2_requestbuffers *req);
int videobuf_querybuf(struct videobuf_queue *q, struct v4l2_buffer *b);
int videobuf_qbuf(struct videobuf_queue *q, struct v4l2_buffer *b);
int videobuf_dqbuf(struct videobuf_queue *q, struct v4l2_buffer *b,
                   int nonblocking);
int videobuf_streamon(struct videobuf_queue *q);
int videobuf_streamoff(struct videobuf_queue *q);
```

So, for example, a `VIDIOC_REQBUFS` call turns into a call to the driver's `vidioc_reqbufs()` callback which, in turn, usually only needs to locate the proper `struct videobuf_queue` pointer and pass it to `videobuf_reqbufs()`. These support functions can replace a great deal of buffer management boilerplate in a lot of V4L2 drivers.

The `vidioc_streamon()` and `vidioc_streamoff()` functions will be a bit more complex, of course, since they will also need to deal with starting and stopping the capture engine.

## Buffer allocation

Thus far, we have talked about buffers, but have not looked at how they are allocated. The scatter/gather case is the most complex on this front. For allocation, the driver can leave buffer allocation entirely up

to the videobuf layer; in this case, buffers will be allocated as anonymous user-space pages and will be very scattered indeed. If the application is using user-space buffers, no allocation is needed; the videobuf layer will take care of calling `get_user_pages()` and filling in the scatterlist array.

If the driver needs to do its own memory allocation, it should be done in the `videoc_reqbufs()` function, *after* calling `videobuf_reqbufs()`. The first step is a call to:

```
struct videobuf_dmabuf *videobuf_to_dma(struct videobuf_buffer *buf);
```

The returned `videobuf_dmabuf` structure (defined in `<media/videobuf-dma-sg.h>`) includes a couple of relevant fields:

```
struct scatterlist *sglist;
int sglen;
```

The driver must allocate an appropriately-sized scatterlist array and populate it with pointers to the pieces of the allocated buffer; `sglen` should be set to the length of the array.

Drivers using the `vmalloc()` method need not (and cannot) concern themselves with buffer allocation at all; videobuf will handle those details. The same is normally true of contiguous-DMA drivers as well; videobuf will allocate the buffers (with `dma_alloc_coherent()`) when it sees fit. That means that these drivers may be trying to do high-order allocations at any time, an operation which is not always guaranteed to work. Some drivers play tricks by allocating DMA space at system boot time; videobuf does not currently play well with those drivers.

As of 2.6.31, contiguous-DMA drivers can work with a user-supplied buffer, as long as that buffer is physically contiguous. Normal user-space allocations will not meet that criterion, but buffers obtained from other kernel drivers, or those contained within huge pages, will work with these drivers.

## Filling the buffers

The final part of a videobuf implementation has no direct callback - it's the portion of the code which actually puts frame data into the buffers, usually in response to interrupts from the device. For all types of drivers, this process works approximately as follows:

- Obtain the next available buffer and make sure that somebody is actually waiting for it.
- Get a pointer to the memory and put video data there.
- Mark the buffer as done and wake up the process waiting for it.

Step (1) above is done by looking at the driver-managed `list_head` structure - the one which is filled in the `buf_queue()` callback. Because starting the engine and enqueueing buffers are done in separate steps, it's possible for the engine to be running without any buffers available - in the `vmalloc()` case especially. So the driver should be prepared for the list to be empty. It is equally possible that nobody is yet interested in the buffer; the driver should not remove it from the list or fill it until a process is waiting on it. That test can be done by examining the buffer's `done` field (a `waitqueue_head_t` structure) with `waitqueue_active()`.

A buffer's state should be set to `VIDEOBUF_ACTIVE` before being mapped for DMA; that ensures that the videobuf layer will not try to do anything with it while the device is transferring data.

For scatter/gather drivers, the needed memory pointers will be found in the scatterlist structure described above. Drivers using the `vmalloc()` method can get a memory pointer with:

```
void *videobuf_to_vmalloc(struct videobuf_buffer *buf);
```

For contiguous DMA drivers, the function to use is:

```
dma_addr_t videobuf_to_dma_contig(struct videobuf_buffer *buf);
```

The contiguous DMA API goes out of its way to hide the kernel-space address of the DMA buffer from drivers.

The final step is to set the size field of the relevant videobuf\_buffer structure to the actual size of the captured image, set state to VIDEOPBUF\_DONE, then call wake\_up() on the done queue. At this point, the buffer is owned by the videobuf layer and the driver should not touch it again.

Developers who are interested in more information can go into the relevant header files; there are a few low-level functions declared there which have not been talked about here. Also worthwhile is the vivi driver (drivers/media/platform/vivi.c), which is maintained as an example of how V4L2 drivers should be written. Vivi only uses the vmalloc() API, but it's good enough to get started with. Note also that all of these calls are exported GPL-only, so they will not be available to non-GPL kernel modules.

## V4L2 videobuf2 functions and data structures

### enum **vb2\_memory**

type of memory model used to make the buffers visible on userspace.

### Constants

**VB2\_MEMORY\_UNKNOWN** Buffer status is unknown or it is not used yet on userspace.

**VB2\_MEMORY\_MMAP** The buffers are allocated by the Kernel and it is memory mapped via mmap() ioctl. This model is also used when the user is using the buffers via read() or [write\(\)](#) system calls.

**VB2\_MEMORY\_USERPTR** The buffers was allocated in userspace and it is memory mapped via mmap() ioctl.

**VB2\_MEMORY\_DMABUF** The buffers are passed to userspace via DMA buffer.

### struct **vb2\_mem\_ops**

memory handling/memory allocator operations.

### Definition

```
struct vb2_mem_ops {
    void *(*alloc)(struct device *dev, unsigned long attrs,unsigned long size,enum dma_data_direction dma_dir);
    void (*put)(void *buf_priv);
    struct dma_buf *(*get_dmabuf)(void *buf_priv, unsigned long flags);
    void *(*get_userptr)(struct device *dev, unsigned long vaddr,unsigned long size, enum dma_data_direction dma_dir);
    void (*put_userptr)(void *buf_priv);
    void (*prepare)(void *buf_priv);
    void (*finish)(void *buf_priv);
    void *(*attach_dmabuf)(struct device *dev,struct dma_buf *dbuf,unsigned long size, enum dma_data_direction dma_dir);
    void (*detach_dmabuf)(void *buf_priv);
    int (*map_dmabuf)(void *buf_priv);
    void (*unmap_dmabuf)(void *buf_priv);
    void *(*vaddr)(void *buf_priv);
    void *(*cookie)(void *buf_priv);
    unsigned int (*num_users)(void *buf_priv);
    int (*mmap)(void *buf_priv, struct vm_area_struct *vma);
};
```

### Members

**alloc** allocate video memory and, optionally, allocator private data, return ERR\_PTR() on failure or a pointer to allocator private, per-buffer data on success; the returned private structure will then be passed as **buf\_priv** argument to other ops in this structure. Additional gfp\_flags to use when allocating the are also passed to this operation. These flags are from the gfp\_flags field of vb2\_queue.

**put** inform the allocator that the buffer will no longer be used; usually will result in the allocator freeing the buffer (if no other users of this buffer are present); the **buf\_priv** argument is the allocator private per-buffer structure previously returned from the alloc callback.

**get\_dmabuf** acquire userspace memory for a hardware operation; used for DMABUF memory types.

**get\_userptr** acquire userspace memory for a hardware operation; used for USERPTR memory types; vaddr is the address passed to the videobuf layer when queuing a video buffer of USERPTR type; should return an allocator private per-buffer structure associated with the buffer on success,

`ERR_PTR()` on failure; the returned private structure will then be passed as `buf_priv` argument to other ops in this structure.

`put_userptr` inform the allocator that a USERPTR buffer will no longer be used.

`prepare` called every time the buffer is passed from userspace to the driver, useful for cache synchronisation, optional.

`finish` called every time the buffer is passed back from the driver to the userspace, also optional.

`attach_dmabuf` attach a shared struct `dma_buf` for a hardware operation; used for DMABUF memory types; dev is the alloc device dbuf is the shared `dma_buf`; returns `ERR_PTR()` on failure; allocator private per-buffer structure on success; this needs to be used for further accesses to the buffer.

`detach_dmabuf` inform the exporter of the buffer that the current DMABUF buffer is no longer used; the `buf_priv` argument is the allocator private per-buffer structure previously returned from the `attach_dmabuf` callback.

`map_dmabuf` request for access to the dmabuf from allocator; the allocator of dmabuf is informed that this driver is going to use the dmabuf.

`unmap_dmabuf` releases access control to the dmabuf - allocator is notified that this driver is done using the dmabuf for now.

`vaddr` return a kernel virtual address to a given memory buffer associated with the passed private structure or NULL if no such mapping exists.

`cookie` return allocator specific cookie for a given memory buffer associated with the passed private structure or NULL if not available.

`num_users` return the current number of users of a memory buffer; return 1 if the videobuf layer (or actually the driver using it) is the only user.

`mmap` setup a userspace mapping for a given memory buffer under the provided virtual memory region.

## Description

Those operations are used by the videobuf2 core to implement the memory handling/memory allocators for each type of supported streaming I/O method.

### Note:

- 
1. Required ops for USERPTR types: `get_userptr`, `put_userptr`.
  2. Required ops for MMAP types: `alloc`, `put`, `num_users`, `mmap`.
  3. Required ops for read/write access types: `alloc`, `put`, `num_users`, `vaddr`.
  4. Required ops for DMABUF types: `attach_dmabuf`, `detach_dmabuf`, `map_dmabuf`, `unmap_dmabuf`.

**struct vb2\_plane**  
plane information.

## Definition

```
struct vb2_plane {
    void *mem_priv;
    struct dma_buf          *dbuf;
    unsigned int             dbuf_mapped;
    unsigned int             bytesused;
    unsigned int             length;
    unsigned int             min_length;
    union {
        unsigned int      offset;
        unsigned long     userptr;
        int fd;
    } m;
```

```
    unsigned int          data_offset;
};
```

### Members

**mem\_priv** private data with this plane.

**dbuf** dma\_buf - shared buffer object.

**dbuf\_mapped** flag to show whether dbuf is mapped or not

**bytesused** number of bytes occupied by data in the plane (payload).

**length** size of this plane (NOT the payload) in bytes.

**min\_length** minimum required size of this plane (NOT the payload) in bytes. **length** is always greater or equal to **min\_length**.

  m Union with memtype-specific data.

**m.offset** when memory in the associated struct vb2\_buffer is VB2\_MEMORY\_MMAP, equals the offset from the start of the device memory for this plane (or is a “cookie” that should be passed to mmap() called on the video node).

**m.userptr** when memory is VB2\_MEMORY\_USERPTR, a userspace pointer pointing to this plane.

**m.fd** when memory is VB2\_MEMORY\_DMABUF, a userspace file descriptor associated with this plane.

**data\_offset** offset in the plane to the start of data; usually 0, unless there is a header in front of the data.

### Description

Should contain enough information to be able to cover all the fields of *struct v4l2\_plane* at videodev2.h.

### enum **vb2\_io\_modes**

queue access methods.

### Constants

**VB2\_MMAP** driver supports MMAP with streaming API.

**VB2\_USERPTR** driver supports USERPTR with streaming API.

**VB2\_READ** driver supports read() style access.

**VB2\_WRITE** driver supports *write()* style access.

**VB2\_DMABUF** driver supports DMABUF with streaming API.

### enum **vb2\_buffer\_state**

current video buffer state.

### Constants

**VB2\_BUF\_STATE\_DEQUEUED** buffer under userspace control.

**VB2\_BUF\_STATE\_PREPARING** buffer is being prepared in videobuf.

**VB2\_BUF\_STATE\_PREPARED** buffer prepared in videobuf and by the driver.

**VB2\_BUF\_STATE\_QUEUED** buffer queued in videobuf, but not in driver.

**VB2\_BUF\_STATE\_REQUEUEING** re-queue a buffer to the driver.

**VB2\_BUF\_STATE\_ACTIVE** buffer queued in driver and possibly used in a hardware operation.

**VB2\_BUF\_STATE\_DONE** buffer returned from driver to videobuf, but not yet dequeued to userspace.

**VB2\_BUF\_STATE\_ERROR** same as above, but the operation on the buffer has ended with an error, which will be reported to the userspace when it is dequeued.

**struct vb2\_buffer**  
 represents a video buffer.

### Definition

```
struct vb2_buffer {
    struct vb2_queue      *vb2_queue;
    unsigned int           index;
    unsigned int           type;
    unsigned int           memory;
    unsigned int           num_planes;
    u64 timestamp;
};
```

### Members

**vb2\_queue** pointer to *struct vb2\_queue* with the queue to which this driver belongs.

**index** id number of the buffer.

**type** buffer type.

**memory** the method, in which the actual data is passed.

**num\_planes** number of planes in the buffer on an internal driver queue.

**timestamp** frame timestamp in ns.

### struct vb2\_ops

driver-specific callbacks.

### Definition

```
struct vb2_ops {
    int (*queue_setup)(struct vb2_queue *q, unsigned int *num_buffers, unsigned int *num_planes, unsigned int *num_planes_size);
    void (*wait_prepare)(struct vb2_queue *q);
    void (*wait_finish)(struct vb2_queue *q);
    int (*buf_init)(struct vb2_buffer *vb);
    int (*buf_prepare)(struct vb2_buffer *vb);
    void (*buf_finish)(struct vb2_buffer *vb);
    void (*buf_cleanup)(struct vb2_buffer *vb);
    int (*start_streaming)(struct vb2_queue *q, unsigned int count);
    void (*stop_streaming)(struct vb2_queue *q);
    void (*buf_queue)(struct vb2_buffer *vb);
};
```

### Members

**queue\_setup** called from *VIDIOC\_REQBUFS()* and *VIDIOC\_CREATE\_BUFS()* handlers before memory allocation. It can be called twice: if the original number of requested buffers could not be allocated, then it will be called a second time with the actually allocated number of buffers to verify if that is OK. The driver should return the required number of buffers in *\*num\_buffers*, the required number of planes per buffer in *\*num\_planes*, the size of each plane should be set in the *sizes[]* array and optional per-plane allocator specific device in the *alloc\_devs[]* array. When called from *VIDIOC\_REQBUFS()*, *\*num\_planes == 0*, the driver has to use the currently configured format to determine the plane sizes and *\*num\_buffers* is the total number of buffers that are being allocated. When called from *VIDIOC\_CREATE\_BUFS()*, *\*num\_planes != 0* and it describes the requested number of planes and *sizes[]* contains the requested plane sizes. In this case *\*num\_buffers* are being allocated additionally to *q->num\_buffers*. If either *\*num\_planes* or the requested *sizes* are invalid callback must return -EINVAL.

**wait\_prepare** release any locks taken while calling vb2 functions; it is called before an ioctl needs to wait for a new buffer to arrive; required to avoid a deadlock in blocking access type.

**wait\_finish** reacquire all locks released in the previous callback; required to continue operation after sleeping while waiting for a new buffer to arrive.

**buf\_init** called once after allocating a buffer (in MMAP case) or after acquiring a new USERPTR buffer; drivers may perform additional buffer-related initialization; initialization failure (return != 0) will prevent queue setup from completing successfully; optional.

**buf\_prepare** called every time the buffer is queued from userspace and from the [VIDIOC\\_PREPARE\\_BUF\(\)](#) ioctl; drivers may perform any initialization required before each hardware operation in this callback; drivers can access/modify the buffer here as it is still synced for the CPU; drivers that support [VIDIOC\\_CREATE\\_BUFS\(\)](#) must also validate the buffer size; if an error is returned, the buffer will not be queued in driver; optional.

**buf\_finish** called before every dequeue of the buffer back to userspace; the buffer is synced for the CPU, so drivers can access/modify the buffer contents; drivers may perform any operations required before userspace accesses the buffer; optional. The buffer state can be one of the following: DONE and ERROR occur while streaming is in progress, and the PREPARED state occurs when the queue has been canceled and all pending buffers are being returned to their default DEQUEUED state. Typically you only have to do something if the state is VB2\_BUF\_STATE\_DONE, since in all other cases the buffer contents will be ignored anyway.

**buf\_cleanup** called once before the buffer is freed; drivers may perform any additional cleanup; optional.

**start\_streaming** called once to enter ‘streaming’ state; the driver may receive buffers with **buf\_queue** callback before **start\_streaming** is called; the driver gets the number of already queued buffers in count parameter; driver can return an error if hardware fails, in that case all buffers that have been already given by the **buf\_queue** callback are to be returned by the driver by calling [vb2\\_buffer\\_done\(\)](#) with VB2\_BUF\_STATE\_QUEUED or VB2\_BUF\_STATE\_REQUEUEING. If you need a minimum number of buffers before you can start streaming, then set [vb2\\_queue->min\\_buffers\\_needed](#). If that is non-zero then **start\_streaming** won’t be called until at least that many buffers have been queued up by userspace.

**stop\_streaming** called when ‘streaming’ state must be disabled; driver should stop any DMA transactions or wait until they finish and give back all buffers it got from **buf\_queue** callback by calling [vb2\\_buffer\\_done\(\)](#) with either VB2\_BUF\_STATE\_DONE or VB2\_BUF\_STATE\_ERROR; may use [vb2\\_wait\\_for\\_all\\_buffers\(\)](#) function

**buf\_queue** passes buffer vb to the driver; driver may start hardware operation on this buffer; driver should give the buffer back by calling [vb2\\_buffer\\_done\(\)](#) function; it is always called after calling [VIDIOC\\_STREAMON\(\)](#) ioctl; might be called before **start\_streaming** callback if user pre-queued buffers before calling [VIDIOC\\_STREAMON\(\)](#).

### Description

These operations are not called from interrupt context except where mentioned specifically.

**struct vb2\_buf\_ops**  
driver-specific callbacks.

### Definition

```
struct vb2_buf_ops {
    int (*verify_planes_array)(struct vb2_buffer *vb, const void *pb);
    void (*fill_user_buffer)(struct vb2_buffer *vb, void *pb);
    int (*fill_vb2_buffer)(struct vb2_buffer *vb, const void *pb, struct vb2_plane *planes);
    void (*copy_timestamp)(struct vb2_buffer *vb, const void *pb);
};
```

### Members

**verify\_planes\_array** Verify that a given user space structure contains enough planes for the buffer.  
This is called for each dequeued buffer.

**fill\_user\_buffer** given a [vb2\\_buffer](#) fill in the userspace structure. For V4L2 this is a [struct v4l2\\_buffer](#).

**fill\_vb2\_buffer** given a userspace structure, fill in the [vb2\\_buffer](#). If the userspace structure is invalid, then this op will return an error.

**copy\_timestamp** copy the timestamp from a userspace structure to the [struct vb2\\_buffer](#).

**struct vb2\_queue**  
a videobuf queue.

## Definition

```
struct vb2_queue {
    unsigned int                      type;
    unsigned int                      io_modes;
    struct device                     *dev;
    unsigned long                     dma_attrs;
    unsigned bidirectional:1;
    unsigned fileio_read_once:1;
    unsigned fileio_write_immediately:1;
    unsigned allow_zero_bytesused:1;
    unsigned quirk_poll_must_check_waiting_for_buffers:1;
    struct mutex                      *lock;
    void *owner;
    const struct vb2_ops              *ops;
    const struct vb2_mem_ops          *mem_ops;
    const struct vb2_buf_ops          *buf_ops;
    void *drv_priv;
    unsigned int                      buf_struct_size;
    u32 timestamp_flags;
    gfp_t gfp_flags;
    u32 min_buffers_needed;
    struct device                     *alloc_devs[VB2_MAX_PLANES];
};
```

## Members

**type** private buffer type whose content is defined by the vb2-core caller. For example, for V4L2, it should match the types defined on [enum v4l2\\_buf\\_type](#).

**io\_modes** supported io methods (see [enum vb2\\_io\\_modes](#)).

**dev** device to use for the default allocation context if the driver doesn't fill in the **alloc\_devs** array.

**dma\_attrs** DMA attributes to use for the DMA.

**bidirectional** when this flag is set the DMA direction for the buffers of this queue will be overridden with DMA\_BIDIRECTIONAL direction. This is useful in cases where the hardware (firmware) writes to a buffer which is mapped as read (DMA\_TO\_DEVICE), or reads from buffer which is mapped for write (DMA\_FROM\_DEVICE) in order to satisfy some internal hardware restrictions or adds a padding needed by the processing algorithm. In case the DMA mapping is not bidirectional but the hardware (firmware) trying to access the buffer (in the opposite direction) this could lead to an IOMMU protection faults.

**fileio\_read\_once** report EOF after reading the first buffer

**fileio\_write\_immediately** queue buffer after each [write\(\)](#) call

**allow\_zero\_bytesused** allow bytesused == 0 to be passed to the driver

**quirk\_poll\_must\_check\_waiting\_for\_buffers** Return EPOLLERR at poll when QBUF has not been called. This is a vb1 idiom that has been adopted also by vb2.

**lock** pointer to a mutex that protects the [struct vb2\\_queue](#). The driver can set this to a mutex to let the v4l2 core serialize the queuing ioctls. If the driver wants to handle locking itself, then this should be set to NULL. This lock is not used by the videobuf2 core API.

**owner** The filehandle that 'owns' the buffers, i.e. the filehandle that called reqbufs, create\_buffers or started fileio. This field is not used by the videobuf2 core API, but it allows drivers to easily associate an owner filehandle with the queue.

**ops** driver-specific callbacks

**mem\_ops** memory allocator specific callbacks

**buf\_ops** callbacks to deliver buffer information. between user-space and kernel-space.

**drv\_priv** driver private data.

**buf\_struct\_size** size of the driver-specific buffer structure; "0" indicates the driver doesn't want to use a custom buffer structure type. for example, `sizeof(struct vb2_v4l2_buffer)` will be used for v4l2.

**timestamp\_flags** Timestamp flags; V4L2\_BUF\_FLAG\_TIMESTAMP\_\* and V4L2\_BUF\_FLAG\_TSTAMP\_SRC\_\*

**gfp\_flags** additional gfp flags used when allocating the buffers. Typically this is 0, but it may be e.g. GFP\_DMA or \_\_GFP\_DMA32 to force the buffer allocation to a specific memory zone.

**min\_buffers\_needed** the minimum number of buffers needed before **start\_streaming** can be called.

Used when a DMA engine cannot be started unless at least this number of buffers have been queued into the driver.

**alloc\_devs** struct device memory type/allocator-specific per-plane device

`void * vb2_plane_vaddr(struct vb2_buffer * vb, unsigned int plane_no)`

Return a kernel virtual address of a given plane.

### Parameters

**struct vb2\_buffer \* vb** pointer to `struct vb2_buffer` to which the plane in question belongs to.

**unsigned int plane\_no** plane number for which the address is to be returned.

### Description

This function returns a kernel virtual address of a given plane if such a mapping exist, NULL otherwise.

`void * vb2_plane_cookie(struct vb2_buffer * vb, unsigned int plane_no)`

Return allocator specific cookie for the given plane.

### Parameters

**struct vb2\_buffer \* vb** pointer to `struct vb2_buffer` to which the plane in question belongs to.

**unsigned int plane\_no** plane number for which the cookie is to be returned.

### Description

This function returns an allocator specific cookie for a given plane if available, NULL otherwise. The allocator should provide some simple static inline function, which would convert this cookie to the allocator specific type that can be used directly by the driver to access the buffer. This can be for example physical address, pointer to scatter list or IOMMU mapping.

`void vb2_buffer_done(struct vb2_buffer * vb, enum vb2_buffer_state state)`

inform videobuf that an operation on a buffer is finished.

### Parameters

**struct vb2\_buffer \* vb** pointer to `struct vb2_buffer` to be used.

**enum vb2\_buffer\_state state** state of the buffer, as defined by `enum vb2_buffer_state`. Either VB2\_BUF\_STATE\_DONE if the operation finished successfully, VB2\_BUF\_STATE\_ERROR if the operation finished with an error or any of VB2\_BUF\_STATE\_QUEUED or VB2\_BUF\_STATE\_REQUEUEING if the driver wants to requeue buffers (see below).

### Description

This function should be called by the driver after a hardware operation on a buffer is finished and the buffer may be returned to userspace. The driver cannot use this buffer anymore until it is queued back to it by videobuf by the means of `vb2_ops->buf_queue` callback. Only buffers previously queued to the driver by `vb2_ops->buf_queue` can be passed to this function.

While streaming a buffer can only be returned in state DONE or ERROR. The `vb2_ops->start_streaming` op can also return them in case the DMA engine cannot be started for some reason. In that case the buffers should be returned with state QUEUED or REQUEUEING to put them back into the queue.

`VB2_BUF_STATE_REQUEUEING` is like `VB2_BUF_STATE_QUEUED`, but it also calls `vb2_ops->buf_queue` to queue buffers back to the driver. Note that calling `vb2_buffer_done(..., VB2_BUF_STATE_REQUEUEING)` from interrupt context will result in `vb2_ops->buf_queue` being called in interrupt context as well.

```
void vb2_discard_done(struct vb2_queue *q)
    discard all buffers marked as DONE.
```

### Parameters

`struct vb2_queue * q` pointer to `struct vb2_queue` with videobuf2 queue.

### Description

This function is intended to be used with suspend/resume operations. It discards all ‘done’ buffers as they would be too old to be requested after resume.

Drivers must stop the hardware and synchronize with interrupt handlers and/or delayed works before calling this function to make sure no buffer will be touched by the driver and/or hardware.

```
int vb2_wait_for_all_buffers(struct vb2_queue *q)
    wait until all buffers are given back to vb2.
```

### Parameters

`struct vb2_queue * q` pointer to `struct vb2_queue` with videobuf2 queue.

### Description

This function will wait until all buffers that have been given to the driver by `vb2_ops->buf_queue` are given back to vb2 with `vb2_buffer_done()`. It doesn’t call `vb2_ops->wait_prepare/vb2_ops->wait_finish` pair. It is intended to be called with all locks taken, for example from `vb2_ops->stop_streaming` callback.

```
void vb2_core_querybuf(struct vb2_queue *q, unsigned int index, void *pb)
    query video buffer information.
```

### Parameters

`struct vb2_queue * q` pointer to `struct vb2_queue` with videobuf2 queue.

`unsigned int index` id number of the buffer.

`void * pb` buffer struct passed from userspace.

### Description

Videobuf2 core helper to implement `VIDIOC_QUERYBUF()` operation. It is called internally by VB2 by an API-specific handler, like `videobuf2-v4l2.h`.

The passed buffer should have been verified.

This function fills the relevant information for the userspace.

### Return

returns zero on success; an error code otherwise.

```
int vb2_core_reqbufs(struct vb2_queue *q, enum vb2_memory memory, unsigned int *count)
    Initiate streaming.
```

### Parameters

`struct vb2_queue * q` pointer to `struct vb2_queue` with videobuf2 queue.

`enum vb2_memory memory` memory type, as defined by `enum vb2_memory`.

`unsigned int * count` requested buffer count.

### Description

Videobuf2 core helper to implement VIDIOC\_REQBUF() operation. It is called internally by VB2 by an API-specific handler, like videobuf2-v4l2.h.

This function:

1. verifies streaming parameters passed from the userspace;
2. sets up the queue;
3. negotiates number of buffers and planes per buffer with the driver to be used during streaming;
4. allocates internal buffer structures (*struct vb2\_buffer*), according to the agreed parameters;
5. for MMAP memory type, allocates actual video memory, using the memory handling/allocation routines provided during queue initialization.

If req->count is 0, all the memory will be freed instead.

If the queue has been allocated previously by a previous *vb2\_core\_reqbufs()* call and the queue is not busy, memory will be reallocated.

### Return

returns zero on success; an error code otherwise.

```
int vb2_core_create_bufs(struct vb2_queue *q, enum vb2_memory memory, unsigned
                         int *count, unsigned int requested_planes, const unsigned
                         int requested_sizes)
```

Allocate buffers and any required auxiliary structs

### Parameters

**struct vb2\_queue \* q** pointer to *struct vb2\_queue* with videobuf2 queue.

**enum vb2\_memory memory** memory type, as defined by *enum vb2\_memory*.

**unsigned int \* count** requested buffer count.

**unsigned int requested\_planes** number of planes requested.

**const unsigned int requested\_sizes** array with the size of the planes.

### Description

Videobuf2 core helper to implement VIDIOC\_CREATE\_BUFS() operation. It is called internally by VB2 by an API-specific handler, like videobuf2-v4l2.h.

This function:

1. verifies parameter sanity;
2. calls the *vb2\_ops->queue\_setup* queue operation;
3. performs any necessary memory allocations.

### Return

returns zero on success; an error code otherwise.

```
int vb2_core_prepare_buf(struct vb2_queue *q, unsigned int index, void *pb)
```

Pass ownership of a buffer from userspace to the kernel.

### Parameters

**struct vb2\_queue \* q** pointer to *struct vb2\_queue* with videobuf2 queue.

**unsigned int index** id number of the buffer.

**void \* pb** buffer structure passed from userspace to *v4l2\_ioctl\_ops->vidioc\_prepare\_buf* handler in driver.

**Description**

Videobuf2 core helper to implement `VIDIOC_PREPARE_BUF()` operation. It is called internally by VB2 by an API-specific handler, like `videobuf2-v4l2.h`.

The passed buffer should have been verified.

This function calls `vb2_ops->buf_prepare` callback in the driver (if provided), in which driver-specific buffer initialization can be performed.

**Return**

returns zero on success; an error code otherwise.

```
int vb2_core_qbuf(struct vb2_queue *q, unsigned int index, void *pb)
    Queue a buffer from userspace
```

**Parameters**

**struct vb2\_queue \* q** pointer to `struct vb2_queue` with videobuf2 queue.  
**unsigned int index** id number of the buffer  
**void \* pb** buffer structure passed from userspace to `v4l2_ioctl_ops->vidioc_qbuf` handler in driver

**Description**

Videobuf2 core helper to implement `VIDIOC_QBUF()` operation. It is called internally by VB2 by an API-specific handler, like `videobuf2-v4l2.h`.

This function:

1. if necessary, calls `vb2_ops->buf_prepare` callback in the driver (if provided), in which driver-specific buffer initialization can be performed;
2. if streaming is on, queues the buffer in driver by the means of `vb2_ops->buf_queue` callback for processing.

**Return**

returns zero on success; an error code otherwise.

```
int vb2_core_dqbuf(struct vb2_queue *q, unsigned int *pindex, void *pb, bool nonblocking)
    Dequeue a buffer to the userspace
```

**Parameters**

**struct vb2\_queue \* q** pointer to `struct vb2_queue` with videobuf2 queue  
**unsigned int \* pindex** pointer to the buffer index. May be NULL  
**void \* pb** buffer structure passed from userspace to `v4l2_ioctl_ops->vidioc_dqbuf` handler in driver.  
**bool nonblocking** if true, this call will not sleep waiting for a buffer if no buffers ready for dequeuing are present. Normally the driver would be passing (`file->f_flags & O_NONBLOCK`) here.

**Description**

Videobuf2 core helper to implement `VIDIOC_DQBUF()` operation. It is called internally by VB2 by an API-specific handler, like `videobuf2-v4l2.h`.

This function:

1. calls `buf_finish` callback in the driver (if provided), in which driver can perform any additional operations that may be required before returning the buffer to userspace, such as cache sync,
2. the buffer struct members are filled with relevant information for the userspace.

**Return**

returns zero on success; an error code otherwise.

```
int vb2_core_streamon(struct vb2_queue *q, unsigned int type)
    Implements VB2 stream ON logic
```

### Parameters

`struct vb2_queue * q` pointer to `struct vb2_queue` with videobuf2 queue

`unsigned int type` type of the queue to be started. For V4L2, this is defined by `enum v4l2_buf_type` type.

### Description

Videobuf2 core helper to implement `VIDIOC_STREAMON()` operation. It is called internally by VB2 by an API-specific handler, like `videobuf2-v4l2.h`.

### Return

returns zero on success; an error code otherwise.

`int vb2_core_streamon(struct vb2_queue * q, unsigned int type)`

Implements VB2 stream ON logic

### Parameters

`struct vb2_queue * q` pointer to `struct vb2_queue` with videobuf2 queue

`unsigned int type` type of the queue to be started. For V4L2, this is defined by `enum v4l2_buf_type` type.

### Description

Videobuf2 core helper to implement `VIDIOC_STREAMOFF()` operation. It is called internally by VB2 by an API-specific handler, like `videobuf2-v4l2.h`.

### Return

returns zero on success; an error code otherwise.

`int vb2_core_expbuf(struct vb2_queue * q, int * fd, unsigned int type, unsigned int index, unsigned int plane, unsigned int flags)`

Export a buffer as a file descriptor.

### Parameters

`struct vb2_queue * q` pointer to `struct vb2_queue` with videobuf2 queue.

`int * fd` pointer to the file descriptor associated with DMABUF (set by driver).

`unsigned int type` buffer type.

`unsigned int index` id number of the buffer.

`unsigned int plane` index of the plane to be exported, 0 for single plane queues

`unsigned int flags` file flags for newly created file, as defined at `include/uapi/asm-generic/fcntl.h`. Currently, the only used flag is `O_CL0EXEC`. is supported, refer to manual of open syscall for more details.

### Description

Videobuf2 core helper to implement `VIDIOC_EXPBUF()` operation. It is called internally by VB2 by an API-specific handler, like `videobuf2-v4l2.h`.

### Return

returns zero on success; an error code otherwise.

`int vb2_core_queue_init(struct vb2_queue * q)`

initialize a videobuf2 queue

### Parameters

`struct vb2_queue * q` pointer to `struct vb2_queue` with videobuf2 queue. This structure should be allocated in driver

## Description

The `vb2_queue` structure should be allocated by the driver. The driver is responsible of clearing it's content and setting initial values for some required entries before calling this function.

### Note:

---

*The following fields at `q` should be set before calling this function: `vb2_queue->ops`, `vb2_queue->mem_ops`, `vb2_queue->type`.*

---

```
void vb2_core_queue_release(struct vb2_queue * q)
    stop streaming, release the queue and free memory
```

### Parameters

`struct vb2_queue * q` pointer to `struct vb2_queue` with videobuf2 queue.

## Description

This function stops streaming and performs necessary clean ups, including freeing video buffer memory. The driver is responsible for freeing the `struct vb2_queue` itself.

```
void vb2_queue_error(struct vb2_queue * q)
    signal a fatal error on the queue
```

### Parameters

`struct vb2_queue * q` pointer to `struct vb2_queue` with videobuf2 queue.

## Description

Flag that a fatal unrecoverable error has occurred and wake up all processes waiting on the queue. Polling will now set EPOLLERR and queuing and dequeuing buffers will return -EIO.

The error flag will be cleared when canceling the queue, either from `vb2_streamoff()` or `vb2_queue_release()`. Drivers should thus not call this function before starting the stream, otherwise the error flag will remain set until the queue is released when closing the device node.

```
int vb2_mmap(struct vb2_queue * q, struct vm_area_struct * vma)
    map video buffers into application address space.
```

### Parameters

`struct vb2_queue * q` pointer to `struct vb2_queue` with videobuf2 queue.

`struct vm_area_struct * vma` pointer to `struct vm_area_struct` with the vma passed to the mmap file operation handler in the driver.

## Description

Should be called from mmap file operation handler of a driver. This function maps one plane of one of the available video buffers to userspace. To map whole video memory allocated on reqbufs, this function has to be called once per each plane per each buffer previously allocated.

When the userspace application calls mmap, it passes to it an offset returned to it earlier by the means of `v4l2_ioctl_ops->vidioc_querybuf` handler. That offset acts as a “cookie”, which is then used to identify the plane to be mapped.

This function finds a plane with a matching offset and a mapping is performed by the means of a provided memory operation.

The return values from this function are intended to be directly returned from the mmap handler in driver.

```
unsigned long vb2_get_unmapped_area(struct vb2_queue * q, unsigned long addr, unsigned long len, unsigned long pgoff, unsigned long flags)
    map video buffers into application address space.
```

### Parameters

`struct vb2_queue * q` pointer to `struct vb2_queue` with videobuf2 queue.  
`unsigned long addr` memory address.  
`unsigned long len` buffer size.  
`unsigned long pgoff` page offset.  
`unsigned long flags` memory flags.

### Description

This function is used in noMMU platforms to propose address mapping for a given buffer. It's intended to be used as a handler for the `file_operations->get_unmapped_area` operation.

This is called by the `mmap()` syscall routines will call this to get a proposed address for the mapping, when `!CONFIG_MMU`.

`_poll_t vb2_core_poll(struct vb2_queue * q, struct file * file, poll_table * wait)`  
    implements poll `syscall()` logic.

### Parameters

`struct vb2_queue * q` pointer to `struct vb2_queue` with videobuf2 queue.  
`struct file * file` struct file argument passed to the poll file operation handler.  
`poll_table * wait` poll\_table wait argument passed to the poll file operation handler.

### Description

This function implements poll file operation handler for a driver. For CAPTURE queues, if a buffer is ready to be dequeued, the userspace will be informed that the file descriptor of a video device is available for reading. For OUTPUT queues, if a buffer is ready to be dequeued, the file descriptor will be reported as available for writing.

The return values from this function are intended to be directly returned from poll handler in driver.

`size_t vb2_read(struct vb2_queue * q, char __user * data, size_t count, loff_t * ppos, int nonblock)`  
    implements `read()` syscall logic.

### Parameters

`struct vb2_queue * q` pointer to `struct vb2_queue` with videobuf2 queue.  
`char __user * data` pointed to target userspace buffer  
`size_t count` number of bytes to read  
`loff_t * ppos` file handle position tracking pointer  
`int nonblock` mode selector (1 means blocking calls, 0 means nonblocking)  
`size_t vb2_write(struct vb2_queue * q, const char __user * data, size_t count, loff_t * ppos, int nonblock)`  
    implements `write()` syscall logic.

### Parameters

`struct vb2_queue * q` pointer to `struct vb2_queue` with videobuf2 queue.  
`const char __user * data` pointed to target userspace buffer  
`size_t count` number of bytes to write  
`loff_t * ppos` file handle position tracking pointer  
`int nonblock` mode selector (1 means blocking calls, 0 means nonblocking)  
`vb2_thread_fnc`  
    **Typedef:** callback function for use with `vb2_thread`.

**Syntax**

```
int vb2_thread_fnc (struct vb2_buffer * vb, void * priv);
```

**Parameters**

**struct vb2\_buffer \* vb** pointer to struct *vb2\_buffer*.

**void \* priv** pointer to a private data.

**Description**

This is called whenever a buffer is dequeued in the thread.

```
int vb2_thread_start(struct vb2_queue * q, vb2_thread_fnc fnc, void * priv, const char * thread_name)
```

start a thread for the given queue.

**Parameters**

**struct vb2\_queue \* q** pointer to *struct vb2\_queue* with videobuf2 queue.

**vb2\_thread\_fnc fnc** *vb2\_thread\_fnc* callback function.

**void \* priv** priv pointer passed to the callback function.

**const char \* thread\_name** the name of the thread. This will be prefixed with "vb2-".

**Description**

This starts a thread that will queue and dequeue until an error occurs or *vb2\_thread\_stop()* is called.

**Attention:**

*This function should not be used for anything else but the videobuf2-dvb support. If you think you have another good use-case for this, then please contact the linux-media mailing list first.*

```
int vb2_thread_stop(struct vb2_queue * q)
stop the thread for the given queue.
```

**Parameters**

**struct vb2\_queue \* q** pointer to *struct vb2\_queue* with videobuf2 queue.

```
bool vb2_is_streaming(struct vb2_queue * q)
return streaming status of the queue.
```

**Parameters**

**struct vb2\_queue \* q** pointer to *struct vb2\_queue* with videobuf2 queue.

```
bool vb2_fileio_is_active(struct vb2_queue * q)
return true if fileio is active.
```

**Parameters**

**struct vb2\_queue \* q** pointer to *struct vb2\_queue* with videobuf2 queue.

**Description**

This returns true if *read()* or *write()* is used to stream the data as opposed to stream I/O. This is almost never an important distinction, except in rare cases. One such case is that using *read()* or *write()* to stream a format using V4L2\_FIELD\_ALTERNATE is not allowed since there is no way you can pass the field information of each buffer to/from userspace. A driver that supports this field format should check for this in the *vb2\_ops->queue\_setup* op and reject it if this function returns true.

```
bool vb2_is_busy(struct vb2_queue * q)
return busy status of the queue.
```

**Parameters**

**struct vb2\_queue \* q** pointer to *struct vb2\_queue* with videobuf2 queue.

## Description

This function checks if queue has any buffers allocated.

```
void *vb2_get_drv_priv(struct vb2_queue *q)
    return driver private data associated with the queue.
```

## Parameters

**struct vb2\_queue \* q** pointer to *struct vb2\_queue* with videobuf2 queue.

```
void vb2_set_plane_payload(struct vb2_buffer *vb, unsigned int plane_no, unsigned long size)
    set bytesused for the plane plane_no.
```

## Parameters

**struct vb2\_buffer \* vb** pointer to *struct vb2\_buffer* to which the plane in question belongs to.

**unsigned int plane\_no** plane number for which payload should be set.

**unsigned long size** payload in bytes.

```
unsigned long vb2_get_plane_payload(struct vb2_buffer *vb, unsigned int plane_no)
    get bytesused for the plane plane_no
```

## Parameters

**struct vb2\_buffer \* vb** pointer to *struct vb2\_buffer* to which the plane in question belongs to.

**unsigned int plane\_no** plane number for which payload should be set.

```
unsigned long vb2_plane_size(struct vb2_buffer *vb, unsigned int plane_no)
    return plane size in bytes.
```

## Parameters

**struct vb2\_buffer \* vb** pointer to *struct vb2\_buffer* to which the plane in question belongs to.

**unsigned int plane\_no** plane number for which size should be returned.

```
bool vb2_start_streaming_called(struct vb2_queue *q)
    return streaming status of driver.
```

## Parameters

**struct vb2\_queue \* q** pointer to *struct vb2\_queue* with videobuf2 queue.

```
void vb2_clear_last_buffer_dequeued(struct vb2_queue *q)
    clear last buffer dequeued flag of queue.
```

## Parameters

**struct vb2\_queue \* q** pointer to *struct vb2\_queue* with videobuf2 queue.

```
bool vb2_buffer_in_use(struct vb2_queue *q, struct vb2_buffer *vb)
    return true if the buffer is in use and the queue cannot be freed (by the means of VIDIOC_REQBUFS(0)) call.
```

## Parameters

**struct vb2\_queue \* q** pointer to *struct vb2\_queue* with videobuf2 queue.

**struct vb2\_buffer \* vb** buffer for which plane size should be returned.

```
int vb2_verify_memory_type(struct vb2_queue *q, enum vb2_memory memory, unsigned int type)
```

Check whether the memory type and buffer type passed to a buffer operation are compatible with the queue.

## Parameters

**struct vb2\_queue \* q** pointer to *struct vb2\_queue* with videobuf2 queue.

**enum vb2\_memory memory** memory model, as defined by enum *vb2\_memory*.

**unsigned int type** private buffer type whose content is defined by the vb2-core caller. For example, for V4L2, it should match the types defined on enum `v4l2_buf_type`.

**struct vb2\_v4l2\_buffer**  
video buffer information for v4l2.

## Definition

```
struct vb2_v4l2_buffer {
    struct vb2_buffer        vb2_buf;
    __u32 flags;
    __u32 field;
    struct v4l2_timecode    timecode;
    __u32 sequence;
};
```

## Members

**vb2\_buf** embedded struct `vb2_buffer`.

**flags** buffer informational flags.

**field** field order of the image in the buffer, as defined by enum `v4l2_field`.

**timecode** frame timecode.

**sequence** sequence count of this frame.

## Description

Should contain enough information to be able to cover all the fields of `struct v4l2_buffer` at `videodev2.h`.

**int vb2\_reqbufs(struct vb2\_queue \*q, struct v4l2\_requestbuffers \*req)**  
Wrapper for `vb2_core_reqbufs()` that also verifies the memory and type values.

## Parameters

**struct vb2\_queue \* q** pointer to `struct vb2_queue` with videobuf2 queue.

**struct v4l2\_requestbuffers \* req** `struct v4l2_requestbuffers` passed from userspace to `v4l2_ioctl_ops->vidioc_reqbufs` handler in driver.

**int vb2\_create\_bufs(struct vb2\_queue \*q, struct v4l2\_create\_buffers \*create)**  
Wrapper for `vb2_core_create_bufs()` that also verifies the memory and type values.

## Parameters

**struct vb2\_queue \* q** pointer to `struct vb2_queue` with videobuf2 queue.

**struct v4l2\_create\_buffers \* create** creation parameters, passed from userspace to `v4l2_ioctl_ops->vidioc_create_bufs` handler in driver

**int vb2\_prepare\_buf(struct vb2\_queue \*q, struct v4l2\_buffer \*b)**  
Pass ownership of a buffer from userspace to the kernel

## Parameters

**struct vb2\_queue \* q** pointer to `struct vb2_queue` with videobuf2 queue.

**struct v4l2\_buffer \* b** buffer structure passed from userspace to `v4l2_ioctl_ops->vidioc_prepare_buf` handler in driver

## Description

Should be called from `v4l2_ioctl_ops->vidioc_prepare_buf` ioctl handler of a driver.

This function:

1. verifies the passed buffer,

2. calls `vb2_ops->buf_prepare` callback in the driver (if provided), in which driver-specific buffer initialization can be performed.

The return values from this function are intended to be directly returned from `v4l2_ioctl_ops->vidioc_prepare_buf` handler in driver.

```
int vb2_qbuf(struct vb2_queue *q, struct v4l2_buffer *b)
    Queue a buffer from userspace
```

### Parameters

`struct vb2_queue * q` pointer to `struct vb2_queue` with videobuf2 queue.

`struct v4l2_buffer * b` buffer structure passed from userspace to `v4l2_ioctl_ops->vidioc_qbuf` handler in driver

### Description

Should be called from `v4l2_ioctl_ops->vidioc_qbuf` handler of a driver.

This function:

1. verifies the passed buffer;
2. if necessary, calls `vb2_ops->buf_prepare` callback in the driver (if provided), in which driver-specific buffer initialization can be performed;
3. if streaming is on, queues the buffer in driver by the means of `vb2_ops->buf_queue` callback for processing.

The return values from this function are intended to be directly returned from `v4l2_ioctl_ops->vidioc_qbuf` handler in driver.

```
int vb2_expbuf(struct vb2_queue *q, struct v4l2_exportbuffer *eb)
    Export a buffer as a file descriptor
```

### Parameters

`struct vb2_queue * q` pointer to `struct vb2_queue` with videobuf2 queue.

`struct v4l2_exportbuffer * eb` export buffer structure passed from userspace to `v4l2_ioctl_ops->vidioc_expbuf` handler in driver

### Description

The return values from this function are intended to be directly returned from `v4l2_ioctl_ops->vidioc_expbuf` handler in driver.

```
int vb2_dqbuf(struct vb2_queue *q, struct v4l2_buffer *b, bool nonblocking)
    Dequeue a buffer to the userspace
```

### Parameters

`struct vb2_queue * q` pointer to `struct vb2_queue` with videobuf2 queue.

`struct v4l2_buffer * b` buffer structure passed from userspace to `v4l2_ioctl_ops->vidioc_dqbuf` handler in driver

`bool nonblocking` if true, this call will not sleep waiting for a buffer if no buffers ready for dequeuing are present. Normally the driver would be passing (`file->f_flags & 0_NONBLOCK`) here

### Description

Should be called from `v4l2_ioctl_ops->vidioc_dqbuf` ioctl handler of a driver.

This function:

1. verifies the passed buffer;
2. calls `vb2_ops->buf_finish` callback in the driver (if provided), in which driver can perform any additional operations that may be required before returning the buffer to userspace, such as cache sync;

3. the buffer struct members are filled with relevant information for the userspace.

The return values from this function are intended to be directly returned from `v4l2_ioctl_ops->vidioc_dqbuf` handler in driver.

```
int vb2_streamon(struct vb2_queue *q, enum v4l2_buf_type type)
    start streaming
```

### Parameters

`struct vb2_queue * q` pointer to `struct vb2_queue` with videobuf2 queue.

`enum v4l2_buf_type type` type argument passed from userspace to `vidioc_streamon` handler, as defined by `enum v4l2_buf_type`.

### Description

Should be called from `v4l2_ioctl_ops->vidioc_streamon` handler of a driver.

This function:

1. verifies current state
2. passes any previously queued buffers to the driver and starts streaming

The return values from this function are intended to be directly returned from `v4l2_ioctl_ops->vidioc_streamon` handler in the driver.

```
int vb2_streamoff(struct vb2_queue *q, enum v4l2_buf_type type)
    stop streaming
```

### Parameters

`struct vb2_queue * q` pointer to `struct vb2_queue` with videobuf2 queue.

`enum v4l2_buf_type type` type argument passed from userspace to `vidioc_streamoff` handler

### Description

Should be called from `vidioc_streamoff` handler of a driver.

This function:

1. verifies current state,
2. stop streaming and dequeues any queued buffers, including those previously passed to the driver (after waiting for the driver to finish).

This call can be used for pausing playback. The return values from this function are intended to be directly returned from `vidioc_streamoff` handler in the driver

```
int vb2_queue_init(struct vb2_queue *q)
    initialize a videobuf2 queue
```

### Parameters

`struct vb2_queue * q` pointer to `struct vb2_queue` with videobuf2 queue.

### Description

The `vb2_queue` structure should be allocated by the driver. The driver is responsible of clearing it's content and setting initial values for some required entries before calling this function. `q->ops`, `q->mem_ops`, `q->type` and `q->io_modes` are mandatory. Please refer to the `struct vb2_queue` description in `include/media/videobuf2-core.h` for more information.

```
void vb2_queue_release(struct vb2_queue *q)
    stop streaming, release the queue and free memory
```

### Parameters

`struct vb2_queue * q` pointer to `struct vb2_queue` with videobuf2 queue.

### Description

This function stops streaming and performs necessary clean ups, including freeing video buffer memory. The driver is responsible for freeing the vb2\_queue structure itself.

```
_poll_t vb2_poll(struct vb2_queue *q, struct file *file, poll_table *wait)
    implements poll userspace operation
```

### Parameters

**struct vb2\_queue \* q** pointer to *struct vb2\_queue* with videobuf2 queue.

**struct file \* file** file argument passed to the poll file operation handler

**poll\_table \* wait** wait argument passed to the poll file operation handler

### Description

This function implements poll file operation handler for a driver. For CAPTURE queues, if a buffer is ready to be dequeued, the userspace will be informed that the file descriptor of a video device is available for reading. For OUTPUT queues, if a buffer is ready to be dequeued, the file descriptor will be reported as available for writing.

If the driver uses struct v4l2\_fh, then *vb2\_poll()* will also check for any pending events.

The return values from this function are intended to be directly returned from poll handler in driver.

```
void vb2_ops_wait_prepare(struct vb2_queue *vq)
    helper function to lock a struct vb2_queue
```

### Parameters

**struct vb2\_queue \* vq** pointer to *struct vb2\_queue*

### Description

..note:: only use if vq->lock is non-NULL.

```
void vb2_ops_wait_finish(struct vb2_queue *vq)
    helper function to unlock a struct vb2_queue
```

### Parameters

**struct vb2\_queue \* vq** pointer to *struct vb2\_queue*

### Description

..note:: only use if vq->lock is non-NULL.

```
struct vb2_vmarea_handler
    common vma refcount tracking handler.
```

### Definition

```
struct vb2_vmarea_handler {
    refcount_t *refcount;
    void (*put)(void *arg);
    void *arg;
};
```

### Members

**refcount** pointer to refcount\_t entry in the buffer.

**put** callback to function that decreases buffer refcount.

**arg** argument for **put** callback.

## V4L2 clocks

**Attention:**

*This is a temporary API and it shall be replaced by the generic clock API, when the latter becomes widely available.*

Many subdevices, like camera sensors, TV decoders and encoders, need a clock signal to be supplied by the system. Often this clock is supplied by the respective bridge device. The Linux kernel provides a Common Clock Framework for this purpose. However, it is not (yet) available on all architectures. Besides, the nature of the multi-functional (clock, data + synchronisation, I2C control) connection of subdevices to the system might impose special requirements on the clock API usage. E.g. V4L2 has to support clock provider driver unregistration while a subdevice driver is holding a reference to the clock. For these reasons a V4L2 clock helper API has been developed and is provided to bridge and subdevice drivers.

The API consists of two parts: two functions to register and unregister a V4L2 clock source: `v4l2_clk_register()` and `v4l2_clk_unregister()` and calls to control a clock object, similar to the respective generic clock API calls: `v4l2_clk_get()`, `v4l2_clk_put()`, `v4l2_clk_enable()`, `v4l2_clk_disable()`, `v4l2_clk_get_rate()`, and `v4l2_clk_set_rate()`. Clock suppliers have to provide clock operations that will be called when clock users invoke respective API methods.

It is expected that once the CCF becomes available on all relevant architectures this API will be removed.

## V4L2 DV Timings functions

### `v4l2_check_dv_timings_fnc`

**TypeDef:** timings check callback

#### Syntax

```
bool v4l2_check_dv_timings_fnc (const struct v4l2_dv_timings * t, void * handle);
```

#### Parameters

`const struct v4l2_dv_timings * t` the `v4l2_dv_timings` struct.

`void * handle` a handle from the driver.

#### Description

Returns true if the given timings are valid.

```
bool v4l2_valid_dv_timings(const struct v4l2_dv_timings * t, const struct v4l2_dv_timings_cap * cap, v4l2_check_dv_timings_fnc fnc, void * fnc_handle)
```

are these timings valid?

#### Parameters

`const struct v4l2_dv_timings * t` the `v4l2_dv_timings` struct.

`const struct v4l2_dv_timings_cap * cap` the `v4l2_dv_timings_cap` capabilities.

`v4l2_check_dv_timings_fnc fnc` callback to check if this timing is OK. May be NULL.

`void * fnc_handle` a handle that is passed on to `fnc`.

#### Description

Returns true if the given `dv_timings` struct is supported by the hardware capabilities and the callback function (if non-NUL), returns false otherwise.

```
int v4l2_enum_dv_timings_cap(struct v4l2_enum_dv_timings * t, const struct v4l2_dv_timings_cap * cap, v4l2_check_dv_timings_fnc fnc, void * fnc_handle)
```

Helper function to enumerate possible DV timings based on capabilities

#### Parameters

**struct v4l2\_enum\_dv\_timings \* t** the v4l2\_enum\_dv\_timings struct.  
**const struct v4l2\_dv\_timings\_cap \* cap** the v4l2\_dv\_timings\_cap capabilities.  
**v4l2\_check\_dv\_timings\_fnc fnc** callback to check if this timing is OK. May be NULL.  
**void \* fnc\_handle** a handle that is passed on to **fnc**.

### Description

This enumerates dv\_timings using the full list of possible CEA-861 and DMT timings, filtering out any timings that are not supported based on the hardware capabilities and the callback function (if non-NUL).

If a valid timing for the given index is found, it will fill in **t** and return 0, otherwise it returns -EINVAL.

```
bool v4l2_find_dv_timings_cap(struct v4l2_dv_timings *t, const struct v4l2_dv_timings_cap
                               *cap, unsigned pclock_delta, v4l2_check_dv_timings_fnc fnc,
                               void *fnc_handle)
```

Find the closest timings struct

### Parameters

**struct v4l2\_dv\_timings \* t** the v4l2\_enum\_dv\_timings struct.  
**const struct v4l2\_dv\_timings\_cap \* cap** the v4l2\_dv\_timings\_cap capabilities.  
**unsigned pclock\_delta** maximum delta between t->pixelclock and the timing struct under consideration.  
**v4l2\_check\_dv\_timings\_fnc fnc** callback to check if a given timings struct is OK. May be NULL.  
**void \* fnc\_handle** a handle that is passed on to **fnc**.

### Description

This function tries to map the given timings to an entry in the full list of possible CEA-861 and DMT timings, filtering out any timings that are not supported based on the hardware capabilities and the callback function (if non-NUL).

On success it will fill in **t** with the found timings and it returns true. On failure it will return false.

```
bool v4l2_find_dv_timings_cea861_vic(struct v4l2_dv_timings *t, u8 vic)
    find timings based on CEA-861 VIC
```

### Parameters

**struct v4l2\_dv\_timings \* t** the timings data.  
**u8 vic** CEA-861 VIC code

### Description

On success it will fill in **t** with the found timings and it returns true. On failure it will return false.

```
bool v4l2_match_dv_timings(const struct v4l2_dv_timings *measured, const struct v4l2_dv_timings *standard, unsigned pclock_delta,
                           bool match_reduced_fps)
```

do two timings match?

### Parameters

**const struct v4l2\_dv\_timings \* measured** the measured timings data.  
**const struct v4l2\_dv\_timings \* standard** the timings according to the standard.  
**unsigned pclock\_delta** maximum delta in Hz between standard->pixelclock and the measured timings.  
**bool match\_reduced\_fps** if true, then fail if V4L2\_DV\_FL\_REDUCED\_FPS does not match.

### Description

Returns true if the two timings match, returns false otherwise.

```
void v4l2_print_dv_timings(const char *dev_prefix, const char *prefix, const struct
                           v4l2_dv_timings *t, bool detailed)
    log the contents of a dv_timings struct
```

**Parameters**

**const char \* dev\_prefix** device prefix for each log line.

**const char \* prefix** additional prefix for each log line, may be NULL.

**const struct v4l2\_dv\_timings \* t** the timings data.

**bool detailed** if true, give a detailed log.

```
bool v4l2_detect_cvt(unsigned frame_height, unsigned hfreq, unsigned vsync, un-
                      signed active_width, u32 polarities, bool interlaced, struct v4l2_dv_timings
                      * fmt)
```

detect if the given timings follow the CVT standard

**Parameters**

**unsigned frame\_height** the total height of the frame (including blanking) in lines.

**unsigned hfreq** the horizontal frequency in Hz.

**unsigned vsync** the height of the vertical sync in lines.

**unsigned active\_width** active width of image (does not include blanking). This information is needed only in case of version 2 of reduced blanking. In other cases, this parameter does not have any effect on timings.

**u32 polarities** the horizontal and vertical polarities (same as struct v4l2\_bt\_timings polarities).

**bool interlaced** if this flag is true, it indicates interlaced format

**struct v4l2\_dv\_timings \* fmt** the resulting timings.

**Description**

This function will attempt to detect if the given values correspond to a valid CVT format. If so, then it will return true, and fmt will be filled in with the found CVT timings.

```
bool v4l2_detect_gtf(unsigned frame_height, unsigned hfreq, unsigned vsync, u32 polarities,
                      bool interlaced, struct v4l2_fract aspect, struct v4l2_dv_timings * fmt)
```

detect if the given timings follow the GTF standard

**Parameters**

**unsigned frame\_height** the total height of the frame (including blanking) in lines.

**unsigned hfreq** the horizontal frequency in Hz.

**unsigned vsync** the height of the vertical sync in lines.

**u32 polarities** the horizontal and vertical polarities (same as struct v4l2\_bt\_timings polarities).

**bool interlaced** if this flag is true, it indicates interlaced format

**struct v4l2\_fract aspect** preferred aspect ratio. GTF has no method of determining the aspect ratio in order to derive the image width from the image height, so it has to be passed explicitly. Usually the native screen aspect ratio is used for this. If it is not filled in correctly, then 16:9 will be assumed.

**struct v4l2\_dv\_timings \* fmt** the resulting timings.

**Description**

This function will attempt to detect if the given values correspond to a valid GTF format. If so, then it will return true, and fmt will be filled in with the found GTF timings.

```
struct v4l2_fract v4l2_calc_aspect_ratio(u8 hor_landscape, u8 vert_portrait)
    calculate the aspect ratio based on bytes 0x15 and 0x16 from the EDID.
```

**Parameters**

**u8 hor\_landscape** byte 0x15 from the EDID.

**u8 vert\_portrait** byte 0x16 from the EDID.

### Description

Determines the aspect ratio from the EDID. See VESA Enhanced EDID standard, release A, rev 2, section 3.6.2: "Horizontal and Vertical Screen Size or Aspect Ratio"

```
struct v4l2_fract v4l2_dv_timings_aspect_ratio(const struct v4l2_dv_timings * t)
    calculate the aspect ratio based on the v4l2_dv_timings information.
```

### Parameters

**const struct v4l2\_dv\_timings \* t** the timings data.

```
bool can_reduce_fps(struct v4l2_bt_timings * bt)
    check if conditions for reduced fps are true.
```

### Parameters

**struct v4l2\_bt\_timings \* bt** v4l2 timing structure

### Description

For different timings reduced fps is allowed if the following conditions are met:

- For CVT timings: if reduced blanking v2 (vsync == 8) is true.
- For CEA861 timings: if V4L2\_DV\_FL\_CAN\_REDUCE\_FPS flag is true.

```
struct v4l2_hdmi_colorimetry
    describes the HDMI colorimetry information
```

### Definition

```
struct v4l2_hdmi_colorimetry {
    enum v4l2_colorspace colorspace;
    enum v4l2_ycbcr_encoding ycbcr_enc;
    enum v4l2_quantization quantization;
    enum v4l2_xfer_func xfer_func;
};
```

### Members

**colorspace** enum v4l2\_colorspace, the colorspace

**ycbcr\_enc** enum v4l2\_ycbcr\_encoding, Y'CbCr encoding

**quantization** enum v4l2\_quantization, colorspace quantization

**xfer\_func** enum v4l2\_xfer\_func, colorspace transfer function

## V4L2 flash functions and data structures

**struct v4l2\_flash\_ctrl\_data**

flash control initialization data, filled basing on the features declared by the LED flash class driver in the v4l2\_flash\_config

### Definition

```
struct v4l2_flash_ctrl_data {
    struct v4l2_ctrl_config config;
    u32 cid;
};
```

### Members

**config** initialization data for a control

**cid** contains v4l2 flash control id if the config field was initialized, 0 otherwise

struct **v4l2\_flash\_ops**  
    V4L2 flash operations

### Definition

```
struct v4l2_flash_ops {
    int (*external_strobe_set)(struct v4l2_flash *v4l2_flash, bool enable);
    enum led_brightness (*intensity_to_led_brightness)(struct v4l2_flash *v4l2_flash, s32 intensity);
    s32 (*led_brightness_to_intensity)(struct v4l2_flash *v4l2_flash, enum led_brightness);
};
```

### Members

**external\_strobe\_set** Setup strobing the flash by hardware pin state assertion.

**intensity\_to\_led\_brightness** Convert intensity to brightness in a device specific manner

**led\_brightness\_to\_intensity** convert brightness to intensity in a device specific manner.

struct **v4l2\_flash\_config**  
    V4L2 Flash sub-device initialization data

### Definition

```
struct v4l2_flash_config {
    char dev_name[32];
    struct led_flash_setting intensity;
    u32 flash_faults;
    unsigned int has_external_strobe:1;
};
```

### Members

**dev\_name** the name of the media entity, unique in the system

**intensity** non-flash strobe constraints for the LED

**flash\_faults** bitmask of flash faults that the LED flash class device can report; corresponding LED\_FAULT\* bit definitions are available in the header file <linux/led-class-flash.h>

**has\_external\_strobe** external strobe capability

struct **v4l2\_flash**  
    Flash sub-device context

### Definition

```
struct v4l2_flash {
    struct led_classdev_flash *fled_cdev;
    struct led_classdev *iled_cdev;
    const struct v4l2_flash_ops *ops;
    struct v4l2_subdev sd;
    struct v4l2_ctrl_handler hdl;
    struct v4l2_ctrl **ctrls;
};
```

### Members

**fled\_cdev** LED flash class device controlled by this sub-device

**iled\_cdev** LED class device representing indicator LED associated with the LED flash class device

**ops** V4L2 specific flash ops

**sd** V4L2 sub-device

**hdl** flash controls handler

**ctrls** array of pointers to controls, whose values define the sub-device state

```
struct v4l2_flash * v4l2_subdev_to_v4l2_flash(struct v4l2_subdev * sd)
    Returns a struct v4l2_flash from the struct v4l2_subdev embedded on it.
```

### Parameters

**struct v4l2\_subdev \* sd** pointer to *struct v4l2\_subdev*

```
struct v4l2_flash * v4l2_ctrl_to_v4l2_flash(struct v4l2_ctrl * c)
```

Returns a *struct v4l2\_flash* from the *struct v4l2\_ctrl* embedded on it.

### Parameters

**struct v4l2\_ctrl \* c** pointer to *struct v4l2\_ctrl*

```
struct v4l2_flash * v4l2_flash_init(struct device * dev, struct fwnode_handle * fwn, struct
                                     led_classdev_flash * fled_cdev, const struct v4l2_flash_ops
                                     * ops, struct v4l2_flash_config * config)
```

initialize V4L2 flash led sub-device

### Parameters

**struct device \* dev** flash device, e.g. an I2C device

**struct fwnode\_handle \* fwn** fwnode\_handle of the LED, may be NULL if the same as device's

**struct led\_classdev\_flash \* fled\_cdev** LED flash class device to wrap

**const struct v4l2\_flash\_ops \* ops** V4L2 Flash device ops

**struct v4l2\_flash\_config \* config** initialization data for V4L2 Flash sub-device

### Description

Create V4L2 Flash sub-device wrapping given LED subsystem device. The ops pointer is stored by the V4L2 flash framework. No references are held to config nor its contents once this function has returned.

### Return

A valid pointer, or, when an error occurs, the return value is encoded using `ERR_PTR()`. Use `IS_ERR()` to check and `PTR_ERR()` to obtain the numeric return value.

```
struct v4l2_flash * v4l2_flash_indicator_init(struct device * dev, struct fwnode_handle
                                              * fwn, struct led_classdev * iled_cdev, struct
                                              v4l2_flash_config * config)
```

initialize V4L2 indicator sub-device

### Parameters

**struct device \* dev** flash device, e.g. an I2C device

**struct fwnode\_handle \* fwn** fwnode\_handle of the LED, may be NULL if the same as device's

**struct led\_classdev \* iled\_cdev** LED flash class device representing the indicator LED

**struct v4l2\_flash\_config \* config** initialization data for V4L2 Flash sub-device

### Description

Create V4L2 Flash sub-device wrapping given LED subsystem device. The ops pointer is stored by the V4L2 flash framework. No references are held to config nor its contents once this function has returned.

### Return

A valid pointer, or, when an error occurs, the return value is encoded using `ERR_PTR()`. Use `IS_ERR()` to check and `PTR_ERR()` to obtain the numeric return value.

```
void v4l2_flash_release(struct v4l2_flash * v4l2_flash)
    release V4L2 Flash sub-device
```

### Parameters

`struct v4l2_flash * v4l2_flash` the V4L2 Flash sub-device to release

### Description

Release V4L2 Flash sub-device.

## V4L2 Media Controller functions and data structures

enum `tuner_pad_index`  
     tuner pad index for MEDIA\_ENT\_F\_TUNER

### Constants

`TUNER_PAD_RF_INPUT` Radiofrequency (RF) sink pad, usually linked to a RF connector entity.

`TUNER_PAD_OUTPUT` Tuner video output source pad. Contains the video chrominance and luminance or the hole bandwidth of the signal converted to an Intermediate Frequency (IF) or to baseband (on zero-IF tuners).

`TUNER_PAD_AUD_OUT` Tuner audio output source pad. Tuners used to decode analog TV signals have an extra pad for audio output. Old tuners use an analog stage with a saw filter for the audio IF frequency. The output of the pad is, in this case, the audio IF, which should be decoded either by the bridge chipset (that's the case of cx2388x chipsets) or may require an external IF sound processor, like msp34xx. On modern silicon tuners, the audio IF decoder is usually incorporated at the tuner. On such case, the output of this pad is an audio sampled data.

`TUNER_NUM_PADS` Number of pads of the tuner.

enum `if_vid_dec_pad_index`  
     video IF-PLL pad index for MEDIA\_ENT\_F\_IF\_VID\_DECODER

### Constants

`IF_VID_DEC_PAD_IF_INPUT` video Intermediate Frequency (IF) sink pad

`IF_VID_DEC_PAD_OUT` IF-PLL video output source pad. Contains the video chrominance and luminance IF signals.

`IF_VID_DEC_PAD_NUM_PADS` Number of pads of the video IF-PLL.

enum `if_aud_dec_pad_index`  
     audio/sound IF-PLL pad index for MEDIA\_ENT\_F\_IF\_AUD\_DECODER

### Constants

`IF_AUD_DEC_PAD_IF_INPUT` audio Intermediate Frequency (IF) sink pad

`IF_AUD_DEC_PAD_OUT` IF-PLL audio output source pad. Contains the audio sampled stream data, usually connected to the bridge bus via an Inter-IC Sound (I2S) bus.

`IF_AUD_DEC_PAD_NUM_PADS` Number of pads of the audio IF-PLL.

enum `demod_pad_index`  
     analog TV pad index for MEDIA\_ENT\_F\_ATV\_DECODER

### Constants

`DEMOD_PAD_IF_INPUT` IF input sink pad.

`DEMOD_PAD_VID_OUT` Video output source pad.

`DEMOD_PAD_VBI_OUT` Vertical Blank Interface (VBI) output source pad.

`DEMOD_PAD_AUDIO_OUT` Audio output source pad.

`DEMOD_NUM_PADS` Maximum number of output pads.

int `v4l2_mc_create_media_graph`(`struct media_device * mdev`)  
     create Media Controller links at the graph.

### Parameters

`struct media_device * mdev` pointer to the `media_device` struct.

### Description

Add links between the entities commonly found on PC customer's hardware at the V4L2 side: camera sensors, audio and video PLL-IF decoders, tuners, analog TV decoder and I/O entities (video, VBI and Software Defined Radio).

### Note:

---

*Webcams are modelled on a very simple way: the sensor is connected directly to the I/O entity. All dirty details, like scaler and crop HW are hidden. While such mapping is enough for v4l2 interface centric PC-consumer's hardware, V4L2 subdev centric camera hardware should not use this routine, as it will not build the right graph.*

---

`int v4l_enable_media_source(struct video_device * vdev)`  
Hold media source for exclusive use if free

### Parameters

`struct video_device * vdev` pointer to struct `video_device`

### Description

This interface calls `enable_source` handler to determine if media source is free for use. The `enable_source` handler is responsible for checking if the media source is free and start a pipeline between the media source and the media entity associated with the video device. This interface should be called from v4l2-core and dvb-core interfaces that change the source configuration.

### Return

returns zero on success or a negative error code.

`void v4l_disable_media_source(struct video_device * vdev)`  
Release media source

### Parameters

`struct video_device * vdev` pointer to struct `video_device`

### Description

This interface calls `disable_source` handler to release the media source. The `disable_source` handler stops the active media pipeline between the media source and the media entity associated with the video device.

### Return

returns zero on success or a negative error code.

`int v4l2_pipeline_pm_use(struct media_entity * entity, int use)`  
Update the use count of an entity

### Parameters

`struct media_entity * entity` The entity

`int use` Use (1) or stop using (0) the entity

### Description

Update the use count of all entities in the pipeline and power entities on or off accordingly.

This function is intended to be called in video node open (`use == 1`) and release (`use == 0`). It uses `struct media_entity.use_count` to track the power status. The use of this function should be paired with `v4l2_pipeline_link_notify()`.

Return 0 on success or a negative error code on failure. Powering entities off is assumed to never fail. No failure can occur when the use parameter is set to 0.

```
int v4l2_pipeline_link_notify(struct media_link *link, u32 flags, unsigned int notification)
    Link management notification callback
```

### Parameters

**struct media\_link \* link** The link

**u32 flags** New link flags that will be applied

**unsigned int notification** The link's state change notification type (MEDIA\_DEV\_NOTIFY\_\*)

### Description

React to link management on powered pipelines by updating the use count of all entities in the source and sink sides of the link. Entities are powered on or off accordingly. The use of this function should be paired with [v4l2\\_pipeline\\_pm\\_use\(\)](#).

Return 0 on success or a negative error code on failure. Powering entities off is assumed to never fail. This function will not fail for disconnection events.

## V4L2 Media Bus functions and data structures

```
enum v4l2_mbus_type
    media bus type
```

### Constants

**V4L2\_MBUS\_PARALLEL** parallel interface with hsync and vsync

**V4L2\_MBUS\_BT656** parallel interface with embedded synchronisation, can also be used for BT.1120

**V4L2\_MBUS\_CSI1** MIPI CSI-1 serial interface

**V4L2\_MBUS\_CCP2** CCP2 (Compact Camera Port 2)

**V4L2\_MBUS\_CSI2** MIPI CSI-2 serial interface

```
struct v4l2_mbus_config
    media bus configuration
```

### Definition

```
struct v4l2_mbus_config {
    enum v4l2_mbus_type type;
    unsigned int flags;
};
```

### Members

**type** in: interface type

**flags** in / out: configuration flags, depending on **type**

```
void v4l2_fill_pix_format(struct v4l2_pix_format *pix_fmt, const struct v4l2_mbus_framefmt
                           *mbus_fmt)
```

Ancillary routine that fills a [struct v4l2\\_pix\\_format](#) fields from a [struct v4l2\\_mbus\\_framefmt](#).

### Parameters

**struct v4l2\_pix\_format \* pix\_fmt** pointer to [struct v4l2\\_pix\\_format](#) to be filled

**const struct v4l2\_mbus\_framefmt \* mbus\_fmt** pointer to [struct v4l2\\_mbus\\_framefmt](#) to be used as model

```
void v4l2_fill_mbus_format(struct v4l2_mbus_framefmt *mbus_fmt, const struct v4l2_pix_format *pix_fmt, u32 code)
```

Ancillary routine that fills a `struct v4l2_mbus_framefmt` from a `struct v4l2_pix_format` and a data format code.

#### Parameters

`struct v4l2_mbus_framefmt * mbus_fmt` pointer to `struct v4l2_mbus_framefmt` to be filled

`const struct v4l2_pix_format * pix_fmt` pointer to `struct v4l2_pix_format` to be used as model

`u32 code` data format code (from enum `v4l2_mbus_pixelcode`)

```
void v4l2_fill_pix_format_mpPlane(struct v4l2_pix_format_mpPlane *pix_mp_fmt, const struct v4l2_mbus_framefmt *mbus_fmt)
```

Ancillary routine that fills a `struct v4l2_pix_format_mpPlane` fields from a media bus structure.

#### Parameters

`struct v4l2_pix_format_mpPlane * pix_mp_fmt` pointer to `struct v4l2_pix_format_mpPlane` to be filled

`const struct v4l2_mbus_framefmt * mbus_fmt` pointer to `struct v4l2_mbus_framefmt` to be used as model

```
void v4l2_fill_mbus_format_mpPlane(struct v4l2_mbus_framefmt *mbus_fmt, const struct v4l2_pix_format_mpPlane *pix_mp_fmt)
```

Ancillary routine that fills a `struct v4l2_mbus_framefmt` from a `struct v4l2_pix_format_mpPlane`.

#### Parameters

`struct v4l2_mbus_framefmt * mbus_fmt` pointer to `struct v4l2_mbus_framefmt` to be filled

`const struct v4l2_pix_format_mpPlane * pix_mp_fmt` pointer to `struct v4l2_pix_format_mpPlane` to be used as model

## V4L2 Memory to Memory functions and data structures

### struct v4l2\_m2m\_ops

mem-to-mem device driver callbacks

#### Definition

```
struct v4l2_m2m_ops {
    void (*device_run)(void *priv);
    int (*job_ready)(void *priv);
    void (*job_abort)(void *priv);
    void (*lock)(void *priv);
    void (*unlock)(void *priv);
};
```

#### Members

**device\_run** required. Begin the actual job (transaction) inside this callback. The job does NOT have to end before this callback returns (and it will be the usual case). When the job finishes, `v4l2_m2m_job_finish()` has to be called.

**job\_ready** optional. Should return 0 if the driver does not have a job fully prepared to run yet (i.e. it will not be able to finish a transaction without sleeping). If not provided, it will be assumed that one source and one destination buffer are all that is required for the driver to perform one full transaction. This method may not sleep.

**job\_abort** required. Informs the driver that it has to abort the currently running transaction as soon as possible (i.e. as soon as it can stop the device safely; e.g. in the next interrupt handler), even if the transaction would not have been finished by then. After the driver performs the necessary steps, it has to call `v4l2_m2m_job_finish()` (as if the transaction ended normally). This function does not have to (and will usually not) wait until the device enters a state when it can be stopped.

**lock** optional. Define a driver's own lock callback, instead of using `v4l2_m2m_ctx->q_lock`.

**unlock** optional. Define a driver's own unlock callback, instead of using `v4l2_m2m_ctx->q_unlock`.

### struct v4l2\_m2m\_queue\_ctx

represents a queue for buffers ready to be processed

#### Definition

```
struct v4l2_m2m_queue_ctx {
    struct vb2_queue        q;
    struct list_head        rdy_queue;
    spinlock_t   rdy_spinlock;
    u8 num_rdy;
    bool buffered;
};
```

#### Members

**q** pointer to struct `vb2_queue`

**rdy\_queue** List of V4L2 mem-to-mem queues

**rdy\_spinlock** spin lock to protect the struct usage

**num\_rdy** number of buffers ready to be processed

**buffered** is the queue buffered?

#### Description

Queue for buffers ready to be processed as soon as this instance receives access to the device.

### struct v4l2\_m2m\_ctx

Memory to memory context structure

#### Definition

```
struct v4l2_m2m_ctx {
    struct mutex            *q_lock;
    struct v4l2_m2m_dev      *m2m_dev;
    struct v4l2_m2m_queue_ctx cap_q_ctx;
    struct v4l2_m2m_queue_ctx out_q_ctx;
    struct list_head         queue;
    unsigned long            job_flags;
    wait_queue_head_t        finished;
    void *priv;
};
```

#### Members

**q\_lock** struct mutex lock

**m2m\_dev** opaque pointer to the internal data to handle M2M context

**cap\_q\_ctx** Capture (output to memory) queue context

**out\_q\_ctx** Output (input from memory) queue context

**queue** List of memory to memory contexts

**job\_flags** Job queue flags, used internally by v4l2-mem2mem.c: TRANS\_QUEUED, TRANS\_RUNNING and TRANS\_ABORT.

**finished** Wait queue used to signalize when a job queue finished.

**priv** Instance private data

#### Description

The memory to memory context is specific to a file handle, NOT to e.g. a device.

**struct v4l2\_m2m\_buffer**  
Memory to memory buffer

### Definition

```
struct v4l2_m2m_buffer {  
    struct vb2_v4l2_buffer  vb;  
    struct list_head        list;  
};
```

### Members

**vb** pointer to struct *vb2\_v4l2\_buffer*

**list** list of m2m buffers

**void \* v4l2\_m2m\_get\_curr\_priv(struct v4l2\_m2m\_dev \* m2m\_dev)**  
return driver private data for the currently running instance or NULL if no instance is running

### Parameters

**struct v4l2\_m2m\_dev \* m2m\_dev** opaque pointer to the internal data to handle M2M context

**struct vb2\_queue \* v4l2\_m2m\_get\_vq(struct v4l2\_m2m\_ctx \* m2m\_ctx, enum v4l2\_buf\_type type)**  
return vb2\_queue for the given type

### Parameters

**struct v4l2\_m2m\_ctx \* m2m\_ctx** m2m context assigned to the instance given by struct *v4l2\_m2m\_ctx*

**enum v4l2\_buf\_type type** type of the V4L2 buffer, as defined by enum *v4l2\_buf\_type*

**void v4l2\_m2m\_try\_schedule(struct v4l2\_m2m\_ctx \* m2m\_ctx)**  
check whether an instance is ready to be added to the pending job queue and add it if so.

### Parameters

**struct v4l2\_m2m\_ctx \* m2m\_ctx** m2m context assigned to the instance given by struct *v4l2\_m2m\_ctx*

### Description

There are three basic requirements an instance has to meet to be able to run: 1) at least one source buffer has to be queued, 2) at least one destination buffer has to be queued, 3) streaming has to be on.

If a queue is buffered (for example a decoder hardware ringbuffer that has to be drained before doing streamoff), allow scheduling without v4l2 buffers on that queue.

There may also be additional, custom requirements. In such case the driver should supply a custom callback (job\_ready in v4l2\_m2m\_ops) that should return 1 if the instance is ready. An example of the above could be an instance that requires more than one src/dst buffer per transaction.

**void v4l2\_m2m\_job\_finish(struct v4l2\_m2m\_dev \* m2m\_dev, struct v4l2\_m2m\_ctx \* m2m\_ctx)**  
inform the framework that a job has been finished and have it clean up

### Parameters

**struct v4l2\_m2m\_dev \* m2m\_dev** opaque pointer to the internal data to handle M2M context

**struct v4l2\_m2m\_ctx \* m2m\_ctx** m2m context assigned to the instance given by struct *v4l2\_m2m\_ctx*

### Description

Called by a driver to yield back the device after it has finished with it. Should be called as soon as possible after reaching a state which allows other instances to take control of the device.

This function has to be called only after *v4l2\_m2m\_ops->device\_run* callback has been called on the driver. To prevent recursion, it should not be called directly from the *v4l2\_m2m\_ops->device\_run* callback though.

```
int v4l2_m2m_reqbufs(struct file *file, struct v4l2_m2m_ctx *m2m_ctx, struct v4l2_requestbuffers
                      *reqbufs)
    multi-queue-aware REQBUFS multiplexer
```

**Parameters**

**struct file \*** **file** pointer to struct file

**struct v4l2\_m2m\_ctx \*** **m2m\_ctx** m2m context assigned to the instance given by struct **v4l2\_m2m\_ctx**

**struct v4l2\_requestbuffers \*** **reqbufs** pointer to struct **v4l2\_requestbuffers**

```
int v4l2_m2m_querybuf(struct file *file, struct v4l2_m2m_ctx *m2m_ctx, struct v4l2_buffer *buf)
    multi-queue-aware QUERYBUF multiplexer
```

**Parameters**

**struct file \*** **file** pointer to struct file

**struct v4l2\_m2m\_ctx \*** **m2m\_ctx** m2m context assigned to the instance given by struct **v4l2\_m2m\_ctx**

**struct v4l2\_buffer \*** **buf** pointer to struct **v4l2\_buffer**

**Description**

See [v4l2\\_m2m mmap\(\)](#) documentation for details.

```
int v4l2_m2m_qbuf(struct file *file, struct v4l2_m2m_ctx *m2m_ctx, struct v4l2_buffer *buf)
    enqueue a source or destination buffer, depending on the type
```

**Parameters**

**struct file \*** **file** pointer to struct file

**struct v4l2\_m2m\_ctx \*** **m2m\_ctx** m2m context assigned to the instance given by struct **v4l2\_m2m\_ctx**

**struct v4l2\_buffer \*** **buf** pointer to struct **v4l2\_buffer**

```
int v4l2_m2m_dqbuf(struct file *file, struct v4l2_m2m_ctx *m2m_ctx, struct v4l2_buffer *buf)
    dequeue a source or destination buffer, depending on the type
```

**Parameters**

**struct file \*** **file** pointer to struct file

**struct v4l2\_m2m\_ctx \*** **m2m\_ctx** m2m context assigned to the instance given by struct **v4l2\_m2m\_ctx**

**struct v4l2\_buffer \*** **buf** pointer to struct **v4l2\_buffer**

```
int v4l2_m2m_prepare_buf(struct file *file, struct v4l2_m2m_ctx *m2m_ctx, struct v4l2_buffer
                           *buf)
    prepare a source or destination buffer, depending on the type
```

**Parameters**

**struct file \*** **file** pointer to struct file

**struct v4l2\_m2m\_ctx \*** **m2m\_ctx** m2m context assigned to the instance given by struct **v4l2\_m2m\_ctx**

**struct v4l2\_buffer \*** **buf** pointer to struct **v4l2\_buffer**

```
int v4l2_m2m_create_bufs(struct file *file, struct v4l2_m2m_ctx *m2m_ctx, struct
                           v4l2_create_buffers *create)
    create a source or destination buffer, depending on the type
```

**Parameters**

**struct file \*** **file** pointer to struct file

**struct v4l2\_m2m\_ctx \*** **m2m\_ctx** m2m context assigned to the instance given by struct **v4l2\_m2m\_ctx**

**struct v4l2\_create\_buffers \*** **create** pointer to struct **v4l2\_create\_buffers**

```
int v4l2_m2m_expbuf(struct file *file, struct v4l2_m2m_ctx *m2m_ctx, struct v4l2_exportbuffer
                      *eb)
    export a source or destination buffer, depending on the type
```

### Parameters

**struct file \* file** pointer to struct file

**struct v4l2\_m2m\_ctx \* m2m\_ctx** m2m context assigned to the instance given by struct `v4l2_m2m_ctx`

**struct v4l2\_exportbuffer \* eb** pointer to struct `v4l2_exportbuffer`

```
int v4l2_m2m_streamon(struct file *file, struct v4l2_m2m_ctx *m2m_ctx, enum v4l2_buf_type type)
    turn on streaming for a video queue
```

### Parameters

**struct file \* file** pointer to struct file

**struct v4l2\_m2m\_ctx \* m2m\_ctx** m2m context assigned to the instance given by struct `v4l2_m2m_ctx`

**enum v4l2\_buf\_type type** type of the V4L2 buffer, as defined by enum `v4l2_buf_type`

```
int v4l2_m2m_streamoff(struct file *file, struct v4l2_m2m_ctx *m2m_ctx, enum
                        v4l2_buf_type type)
    turn off streaming for a video queue
```

### Parameters

**struct file \* file** pointer to struct file

**struct v4l2\_m2m\_ctx \* m2m\_ctx** m2m context assigned to the instance given by struct `v4l2_m2m_ctx`

**enum v4l2\_buf\_type type** type of the V4L2 buffer, as defined by enum `v4l2_buf_type`

```
_poll_t v4l2_m2m_poll(struct file *file, struct v4l2_m2m_ctx *m2m_ctx, struct poll_table_struct
                        *wait)
    poll replacement, for destination buffers only
```

### Parameters

**struct file \* file** pointer to struct file

**struct v4l2\_m2m\_ctx \* m2m\_ctx** m2m context assigned to the instance given by struct `v4l2_m2m_ctx`

**struct poll\_table\_struct \* wait** pointer to struct `poll_table_struct`

### Description

Call from the driver's poll() function. Will poll both queues. If a buffer is available to dequeue (with dqbuf) from the source queue, this will indicate that a non-blocking write can be performed, while read will be returned in case of the destination queue.

```
int v4l2_m2m_mmap(struct file *file, struct v4l2_m2m_ctx *m2m_ctx, struct vm_area_struct *vma)
    source and destination queues-aware mmap multiplexer
```

### Parameters

**struct file \* file** pointer to struct file

**struct v4l2\_m2m\_ctx \* m2m\_ctx** m2m context assigned to the instance given by struct `v4l2_m2m_ctx`

**struct vm\_area\_struct \* vma** pointer to struct `vm_area_struct`

### Description

Call from driver's mmap() function. Will handle mmap() for both queues seamlessly for videobuffer, which will receive normal per-queue offsets and proper videobuf queue pointers. The differentiation is made outside videobuf by adding a predefined offset to buffers from one of the queues and subtracting it before passing it back to videobuf. Only drivers (and thus applications) receive modified offsets.

```
struct v4l2_m2m_dev * v4l2_m2m_init(const struct v4l2_m2m_ops *m2m_ops)
    initialize per-driver m2m data
```

**Parameters**

```
const struct v4l2_m2m_ops * m2m_ops pointer to struct v4l2_m2m_ops
```

**Description**

Usually called from driver's :c:func:`probe()` function.

**Return**

returns an opaque pointer to the internal data to handle M2M context

```
void v4l2_m2m_release(struct v4l2_m2m_dev * m2m_dev)
    cleans up and frees a m2m_dev structure
```

**Parameters**

```
struct v4l2_m2m_dev * m2m_dev opaque pointer to the internal data to handle M2M context
```

**Description**

Usually called from driver's :c:func:`remove()` function.

```
struct v4l2_m2m_ctx * v4l2_m2m_ctx_init(struct v4l2_m2m_dev * m2m_dev, void * drv_priv, int
                                         (*queue_init) (void *priv, struct vb2_queue *src_vq,
                                         struct vb2_queue *dst_vq))
    allocate and initialize a m2m context
```

**Parameters**

```
struct v4l2_m2m_dev * m2m_dev opaque pointer to the internal data to handle M2M context
```

**void \*drv\_priv** driver's instance private data

**int (\*)(void \*priv, struct vb2\_queue \*src\_vq, struct vb2\_queue \*dst\_vq) queue\_init** a  
callback for queue type-specific initialization function to be used for initializing videobuf\_queues

**Description**

Usually called from driver's :c:func:`open()` function.

```
void v4l2_m2m_ctx_release(struct v4l2_m2m_ctx * m2m_ctx)
    release m2m context
```

**Parameters**

```
struct v4l2_m2m_ctx * m2m_ctx m2m context assigned to the instance given by struct v4l2_m2m_ctx
```

**Description**

Usually called from driver's `release()` function.

```
void v4l2_m2m_buf_queue(struct v4l2_m2m_ctx * m2m_ctx, struct vb2_v4l2_buffer * vbuf)
    add a buffer to the proper ready buffers list.
```

**Parameters**

```
struct v4l2_m2m_ctx * m2m_ctx m2m context assigned to the instance given by struct v4l2_m2m_ctx
```

**struct vb2\_v4l2\_buffer \* vbuf** pointer to struct `vb2_v4l2_buffer`

**Description**

Call from videobuf\_queue\_ops->ops->buf\_queue, videobuf\_queue\_ops callback.

```
unsigned int v4l2_m2m_num_src_bufs_ready(struct v4l2_m2m_ctx * m2m_ctx)
    return the number of source buffers ready for use
```

**Parameters**

```
struct v4l2_m2m_ctx * m2m_ctx m2m context assigned to the instance given by struct v4l2_m2m_ctx
```

```
unsigned int v4l2_m2m_num_dst_bufs_ready(struct v4l2_m2m_ctx * m2m_ctx)
    return the number of destination buffers ready for use
```

**Parameters**

**struct v4l2\_m2m\_ctx \* m2m\_ctx** m2m context assigned to the instance given by struct `v4l2_m2m_ctx`  
**void \* v4l2\_m2m\_next\_buf(struct v4l2\_m2m\_queue\_ctx \* q\_ctx)**  
    return next buffer from the list of ready buffers

**Parameters**

**struct v4l2\_m2m\_queue\_ctx \* q\_ctx** pointer to struct `v4l2_m2m_queue_ctx`  
**void \* v4l2\_m2m\_next\_src\_buf(struct v4l2\_m2m\_ctx \* m2m\_ctx)**  
    return next source buffer from the list of ready buffers

**Parameters**

**struct v4l2\_m2m\_ctx \* m2m\_ctx** m2m context assigned to the instance given by struct `v4l2_m2m_ctx`  
**void \* v4l2\_m2m\_next\_dst\_buf(struct v4l2\_m2m\_ctx \* m2m\_ctx)**  
    return next destination buffer from the list of ready buffers

**Parameters**

**struct v4l2\_m2m\_ctx \* m2m\_ctx** m2m context assigned to the instance given by struct `v4l2_m2m_ctx`  
**v4l2\_m2m\_for\_each\_dst\_buf(m2m\_ctx, b)**  
    iterate over a list of destination ready buffers

**Parameters**

**m2m\_ctx** m2m context assigned to the instance given by struct `v4l2_m2m_ctx`  
**b** current buffer of type struct `v4l2_m2m_buffer`  
**v4l2\_m2m\_for\_each\_src\_buf(m2m\_ctx, b)**  
    iterate over a list of source ready buffers

**Parameters**

**m2m\_ctx** m2m context assigned to the instance given by struct `v4l2_m2m_ctx`  
**b** current buffer of type struct `v4l2_m2m_buffer`  
**v4l2\_m2m\_for\_each\_dst\_buf\_safe(m2m\_ctx, b, n)**  
    iterate over a list of destination ready buffers safely

**Parameters**

**m2m\_ctx** m2m context assigned to the instance given by struct `v4l2_m2m_ctx`  
**b** current buffer of type struct `v4l2_m2m_buffer`  
**n** used as temporary storage  
**v4l2\_m2m\_for\_each\_src\_buf\_safe(m2m\_ctx, b, n)**  
    iterate over a list of source ready buffers safely

**Parameters**

**m2m\_ctx** m2m context assigned to the instance given by struct `v4l2_m2m_ctx`  
**b** current buffer of type struct `v4l2_m2m_buffer`  
**n** used as temporary storage  
**struct vb2\_queue \* v4l2\_m2m\_get\_src\_vq(struct v4l2\_m2m\_ctx \* m2m\_ctx)**  
    return vb2\_queue for source buffers

**Parameters**

**struct v4l2\_m2m\_ctx \* m2m\_ctx** m2m context assigned to the instance given by struct `v4l2_m2m_ctx`  
**struct vb2\_queue \* v4l2\_m2m\_get\_dst\_vq(struct v4l2\_m2m\_ctx \* m2m\_ctx)**  
    return vb2\_queue for destination buffers

**Parameters**

**struct v4l2\_m2m\_ctx \* m2m\_ctx** m2m context assigned to the instance given by struct `v4l2_m2m_ctx`  
**void \* v4l2\_m2m\_buf\_remove(struct v4l2\_m2m\_queue\_ctx \* q\_ctx)**  
     take off a buffer from the list of ready buffers and return it

**Parameters**

**struct v4l2\_m2m\_queue\_ctx \* q\_ctx** pointer to struct `v4l2_m2m_queue_ctx`  
**void \* v4l2\_m2m\_src\_buf\_remove(struct v4l2\_m2m\_ctx \* m2m\_ctx)**  
     take off a source buffer from the list of ready buffers and return it

**Parameters**

**struct v4l2\_m2m\_ctx \* m2m\_ctx** m2m context assigned to the instance given by struct `v4l2_m2m_ctx`  
**void \* v4l2\_m2m\_dst\_buf\_remove(struct v4l2\_m2m\_ctx \* m2m\_ctx)**  
     take off a destination buffer from the list of ready buffers and return it

**Parameters**

**struct v4l2\_m2m\_ctx \* m2m\_ctx** m2m context assigned to the instance given by struct `v4l2_m2m_ctx`  
**void v4l2\_m2m\_buf\_remove\_by\_buf(struct v4l2\_m2m\_queue\_ctx \* q\_ctx, struct vb2\_v4l2\_buffer \* vbuf)**  
     take off exact buffer from the list of ready buffers

**Parameters**

**struct v4l2\_m2m\_queue\_ctx \* q\_ctx** pointer to struct `v4l2_m2m_queue_ctx`  
**struct vb2\_v4l2\_buffer \* vbuf** the buffer to be removed  
**void v4l2\_m2m\_src\_buf\_remove\_by\_buf(struct v4l2\_m2m\_ctx \* m2m\_ctx, struct vb2\_v4l2\_buffer \* vbuf)**  
     take off exact source buffer from the list of ready buffers

**Parameters**

**struct v4l2\_m2m\_ctx \* m2m\_ctx** m2m context assigned to the instance given by struct `v4l2_m2m_ctx`  
**struct vb2\_v4l2\_buffer \* vbuf** the buffer to be removed  
**void v4l2\_m2m\_dst\_buf\_remove\_by\_buf(struct v4l2\_m2m\_ctx \* m2m\_ctx, struct vb2\_v4l2\_buffer \* vbuf)**  
     take off exact destination buffer from the list of ready buffers

**Parameters**

**struct v4l2\_m2m\_ctx \* m2m\_ctx** m2m context assigned to the instance given by struct `v4l2_m2m_ctx`  
**struct vb2\_v4l2\_buffer \* vbuf** the buffer to be removed

## V4L2 async kAPI

**enum v4l2\_async\_match\_type**  
     type of asynchronous subdevice logic to be used in order to identify a match

**Constants**

**V4L2\_ASYNC\_MATCH\_CUSTOM** Match will use the logic provided by `struct v4l2_async_subdev.match` ops

**V4L2\_ASYNC\_MATCH\_DEVNAME** Match will use the device name

**V4L2\_ASYNC\_MATCH\_I2C** Match will check for I2C adapter ID and address

**V4L2\_ASYNC\_MATCH\_FWNODE** Match will use firmware node

## Description

This enum is used by the asynchronous sub-device logic to define the algorithm that will be used to match an asynchronous device.

```
struct v4l2_async_subdev
    sub-device descriptor, as known to a bridge
```

## Definition

```
struct v4l2_async_subdev {
    enum v4l2_async_match_type match_type;
    union {
        struct fwnode_handle *fwnode;
        const char *device_name;
        struct {
            int adapter_id;
            unsigned short address;
        } i2c;
        struct {
            bool (*match)(struct device *, struct v4l2_async_subdev *);
            void *priv;
        } custom;
    } match;
    struct list_head list;
};
```

## Members

**match\_type** type of match that will be used

**match** union of per-bus type matching data sets

**match.fwnode** pointer to struct fwnode\_handle to be matched. Used if **match\_type** is V4L2\_ASYNC\_MATCH\_FWNODE.

**match.device\_name** string containing the device name to be matched. Used if **match\_type** is V4L2\_ASYNC\_MATCH\_DEVNAME.

**match.i2c** embedded struct with I2C parameters to be matched. Both **match.i2c.adapter\_id** and **match.i2c.address** should be matched. Used if **match\_type** is V4L2\_ASYNC\_MATCH\_I2C.

**match.i2c.adapter\_id** I2C adapter ID to be matched. Used if **match\_type** is V4L2\_ASYNC\_MATCH\_I2C.

**match.i2c.address** I2C address to be matched. Used if **match\_type** is V4L2\_ASYNC\_MATCH\_I2C.

**match.custom** Driver-specific match criteria. Used if **match\_type** is V4L2\_ASYNC\_MATCH\_CUSTOM.

**match.custom.match** Driver-specific match function to be used if V4L2\_ASYNC\_MATCH\_CUSTOM.

**match.custom.priv** Driver-specific private struct with match parameters to be used if V4L2\_ASYNC\_MATCH\_CUSTOM.

**list** used to link struct v4l2\_async\_subdev objects, waiting to be probed, to a notifier->waiting list

## Description

When this struct is used as a member in a driver specific struct, the driver specific struct shall contain the [struct v4l2\\_async\\_subdev](#) as its first member.

```
struct v4l2_async_notifier_operations
    Asynchronous V4L2 notifier operations
```

## Definition

```
struct v4l2_async_notifier_operations {
    int (*bound)(struct v4l2_async_notifier *notifier, struct v4l2_subdev *subdev, struct v4l2_async_subdev *subdev);
    int (*complete)(struct v4l2_async_notifier *notifier);
```

```
void (*unbind)(struct v4l2_async_notifier *notifier, struct v4l2_subdev *subdev, struct v4l2_async_subdev);
```

**Members**

**bound** a subdevice driver has successfully probed one of the subdevices

**complete** All subdevices have been probed successfully. The complete callback is only executed for the root notifier.

**unbind** a subdevice is leaving

**struct v4l2\_async\_notifier**  
v4l2\_device notifier data

**Definition**

```
struct v4l2_async_notifier {
    const struct v4l2_async_notifier_operations *ops;
    unsigned int num_subdevs;
    unsigned int max_subdevs;
    struct v4l2_async_subdev **subdevs;
    struct v4l2_device *v4l2_dev;
    struct v4l2_subdev *sd;
    struct v4l2_async_notifier *parent;
    struct list_head waiting;
    struct list_head done;
    struct list_head list;
};
```

**Members**

**ops** notifier operations

**num\_subdevs** number of subdevices used in the subdevs array

**max\_subdevs** number of subdevices allocated in the subdevs array

**subdevs** array of pointers to subdevice descriptors

**v4l2\_dev** v4l2\_device of the root notifier, NULL otherwise

**sd** sub-device that registered the notifier, NULL otherwise

**parent** parent notifier

**waiting** list of struct v4l2\_async\_subdev, waiting for their drivers

**done** list of struct v4l2\_subdev, already probed

**list** member in a global list of notifiers

**int v4l2\_async\_notifier\_register(struct v4l2\_device \* v4l2\_dev, struct v4l2\_async\_notifier \* notifier)**  
registers a subdevice asynchronous notifier

**Parameters**

**struct v4l2\_device \* v4l2\_dev** pointer to *struct v4l2\_device*

**struct v4l2\_async\_notifier \* notifier** pointer to *struct v4l2\_async\_notifier*

**int v4l2\_async\_subdev\_notifier\_register(struct v4l2\_subdev \* sd, struct v4l2\_async\_notifier \* notifier)**  
registers a subdevice asynchronous notifier for a sub-device

**Parameters**

**struct v4l2\_subdev \* sd** pointer to *struct v4l2\_subdev*

**struct v4l2\_async\_notifier \* notifier** pointer to *struct v4l2\_async\_notifier*

**void v4l2\_async\_notifier\_unregister(struct v4l2\_async\_notifier \* notifier)**  
unregisters a subdevice asynchronous notifier

### Parameters

**struct v4l2\_async\_notifier \* notifier** pointer to *struct v4l2\_async\_notifier*

**void v4l2\_async\_notifier\_cleanup(struct v4l2\_async\_notifier \* notifier)**  
clean up notifier resources

### Parameters

**struct v4l2\_async\_notifier \* notifier** the notifier the resources of which are to be cleaned up

### Description

Release memory resources related to a notifier, including the async sub-devices allocated for the purposes of the notifier but not the notifier itself. The user is responsible for calling this function to clean up the notifier after calling **v4l2\_async\_notifier\_parse\_fwnode\_endpoints** or **v4l2\_fwnode\_reference\_parse\_sensor\_common**.

There is no harm from calling **v4l2\_async\_notifier\_cleanup** in other cases as long as its memory has been zeroed after it has been allocated.

**int v4l2\_async\_register\_subdev(struct v4l2\_subdev \* sd)**  
registers a sub-device to the asynchronous subdevice framework

### Parameters

**struct v4l2\_subdev \* sd** pointer to *struct v4l2\_subdev*

**int v4l2\_async\_register\_subdev\_sensor\_common(struct v4l2\_subdev \* sd)**  
registers a sensor sub-device to the asynchronous sub-device framework and parse set up common sensor related devices

### Parameters

**struct v4l2\_subdev \* sd** pointer to *struct v4l2\_subdev*

### Description

This function is just like **v4l2\_async\_register\_subdev()** with the exception that calling it will also parse firmware interfaces for remote references using **v4l2\_async\_notifier\_parse\_fwnode\_sensor\_common()** and registers the async sub-devices. The sub-device is similarly unregistered by calling **v4l2\_async\_unregister\_subdev()**.

While registered, the subdev module is marked as in-use.

An error is returned if the module is no longer loaded on any attempts to register it.

**void v4l2\_async\_unregister\_subdev(struct v4l2\_subdev \* sd)**  
unregisters a sub-device to the asynchronous subdevice framework

### Parameters

**struct v4l2\_subdev \* sd** pointer to *struct v4l2\_subdev*

## V4L2 fwnode kAPI

**struct v4l2\_fwnode\_bus\_mipi\_csi2**  
MIPI CSI-2 bus data structure

### Definition

```
struct v4l2_fwnode_bus_mipi_csi2 {  
    unsigned int flags;  
    unsigned char data_lanes[V4L2_FWNODE_CSI2_MAX_DATA_LANES];  
    unsigned char clock_lane;  
    unsigned short num_data_lanes;
```

```
    bool lane_polarities[1 + V4L2_FWNODE_CSI2_MAX_DATA_LANES];
};
```

**Members****flags** media bus (V4L2\_MBUS\_\*) flags**data\_lanes** an array of physical data lane indexes**clock\_lane** physical lane index of the clock lane**num\_data\_lanes** number of data lanes**lane\_polarities** polarity of the lanes. The order is the same of the physical lanes.**struct v4l2\_fwnode\_bus\_parallel**  
parallel data bus data structure**Definition**

```
struct v4l2_fwnode_bus_parallel {
    unsigned int flags;
    unsigned char bus_width;
    unsigned char data_shift;
};
```

**Members****flags** media bus (V4L2\_MBUS\_\*) flags**bus\_width** bus width in bits**data\_shift** data shift in bits**struct v4l2\_fwnode\_bus\_mipi\_csi1**  
CSI-1/CCP2 data bus structure**Definition**

```
struct v4l2_fwnode_bus_mipi_csi1 {
    bool clock_inv;
    bool strobe;
    bool lane_polarity[2];
    unsigned char data_lane;
    unsigned char clock_lane;
};
```

**Members****clock\_inv** polarity of clock/strobe signal false - not inverted, true - inverted**strobe** false - data/clock, true - data/strobe**lane\_polarity** the polarities of the clock (index 0) and data lanes index (1)**data\_lane** the number of the data lane**clock\_lane** the number of the clock lane**struct v4l2\_fwnode\_endpoint**  
the endpoint data structure**Definition**

```
struct v4l2_fwnode_endpoint {
    struct fwnode_endpoint base;
    enum v4l2_mbus_type bus_type;
    union {
        struct v4l2_fwnode_bus_parallel parallel;
        struct v4l2_fwnode_bus_mipi_csi1 mipi_csi1;
    };
};
```

```
    struct v4l2_fwnode_bus_mipi_csi2 mipi_csi2;
} bus;
u64 *link_frequencies;
unsigned int nr_of_link_frequencies;
};
```

### Members

**base** fwnode endpoint of the v4l2\_fwnode

**bus\_type** bus type

**bus** union with bus configuration data structure

**bus.parallel** embedded *struct v4l2\_fwnode\_bus\_parallel*. Used if the bus is parallel.

**bus.mipi\_csi1** embedded *struct v4l2\_fwnode\_bus\_mipi\_csi1*. Used if the bus is MIPI Alliance's Camera Serial Interface version 1 (MIPI CSI1) or Standard Mobile Imaging Architecture's Compact Camera Port 2 (SMIA CCP2).

**bus.mipi\_csi2** embedded *struct v4l2\_fwnode\_bus\_mipi\_csi2*. Used if the bus is MIPI Alliance's Camera Serial Interface version 2 (MIPI CSI2).

**link\_frequencies** array of supported link frequencies

**nr\_of\_link\_frequencies** number of elements in link\_frequencies array

**struct v4l2\_fwnode\_link**

a link between two endpoints

### Definition

```
struct v4l2_fwnode_link {
    struct fwnode_handle *local_node;
    unsigned int local_port;
    struct fwnode_handle *remote_node;
    unsigned int remote_port;
};
```

### Members

**local\_node** pointer to device\_node of this endpoint

**local\_port** identifier of the port this endpoint belongs to

**remote\_node** pointer to device\_node of the remote endpoint

**remote\_port** identifier of the port the remote endpoint belongs to

**int v4l2\_fwnode\_endpoint\_parse(struct fwnode\_handle \* fwnode, struct v4l2\_fwnode\_endpoint \* vep)**

parse all fwnode node properties

### Parameters

**struct fwnode\_handle \* fwnode** pointer to the endpoint's fwnode handle

**struct v4l2\_fwnode\_endpoint \* vep** pointer to the V4L2 fwnode data structure

### Description

All properties are optional. If none are found, we don't set any flags. This means the port has a static configuration and no properties have to be specified explicitly. If any properties that identify the bus as parallel are found and slave-mode isn't set, we set V4L2\_MBUS\_MASTER. Similarly, if we recognise the bus as serial CSI-2 and clock-noncontinuous isn't set, we set the V4L2\_MBUS\_CSI2\_CONTINUOUS\_CLOCK flag. The caller should hold a reference to **fwnode**.

### NOTE

This function does not parse properties the size of which is variable without a low fixed limit. Please use `v4l2_fwnode_endpoint_alloc_parse()` in new drivers instead.

### Return

0 on success or a negative error code on failure.

```
void v4l2_fwnode_endpoint_free(struct v4l2_fwnode_endpoint * vep)
    free the V4L2 fwnode acquired by v4l2_fwnode_endpoint_alloc_parse()
```

### Parameters

`struct v4l2_fwnode_endpoint * vep` the V4L2 fwnode the resources of which are to be released

### Description

It is safe to call this function with NULL argument or on a V4L2 fwnode the parsing of which failed.

```
struct v4l2_fwnode_endpoint * v4l2_fwnode_endpoint_alloc_parse(struct fwnode_handle * fwnode)
    parse all fwnode node properties
```

### Parameters

`struct fwnode_handle * fwnode` pointer to the endpoint's fwnode handle

### Description

All properties are optional. If none are found, we don't set any flags. This means the port has a static configuration and no properties have to be specified explicitly. If any properties that identify the bus as parallel are found and slave-mode isn't set, we set V4L2\_MBUS\_MASTER. Similarly, if we recognise the bus as serial CSI-2 and clock-noncontinuous isn't set, we set the V4L2\_MBUS\_CSI2\_CONTINUOUS\_CLOCK flag. The caller should hold a reference to `fwnode`.

`v4l2_fwnode_endpoint_alloc_parse()` has two important differences to `v4l2_fwnode_endpoint_parse()`:

1. It also parses variable size data.
2. The memory it has allocated to store the variable size data must be freed using `v4l2_fwnode_endpoint_free()` when no longer needed.

### Return

Pointer to `v4l2_fwnode_endpoint` if successful, on an error pointer on error.

```
int v4l2_fwnode_parse_link(struct fwnode_handle * fwnode, struct v4l2_fwnode_link * link)
    parse a link between two endpoints
```

### Parameters

`struct fwnode_handle * fwnode` pointer to the endpoint's fwnode at the local end of the link

`struct v4l2_fwnode_link * link` pointer to the V4L2 fwnode link data structure

### Description

Fill the link structure with the local and remote nodes and port numbers. The `local_node` and `remote_node` fields are set to point to the local and remote port's parent nodes respectively (the port parent node being the parent node of the port node if that node isn't a 'ports' node, or the grand-parent node of the port node otherwise).

A reference is taken to both the local and remote nodes, the caller must use `v4l2_fwnode_put_link()` to drop the references when done with the link.

### Return

0 on success, or -ENOLINK if the remote endpoint fwnode can't be found.

```
void v4l2_fwnode_put_link(struct v4l2_fwnode_link * link)
    drop references to nodes in a link
```

### Parameters

`struct v4l2_fwnode_link * link` pointer to the V4L2 fwnode link data structure

### Description

Drop references to the local and remote nodes in the link. This function must be called on every link parsed with `v4l2_fwnode_parse_link()`.

### parse\_endpoint\_func

**Typedef:** Driver's callback function to be called on each V4L2 fwnode endpoint.

### Syntax

```
int parse_endpoint_func (struct device * dev, struct v4l2_fwnode_endpoint *  
    vep, struct v4l2_async_subdev * asd);
```

### Parameters

`struct device * dev` pointer to struct device

`struct v4l2_fwnode_endpoint * vep` pointer to `struct v4l2_fwnode_endpoint`

`struct v4l2_async_subdev * asd` pointer to `struct v4l2_async_subdev`

### Return

- 0 on success
- -ENOTCONN if the endpoint is to be skipped but this should not be considered as an error
- -EINVAL if the endpoint configuration is invalid

```
int v4l2_async_notifier_parse_fwnode_endpoints(struct device * dev,  
    struct v4l2_async_notifier * notifier,  
    size_t asd_struct_size,  
    parse_endpoint_func parse_endpoint)
```

Parse V4L2 fwnode endpoints in a device node

### Parameters

`struct device * dev` the device the endpoints of which are to be parsed

`struct v4l2_async_notifier * notifier` notifier for `dev`

`size_t asd_struct_size` size of the driver's async sub-device struct, including sizeof(`struct v4l2_async_subdev`). The `struct v4l2_async_subdev` shall be the first member of the driver's async sub-device struct, i.e. both begin at the same memory address.

`parse_endpoint_func parse_endpoint` Driver's callback function called on each V4L2 fwnode endpoint. Optional.

### Description

Parse the fwnode endpoints of the `dev` device and populate the async sub-devices array of the notifier. The `parse_endpoint` callback function is called for each endpoint with the corresponding async sub-device pointer to let the caller initialize the driver-specific part of the async sub-device structure.

The notifier memory shall be zeroed before this function is called on the notifier.

This function may not be called on a registered notifier and may be called on a notifier only once.

Do not change the notifier's subdevs array, take references to the subdevs array itself or change the notifier's num\_subdevs field. This is because this function allocates and reallocates the subdevs array based on parsing endpoints.

The `struct v4l2_fwnode_endpoint` passed to the callback function `parse_endpoint` is released once the function is finished. If there is a need to retain that configuration, the user needs to allocate memory for it.

Any notifier populated using this function must be released with a call to `v4l2_async_notifier_cleanup()` after it has been unregistered and the async sub-devices are no longer in use, even if the function returned an error.

## Return

**0 on success, including when no async sub-devices are found** -ENOMEM if memory allocation failed  
-EINVAL if graph or endpoint parsing failed Other error codes as returned by `parse_endpoint`

```
int v4l2_async_notifier_parse_fwnode_endpoints_by_port(struct device *dev, struct v4l2_async_notifier *notifier, size_t asd_struct_size, unsigned int port, parse_endpoint_func parse_endpoint)
```

Parse V4L2 fwnode endpoints of a port in a device node

## Parameters

`struct device * dev` the device the endpoints of which are to be parsed

`struct v4l2_async_notifier * notifier` notifier for `dev`

`size_t asd_struct_size` size of the driver's async sub-device struct, including sizeof(`struct v4l2_async_subdev`). The `struct v4l2_async_subdev` shall be the first member of the driver's async sub-device struct, i.e. both begin at the same memory address.

`unsigned int port` port number where endpoints are to be parsed

`parse_endpoint_func parse_endpoint` Driver's callback function called on each V4L2 fwnode endpoint. Optional.

## Description

This function is just like `v4l2_async_notifier_parse_fwnode_endpoints()` with the exception that it only parses endpoints in a given port. This is useful on devices that have both sinks and sources: the async sub-devices connected to sources have already been configured by another driver (on capture devices). In this case the driver must know which ports to parse.

Parse the fwnode endpoints of the `dev` device on a given `port` and populate the async sub-devices array of the notifier. The `parse_endpoint` callback function is called for each endpoint with the corresponding async sub-device pointer to let the caller initialize the driver-specific part of the async sub-device structure.

The notifier memory shall be zeroed before this function is called on the notifier the first time.

This function may not be called on a registered notifier and may be called on a notifier only once per port.

Do not change the notifier's subdevs array, take references to the subdevs array itself or change the notifier's num\_subdevs field. This is because this function allocates and reallocates the subdevs array based on parsing endpoints.

The `struct v4l2_fwnode_endpoint` passed to the callback function `parse_endpoint` is released once the function is finished. If there is a need to retain that configuration, the user needs to allocate memory for it.

Any notifier populated using this function must be released with a call to `v4l2_async_notifier_cleanup()` after it has been unregistered and the async sub-devices are no longer in use, even if the function returned an error.

## Return

**0 on success, including when no async sub-devices are found** -ENOMEM if memory allocation failed  
-EINVAL if graph or endpoint parsing failed Other error codes as returned by `parse_endpoint`

```
int v4l2_async_notifier_parse_fwnode_sensor_common(struct device *dev, struct v4l2_async_notifier *notifier)
```

parse common references on sensors for async sub-devices

## Parameters

**struct device \* dev** the device node the properties of which are parsed for references  
**struct v4l2\_async\_notifier \* notifier** the async notifier where the async subdevs will be added

**Description**

Parse common sensor properties for remote devices related to the sensor and set up async sub-devices for them.

Any notifier populated using this function must be released with a call to `v4l2_async_notifier_release()` after it has been unregistered and the async sub-devices are no longer in use, even in the case the function returned an error.

**Return**

**0 on success** -ENOMEM if memory allocation failed -EINVAL if property parsing failed

## V4L2 rect helper functions

**void v4l2\_rect\_set\_size\_to(struct v4l2\_rect \* r, const struct v4l2\_rect \* size)**  
copy the width/height values.

**Parameters**

**struct v4l2\_rect \* r** rect whose width and height fields will be set  
**const struct v4l2\_rect \* size** rect containing the width and height fields you need.

**void v4l2\_rect\_set\_min\_size(struct v4l2\_rect \* r, const struct v4l2\_rect \* min\_size)**  
width and height of r should be >= min\_size.

**Parameters**

**struct v4l2\_rect \* r** rect whose width and height will be modified  
**const struct v4l2\_rect \* min\_size** rect containing the minimal width and height  
**void v4l2\_rect\_set\_max\_size(struct v4l2\_rect \* r, const struct v4l2\_rect \* max\_size)**  
width and height of r should be <= max\_size

**Parameters**

**struct v4l2\_rect \* r** rect whose width and height will be modified  
**const struct v4l2\_rect \* max\_size** rect containing the maximum width and height  
**void v4l2\_rect\_map\_inside(struct v4l2\_rect \* r, const struct v4l2\_rect \* boundary)**  
r should be inside boundary.

**Parameters**

**struct v4l2\_rect \* r** rect that will be modified  
**const struct v4l2\_rect \* boundary** rect containing the boundary for r  
**bool v4l2\_rect\_same\_size(const struct v4l2\_rect \* r1, const struct v4l2\_rect \* r2)**  
return true if r1 has the same size as r2

**Parameters**

**const struct v4l2\_rect \* r1** rectangle.  
**const struct v4l2\_rect \* r2** rectangle.

**Description**

Return true if both rectangles have the same size.

**void v4l2\_rect\_intersect(struct v4l2\_rect \* r, const struct v4l2\_rect \* r1, const struct v4l2\_rect \* r2)**  
calculate the intersection of two rects.

**Parameters**

```
struct v4l2_rect * r intersection of r1 and r2.
const struct v4l2_rect * r1 rectangle.
const struct v4l2_rect * r2 rectangle.
void v4l2_rect_scale(struct v4l2_rect * r, const struct v4l2_rect * from, const struct v4l2_rect * to)
    scale rect r by to/from
```

**Parameters**

```
struct v4l2_rect * r rect to be scaled.
const struct v4l2_rect * from from rectangle.
const struct v4l2_rect * to to rectangle.
```

**Description**

This scales rectangle **r** horizontally by **to->width / from->width** and vertically by **to->height / from->height**.

Typically **r** is a rectangle inside **from** and you want the rectangle as it would appear after scaling **from** to **to**. So the resulting **r** will be the scaled rectangle inside **to**.

```
bool v4l2_rect_overlap(const struct v4l2_rect * r1, const struct v4l2_rect * r2)
    do r1 and r2 overlap?
```

**Parameters**

```
const struct v4l2_rect * r1 rectangle.
const struct v4l2_rect * r2 rectangle.
```

**Description**

Returns true if **r1** and **r2** overlap.

## Tuner functions and data structures

```
enum tuner_mode
    Mode of the tuner
```

**Constants**

**T\_RADIO** Tuner core will work in radio mode

**T\_ANALOG\_TV** Tuner core will work in analog TV mode

**Description**

Older boards only had a single tuner device, but some devices have a separate tuner for radio. In any case, the tuner-core needs to know if the tuner chip(s) will be used in radio mode or analog TV mode, as, on radio mode, frequencies are specified on a different range than on TV mode. This enum is used by the tuner core in order to work with the proper tuner range and eventually use a different tuner chip while in radio mode.

```
struct tuner_setup
    setup the tuner chipsets
```

**Definition**

```
struct tuner_setup {
    unsigned short addr;
    unsigned int type;
    unsigned int mode_mask;
    void *config;
```

```
    int (*tuner_callback)(void *dev, int component, int cmd, int arg);  
};
```

### Members

**addr** I2C address used to control the tuner device/chipset

**type** Type of the tuner, as defined at the TUNER\_\* macros. Each different tuner model should have an unique identifier.

**mode\_mask** Mask with the allowed tuner modes: V4L2\_TUNER\_RADIO, V4L2\_TUNER\_ANALOG\_TV and/or V4L2\_TUNER\_DIGITAL\_TV, describing if the tuner should be used to support Radio, analog TV and/or digital TV.

**config** Used to send tuner-specific configuration for complex tuners that require extra parameters to be set. Only a very few tuners require it and its usage on newer tuners should be avoided.

**tuner\_callback** Some tuners require to call back the bridge driver, in order to do some tasks like rising a GPIO at the bridge chipset, in order to do things like resetting the device.

### Description

Older boards only had a single tuner device. Nowadays multiple tuner devices may be present on a single board. Using TUNER\_SET\_TYPE\_ADDR to pass the tuner\_setup structure it is possible to setup each tuner device in turn.

Since multiple devices may be present it is no longer sufficient to send a command to a single i2c device. Instead you should broadcast the command to all i2c devices.

By setting the mode\_mask correctly you can select which commands are accepted by a specific tuner device. For example, set mode\_mask to T\_RADIO if the device is a radio-only tuner. That specific tuner will only accept commands when the tuner is in radio mode and ignore them when the tuner is set to TV mode.

enum **param\_type**  
type of the tuner parameters

### Constants

**TUNER\_PARAM\_TYPE\_RADIO** Tuner params are for FM and/or AM radio

**TUNER\_PARAM\_TYPE\_PAL** Tuner params are for PAL color TV standard

**TUNER\_PARAM\_TYPE\_SECAM** Tuner params are for SECAM color TV standard

**TUNER\_PARAM\_TYPE\_NTSC** Tuner params are for NTSC color TV standard

**TUNER\_PARAM\_TYPE\_DIGITAL** Tuner params are for digital TV

struct **tuner\_range**  
define the frequencies supported by the tuner

### Definition

```
struct tuner_range {  
    unsigned short limit;  
    unsigned char config;  
    unsigned char cb;  
};
```

### Members

**limit** Max frequency supported by that range, in 62.5 kHz (TV) or 62.5 Hz (Radio), as defined by V4L2\_TUNER\_CAP\_LOW.

**config** Value of the band switch byte (BB) to setup this mode.

**cb** Value of the CB byte to setup this mode.

## Description

Please notice that digital tuners like xc3028/xc4000/xc5000 don't use those ranges, as they're defined inside the driver. This is used by analog tuners that are compatible with the "Philips way" to setup the tuners. On those devices, the tuner set is done via 4 bytes:

1. divider byte1 (DB1)
2. divider byte 2 (DB2)
3. Control byte (CB)
4. band switch byte (BB)

Some tuners also have an additional optional Auxiliary byte (AB).

### struct tuner\_params

Parameters to be used to setup the tuner. Those are used by drivers/media/tuners/tuner-types.c in order to specify the tuner properties. Most of the parameters are for tuners based on tda9887 IF-PLL multi-standard analog TV/Radio demodulator, which is very common on legacy analog tuners.

## Definition

```
struct tuner_params {
    enum param_type type;
    unsigned int cb_first_if_lower_freq:1;
    unsigned int has_tda9887:1;
    unsigned int port1_fm_high_sensitivity:1;
    unsigned int port2_fm_high_sensitivity:1;
    unsigned int fm_gain_normal:1;
    unsigned int intercarrier_mode:1;
    unsigned int port1_active:1;
    unsigned int port2_active:1;
    unsigned int port1_invert_for_secam_lc:1;
    unsigned int port2_invert_for_secam_lc:1;
    unsigned int port1_set_for_fm_mono:1;
    unsigned int default_pll_gating_18:1;
    unsigned int radio_if:2;
    signed int default_top_low:5;
    signed int default_top_mid:5;
    signed int default_top_high:5;
    signed int default_top_secam_low:5;
    signed int default_top_secam_mid:5;
    signed int default_top_secam_high:5;
    u16 iffreq;
    unsigned int count;
    struct tuner_range *ranges;
};
```

## Members

**type** Type of the tuner parameters, as defined at enum param\_type. If the tuner supports multiple standards, an array should be used, with one row per different standard.

**cb\_first\_if\_lower\_freq** Many Philips-based tuners have a comment in their datasheet like "For channel selection involving band switching, and to ensure smooth tuning to the desired channel without causing unnecessary charge pump action, it is recommended to consider the difference between wanted channel frequency and the current channel frequency. Unnecessary charge pump action will result in very low tuning voltage which may drive the oscillator to extreme conditions". Set cb\_first\_if\_lower\_freq to 1, if this check is required for this tuner. I tested this for PAL by first setting the TV frequency to 203 MHz and then switching to 96.6 MHz FM radio. The result was static unless the control byte was sent first.

**has\_tda9887** Set to 1 if this tuner uses a tda9887

**port1\_fm\_high\_sensitivity** Many Philips tuners use tda9887 PORT1 to select the FM radio sensitivity. If this setting is 1, then set PORT1 to 1 to get proper FM reception.

**port2\_fm\_high\_sensitivity** Some Philips tuners use tda9887 PORT2 to select the FM radio sensitivity. If this setting is 1, then set PORT2 to 1 to get proper FM reception.

**fm\_gain\_normal** Some Philips tuners use tda9887 cGainNormal to select the FM radio sensitivity. If this setting is 1, e register will use cGainNormal instead of cGainLow.

**intercarrier\_mode** Most tuners with a tda9887 use QSS mode. Some (cheaper) tuners use Intercarrier mode. If this setting is 1, then the tuner needs to be set to intercarrier mode.

**port1\_active** This setting sets the default value for PORT1. 0 means inactive, 1 means active. Note: the actual bit value written to the tda9887 is inverted. So a 0 here means a 1 in the B6 bit.

**port2\_active** This setting sets the default value for PORT2. 0 means inactive, 1 means active. Note: the actual bit value written to the tda9887 is inverted. So a 0 here means a 1 in the B7 bit.

**port1\_invert\_for\_secam\_lc** Sometimes PORT1 is inverted when the SECAM-L' standard is selected. Set this bit to 1 if this is needed.

**port2\_invert\_for\_secam\_lc** Sometimes PORT2 is inverted when the SECAM-L' standard is selected. Set this bit to 1 if this is needed.

**port1\_set\_for\_fm\_mono** Some cards require PORT1 to be 1 for mono Radio FM and 0 for stereo.

**default\_pll\_gating\_18** Select 18% (or according to datasheet 0%) L standard PLL gating, vs the driver default of 36%.

**radio\_if** IF to use in radio mode. Tuners with a separate radio IF filter seem to use 10.7, while those without use 33.3 for PAL/SECAM tuners and 41.3 for NTSC tuners. 0 = 10.7, 1 = 33.3, 2 = 41.3

**default\_top\_low** Default tda9887 TOP value in dB for the low band. Default is 0. Range: -16:+15

**default\_top\_mid** Default tda9887 TOP value in dB for the mid band. Default is 0. Range: -16:+15

**default\_top\_high** Default tda9887 TOP value in dB for the high band. Default is 0. Range: -16:+15

**default\_top\_secam\_low** Default tda9887 TOP value in dB for SECAM-L/L' for the low band. Default is 0. Several tuners require a different TOP value for the SECAM-L/L' standards. Range: -16:+15

**default\_top\_secam\_mid** Default tda9887 TOP value in dB for SECAM-L/L' for the mid band. Default is 0. Several tuners require a different TOP value for the SECAM-L/L' standards. Range: -16:+15

**default\_top\_secam\_high** Default tda9887 TOP value in dB for SECAM-L/L' for the high band. Default is 0. Several tuners require a different TOP value for the SECAM-L/L' standards. Range: -16:+15

**iffreq** Intermediate frequency (IF) used by the tuner on digital mode.

**count** Size of the ranges array.

**ranges** Array with the frequency ranges supported by the tuner.

**struct tunertype**

describes the known tuners.

### Definition

```
struct tunertype {
    char *name;
    unsigned int count;
    struct tuner_params *params;
    u16 min;
    u16 max;
    u32 stepsize;
    u8 *initdata;
    u8 *sleepdata;
};
```

### Members

**name** string with the tuner's name.

**count** size of *struct tuner\_params* array.

**params** pointer to *struct tuner\_params* array.

**min** minimal tuner frequency, in 62.5 kHz step. Should be multiplied to 16 to convert to MHz.

**max** maximal tuner frequency, in 62.5 kHz step. Should be multiplied to 16 to convert to MHz.

**stepsize** frequency step, in Hz.

**initdata** optional byte sequence to initialize the tuner.

**sleepdata** optional byte sequence to power down the tuner.

## V4L2 common functions and data structures

```
int v4l2_ctrl_query_fill(struct v4l2_queryctrl *qctrl, s32 min, s32 max, s32 step, s32 def)
    Fill in a struct v4l2_queryctrl
```

### Parameters

**struct v4l2\_queryctrl \* qctrl** pointer to the *struct v4l2\_queryctrl* to be filled

**s32 min** minimum value for the control

**s32 max** maximum value for the control

**s32 step** control step

**s32 def** default value for the control

### Description

Fills the *struct v4l2\_queryctrl* fields for the query control.

#### Note:

---

*This function assumes that the **qctrl->id** field is filled.*

---

Returns -EINVAL if the control is not known by the V4L2 core, 0 on success.

```
struct v4l2_subdev * v4l2_i2c_new_subdev(struct v4l2_device *v4l2_dev, struct i2c_adapter
                                         *adapter, const char *client_type, u8 addr, const un-
                                         signed short *probe_addrs)
    Load an i2c module and return an initialized struct v4l2_subdev.
```

### Parameters

**struct v4l2\_device \* v4l2\_dev** pointer to *struct v4l2\_device*

**struct i2c\_adapter \* adapter** pointer to *struct i2c\_adapter*

**const char \* client\_type** name of the chip that's on the adapter.

**u8 addr** I2C address. If zero, it will use **probe\_addrs**

**const unsigned short \* probe\_addrs** array with a list of address. The last entry at such array should be I2C\_CLIENT\_END.

### Description

returns a *struct v4l2\_subdev* pointer.

```
struct v4l2_subdev * v4l2_i2c_new_subdev_board(struct v4l2_device *v4l2_dev, struct
                                                i2c_adapter *adapter, struct i2c_board_info
                                                *info, const unsigned short *probe_addrs)
```

Load an i2c module and return an initialized *struct v4l2\_subdev*.

### Parameters

```
struct v4l2_device * v4l2_dev pointer to struct v4l2_device
struct i2c_adapter * adapter pointer to struct i2c_adapter
struct i2c_board_info * info pointer to struct i2c_board_info used to replace the irq, platform_data
and addr arguments.

const unsigned short * probe_addrs array with a list of address. The last entry at such array should
be I2C_CLIENT_END.
```

### Description

returns a *struct v4l2\_subdev* pointer.

```
void v4l2_i2c_subdev_init(struct v4l2_subdev *sd, struct i2c_client *client, const struct
                           v4l2_subdev_ops *ops)
```

Initializes a *struct v4l2\_subdev* with data from an i2c\_client struct.

### Parameters

```
struct v4l2_subdev * sd pointer to struct v4l2_subdev
struct i2c_client * client pointer to struct i2c_client
const struct v4l2_subdev_ops * ops pointer to struct v4l2_subdev_ops
unsigned short v4l2_i2c_subdev_addr(struct v4l2_subdev *sd)
    returns i2c client address of struct v4l2_subdev.
```

### Parameters

*struct v4l2\_subdev \* sd* pointer to *struct v4l2\_subdev*

### Description

Returns the address of an I2C sub-device

enum v4l2\_i2c\_tuner\_type

specifies the range of tuner address that should be used when seeking for I2C devices.

### Constants

**ADDRS\_RADIO** Radio tuner addresses. Represent the following I2C addresses: 0x10 (if compiled with tea5761 support) and 0x60.

**ADDRS\_DEMOD** Demod tuner addresses. Represent the following I2C addresses: 0x42, 0x43, 0x4a and 0x4b.

**ADDRS\_TV** TV tuner addresses. Represent the following I2C addresses: 0x42, 0x43, 0x4a, 0x4b, 0x60, 0x61, 0x62, 0x63 and 0x64.

**ADDRS\_TV\_WITH\_DEMOD** TV tuner addresses if demod is present, this excludes addresses used by the de-modulator from the list of candidates. Represent the following I2C addresses: 0x60, 0x61, 0x62, 0x63 and 0x64.

### NOTE

All I2C addresses above use the 7-bit notation.

```
const unsigned short * v4l2_i2c_tuner_addrs(enum v4l2_i2c_tuner_type type)
```

Return a list of I2C tuner addresses to probe.

### Parameters

enum v4l2\_i2c\_tuner\_type *type* type of the tuner to seek, as defined by *enum v4l2\_i2c\_tuner\_type*.

### NOTE

Use only if the tuner addresses are unknown.

```
struct v4l2_subdev * v4l2_spi_new_subdev(struct v4l2_device * v4l2_dev, struct spi_master * mas-
                                         ter, struct spi_board_info * info)
```

Load an spi module and return an initialized *struct v4l2\_subdev*.

**Parameters**

`struct v4l2_device * v4l2_dev` pointer to `struct v4l2_device`.

`struct spi_master * master` pointer to `struct spi_master`.

`struct spi_board_info * info` pointer to `struct spi_board_info`.

**Description**

returns a `struct v4l2_subdev` pointer.

```
void v4l2_spi_subdev_init(struct v4l2_subdev *sd, struct spi_device *spi, const struct v4l2_subdev_ops *ops)
```

Initialize a `v4l2_subdev` with data from an `spi_device` struct.

**Parameters**

`struct v4l2_subdev * sd` pointer to `struct v4l2_subdev`

`struct spi_device * spi` pointer to `struct spi_device`.

`const struct v4l2_subdev_ops * ops` pointer to `struct v4l2_subdev_ops`

```
void v4l_bound_align_image(unsigned int *width, unsigned int wmin, unsigned int wmax, unsigned int walign, unsigned int *height, unsigned int hmin, unsigned int hmax, unsigned int halign, unsigned int salign)
```

adjust video dimensions according to a given constraints.

**Parameters**

`unsigned int * width` pointer to width that will be adjusted if needed.

`unsigned int wmin` minimum width.

`unsigned int wmax` maximum width.

`unsigned int walign` least significant bit on width.

`unsigned int * height` pointer to height that will be adjusted if needed.

`unsigned int hmin` minimum height.

`unsigned int hmax` maximum height.

`unsigned int halign` least significant bit on width.

`unsigned int salign` least significant bit for the image size (e. g. `width * height`).

**Description**

Clip an image to have **width** between **wmin** and **wmax**, and **height** between **hmin** and **hmax**, inclusive.

Additionally, the **width** will be a multiple of  $2^{walign}$ , the **height** will be a multiple of  $2^{halign}$ , and the overall size `width * height` will be a multiple of  $2^{salign}$ .

**Note:**

1. The clipping rectangle may be shrunk or enlarged to fit the alignment constraints.
2. **wmax** must not be smaller than **wmin**.
3. **hmax** must not be smaller than **hmin**.
4. The alignments must not be so high there are no possible image sizes within the allowed bounds.
5. **wmin** and **hmin** must be at least 1 (don't use 0).
6. For **walign**, **halign** and **salign**, if you don't care about a certain alignment, specify 0, as  $2^0 = 1$  and one byte alignment is equivalent to no alignment.
7. If you only want to adjust downward, specify a maximum that's the same as the initial value.

**v4l2\_find\_nearest\_size**(array, array\_size, width\_field, height\_field, width, height)

Find the nearest size among a discrete set of resolutions contained in an array of a driver specific struct.

### Parameters

**array** a driver specific array of image sizes

**array\_size** the length of the driver specific array of image sizes

**width\_field** the name of the width field in the driver specific struct

**height\_field** the name of the height field in the driver specific struct

**width** desired width.

**height** desired height.

### Description

Finds the closest resolution to minimize the width and height differences between what requested and the supported resolutions. The size of the width and height fields in the driver specific must equal to that of u32, i.e. four bytes.

Returns the best match or NULL if the length of the array is zero.

**void v4l2\_get\_timestamp**(struct timeval \* tv)

helper routine to get a timestamp to be used when filling streaming metadata. Internally, it uses ktime\_get\_ts(), which is the recommended way to get it.

### Parameters

**struct timeval \* tv** pointer to struct timeval to be filled.

**int v4l2\_g\_parm\_cap**(struct video\_device \* vdev, struct v4l2\_subdev \* sd, struct v4l2\_streamparm \* a)

helper routine for vidioc\_g\_parm to fill this in by calling the g\_frame\_interval op of the given subdev. It only works for V4L2\_BUF\_TYPE\_VIDEO\_CAPTURE(\_MPLANE), hence the \_cap in the function name.

### Parameters

**struct video\_device \* vdev** the struct video\_device pointer. Used to determine the device caps.

**struct v4l2\_subdev \* sd** the sub-device pointer.

**struct v4l2\_streamparm \* a** the VIDIOC\_G\_PARM argument.

**int v4l2\_s\_parm\_cap**(struct video\_device \* vdev, struct v4l2\_subdev \* sd, struct v4l2\_streamparm \* a)

helper routine for vidioc\_s\_parm to fill this in by calling the s\_frame\_interval op of the given subdev. It only works for V4L2\_BUF\_TYPE\_VIDEO\_CAPTURE(\_MPLANE), hence the \_cap in the function name.

### Parameters

**struct video\_device \* vdev** the struct video\_device pointer. Used to determine the device caps.

**struct v4l2\_subdev \* sd** the sub-device pointer.

**struct v4l2\_streamparm \* a** the VIDIOC\_S\_PARM argument.

**struct v4l2\_ioctl\_ops**

describe operations for each V4L2 ioctl

### Definition

```
struct v4l2_ioctl_ops {
    int (*vidioc_querycap)(struct file *file, void *fh, struct v4l2_capability *cap);
    int (*vidioc_enum_fmt_vid_cap)(struct file *file, void *fh, struct v4l2_fmtdesc *f);
    int (*vidioc_enum_fmt_vid_overlay)(struct file *file, void *fh, struct v4l2_fmtdesc *f);
    int (*vidioc_enum_fmt_vid_out)(struct file *file, void *fh, struct v4l2_fmtdesc *f);
    int (*vidioc_enum_fmt_vid_cap_mplane)(struct file *file, void *fh, struct v4l2_fmtdesc *f);
    int (*vidioc_enum_fmt_vid_out_mplane)(struct file *file, void *fh, struct v4l2_fmtdesc *f);
```

```

int (*vidioc_enum_fmt_sdr_cap)(struct file *file, void *fh, struct v4l2_fmtdesc *f);
int (*vidioc_enum_fmt_sdr_out)(struct file *file, void *fh, struct v4l2_fmtdesc *f);
int (*vidioc_enum_fmt_meta_cap)(struct file *file, void *fh, struct v4l2_fmtdesc *f);
int (*vidioc_g_fmt_vid_cap)(struct file *file, void *fh, struct v4l2_format *f);
int (*vidioc_g_fmt_vid_overlay)(struct file *file, void *fh, struct v4l2_format *f);
int (*vidioc_g_fmt_vid_out)(struct file *file, void *fh, struct v4l2_format *f);
int (*vidioc_g_fmt_vid_out_overlay)(struct file *file, void *fh, struct v4l2_format *f);
int (*vidioc_g_fmt_vbi_cap)(struct file *file, void *fh, struct v4l2_format *f);
int (*vidioc_g_fmt_vbi_out)(struct file *file, void *fh, struct v4l2_format *f);
int (*vidioc_g_fmt_sliced_vbi_cap)(struct file *file, void *fh, struct v4l2_format *f);
int (*vidioc_g_fmt_sliced_vbi_out)(struct file *file, void *fh, struct v4l2_format *f);
int (*vidioc_g_fmt_vid_cap_mplane)(struct file *file, void *fh, struct v4l2_format *f);
int (*vidioc_g_fmt_vid_out_mplane)(struct file *file, void *fh, struct v4l2_format *f);
int (*vidioc_g_fmt_sdr_cap)(struct file *file, void *fh, struct v4l2_format *f);
int (*vidioc_g_fmt_sdr_out)(struct file *file, void *fh, struct v4l2_format *f);
int (*vidioc_g_fmt_meta_cap)(struct file *file, void *fh, struct v4l2_format *f);
int (*vidioc_s_fmt_vid_cap)(struct file *file, void *fh, struct v4l2_format *f);
int (*vidioc_s_fmt_vid_overlay)(struct file *file, void *fh, struct v4l2_format *f);
int (*vidioc_s_fmt_vid_out)(struct file *file, void *fh, struct v4l2_format *f);
int (*vidioc_s_fmt_vid_out_overlay)(struct file *file, void *fh, struct v4l2_format *f);
int (*vidioc_s_fmt_vbi_cap)(struct file *file, void *fh, struct v4l2_format *f);
int (*vidioc_s_fmt_vbi_out)(struct file *file, void *fh, struct v4l2_format *f);
int (*vidioc_s_fmt_sliced_vbi_cap)(struct file *file, void *fh, struct v4l2_format *f);
int (*vidioc_s_fmt_sliced_vbi_out)(struct file *file, void *fh, struct v4l2_format *f);
int (*vidioc_s_fmt_vid_cap_mplane)(struct file *file, void *fh, struct v4l2_format *f);
int (*vidioc_s_fmt_vid_out_mplane)(struct file *file, void *fh, struct v4l2_format *f);
int (*vidioc_s_fmt_sdr_cap)(struct file *file, void *fh, struct v4l2_format *f);
int (*vidioc_s_fmt_sdr_out)(struct file *file, void *fh, struct v4l2_format *f);
int (*vidioc_s_fmt_meta_cap)(struct file *file, void *fh, struct v4l2_format *f);
int (*vidioc_try_fmt_vid_cap)(struct file *file, void *fh, struct v4l2_format *f);
int (*vidioc_try_fmt_vid_overlay)(struct file *file, void *fh, struct v4l2_format *f);
int (*vidioc_try_fmt_vid_out)(struct file *file, void *fh, struct v4l2_format *f);
int (*vidioc_try_fmt_vid_out_overlay)(struct file *file, void *fh, struct v4l2_format *f);
int (*vidioc_try_fmt_vbi_cap)(struct file *file, void *fh, struct v4l2_format *f);
int (*vidioc_try_fmt_vbi_out)(struct file *file, void *fh, struct v4l2_format *f);
int (*vidioc_try_fmt_sliced_vbi_cap)(struct file *file, void *fh, struct v4l2_format *f);
int (*vidioc_try_fmt_sliced_vbi_out)(struct file *file, void *fh, struct v4l2_format *f);
int (*vidioc_try_fmt_vid_cap_mplane)(struct file *file, void *fh, struct v4l2_format *f);
int (*vidioc_try_fmt_vid_out_mplane)(struct file *file, void *fh, struct v4l2_format *f);
int (*vidioc_try_fmt_sdr_cap)(struct file *file, void *fh, struct v4l2_format *f);
int (*vidioc_try_fmt_sdr_out)(struct file *file, void *fh, struct v4l2_format *f);
int (*vidioc_try_fmt_meta_cap)(struct file *file, void *fh, struct v4l2_format *f);
int (*vidioc_reqbufs)(struct file *file, void *fh, struct v4l2_requestbuffers *b);
int (*vidioc_querybuf)(struct file *file, void *fh, struct v4l2_buffer *b);
int (*vidioc_qbuf)(struct file *file, void *fh, struct v4l2_buffer *b);
int (*vidioc_exobuf)(struct file *file, void *fh, struct v4l2_exportbuffer *e);
int (*vidioc_dqbuf)(struct file *file, void *fh, struct v4l2_buffer *b);
int (*vidioc_create_bufs)(struct file *file, void *fh, struct v4l2_create_buffers *b);
int (*vidioc_prepare_buf)(struct file *file, void *fh, struct v4l2_buffer *b);
int (*vidioc_overlay)(struct file *file, void *fh, unsigned int i);
int (*vidioc_g_fbuf)(struct file *file, void *fh, struct v4l2_framebuffer *a);
int (*vidioc_s_fbuf)(struct file *file, void *fh, const struct v4l2_framebuffer *a);
int (*vidioc_streamon)(struct file *file, void *fh, enum v4l2_buf_type i);
int (*vidioc_streamoff)(struct file *file, void *fh, enum v4l2_buf_type i);
int (*vidioc_g_std)(struct file *file, void *fh, v4l2_std_id *norm);
int (*vidioc_s_std)(struct file *file, void *fh, v4l2_std_id norm);
int (*vidioc_querystd)(struct file *file, void *fh, v4l2_std_id *a);
int (*vidioc_enum_input)(struct file *file, void *fh, struct v4l2_input *inp);
int (*vidioc_g_input)(struct file *file, void *fh, unsigned int *i);
int (*vidioc_s_input)(struct file *file, void *fh, unsigned int i);
int (*vidioc_enum_output)(struct file *file, void *fh, struct v4l2_output *a);
int (*vidioc_g_output)(struct file *file, void *fh, unsigned int *i);
int (*vidioc_s_output)(struct file *file, void *fh, unsigned int i);

```

```

int (*vidioc_queryctrl)(struct file *file, void *fh, struct v4l2_queryctrl *a);
int (*vidioc_query_ext_ctrl)(struct file *file, void *fh, struct v4l2_query_ext_ctrl *a);
int (*vidioc_g_ctrl)(struct file *file, void *fh, struct v4l2_control *a);
int (*vidioc_s_ctrl)(struct file *file, void *fh, struct v4l2_control *a);
int (*vidioc_g_ext_ctrls)(struct file *file, void *fh, struct v4l2_ext_controls *a);
int (*vidioc_s_ext_ctrls)(struct file *file, void *fh, struct v4l2_ext_controls *a);
int (*vidioc_try_ext_ctrls)(struct file *file, void *fh, struct v4l2_ext_controls *a);
int (*vidioc_querymenu)(struct file *file, void *fh, struct v4l2_querymenu *a);
int (*vidioc_enumaudio)(struct file *file, void *fh, struct v4l2_audio *a);
int (*vidioc_g_audio)(struct file *file, void *fh, struct v4l2_audio *a);
int (*vidioc_s_audio)(struct file *file, void *fh, const struct v4l2_audio *a);
int (*vidioc_enumaudout)(struct file *file, void *fh, struct v4l2_audioout *a);
int (*vidioc_g_audout)(struct file *file, void *fh, struct v4l2_audioout *a);
int (*vidioc_s_audout)(struct file *file, void *fh, const struct v4l2_audioout *a);
int (*vidioc_g_modulator)(struct file *file, void *fh, struct v4l2_modulator *a);
int (*vidioc_s_modulator)(struct file *file, void *fh, const struct v4l2_modulator *a);
int (*vidioc_cropcap)(struct file *file, void *fh, struct v4l2_cropcap *a);
int (*vidioc_g_crop)(struct file *file, void *fh, struct v4l2_crop *a);
int (*vidioc_s_crop)(struct file *file, void *fh, const struct v4l2_crop *a);
int (*vidioc_g_selection)(struct file *file, void *fh, struct v4l2_selection *s);
int (*vidioc_s_selection)(struct file *file, void *fh, struct v4l2_selection *s);
int (*vidioc_g_jpegcomp)(struct file *file, void *fh, struct v4l2_jpegcompression *a);
int (*vidioc_s_jpegcomp)(struct file *file, void *fh, const struct v4l2_jpegcompression *a);
int (*vidioc_g_enc_index)(struct file *file, void *fh, struct v4l2_enc_idx *a);
int (*vidioc_encoder_cmd)(struct file *file, void *fh, struct v4l2_encoder_cmd *a);
int (*vidioc_try_encoder_cmd)(struct file *file, void *fh, struct v4l2_encoder_cmd *a);
int (*vidioc_decoder_cmd)(struct file *file, void *fh, struct v4l2_decoder_cmd *a);
int (*vidioc_try_decoder_cmd)(struct file *file, void *fh, struct v4l2_decoder_cmd *a);
int (*vidioc_g_parm)(struct file *file, void *fh, struct v4l2_streamparm *a);
int (*vidioc_s_parm)(struct file *file, void *fh, struct v4l2_streamparm *a);
int (*vidioc_g_tuner)(struct file *file, void *fh, struct v4l2_tuner *a);
int (*vidioc_s_tuner)(struct file *file, void *fh, const struct v4l2_tuner *a);
int (*vidioc_g_frequency)(struct file *file, void *fh, struct v4l2_frequency *a);
int (*vidioc_s_frequency)(struct file *file, void *fh, const struct v4l2_frequency *a);
int (*vidioc_enum_freq_bands)(struct file *file, void *fh, struct v4l2_frequency_band *band);
int (*vidioc_g_sliced_vbi_cap)(struct file *file, void *fh, struct v4l2_sliced_vbi_cap *a);
int (*vidioc_log_status)(struct file *file, void *fh);
int (*vidioc_s_hw_freq_seek)(struct file *file, void *fh, const struct v4l2_hw_freq_seek *a);
#endif CONFIG_VIDEO_ADV_DEBUG;
int (*vidioc_g_register)(struct file *file, void *fh, struct v4l2_dbg_register *reg);
int (*vidioc_s_register)(struct file *file, void *fh, const struct v4l2_dbg_register *reg);
int (*vidioc_g_chip_info)(struct file *file, void *fh, struct v4l2_dbg_chip_info *chip);
#endif;
int (*vidioc_enum_framesizes)(struct file *file, void *fh, struct v4l2_frmsizeenum *fsizes);
int (*vidioc_enum_frameintervals)(struct file *file, void *fh, struct v4l2_frmivalenum *fival);
int (*vidioc_s_dv_timings)(struct file *file, void *fh, struct v4l2_dv_timings *timings);
int (*vidioc_g_dv_timings)(struct file *file, void *fh, struct v4l2_dv_timings *timings);
int (*vidioc_query_dv_timings)(struct file *file, void *fh, struct v4l2_dv_timings *timings);
int (*vidioc_enum_dv_timings)(struct file *file, void *fh, struct v4l2_enum_dv_timings *timings);
int (*vidioc_dv_timings_cap)(struct file *file, void *fh, struct v4l2_dv_timings_cap *cap);
int (*vidioc_g_edid)(struct file *file, void *fh, struct v4l2_edid *edid);
int (*vidioc_s_edid)(struct file *file, void *fh, struct v4l2_edid *edid);
int (*vidioc_subscribe_event)(struct v4l2_fh *fh, const struct v4l2_event_subscription *sub);
int (*vidioc_unsubscribe_event)(struct v4l2_fh *fh, const struct v4l2_event_subscription *sub);
long (*vidioc_default)(struct file *file, void *fh, bool valid_prio, unsigned int cmd, void *arg);
};

```

## Members

**vidioc\_querycap** pointer to the function that implements [VIDIOC\\_QUERYCAP](#) ioctl

**vidioc\_enum\_fmt\_vid\_cap** pointer to the function that implements [VIDIOC\\_ENUM\\_FMT](#) ioctl logic for video capture in single plane mode

**vidioc\_enum\_fmt\_vid\_overlay** pointer to the function that implements [VIDIOC\\_ENUM\\_FMT](#) ioctl logic for video overlay

**vidioc\_enum\_fmt\_vid\_out** pointer to the function that implements [VIDIOC\\_ENUM\\_FMT](#) ioctl logic for video output in single plane mode

**vidioc\_enum\_fmt\_vid\_cap\_mplane** pointer to the function that implements [VIDIOC\\_ENUM\\_FMT](#) ioctl logic for video capture in multiplane mode

**vidioc\_enum\_fmt\_vid\_out\_mplane** pointer to the function that implements [VIDIOC\\_ENUM\\_FMT](#) ioctl logic for video output in multiplane mode

**vidioc\_enum\_fmt\_sdr\_cap** pointer to the function that implements [VIDIOC\\_ENUM\\_FMT](#) ioctl logic for Software Defined Radio capture

**vidioc\_enum\_fmt\_sdr\_out** pointer to the function that implements [VIDIOC\\_ENUM\\_FMT](#) ioctl logic for Software Defined Radio output

**vidioc\_enum\_fmt\_meta\_cap** pointer to the function that implements [VIDIOC\\_ENUM\\_FMT](#) ioctl logic for metadata capture

**vidioc\_g\_fmt\_vid\_cap** pointer to the function that implements [VIDIOC\\_G\\_FMT](#) ioctl logic for video capture in single plane mode

**vidioc\_g\_fmt\_vid\_overlay** pointer to the function that implements [VIDIOC\\_G\\_FMT](#) ioctl logic for video overlay

**vidioc\_g\_fmt\_vid\_out** pointer to the function that implements [VIDIOC\\_G\\_FMT](#) ioctl logic for video out in single plane mode

**vidioc\_g\_fmt\_vid\_out\_overlay** pointer to the function that implements [VIDIOC\\_G\\_FMT](#) ioctl logic for video overlay output

**vidioc\_g\_fmt\_vbi\_cap** pointer to the function that implements [VIDIOC\\_G\\_FMT](#) ioctl logic for raw VBI capture

**vidioc\_g\_fmt\_vbi\_out** pointer to the function that implements [VIDIOC\\_G\\_FMT](#) ioctl logic for raw VBI output

**vidioc\_g\_fmt\_sliced\_vbi\_cap** pointer to the function that implements [VIDIOC\\_G\\_FMT](#) ioctl logic for sliced VBI capture

**vidioc\_g\_fmt\_sliced\_vbi\_out** pointer to the function that implements [VIDIOC\\_G\\_FMT](#) ioctl logic for sliced VBI output

**vidioc\_g\_fmt\_vid\_cap\_mplane** pointer to the function that implements [VIDIOC\\_G\\_FMT](#) ioctl logic for video capture in multiple plane mode

**vidioc\_g\_fmt\_vid\_out\_mplane** pointer to the function that implements [VIDIOC\\_G\\_FMT](#) ioctl logic for video out in multiplane plane mode

**vidioc\_g\_fmt\_sdr\_cap** pointer to the function that implements [VIDIOC\\_G\\_FMT](#) ioctl logic for Software Defined Radio capture

**vidioc\_g\_fmt\_sdr\_out** pointer to the function that implements [VIDIOC\\_G\\_FMT](#) ioctl logic for Software Defined Radio output

**vidioc\_g\_fmt\_meta\_cap** pointer to the function that implements [VIDIOC\\_G\\_FMT](#) ioctl logic for metadata capture

**vidioc\_s\_fmt\_vid\_cap** pointer to the function that implements [VIDIOC\\_S\\_FMT](#) ioctl logic for video capture in single plane mode

**vidioc\_s\_fmt\_vid\_overlay** pointer to the function that implements [VIDIOC\\_S\\_FMT](#) ioctl logic for video overlay

**vidioc\_s\_fmt\_vid\_out** pointer to the function that implements [VIDIOC\\_S\\_FMT](#) ioctl logic for video out in single plane mode

**vidioc\_s\_fmt\_vid\_out\_overlay** pointer to the function that implements *VIDIOC\_S\_FMT* ioctl logic for video overlay output

**vidioc\_s\_fmt\_vbi\_cap** pointer to the function that implements *VIDIOC\_S\_FMT* ioctl logic for raw VBI capture

**vidioc\_s\_fmt\_vbi\_out** pointer to the function that implements *VIDIOC\_S\_FMT* ioctl logic for raw VBI output

**vidioc\_s\_fmt\_sliced\_vbi\_cap** pointer to the function that implements *VIDIOC\_S\_FMT* ioctl logic for sliced VBI capture

**vidioc\_s\_fmt\_sliced\_vbi\_out** pointer to the function that implements *VIDIOC\_S\_FMT* ioctl logic for sliced VBI output

**vidioc\_s\_fmt\_vid\_cap\_mplane** pointer to the function that implements *VIDIOC\_S\_FMT* ioctl logic for video capture in multiple plane mode

**vidioc\_s\_fmt\_vid\_out\_mplane** pointer to the function that implements *VIDIOC\_S\_FMT* ioctl logic for video out in multiplane plane mode

**vidioc\_s\_fmt\_sdr\_cap** pointer to the function that implements *VIDIOC\_S\_FMT* ioctl logic for Software Defined Radio capture

**vidioc\_s\_fmt\_sdr\_out** pointer to the function that implements *VIDIOC\_S\_FMT* ioctl logic for Software Defined Radio output

**vidioc\_s\_fmt\_meta\_cap** pointer to the function that implements *VIDIOC\_S\_FMT* ioctl logic for metadata capture

**vidioc\_try\_fmt\_vid\_cap** pointer to the function that implements *VIDIOC\_TRY\_FMT* ioctl logic for video capture in single plane mode

**vidioc\_try\_fmt\_vid\_overlay** pointer to the function that implements *VIDIOC\_TRY\_FMT* ioctl logic for video overlay

**vidioc\_try\_fmt\_vid\_out** pointer to the function that implements *VIDIOC\_TRY\_FMT* ioctl logic for video out in single plane mode

**vidioc\_try\_fmt\_vid\_out\_overlay** pointer to the function that implements *VIDIOC\_TRY\_FMT* ioctl logic for video overlay output

**vidioc\_try\_fmt\_vbi\_cap** pointer to the function that implements *VIDIOC\_TRY\_FMT* ioctl logic for raw VBI capture

**vidioc\_try\_fmt\_vbi\_out** pointer to the function that implements *VIDIOC\_TRY\_FMT* ioctl logic for raw VBI output

**vidioc\_try\_fmt\_sliced\_vbi\_cap** pointer to the function that implements *VIDIOC\_TRY\_FMT* ioctl logic for sliced VBI capture

**vidioc\_try\_fmt\_sliced\_vbi\_out** pointer to the function that implements *VIDIOC\_TRY\_FMT* ioctl logic for sliced VBI output

**vidioc\_try\_fmt\_vid\_cap\_mplane** pointer to the function that implements *VIDIOC\_TRY\_FMT* ioctl logic for video capture in multiple plane mode

**vidioc\_try\_fmt\_vid\_out\_mplane** pointer to the function that implements *VIDIOC\_TRY\_FMT* ioctl logic for video out in multiplane plane mode

**vidioc\_try\_fmt\_sdr\_cap** pointer to the function that implements *VIDIOC\_TRY\_FMT* ioctl logic for Software Defined Radio capture

**vidioc\_try\_fmt\_sdr\_out** pointer to the function that implements *VIDIOC\_TRY\_FMT* ioctl logic for Software Defined Radio output

**vidioc\_try\_fmt\_meta\_cap** pointer to the function that implements *VIDIOC\_TRY\_FMT* ioctl logic for metadata capture

**vidioc\_reqbufs** pointer to the function that implements *VIDIOC\_REQBUFS* ioctl

**vidioc\_querybuf** pointer to the function that implements *VIDIOC\_QUERYBUF* ioctl  
**vidioc\_qbuf** pointer to the function that implements *VIDIOC\_QBUF* ioctl  
**vidioc\_expbuf** pointer to the function that implements *VIDIOC\_EXPBUF* ioctl  
**vidioc\_dqbuf** pointer to the function that implements *VIDIOC\_DQBUF* ioctl  
**vidioc\_create\_bufs** pointer to the function that implements *VIDIOC\_CREATE\_BUFS* ioctl  
**vidioc\_prepare\_buf** pointer to the function that implements *VIDIOC\_PREPARE\_BUF* ioctl  
**vidioc\_overlay** pointer to the function that implements *VIDIOC\_OVERLAY* ioctl  
**vidioc\_g\_fbuf** pointer to the function that implements *VIDIOC\_G\_FBUF* ioctl  
**vidioc\_s\_fbuf** pointer to the function that implements *VIDIOC\_S\_FBUF* ioctl  
**vidioc\_streamon** pointer to the function that implements *VIDIOC\_STREAMON* ioctl  
**vidioc\_streamoff** pointer to the function that implements *VIDIOC\_STREAMOFF* ioctl  
**vidioc\_g\_std** pointer to the function that implements *VIDIOC\_G\_STD* ioctl  
**vidioc\_s\_std** pointer to the function that implements *VIDIOC\_S\_STD* ioctl  
**vidioc\_querystd** pointer to the function that implements *VIDIOC\_QUERYSTD* ioctl  
**vidioc\_enum\_input** pointer to the function that implements *VIDIOC\_ENUM\_INPUT* ioctl  
**vidioc\_g\_input** pointer to the function that implements *VIDIOC\_G\_INPUT* ioctl  
**vidioc\_s\_input** pointer to the function that implements *VIDIOC\_S\_INPUT* ioctl  
**vidioc\_enum\_output** pointer to the function that implements *VIDIOC\_ENUM\_OUTPUT* ioctl  
**vidioc\_g\_output** pointer to the function that implements *VIDIOC\_G\_OUTPUT* ioctl  
**vidioc\_s\_output** pointer to the function that implements *VIDIOC\_S\_OUTPUT* ioctl  
**vidioc\_queryctrl** pointer to the function that implements *VIDIOC\_QUERYCTRL* ioctl  
**vidioc\_query\_ext\_ctrl** pointer to the function that implements *VIDIOC\_QUERY\_EXT\_CTRL* ioctl  
**vidioc\_g\_ctrl** pointer to the function that implements *VIDIOC\_G\_CTRL* ioctl  
**vidioc\_s\_ctrl** pointer to the function that implements *VIDIOC\_S\_CTRL* ioctl  
**vidioc\_g\_ext\_ctrls** pointer to the function that implements *VIDIOC\_G\_EXT\_CTRLS* ioctl  
**vidioc\_s\_ext\_ctrls** pointer to the function that implements *VIDIOC\_S\_EXT\_CTRLS* ioctl  
**vidioc\_try\_ext\_ctrls** pointer to the function that implements *VIDIOC\_TRY\_EXT\_CTRLS* ioctl  
**vidioc\_querymenu** pointer to the function that implements *VIDIOC\_QUERYMENU* ioctl  
**vidioc\_enumaudio** pointer to the function that implements *VIDIOC\_ENUMAUDIO* ioctl  
**vidioc\_g\_audio** pointer to the function that implements *VIDIOC\_G\_AUDIO* ioctl  
**vidioc\_s\_audio** pointer to the function that implements *VIDIOC\_S\_AUDIO* ioctl  
**vidioc\_enumaudout** pointer to the function that implements *VIDIOC\_ENUMAUDOUT* ioctl  
**vidioc\_g\_audout** pointer to the function that implements *VIDIOC\_G\_AUDOUT* ioctl  
**vidioc\_s\_audout** pointer to the function that implements *VIDIOC\_S\_AUDOUT* ioctl  
**vidioc\_g\_modulator** pointer to the function that implements *VIDIOC\_G\_MODULATOR* ioctl  
**vidioc\_s\_modulator** pointer to the function that implements *VIDIOC\_S\_MODULATOR* ioctl  
**vidioc\_cropcap** pointer to the function that implements *VIDIOC\_CROPCAP* ioctl  
**vidioc\_g\_crop** pointer to the function that implements *VIDIOC\_G\_CROP* ioctl  
**vidioc\_s\_crop** pointer to the function that implements *VIDIOC\_S\_CROP* ioctl

**vidioc\_g\_selection** pointer to the function that implements [VIDIOC\\_G\\_SELECTION](#) ioctl  
**vidioc\_s\_selection** pointer to the function that implements [VIDIOC\\_S\\_SELECTION](#) ioctl  
**vidioc\_g\_jpegcomp** pointer to the function that implements [VIDIOC\\_G\\_JPEGCOMP](#) ioctl  
**vidioc\_s\_jpegcomp** pointer to the function that implements [VIDIOC\\_S\\_JPEGCOMP](#) ioctl  
**vidioc\_g\_enc\_index** pointer to the function that implements [VIDIOC\\_G\\_ENC\\_INDEX](#) ioctl  
**vidioc\_encoder\_cmd** pointer to the function that implements [VIDIOC\\_ENCODER\\_CMD](#) ioctl  
**vidioc\_try\_encoder\_cmd** pointer to the function that implements [VIDIOC\\_TRY\\_ENCODER\\_CMD](#) ioctl  
**vidioc\_decoder\_cmd** pointer to the function that implements [VIDIOC\\_DECODER\\_CMD](#) ioctl  
**vidioc\_try\_decoder\_cmd** pointer to the function that implements [VIDIOC\\_TRY\\_DECODER\\_CMD](#) ioctl  
**vidioc\_g\_parm** pointer to the function that implements [VIDIOC\\_G\\_PARM](#) ioctl  
**vidioc\_s\_parm** pointer to the function that implements [VIDIOC\\_S\\_PARM](#) ioctl  
**vidioc\_g\_tuner** pointer to the function that implements [VIDIOC\\_G\\_TUNER](#) ioctl  
**vidioc\_s\_tuner** pointer to the function that implements [VIDIOC\\_S\\_TUNER](#) ioctl  
**vidioc\_g\_frequency** pointer to the function that implements [VIDIOC\\_G\\_FREQUENCY](#) ioctl  
**vidioc\_s\_frequency** pointer to the function that implements [VIDIOC\\_S\\_FREQUENCY](#) ioctl  
**vidioc\_enum\_freq\_bands** pointer to the function that implements [VIDIOC\\_ENUM\\_FREQ\\_BANDS](#) ioctl  
**vidioc\_g\_sliced\_vbi\_cap** pointer to the function that implements [VIDIOC\\_G\\_SLICED\\_VBI\\_CAP](#) ioctl  
**vidioc\_log\_status** pointer to the function that implements [VIDIOC\\_LOG\\_STATUS](#) ioctl  
**vidioc\_s\_hw\_freq\_seek** pointer to the function that implements [VIDIOC\\_S\\_HW\\_FREQ\\_SEEK](#) ioctl  
**vidioc\_g\_register** pointer to the function that implements [VIDIOC\\_DBG\\_G\\_REGISTER](#) ioctl  
**vidioc\_s\_register** pointer to the function that implements [VIDIOC\\_DBG\\_S\\_REGISTER](#) ioctl  
**vidioc\_g\_chip\_info** pointer to the function that implements [VIDIOC\\_DBG\\_G\\_CHIP\\_INFO](#) ioctl  
**vidioc\_enum\_framesizes** pointer to the function that implements [VIDIOC\\_ENUM\\_FRAMESIZES](#) ioctl  
**vidioc\_enum\_frameintervals** pointer to the function that implements [VIDIOC\\_ENUM\\_FRAMEINTERVALS](#) ioctl  
**vidioc\_s\_dv\_timings** pointer to the function that implements [VIDIOC\\_S\\_DV\\_TIMINGS](#) ioctl  
**vidioc\_g\_dv\_timings** pointer to the function that implements [VIDIOC\\_G\\_DV\\_TIMINGS](#) ioctl  
**vidioc\_query\_dv\_timings** pointer to the function that implements [VIDIOC\\_QUERY\\_DV\\_TIMINGS](#) ioctl  
**vidioc\_enum\_dv\_timings** pointer to the function that implements [VIDIOC\\_ENUM\\_DV\\_TIMINGS](#) ioctl  
**vidioc\_dv\_timings\_cap** pointer to the function that implements [VIDIOC\\_DV\\_TIMINGS\\_CAP](#) ioctl  
**vidioc\_g\_edid** pointer to the function that implements [VIDIOC\\_G\\_EDID](#) ioctl  
**vidioc\_s\_edid** pointer to the function that implements [VIDIOC\\_S\\_EDID](#) ioctl  
**vidioc\_subscribe\_event** pointer to the function that implements [VIDIOC\\_SUBSCRIBE\\_EVENT](#) ioctl  
**vidioc\_unsubscribe\_event** pointer to the function that implements [VIDIOC\\_UNSUBSCRIBE\\_EVENT](#) ioctl  
**vidioc\_default** pointed used to allow other ioctls

const char \* **v4l2\_norm\_to\_name**(v4l2\_std\_id *id*)  
    Ancillary routine to analog TV standard name from its ID.

### Parameters

**v4l2\_std\_id** *id* analog TV standard ID.

**Return**

returns a string with the name of the analog TV standard. If the standard is not found or if **id** points to multiple standard, it returns "Unknown".

**void v4l2\_video\_std\_frame\_period(int id, struct v4l2\_fract \* frameperiod)**

Ancillary routine that fills a struct **v4l2\_fract** pointer with the default framerate fraction.

**Parameters**

**int id** analog TV standard ID.

**struct v4l2\_fract \* frameperiod** struct **v4l2\_fract** pointer to be filled

**int v4l2\_video\_std\_construct(struct v4l2\_standard \* vs, int id, const char \* name)**

Ancillary routine that fills in the fields of a **v4l2\_standard** structure according to the **id** parameter.

**Parameters**

**struct v4l2\_standard \* vs** struct **v4l2\_standard** pointer to be filled

**int id** analog TV standard ID.

**const char \* name** name of the standard to be used

**Description****Note:**

*This ancillary routine is obsolete. Shouldn't be used on newer drivers.*

**void v4l\_printk\_ioctl(const char \* prefix, unsigned int cmd)**

Ancillary routine that prints the ioctl in a human-readable format.

**Parameters**

**const char \* prefix** prefix to be added at the ioctl prints.

**unsigned int cmd** ioctl name

**Description****Note:**

*If prefix != NULL, then it will issue a printk(KERN\_DEBUG ``s: ", prefix) first.*

**long int v4l2\_compat\_ioctl32(struct file \* file, unsigned int cmd, unsigned long arg)**

32 Bits compatibility layer for 64 bits processors

**Parameters**

**struct file \* file** Pointer to struct file.

**unsigned int cmd** ioctl name.

**unsigned long arg** ioctl argument.

**v4l2\_kioctl**

**Typedef:** Typedef used to pass an ioctl handler.

**Syntax**

```
long v4l2_ioctl (struct file * file, unsigned int cmd, void * arg);
```

**Parameters**

**struct file \* file** Pointer to struct file.

**unsigned int cmd** loctl name.

**void \* arg** loctl argument.

**long int video\_usercopy(struct file \* file, unsigned int cmd, unsigned long int arg, v4l2\_ioctl func)**  
copies data from/to userspace memory when an ioctl is issued.

### Parameters

**struct file \* file** Pointer to struct file.

**unsigned int cmd** loctl name.

**unsigned long int arg** loctl argument.

**v4l2\_ioctl\_func** function that will handle the ioctl

### Description

#### Note:

*This routine should be used only inside the V4L2 core.*

**long int video\_ioctl2(struct file \* file, unsigned int cmd, unsigned long int arg)**

Handles a V4L2 ioctl.

### Parameters

**struct file \* file** Pointer to struct file.

**unsigned int cmd** loctl name.

**unsigned long int arg** loctl argument.

### Description

Method used to handle an ioctl. Should be used to fill the **v4l2\_ioctl\_ops.unlocked\_ioctl** on all V4L2 drivers.

## Hauppauge TV EEPROM functions and data structures

### enum tveeprom\_audio\_processor

Specifies the type of audio processor used on a Hauppauge device.

### Constants

**TVEEPROM\_AUDPROC\_NONE** No audio processor present

**TVEEPROM\_AUDPROC\_INTERNAL** The audio processor is internal to the video processor

**TVEEPROM\_AUDPROC\_MSP** The audio processor is a MSPXXXX device

**TVEEPROM\_AUDPROC\_OTHER** The audio processor is another device

### struct tveeprom

Contains the fields parsed from Hauppauge eeproms

### Definition

```
struct tveeprom {  
    u32 has_radio;  
    u32 has_ir;  
    u32 has_MAC_address;  
    u32 tuner_type;  
    u32 tuner_formats;  
    u32 tuner_hauppauge_model;  
    u32 tuner2_type;
```

```

u32 tuner2_formats;
u32 tuner2_hauppauge_model;
u32 audio_processor;
u32 decoder_processor;
u32 model;
u32 revision;
u32 serial_number;
char rev_str[5];
u8 MAC_address[ETH_ALEN];
};

```

## Members

**has\_radio** 1 if the device has radio; 0 otherwise.

**has\_ir** If **has\_ir** == 0, then it is unknown what the IR capabilities are. Otherwise: bit 0) 1 (= IR capabilities are known); bit 1) IR receiver present; bit 2) IR transmitter (blaster) present.

**has\_MAC\_address** 0: no MAC, 1: MAC present, 2: unknown.

**tuner\_type** type of the tuner (TUNER\_\*, as defined at include/media/tuner.h).

**tuner\_formats** Supported analog TV standards (V4L2\_STD\_\*).

**tuner\_hauppauge\_model** Hauppauge's code for the device model number.

**tuner2\_type** type of the second tuner (TUNER\_\*, as defined at include/media/tuner.h).

**tuner2\_formats** Tuner 2 supported analog TV standards (V4L2\_STD\_\*).

**tuner2\_hauppauge\_model** tuner 2 Hauppauge's code for the device model number.

**audio\_processor** analog audio decoder, as defined by enum tveeprom\_audio\_processor.

**decoder\_processor** Hauppauge's code for the decoder chipset. Unused by the drivers, as they probe the decoder based on the PCI or USB ID.

**model** Hauppauge's model number

**revision** Card revision number

**serial\_number** Card's serial number

**rev\_str** Card revision converted to number

**MAC\_address** MAC address for the network interface

**void tveeprom\_hauppauge\_analog(struct tveeprom \* tvee, unsigned char \* eeprom\_data)**

Fill struct tveeprom using the contents of the eeprom previously filled at **eeprom\_data** field.

## Parameters

**struct tveeprom \* tvee** Struct to where the eeprom parsed data will be filled;

**unsigned char \* eeprom\_data** Array with the contents of the eeprom\_data. It should contain 256 bytes filled with the contents of the eeprom read from the Hauppauge device.

**int tveeprom\_read(struct i2c\_client \* c, unsigned char \* eedata, int len)**

Reads the contents of the eeprom found at the Hauppauge devices.

## Parameters

**struct i2c\_client \* c** I2C client struct

**unsigned char \* eedata** Array where the eeprom content will be stored.

**int len** Size of **eedata** array. If the eeprom content will be latter be parsed by **tveeprom\_hauppauge\_analog()**, len should be, at least, 256.

## Digital TV (DVB) devices

Digital TV devices are implemented by several different drivers:

- A bridge driver that is responsible to talk with the bus where the other devices are connected (PCI, USB, SPI), bind to the other drivers and implement the digital demux logic (either in software or in hardware);
- Frontend drivers that are usually implemented as two separate drivers:
  - A tuner driver that implements the logic with commands the part of the hardware with is responsible to tune into a digital TV transponder or physical channel. The output of a tuner is usually a baseband or Intermediate Frequency (IF) signal;
  - A demodulator driver (a.k.a “demod”) that implements the logic with commands the digital TV decoding hardware. The output of a demod is a digital stream, with multiple audio, video and data channels typically multiplexed using MPEG Transport Stream <sup>1</sup>.

On most hardware, the frontend drivers talk with the bridge driver using an I2C bus.

## Digital TV Common functions

### Math functions

Provide some commonly-used math functions, usually required in order to estimate signal strength and signal to noise measurements in dB.

`unsigned int intlog2(u32 value)`  
computes log2 of a value; the result is shifted left by 24 bits

#### Parameters

`u32 value` The value (must be != 0)

#### Description

to use rational values you can use the following method:

$$\text{intlog2}(\text{value}) = \text{intlog2}(\text{value} * 2^{\text{x}}) - \text{x} * 2^{24}$$

Some usecase examples:

`intlog2(8)` will give  $3 << 24 = 3 * 2^{24}$

`intlog2(9)` will give  $3 << 24 + \dots = 3.16\dots * 2^{24}$

`intlog2(1.5)` = `intlog2(3) - 2^{24} = 0.584\dots * 2^{24}`

#### Return

`log2(value) * 2^{24}`

`unsigned int intlog10(u32 value)`  
computes log10 of a value; the result is shifted left by 24 bits

#### Parameters

`u32 value` The value (must be != 0)

#### Description

to use rational values you can use the following method:

$$\text{intlog10}(\text{value}) = \text{intlog10}(\text{value} * 10^{\text{x}}) - \text{x} * 2^{24}$$

An usecase example:

<sup>1</sup> Some standards use TCP/IP for multiplexing data, like DVB-H (an abandoned standard, not used anymore) and ATSC version 3.0 current proposals. Currently, the DVB subsystem doesn't implement those standards.

`intlog10(1000)` will give  $3 << 24 = 3 * 2^{24}$

due to the implementation `intlog10(1000)` might be not exactly  $3 * 2^{24}$   
 look at `intlog2` for similar examples

## Return

`log10(value) * 2^24`

## DVB devices

Those functions are responsible for handling the DVB device nodes.

### enum dvb\_device\_type

type of the Digital TV device

### Constants

**DVB\_DEVICE\_SEC** Digital TV standalone Common Interface (CI)

**DVB\_DEVICE\_FRONTEND** Digital TV frontend.

**DVB\_DEVICE\_DEMUX** Digital TV demux.

**DVB\_DEVICE\_DVR** Digital TV digital video record (DVR).

**DVB\_DEVICE\_CA** Digital TV Conditional Access (CA).

**DVB\_DEVICE\_NET** Digital TV network.

**DVB\_DEVICE\_VIDEO** Digital TV video decoder. Deprecated. Used only on av7110-av.

**DVB\_DEVICE\_AUDIO** Digital TV audio decoder. Deprecated. Used only on av7110-av.

**DVB\_DEVICE\_OSD** Digital TV On Screen Display (OSD). Deprecated. Used only on av7110.

### struct dvb\_adapter

represents a Digital TV adapter using Linux DVB API

### Definition

```
struct dvb_adapter {
    int num;
    struct list_head list_head;
    struct list_head device_list;
    const char *name;
    u8 proposed_mac [6];
    void* priv;
    struct device *device;
    struct module *module;
    int mfe_shared;
    struct dvb_device *mfe_dvbdev;
    struct mutex mfe_lock;
#if defined(CONFIG_MEDIA_CONTROLLER_DVB);
    struct mutex mdev_lock;
    struct media_device *mdev;
    struct media_entity *conn;
    struct media_pad *conn_pads;
#endif;
};
```

### Members

**num** Number of the adapter

**list\_head** List with the DVB adapters

**device\_list** List with the DVB devices

**name** Name of the adapter  
**proposed\_mac** proposed MAC address for the adapter  
**priv** private data  
**device** pointer to struct device  
**module** pointer to struct module  
**mfe\_shared** mfe shared: indicates mutually exclusive frontends This usage of this flag is currently deprecated  
**mfe\_dvbdev** Frontend device in use, in the case of MFE  
**mfe\_lock** Lock to prevent using the other frontends when MFE is used.  
**mdev\_lock** Protect access to the mdev pointer.  
**mdev** pointer to struct media\_device, used when the media controller is used.  
**conn** RF connector. Used only if the device has no separate tuner.  
**conn\_pads** pointer to struct media\_pad associated with **conn**;  
struct **dvb\_device**  
    represents a DVB device node

### Definition

```
struct dvb_device {  
    struct list_head list_head;  
    const struct file_operations *fops;  
    struct dvb_adapter *adapter;  
    enum dvb_device_type type;  
    int minor;  
    u32 id;  
    int readers;  
    int writers;  
    int users;  
    wait_queue_head_t wait_queue;  
    int (*kernel_ioctl)(struct file *file, unsigned int cmd, void *arg);  
#if defined(CONFIG_MEDIA_CONTROLLER_DVB);  
    const char *name;  
    struct media_intf_devnode *intf_devnode;  
    unsigned tsout_num_entities;  
    struct media_entity *entity, *tsout_entity;  
    struct media_pad *pads, *tsout_pads;  
#endif;  
    void *priv;  
};
```

### Members

**list\_head** List head with all DVB devices  
**fops** pointer to struct file\_operations  
**adapter** pointer to the adapter that holds this device node  
**type** type of the device, as defined by *enum dvb\_device\_type*.  
**minor** devnode minor number. Major number is always DVB\_MAJOR.  
**id** device ID number, inside the adapter  
**readers** Initialized by the caller. Each call to *open()* in Read Only mode decreases this counter by one.  
**writers** Initialized by the caller. Each call to *open()* in Read/Write mode decreases this counter by one.  
**users** Initialized by the caller. Each call to *open()* in any mode decreases this counter by one.

**wait\_queue** wait queue, used to wait for certain events inside one of the DVB API callers  
**kernel\_ioctl** callback function used to handle ioctl calls from userspace.  
**name** Name to be used for the device at the Media Controller  
**intf\_devnode** Pointer to media\_intf\_devnode. Used by the dvbdev core to store the MC device node interface  
**tsout\_num\_entities** Number of Transport Stream output entities  
**entity** pointer to struct media\_entity associated with the device node  
**tsout\_entity** array with MC entities associated to each TS output node  
**pads** pointer to struct media\_pad associated with **entity**;  
**tsout\_pads** array with the source pads for each **tsout\_entity**  
**priv** private data

### Description

This structure is used by the DVB core (frontend, CA, net, demux) in order to create the device nodes. Usually, driver should not initialize this struct directly.

```
int dvb_register_adapter(struct dvb_adapter * adap, const char * name, struct module * module,
                         struct device * device, short * adapter_nums)
```

Registers a new DVB adapter

### Parameters

**struct dvb\_adapter \* adap** pointer to struct dvb\_adapter  
**const char \* name** Adapter's name  
**struct module \* module** initialized with THIS\_MODULE at the caller  
**struct device \* device** pointer to struct device that corresponds to the device driver  
**short \* adapter\_nums** Array with a list of the numbers for **dvb\_register\_adapter**; to select among them. Typically, initialized with: DVB\_DEFINE\_MOD\_OPT\_ADAPTER\_NR(adapter\_nums)

```
int dvb_unregister_adapter(struct dvb_adapter * adap)
```

Unregisters a DVB adapter

### Parameters

**struct dvb\_adapter \* adap** pointer to struct dvb\_adapter  

```
int dvb_register_device(struct dvb_adapter * adap, struct dvb_device ** pdvbdev, const
                       struct dvb_device * template, void * priv, enum dvb_device_type type,
                       int demux_sink_pads)
```

Registers a new DVB device

### Parameters

**struct dvb\_adapter \* adap** pointer to struct dvb\_adapter  
**struct dvb\_device \*\* pdvbdev** pointer to the place where the new struct dvb\_device will be stored  
**const struct dvb\_device \* template** Template used to create pdvbdev;  
**void \* priv** private data  
**enum dvb\_device\_type type** type of the device, as defined by [enum dvb\\_device\\_type](#).  
**int demux\_sink\_pads** Number of demux outputs, to be used to create the TS outputs via the Media Controller.

```
void dvb_remove_device(struct dvb_device * dvbdev)
```

Remove a registered DVB device

### Parameters

**struct dvb\_device \* dvbdev** pointer to struct dvb\_device

### Description

This does not free memory. To do that, call `dvb_free_device()`.

**void dvb\_free\_device(struct dvb\_device \* dvbdev)**

Free memory occupied by a DVB device.

### Parameters

**struct dvb\_device \* dvbdev** pointer to struct dvb\_device

### Description

Call `dvb_unregister_device()` before calling this function.

**void dvb\_unregister\_device(struct dvb\_device \* dvbdev)**

Unregisters a DVB device

### Parameters

**struct dvb\_device \* dvbdev** pointer to struct dvb\_device

### Description

This is a combination of `dvb_remove_device()` and `dvb_free_device()`. Using this function is usually a mistake, and is often an indicator for a use-after-free bug (when a userspace process keeps a file handle to a detached device).

**int dvb\_create\_media\_graph(struct dvb\_adapter \* adap, bool create\_rf\_connector)**

Creates media graph for the Digital TV part of the device.

### Parameters

**struct dvb\_adapter \* adap** pointer to `struct dvb_adapter`

**bool create\_rf\_connector** if true, it creates the RF connector too

### Description

This function checks all DVB-related functions at the media controller entities and creates the needed links for the media graph. It is capable of working with multiple tuners or multiple frontends, but it won't create links if the device has multiple tuners and multiple frontends or if the device has multiple muxes. In such case, the caller driver should manually create the remaining links.

**void dvb\_register\_media\_controller(struct dvb\_adapter \* adap, struct media\_device \* mdev)**

registers a media controller at DVB adapter

### Parameters

**struct dvb\_adapter \* adap** pointer to `struct dvb_adapter`

**struct media\_device \* mdev** pointer to `struct media_device`

**struct media\_device \* dvb\_get\_media\_controller(struct dvb\_adapter \* adap)**

gets the associated media controller

### Parameters

**struct dvb\_adapter \* adap** pointer to `struct dvb_adapter`

**int dvb\_generic\_open(struct inode \* inode, struct file \* file)**

Digital TV open function, used by DVB devices

### Parameters

**struct inode \* inode** pointer to `struct inode`.

**struct file \* file** pointer to `struct file`.

### Description

Checks if a DVB devnode is still valid, and if the permissions are OK and increment negative use count.

```
int dvb_generic_release(struct inode *inode, struct file *file)
    Digital TV close function, used by DVB devices
```

**Parameters**

**struct inode \* inode** pointer to struct inode.  
**struct file \* file** pointer to struct file.

**Description**

Checks if a DVB devnode is still valid, and if the permissions are OK and decrement negative use count.

```
long dvb_generic_ioctl(struct file *file, unsigned int cmd, unsigned long arg)
    Digital TV close function, used by DVB devices
```

**Parameters**

**struct file \* file** pointer to struct file.  
**unsigned int cmd** ioctl name.  
**unsigned long arg** ioctl argument.

**Description**

Checks if a DVB devnode and struct dvbdev.kernel\_ioctl is still valid. If so, calls [dvb\\_usercopy\(\)](#).

```
int dvb_usercopy(struct file *file, unsigned int cmd, unsigned long arg, int (*func) (struct file *file,
    unsigned int cmd, void *arg))
    copies data from/to userspace memory when an ioctl is issued.
```

**Parameters**

**struct file \* file** Pointer to struct file.  
**unsigned int cmd** ioctl name.  
**unsigned long arg** ioctl argument.  
**int (\*)(struct file \*file, unsigned int cmd, void \*arg) func** function that will actually handle the ioctl

**Description**

Ancillary function that uses ioctl direction and size to copy from userspace. Then, it calls **func**, and, if needed, data is copied back to userspace.

```
struct i2c_client * dvb_module_probe(const char *module_name, const char *name, struct
    i2c_adapter *adap, unsigned char addr, void *platform_data)
    helper routine to probe an I2C module
```

**Parameters**

**const char \* module\_name** Name of the I2C module to be probed  
**const char \* name** Optional name for the I2C module. Used for debug purposes. If NULL, defaults to **module\_name**.  
**struct i2c\_adapter \* adap** pointer to struct i2c\_adapter that describes the I2C adapter where the module will be bound.  
**unsigned char addr** I2C address of the adapter, in 7-bit notation.  
**void \* platform\_data** Platform data to be passed to the I2C module probed.

**Description**

This function binds an I2C device into the DVB core. Should be used by all drivers that use I2C bus to control the hardware. A module bound with [dvb\\_module\\_probe\(\)](#) should use [dvb\\_module\\_release\(\)](#) to unbind.

### Return

On success, return an struct `i2c_client`, pointing the the bound I2C device. NULL otherwise.

#### Note:

*In the past, DVB modules (mainly, frontends) were bound via `dvb_attach()` macro, with does an ugly hack, using I2C low level functions. Such usage is deprecated and will be removed soon. Instead, use this routine.*

`void dvb_module_release(struct i2c_client * client)`  
releases an I2C device allocated with `dvb_module_probe()`.

### Parameters

`struct i2c_client * client` pointer to struct `i2c_client` with the I2C client to be released. can be NULL.

### Description

This function should be used to free all resources reserved by `dvb_module_probe()` and unbinding the I2C hardware.

`dvb_attach(FUNCTION, ARGS...)`  
attaches a DVB frontend into the DVB core.

### Parameters

`FUNCTION` function on a frontend module to be called.

`ARGS... FUNCTION` arguments.

### Description

This ancillary function loads a frontend module in runtime and runs the `FUNCTION` function there, with `ARGS`. As it increments symbol usage cont, at unregister, `dvb_detach()` should be called.

#### Note:

*In the past, DVB modules (mainly, frontends) were bound via `dvb_attach()` macro, with does an ugly hack, using I2C low level functions. Such usage is deprecated and will be removed soon. Instead, you should use `dvb_module_probe()`.*

`dvb_detach(FUNC)`  
detaches a DVB frontend loaded via `dvb_attach()`

### Parameters

`FUNC` attach function

### Description

Decrement usage count for a function previously called via `dvb_attach()`.

## Digital TV Ring buffer

Those routines implement ring buffers used to handle digital TV data and copy it from/to userspace.

**Note:**

1. For performance reasons read and write routines don't check buffer sizes and/or number of bytes free/available. This has to be done before these routines are called. For example:

```
/* write @buflen: bytes */
free = dvb_ringbuffer_free(rbuf);
if (free >= buflen)
    count = dvb_ringbuffer_write(rbuf, buffer, buflen);
else
    /* do something */

/* read min. 1000, max. @bufsize: bytes */
avail = dvb_ringbuffer_avail(rbuf);
if (avail >= 1000)
    count = dvb_ringbuffer_read(rbuf, buffer, min(avail, bufsize));
else
    /* do something */
```

2. If there is exactly one reader and one writer, there is no need to lock read or write operations. Two or more readers must be locked against each other. Flushing the buffer counts as a read operation. Resetting the buffer counts as a read and write operation. Two or more writers must be locked against each other.

**struct dvb\_ringbuffer**

Describes a ring buffer used at DVB framework

**Definition**

```
struct dvb_ringbuffer {
    u8 *data;
    ssize_t size;
    ssize_t pread;
    ssize_t pwrite;
    int error;
    wait_queue_head_t queue;
    spinlock_t lock;
};
```

**Members**

**data** Area were the ringbuffer data is written

**size** size of the ringbuffer

**pread** next position to read

**pwrite** next position to write

**error** used by ringbuffer clients to indicate that an error happened.

**queue** Wait queue used by ringbuffer clients to indicate when buffer was filled

**lock** Spinlock used to protect the ringbuffer

**void dvb\_ringbuffer\_init(struct dvb\_ringbuffer \* rbuf, void \* data, size\_t len)**  
initialize ring buffer, lock and queue

**Parameters**

**struct dvb\_ringbuffer \* rbuf** pointer to struct dvb\_ringbuffer

**void \* data** pointer to the buffer where the data will be stored

**size\_t len** bytes from ring buffer into **buf**

```
int dvb_ringbuffer_empty(struct dvb_ringbuffer * rbuf)
    test whether buffer is empty
```

**Parameters**

```
struct dvb_ringbuffer * rbuf pointer to struct dvb_ringbuffer
```

```
ssize_t dvb_ringbuffer_free(struct dvb_ringbuffer * rbuf)
    returns the number of free bytes in the buffer
```

**Parameters**

```
struct dvb_ringbuffer * rbuf pointer to struct dvb_ringbuffer
```

**Return**

number of free bytes in the buffer

```
ssize_t dvb_ringbuffer_avail(struct dvb_ringbuffer * rbuf)
    returns the number of bytes waiting in the buffer
```

**Parameters**

```
struct dvb_ringbuffer * rbuf pointer to struct dvb_ringbuffer
```

**Return**

number of bytes waiting in the buffer

```
void dvb_ringbuffer_reset(struct dvb_ringbuffer * rbuf)
    resets the ringbuffer to initial state
```

**Parameters**

```
struct dvb_ringbuffer * rbuf pointer to struct dvb_ringbuffer
```

**Description**

Resets the read and write pointers to zero and flush the buffer.

This counts as a read and write operation

```
void dvb_ringbuffer_flush(struct dvb_ringbuffer * rbuf)
    flush buffer
```

**Parameters**

```
struct dvb_ringbuffer * rbuf pointer to struct dvb_ringbuffer
```

```
void dvb_ringbuffer_flush_spinlock_wakeup(struct dvb_ringbuffer * rbuf)
    flush buffer protected by spinlock and wake-up waiting task(s)
```

**Parameters**

```
struct dvb_ringbuffer * rbuf pointer to struct dvb_ringbuffer
```

```
DVB_RINGBUFFER_PEEK(rbuf, offs)
    peek at byte offs in the buffer
```

**Parameters**

```
rbuf pointer to struct dvb_ringbuffer
```

```
offs offset inside the ringbuffer
```

```
DVB_RINGBUFFER_SKIP(rbuf, num)
    advance read ptr by num bytes
```

**Parameters**

```
rbuf pointer to struct dvb_ringbuffer
```

```
num number of bytes to advance
```

---

```
ssize_t dvb_ringbuffer_read_user(struct dvb_ringbuffer * rbuf, u8 __user * buf, size_t len)
    Reads a buffer into a user pointer
```

**Parameters**

**struct dvb\_ringbuffer \* rbuf** pointer to struct dvb\_ringbuffer  
**u8 \_\_user \* buf** pointer to the buffer where the data will be stored  
**size\_t len** bytes from ring buffer into **buf**

**Description**

This variant assumes that the buffer is a memory at the userspace. So, it will internally call `copy_to_user()`.

**Return**

number of bytes transferred or -EFAULT

```
void dvb_ringbuffer_read(struct dvb_ringbuffer * rbuf, u8 * buf, size_t len)
    Reads a buffer into a pointer
```

**Parameters**

**struct dvb\_ringbuffer \* rbuf** pointer to struct dvb\_ringbuffer  
**u8 \* buf** pointer to the buffer where the data will be stored  
**size\_t len** bytes from ring buffer into **buf**

**Description**

This variant assumes that the buffer is a memory at the Kernel space

**Return**

number of bytes transferred or -EFAULT

```
DVB_RINGBUFFER_WRITE_BYTE(rbuf, byte)
    write single byte to ring buffer
```

**Parameters**

**rbuf** pointer to struct dvb\_ringbuffer

**byte** byte to write

```
ssize_t dvb_ringbuffer_write(struct dvb_ringbuffer * rbuf, const u8 * buf, size_t len)
    Writes a buffer into the ringbuffer
```

**Parameters**

**struct dvb\_ringbuffer \* rbuf** pointer to struct dvb\_ringbuffer

**const u8 \* buf** pointer to the buffer where the data will be read

**size\_t len** bytes from ring buffer into **buf**

**Description**

This variant assumes that the buffer is a memory at the Kernel space

**Return**

number of bytes transferred or -EFAULT

```
ssize_t dvb_ringbuffer_write_user(struct dvb_ringbuffer * rbuf, const u8 __user * buf, size_t len)
    Writes a buffer received via a user pointer
```

**Parameters**

**struct dvb\_ringbuffer \* rbuf** pointer to struct dvb\_ringbuffer

**const u8 \_\_user \* buf** pointer to the buffer where the data will be read

**size\_t len** bytes from ring buffer into **buf**

### Description

This variant assumes that the buffer is a memory at the userspace. So, it will internally call `copy_from_user()`.

### Return

number of bytes transferred or -EFAULT

`ssize_t dvb_ringbuffer_pkt_write(struct dvb_ringbuffer *rbuf, u8 *buf, size_t len)`  
    Write a packet into the ringbuffer.

### Parameters

**struct dvb\_ringbuffer \* rbuf** Ringbuffer to write to.

**u8 \* buf** Buffer to write.

**size\_t len** Length of buffer (currently limited to 65535 bytes max).

### Return

Number of bytes written, or -EFAULT, -ENOMEM, -EVINAL.

`ssize_t dvb_ringbuffer_pkt_read_user(struct dvb_ringbuffer *rbuf, size_t idx, int offset, u8 __user *buf, size_t len)`  
    Read from a packet in the ringbuffer.

### Parameters

**struct dvb\_ringbuffer \* rbuf** Ringbuffer concerned.

**size\_t idx** Packet index as returned by `dvb_ringbuffer_pkt_next()`.

**int offset** Offset into packet to read from.

**u8 \_\_user \* buf** Destination buffer for data.

**size\_t len** Size of destination buffer.

### Return

Number of bytes read, or -EFAULT.

#### Note:

*unlike dvb\_ringbuffer\_read(), this does **NOT** update the read pointer in the ringbuffer. You must use dvb\_ringbuffer\_pkt\_dispose() to mark a packet as no longer required.*

`ssize_t dvb_ringbuffer_pkt_read(struct dvb_ringbuffer *rbuf, size_t idx, int offset, u8 *buf, size_t len)`  
    Read from a packet in the ringbuffer.

### Parameters

**struct dvb\_ringbuffer \* rbuf** Ringbuffer concerned.

**size\_t idx** Packet index as returned by `dvb_ringbuffer_pkt_next()`.

**int offset** Offset into packet to read from.

**u8 \* buf** Destination buffer for data.

**size\_t len** Size of destination buffer.

#### Note

*unlike dvb\_ringbuffer\_read\_user(), this DOES update the read pointer in the ringbuffer.*

### Return

Number of bytes read, or -EFAULT.

```
void dvb_ringbuffer_pkt_dispose(struct dvb_ringbuffer * rbuf, size_t idx)
    Dispose of a packet in the ring buffer.
```

#### Parameters

**struct dvb\_ringbuffer \* rbuf** Ring buffer concerned.

**size\_t idx** Packet index as returned by [dvb\\_ringbuffer\\_pkt\\_next\(\)](#).

```
ssize_t dvb_ringbuffer_pkt_next(struct dvb_ringbuffer * rbuf, size_t idx, size_t * pktlen)
    Get the index of the next packet in a ringbuffer.
```

#### Parameters

**struct dvb\_ringbuffer \* rbuf** Ringbuffer concerned.

**size\_t idx** Previous packet index, or -1 to return the first packet index.

**size\_t \* pktlen** On success, will be updated to contain the length of the packet in bytes. returns Packet index (if >=0), or -1 if no packets available.

## Digital TV VB2 handler

### enum dvb\_buf\_type

types of Digital TV memory-mapped buffers

#### Constants

**DVB\_BUF\_TYPE\_CAPTURE** buffer is filled by the Kernel, with a received Digital TV stream

### enum dvb\_vb2\_states

states to control VB2 state machine

#### Constants

**DVB\_VB2\_STATE\_NONE** VB2 engine not initialized yet, init failed or VB2 was released.

**DVB\_VB2\_STATE\_INIT** VB2 engine initialized.

**DVB\_VB2\_STATE\_REQBUFS** Buffers were requested

**DVB\_VB2\_STATE\_STREAMON** VB2 is streaming. Callers should not check it directly. Instead, they should use [dvb\\_vb2\\_is\\_streaming\(\)](#).

#### Note

Callers should not touch at the state machine directly. This is handled inside dvb\_vb2.c.

### struct dvb\_buffer

video buffer information for v4l2.

#### Definition

```
struct dvb_buffer {
    struct vb2_buffer        vb;
    struct list_head         list;
};
```

#### Members

**vb** embedded struct [vb2\\_buffer](#).

**list** list of [struct dvb\\_buffer](#).

### struct dvb\_vb2\_ctx

control struct for VB2 handler

#### Definition

```
struct dvb_vb2_ctx {
    struct vb2_queue          vb_q;
    struct mutex               mutex;
    spinlock_t    slock;
    struct list_head        dvb_q;
    struct dvb_buffer      *buf;
    int offset;
    int remain;
    int state;
    int buf_siz;
    int buf_cnt;
    int nonblocking;
    enum dmx_buffer_flags flags;
    u32 count;
    char name[DVB_VB2_NAME_MAX + 1];
};
```

### Members

**vb\_q** pointer to `struct vb2_queue` with videobuf2 queue.

**mutex** mutex to serialize vb2 operations. Used by vb2 core `wait_prepare` and `wait_finish` operations.

**slock** spin lock used to protect buffer filling at `dvb_vb2.c`.

**dvb\_q** List of buffers that are not filled yet.

**buf** Pointer to the buffer that are currently being filled.

**offset** index to the next position at the **buf** to be filled.

**remain** How many bytes are left to be filled at **buf**.

**state** bitmask of buffer states as defined by `enum dvb_vb2_states`.

**buf\_siz** size of each VB2 buffer.

**buf\_cnt** number of VB2 buffers.

**nonblocking** If different than zero, device is operating on non-blocking mode.

**flags** buffer flags as defined by `enum dmx_buffer_flags`. Filled only at `DMX_DQBUF`. `DMX_QBUF` should zero this field.

**count** monotonic counter for filled buffers. Helps to identify data stream loses. Filled only at `DMX_DQBUF`. `DMX_QBUF` should zero this field.

**name** name of the device type. Currently, it can either be “dvr” or “demux\_filter”.

**int dvb\_vb2\_init(struct dvb\_vb2\_ctx \* ctx, const char \* name, int non\_blocking)**  
initializes VB2 handler

### Parameters

**struct dvb\_vb2\_ctx \* ctx** control struct for VB2 handler

**const char \* name** name for the VB2 handler

**int non\_blocking** if not zero, it means that the device is at non-blocking mode

**int dvb\_vb2\_release(struct dvb\_vb2\_ctx \* ctx)**  
Releases the VB2 handler allocated resources and put **ctx** at `DVB_VB2_STATE_NONE` state.

### Parameters

**struct dvb\_vb2\_ctx \* ctx** control struct for VB2 handler

**int dvb\_vb2\_is\_streaming(struct dvb\_vb2\_ctx \* ctx)**  
checks if the VB2 handler is streaming

### Parameters

**struct dvb\_vb2\_ctx \* ctx** control struct for VB2 handler

### Return

0 if not streaming, 1 otherwise.

**int dvb\_vb2\_fill\_buffer(struct dvb\_vb2\_ctx \*ctx, const unsigned char \*src, int len, enum dmx\_buffer\_flags \*buffer\_flags)**

fills a VB2 buffer

### Parameters

**struct dvb\_vb2\_ctx \* ctx** control struct for VB2 handler

**const unsigned char \* src** place where the data is stored

**int len** number of bytes to be copied from **src**

**enum dmx\_buffer\_flags \* buffer\_flags** pointer to buffer flags as defined by **enum dmx\_buffer\_flags**. can be NULL.

**\_poll\_t dvb\_vb2\_poll(struct dvb\_vb2\_ctx \*ctx, struct file \*file, poll\_table \*wait)**  
Wrapper to [vb2\\_core\\_streamon\(\)](#) for Digital TV buffer handling.

### Parameters

**struct dvb\_vb2\_ctx \* ctx** control struct for VB2 handler

**struct file \* file** struct file argument passed to the poll file operation handler.

**poll\_table \* wait** poll\_table wait argument passed to the poll file operation handler.

### Description

Implements poll syscall() logic.

**int dvb\_vb2\_stream\_on(struct dvb\_vb2\_ctx \*ctx)**  
Wrapper to [vb2\\_core\\_streamon\(\)](#) for Digital TV buffer handling.

### Parameters

**struct dvb\_vb2\_ctx \* ctx** control struct for VB2 handler

### Description

Starts dvb streaming

**int dvb\_vb2\_stream\_off(struct dvb\_vb2\_ctx \*ctx)**  
Wrapper to [vb2\\_core\\_streamoff\(\)](#) for Digital TV buffer handling.

### Parameters

**struct dvb\_vb2\_ctx \* ctx** control struct for VB2 handler

### Description

Stops dvb streaming

**int dvb\_vb2\_reqbufs(struct dvb\_vb2\_ctx \*ctx, struct dmx\_requestbuffers \*req)**  
Wrapper to [vb2\\_core\\_reqbufs\(\)](#) for Digital TV buffer handling.

### Parameters

**struct dvb\_vb2\_ctx \* ctx** control struct for VB2 handler

**struct dmx\_requestbuffers \* req** [struct dmx\\_requestbuffers](#) passed from userspace in order to handle [DMX\\_REQBUFS](#).

### Description

Initiate streaming by requesting a number of buffers. Also used to free previously requested buffers, is **req->count** is zero.

`int dvb_vb2_querybuf(struct dvb_vb2_ctx *ctx, struct dmx_buffer *b)`  
Wrapper to `vb2_core_querybuf()` for Digital TV buffer handling.

### Parameters

`struct dvb_vb2_ctx * ctx` control struct for VB2 handler

`struct dmx_buffer * b` `struct dmx_buffer` passed from userspace in order to handle `DMX_QUERYBUF`.

`int dvb_vb2_expbuf(struct dvb_vb2_ctx *ctx, struct dmx_exportbuffer *exp)`  
Wrapper to `vb2_core_expbuf()` for Digital TV buffer handling.

### Parameters

`struct dvb_vb2_ctx * ctx` control struct for VB2 handler

`struct dmx_exportbuffer * exp` `struct dmx_exportbuffer` passed from userspace in order to handle `DMX_EXPBUF`.

### Description

Export a buffer as a file descriptor.

`int dvb_vb2_qbuf(struct dvb_vb2_ctx *ctx, struct dmx_buffer *b)`  
Wrapper to `vb2_core_qbuf()` for Digital TV buffer handling.

### Parameters

`struct dvb_vb2_ctx * ctx` control struct for VB2 handler

`struct dmx_buffer * b` `struct dmx_buffer` passed from userspace in order to handle `DMX_QBUF`.

### Description

Queue a Digital TV buffer as requested by userspace

`int dvb_vb2_dqbuf(struct dvb_vb2_ctx *ctx, struct dmx_buffer *b)`  
Wrapper to `vb2_core_dqbuf()` for Digital TV buffer handling.

### Parameters

`struct dvb_vb2_ctx * ctx` control struct for VB2 handler

`struct dmx_buffer * b` `struct dmx_buffer` passed from userspace in order to handle `DMX_DQBUF`.

### Description

Dequeue a Digital TV buffer to the userspace

`int dvb_vb2_mmap(struct dvb_vb2_ctx *ctx, struct vm_area_struct *vma)`  
Wrapper to `vb2_mmap()` for Digital TV buffer handling.

### Parameters

`struct dvb_vb2_ctx * ctx` control struct for VB2 handler

`struct vm_area_struct * vma` pointer to `struct vm_area_struct` with the vma passed to the mmap file operation handler in the driver.

### Description

map Digital TV video buffers into application address space.

## Digital TV Frontend kABI

### Digital TV Frontend

The Digital TV Frontend kABI defines a driver-internal interface for registering low-level, hardware specific driver to a hardware independent frontend layer. It is only of interest for Digital TV device driver writers. The header file for this API is named `dvb_frontend.h` and located in `include/media/`.

## Demodulator driver

The demodulator driver is responsible to talk with the decoding part of the hardware. Such driver should implement `dvb_frontend_ops`, with tells what type of digital TV standards are supported, and points to a series of functions that allow the DVB core to command the hardware via the code under `include/media/dvb_frontend.c`.

A typical example of such struct in a driver foo is:

```
static struct dvb_frontend_ops foo_ops = {
    .delsys = { SYS_DVBT, SYS_DVBT2, SYS_DVBC_ANNEX_A },
    .info = {
        .name      = "foo DVB-T/T2/C driver",
        .caps = FE_CAN_FEC_1_2 |
                FE_CAN_FEC_2_3 |
                FE_CAN_FEC_3_4 |
                FE_CAN_FEC_5_6 |
                FE_CAN_FEC_7_8 |
                FE_CAN_FEC_AUTO |
                FE_CAN_QPSK |
                FE_CAN_QAM_16 |
                FE_CAN_QAM_32 |
                FE_CAN_QAM_64 |
                FE_CAN_QAM_128 |
                FE_CAN_QAM_256 |
                FE_CAN_QAM_AUTO |
                FE_CAN_TRANSMISSION_MODE_AUTO |
                FE_CAN_GUARD_INTERVAL_AUTO |
                FE_CAN_HIERARCHY_AUTO |
                FE_CAN_MUTE_TS |
                FE_CAN_2G_MODULATION,
        .frequency_min = 42000000, /* Hz */
        .frequency_max = 1002000000, /* Hz */
        .symbol_rate_min = 870000,
        .symbol_rate_max = 11700000
    },
    .init = foo_init,
    .sleep = foo_sleep,
    .release = foo_release,
    .set_frontend = foo_set_frontend,
    .get_frontend = foo_get_frontend,
    .read_status = foo_get_status_and_stats,
    .tune = foo_tune,
    .i2c_gate_ctrl = foo_i2c_gate_ctrl,
    .get_frontend_algo = foo_get_algo,
};
```

A typical example of such struct in a driver bar meant to be used on Satellite TV reception is:

```
static const struct dvb_frontend_ops bar_ops = {
    .delsys = { SYS_DVBS, SYS_DVBS2 },
    .info = {
        .name          = "Bar DVB-S/S2 demodulator",
        .frequency_min = 500000, /* KHz */
        .frequency_max = 2500000, /* KHz */
        .frequency_stepsize = 0,
        .symbol_rate_min = 1000000,
        .symbol_rate_max = 45000000,
        .symbol_rate_tolerance = 500,
        .caps = FE_CAN_INVERSION_AUTO |
                FE_CAN_FEC_AUTO |
                FE_CAN_QPSK,
    },
};
```

```

.init = bar_init,
.sleep = bar_sleep,
.release = bar_release,
.set_frontend = bar_set_frontend,
.get_frontend = bar_get_frontend,
.read_status = bar_get_status_and_stats,
.i2c_gate_ctrl = bar_i2c_gate_ctrl,
.get_frontend_algo = bar_get_algo,
.tune = bar_tune,

/* Satellite-specific */
.diseqc_send_master_cmd = bar_send_diseqc_msg,
.diseqc_send_burst = bar_send_burst,
.set_tone = bar_set_tone,
.set_voltage = bar_set_voltage,
};


```

**Note:**

1. For satellite digital TV standards (DVB-S, DVB-S2, ISDB-S), the frequencies are specified in kHz, while, for terrestrial and cable standards, they're specified in Hz. Due to that, if the same frontend supports both types, you'll need to have two separate `dvb_frontend_ops` structures, one for each standard.
2. The `.i2c_gate_ctrl` field is present only when the hardware has allows controlling an I2C gate (either directly or via some GPIO pin), in order to remove the tuner from the I2C bus after a channel is tuned.
3. All new drivers should implement the DVBv5 statistics via `.read_status`. Yet, there are a number of callbacks meant to get statistics for signal strength, S/N and UCB. Those are there to provide backward compatibility with legacy applications that don't support the DVBv5 API. Implementing those callbacks are optional. Those callbacks may be removed in the future, after we have all existing drivers supporting DVBv5 stats.
4. Other callbacks are required for satellite TV standards, in order to control LNBf and DiSEqC: `.diseqc_send_master_cmd`, `.diseqc_send_burst`, `.set_tone`, `.set_voltage`.

The `include/media/dvb_frontend.c` has a kernel thread with is responsible for tuning the device. It supports multiple algorithms to detect a channel, as defined at enum `dvbfe_algo()`.

The algorithm to be used is obtained via `.get_frontend_algo`. If the driver doesn't fill its field at struct `dvb_frontend_ops`, it will default to DVBFE\_ALGO\_SW, meaning that the dvb-core will do a zigzag when tuning, e. g. it will try first to use the specified center frequency  $f$ , then, it will do  $f + \Delta$ ,  $f - \Delta$ ,  $f + 2 \times \Delta$ ,  $f - 2 \times \Delta$  and so on.

If the hardware has internally a some sort of zigzag algorithm, you should define a `.get_frontend_algo` function that would return DVBFE\_ALGO\_HW.

**Note:**

---

The core frontend support also supports a third type (DVBFE\_ALGO\_CUSTOM), in order to allow the driver to define its own hardware-assisted algorithm. Very few hardware need to use it nowadays. Using DVBFE\_ALGO\_CUSTOM require to provide other function callbacks at struct `dvb_frontend_ops`.

---

### Attaching frontend driver to the bridge driver

Before using the Digital TV frontend core, the bridge driver should attach the frontend demod, tuner and SEC devices and call `dvb_register_frontend()`, in order to register the new frontend at the subsystem. At device detach/removal, the bridge driver should call `dvb_unregister_frontend()` to remove the

frontend from the core and then `dvb_frontend_detach()` to free the memory allocated by the frontend drivers.

The drivers should also call `dvb_frontend_suspend()` as part of their handler for the `device_driver.suspend()`, and `dvb_frontend_resume()` as part of their handler for `device_driver.resume()`.

A few other optional functions are provided to handle some special cases.

## Digital TV Frontend statistics

### Introduction

Digital TV frontends provide a range of *statistics* meant to help tuning the device and measuring the quality of service.

For each statistics measurement, the driver should set the type of scale used, or `FE_SCALE_NOT_AVAILABLE` if the statistics is not available on a given time. Drivers should also provide the number of statistics for each type. that's usually 1 for most video standards<sup>1</sup>.

Drivers should initialize each statistic counters with length and scale at its init code. For example, if the frontend provides signal strength, it should have, on its init code:

```
struct dtv_frontend_properties *c = &state->fe.dtv_property_cache;
c->strength.len = 1;
c->strength.stat[0].scale = FE_SCALE_NOT_AVAILABLE;
```

And, when the statistics got updated, set the scale:

```
c->strength.stat[0].scale = FE_SCALE_DECIBEL;
c->strength.stat[0].uvalue = strength;
```

#### Note:

*Please prefer to use `FE_SCALE_DECIBEL` instead of `FE_SCALE_RELATIVE` for signal strength and CNR measurements.*

### Groups of statistics

There are several groups of statistics currently supported:

#### Signal strength (`DTV_STAT_SIGNAL_STRENGTH`)

- Measures the signal strength level at the analog part of the tuner or demod.
- Typically obtained from the gain applied to the tuner and/or frontend in order to detect the carrier. When no carrier is detected, the gain is at the maximum value (so, strength is on its minimal).

<sup>1</sup> For ISDB-T, it may provide both a global statistics and a per-layer set of statistics. On such cases, len should be equal to 4. The first value corresponds to the global stat; the other ones to each layer, e. g.:

- `c->cnr.stat[0]` for global S/N carrier ratio,
- `c->cnr.stat[1]` for Layer A S/N carrier ratio,
- `c->cnr.stat[2]` for layer B S/N carrier ratio,
- `c->cnr.stat[3]` for layer C S/N carrier ratio.

- As the gain is visible through the set of registers that adjust the gain, typically, this statistics is always available<sup>2</sup>.
- Drivers should try to make it available all the times, as this statistics can be used when adjusting an antenna position and to check for troubles at the cabling.

### Carrier Signal to Noise ratio ([DTV\\_STAT\\_CNR](#))

- Signal to Noise ratio for the main carrier.
- Signal to Noise measurement depends on the device. On some hardware, is available when the main carrier is detected. On those hardware, CNR measurement usually comes from the tuner (e. g. after FE\_HAS\_CARRIER, see [fe\\_status](#)).

On other devices, it requires inner FEC decoding, as the frontend measures it indirectly from other parameters (e. g. after FE\_HAS\_VITERBI, see [fe\\_status](#)).

Having it available after inner FEC is more common.

### Bit counts post-FEC ([DTV\\_STAT\\_POST\\_ERROR\\_BIT\\_COUNT](#) and [DTV\\_STAT\\_POST\\_TOTAL\\_BIT\\_COUNT](#))

- Those counters measure the number of bits and bit errors errors after the forward error correction (FEC) on the inner coding block (after Viterbi, LDPC or other inner code).
- Due to its nature, those statistics depend on full coding lock (e. g. after FE\_HAS\_SYNC or after FE\_HAS\_LOCK, see [fe\\_status](#)).

### Bit counts pre-FEC ([DTV\\_STAT\\_PRE\\_ERROR\\_BIT\\_COUNT](#) and [DTV\\_STAT\\_PRE\\_TOTAL\\_BIT\\_COUNT](#))

- Those counters measure the number of bits and bit errors errors before the forward error correction (FEC) on the inner coding block (before Viterbi, LDPC or other inner code).
- Not all frontends provide this kind of statistics.
- Due to its nature, those statistics depend on inner coding lock (e. g. after FE\_HAS\_VITERBI, see [fe\\_status](#)).

### Block counts ([DTV\\_STAT\\_ERROR\\_BLOCK\\_COUNT](#) and [DTV\\_STAT\\_TOTAL\\_BLOCK\\_COUNT](#))

- Those counters measure the number of blocks and block errors errors after the forward error correction (FEC) on the inner coding block (before Viterbi, LDPC or other inner code).
- Due to its nature, those statistics depend on full coding lock (e. g. after FE\_HAS\_SYNC or after FE\_HAS\_LOCK, see [fe\\_status](#)).

#### Note:

*All counters should be monotonically increased as they're collected from the hardware.*

A typical example of the logic that handle status and statistics is:

```
static int foo_get_status_and_stats(struct dvb_frontend *fe)
{
    struct foo_state *state = fe->demodulator_priv;
    struct dtv_frontend_properties *c = &fe->dtv_property_cache;

    int rc;
    enum fe_status *status;

    /* Both status and strength are always available */
    rc = foo_read_status(fe, &status);
    if (rc < 0)
```

<sup>2</sup> On a few devices, the gain keeps floating if no carrier. On such devices, strength report should check first if carrier is detected at the tuner (FE\_HAS\_CARRIER, see [fe\\_status](#)), and otherwise return the lowest possible value.

```

        return rc;

    rc = foo_read_strength(fe);
    if (rc < 0)
        return rc;

    /* Check if CNR is available */
    if (!(fe->status & FE_HAS_CARRIER))
        return 0;

    rc = foo_read_cnr(fe);
    if (rc < 0)
        return rc;

    /* Check if pre-BER stats are available */
    if (!(fe->status & FE_HAS_VITERBI))
        return 0;

    rc = foo_get_pre_ber(fe);
    if (rc < 0)
        return rc;

    /* Check if post-BER stats are available */
    if (!(fe->status & FE_HAS_SYNC))
        return 0;

    rc = foo_get_post_ber(fe);
    if (rc < 0)
        return rc;
}

static const struct dvb_frontend_ops ops = {
    /* ... */
    .read_status = foo_get_status_and_stats,
};

```

## Statistics collect

On almost all frontend hardware, the bit and byte counts are stored by the hardware after a certain amount of time or after the total bit/block counter reaches a certain value (usually programmable), for example, on every 1000 ms or after receiving 1,000,000 bits.

So, if you read the registers too soon, you'll end by reading the same value as in the previous reading, causing the monotonic value to be incremented too often.

Drivers should take the responsibility to avoid too often reads. That can be done using two approaches:

**if the driver have a bit that indicates when a collected data is ready** Driver should check such bit before making the statistics available.

An example of such behavior can be found at this code snippet (adapted from mb86a20s driver's logic):

```

static int foo_get_pre_ber(struct dvb_frontend *fe)
{
    struct foo_state *state = fe->demodulator_priv;
    struct dtv_frontend_properties *c = &fe->dtv_property_cache;
    int rc, bit_error;

    /* Check if the BER measures are already available */
    rc = foo_read_u8(state, 0x54);
    if (rc < 0)

```

```

        return rc;

    if (!rc)
        return 0;

    /* Read Bit Error Count */
    bit_error = foo_read_u32(state, 0x55);
    if (bit_error < 0)
        return bit_error;

    /* Read Total Bit Count */
    rc = foo_read_u32(state, 0x51);
    if (rc < 0)
        return rc;

    c->pre_bit_error.stat[0].scale = FE_SCALE_COUNTER;
    c->pre_bit_error.stat[0].uvalue += bit_error;
    c->pre_bit_count.stat[0].scale = FE_SCALE_COUNTER;
    c->pre_bit_count.stat[0].uvalue += rc;

    return 0;
}

```

**If the driver doesn't provide a statistics available check bit** A few devices, however, may not provide a way to check if the stats are available (or the way to check it is unknown). They may not even provide a way to directly read the total number of bits or blocks.

On those devices, the driver need to ensure that it won't be reading from the register too often and/or estimate the total number of bits/blocks.

On such drivers, a typical routine to get statistics would be like (adapted from dib8000 driver's logic):

```

struct foo_state {
    /* ... */

    unsigned long per_jiffies_stats;
}

static int foo_get_pre_ber(struct dvb_frontend *fe)
{
    struct foo_state *state = fe->demodulator_priv;
    struct dtv_frontend_properties *c = &fe->dtv_property_cache;
    int rc, bit_error;
    u64 bits;

    /* Check if time for stats was elapsed */
    if (!time_after(jiffies, state->per_jiffies_stats))
        return 0;

    /* Next stat should be collected in 1000 ms */
    state->per_jiffies_stats = jiffies + msecs_to_jiffies(1000);

    /* Read Bit Error Count */
    bit_error = foo_read_u32(state, 0x55);
    if (bit_error < 0)
        return bit_error;

    /*
     * On this particular frontend, there's no register that
     * would provide the number of bits per 1000ms sample. So,
     * some function would calculate it based on DTV properties
     */
}

```

```

bits = get_number_of_bits_per_1000ms(fe);

c->pre_bit_error.stat[0].scale = FE_SCALE_COUNTER;
c->pre_bit_error.stat[0].uvalue += bit_error;
c->pre_bit_count.stat[0].scale = FE_SCALE_COUNTER;
c->pre_bit_count.stat[0].uvalue += bits;

return 0;
}

```

Please notice that, on both cases, we're getting the statistics using the `dvb_frontend_ops.read_status` callback. The rationale is that the frontend core will automatically call this function periodically (usually, 3 times per second, when the frontend is locked).

That warrants that we won't miss to collect a counter and increment the monotonic stats at the right time.

## Digital TV Frontend functions and types

**struct dvb\_frontend\_tune\_settings**  
parameters to adjust frontend tuning

### Definition

```

struct dvb_frontend_tune_settings {
    int min_delay_ms;
    int step_size;
    int max_drift;
};

```

### Members

**min\_delay\_ms** minimum delay for tuning, in ms

**step\_size** step size between two consecutive frequencies

**max\_drift** maximum drift

### NOTE

`step_size` is in Hz, for terrestrial/cable or kHz for satellite

**struct dvb\_tuner\_info**  
Frontend name and min/max ranges/bandwidths

### Definition

```

struct dvb_tuner_info {
    char name[128];
    u32 frequency_min;
    u32 frequency_max;
    u32 frequency_step;
    u32 bandwidth_min;
    u32 bandwidth_max;
    u32 bandwidth_step;
};

```

### Members

**name** name of the Frontend

**frequency\_min** minimal frequency supported

**frequency\_max** maximum frequency supported

**frequency\_step** frequency step

**bandwidth\_min** minimal frontend bandwidth supported

**bandwidth\_max** maximum frontend bandwidth supported

**bandwidth\_step** frontend bandwidth step

### NOTE

frequency parameters are in Hz, for terrestrial/cable or kHz for satellite.

**struct analog\_parameters**

Parameters to tune into an analog/radio channel

### Definition

```
struct analog_parameters {  
    unsigned int frequency;  
    unsigned int mode;  
    unsigned int audmode;  
    u64 std;  
};
```

### Members

**frequency** Frequency used by analog TV tuner (either in 62.5 kHz step, for TV, or 62.5 Hz for radio)

**mode** Tuner mode, as defined on enum v4l2\_tuner\_type

**audmode** Audio mode as defined for the rxsubchans field at videodev2.h, e. g. V4L2\_TUNER\_MODE\_\*

**std** TV standard bitmap as defined at videodev2.h, e. g. V4L2\_STD\_\*

### Description

Hybrid tuners should be supported by both V4L2 and DVB APIs. This struct contains the data that are used by the V4L2 side. To avoid dependencies from V4L2 headers, all enums here are declared as integers.

**enum dvbfe\_algo**

defines the algorithm used to tune into a channel

### Constants

**DVBFE\_ALGO\_HW** Hardware Algorithm - Devices that support this algorithm do everything in hardware and no software support is needed to handle them. Requesting these devices to LOCK is the only thing required, device is supposed to do everything in the hardware.

**DVBFE\_ALGO\_SW** Software Algorithm - These are dumb devices, that require software to do everything

**DVBFE\_ALGO\_CUSTOM** Customizable Algorithm - Devices having this algorithm can be customized to have specific algorithms in the frontend driver, rather than simply doing a software zig-zag. In this case the zigzag maybe hardware assisted or it maybe completely done in hardware. In all cases, usage of this algorithm, in conjunction with the search and track callbacks, utilizes the driver specific algorithm.

**DVBFE\_ALGO\_RECOVERY** Recovery Algorithm - These devices have AUTO recovery capabilities from LOCK failure

**enum dvbfe\_search**

search callback possible return status

### Constants

**DVBFE\_ALGO\_SEARCH\_SUCCESS** The frontend search algorithm completed and returned successfully

**DVBFE\_ALGO\_SEARCH\_ASLEEP** The frontend search algorithm is sleeping

**DVBFE\_ALGO\_SEARCH\_FAILED** The frontend search for a signal failed

**DVBFE\_ALGO\_SEARCH\_INVALID** The frontend search algorithm was probably supplied with invalid parameters and the search is an invalid one

**DVBFE\_ALGO\_SEARCH AGAIN** The frontend search algorithm was requested to search again

**DVBFE\_ALGO\_SEARCH\_ERROR** The frontend search algorithm failed due to some error

**struct dvb\_tuner\_ops**  
Tuner information and callbacks

### Definition

```
struct dvb_tuner_ops {
    struct dvb_tuner_info info;
    void (*release)(struct dvb_frontend *fe);
    int (*init)(struct dvb_frontend *fe);
    int (*sleep)(struct dvb_frontend *fe);
    int (*suspend)(struct dvb_frontend *fe);
    int (*resume)(struct dvb_frontend *fe);
    int (*set_params)(struct dvb_frontend *fe);
    int (*set_analog_params)(struct dvb_frontend *fe, struct analog_parameters *p);
    int (*set_config)(struct dvb_frontend *fe, void *priv_cfg);
    int (*get_frequency)(struct dvb_frontend *fe, u32 *frequency);
    int (*get_bandwidth)(struct dvb_frontend *fe, u32 *bandwidth);
    int (*get_if_frequency)(struct dvb_frontend *fe, u32 *frequency);
#define TUNER_STATUS_LOCKED 1;
#define TUNER_STATUS_STEREO 2;
    int (*get_status)(struct dvb_frontend *fe, u32 *status);
    int (*get_rf_strength)(struct dvb_frontend *fe, u16 *strength);
    int (*get_afc)(struct dvb_frontend *fe, s32 *afc);
    int (*calc_regs)(struct dvb_frontend *fe, u8 *buf, int buf_len);
    int (*set_frequency)(struct dvb_frontend *fe, u32 frequency);
    int (*set_bandwidth)(struct dvb_frontend *fe, u32 bandwidth);
};
```

### Members

**info** embedded *struct dvb\_tuner\_info* with tuner properties

**release** callback function called when frontend is detached. drivers should free any allocated memory.

**init** callback function used to initialize the tuner device.

**sleep** callback function used to put the tuner to sleep.

**suspend** callback function used to inform that the Kernel will suspend.

**resume** callback function used to inform that the Kernel is resuming from suspend.

**set\_params** callback function used to inform the tuner to tune into a digital TV channel. The properties to be used are stored at *struct dvb\_frontend.dtv\_property\_cache*. The tuner demod can change the parameters to reflect the changes needed for the channel to be tuned, and update statistics. This is the recommended way to set the tuner parameters and should be used on newer drivers.

**set\_analog\_params** callback function used to tune into an analog TV channel on hybrid tuners. It passes **analog\_parameters** to the driver.

**set\_config** callback function used to send some tuner-specific parameters.

**get\_frequency** get the actual tuned frequency

**get\_bandwidth** get the bandwidth used by the low pass filters

**get\_if\_frequency** get the Intermediate Frequency, in Hz. For baseband, should return 0.

**get\_status** returns the frontend lock status

**get\_rf\_strength** returns the RF signal strength. Used mostly to support analog TV and radio. Digital TV should report, instead, via DVBv5 API (*struct dvb\_frontend.dtv\_property\_cache*).

**get\_afc** Used only by analog TV core. Reports the frequency drift due to AFC.

**calc\_regs** callback function used to pass register data settings for simple tuners. Shouldn't be used on newer drivers.

**set\_frequency** Set a new frequency. Shouldn't be used on newer drivers.

**set\_bandwidth** Set a new frequency. Shouldn't be used on newer drivers.

### NOTE

frequencies used on **get\_frequency** and **set\_frequency** are in Hz for terrestrial/cable or kHz for satellite.

### struct **analog\_demod\_info**

Information struct for analog TV part of the demod

### Definition

```
struct analog_demod_info {  
    char *name;  
};
```

### Members

**name** Name of the analog TV demodulator

### struct **analog\_demod\_ops**

Demodulation information and callbacks for analog TV and radio

### Definition

```
struct analog_demod_ops {  
    struct analog_demod_info info;  
    void (*set_params)(struct dvb_frontend *fe, struct analog_parameters *params);  
    int (*has_signal)(struct dvb_frontend *fe, u16 *signal);  
    int (*get_afc)(struct dvb_frontend *fe, s32 *afc);  
    void (*tuner_status)(struct dvb_frontend *fe);  
    void (*standby)(struct dvb_frontend *fe);  
    void (*release)(struct dvb_frontend *fe);  
    int (*i2c_gate_ctrl)(struct dvb_frontend *fe, int enable);  
    int (*set_config)(struct dvb_frontend *fe, void *priv_cfg);  
};
```

### Members

**info** pointer to struct **analog\_demod\_info**

**set\_params** callback function used to inform the demod to set the demodulator parameters needed to decode an analog or radio channel. The properties are passed via struct **analog\_params**.

**has\_signal** returns 0xffff if has signal, or 0 if it doesn't.

**get\_afc** Used only by analog TV core. Reports the frequency drift due to AFC.

**tuner\_status** callback function that returns tuner status bits, e. g. **TUNER\_STATUS\_LOCKED** and **TUNER\_STATUS\_STEREO**.

**standby** set the tuner to standby mode.

**release** callback function called when frontend is detached. drivers should free any allocated memory.

**i2c\_gate\_ctrl** controls the I2C gate. Newer drivers should use I2C mux support instead.

**set\_config** callback function used to send some tuner-specific parameters.

### struct **dvb\_frontend\_ops**

Demodulation information and callbacks for digital TV

### Definition

```
struct dvb_frontend_ops {  
    struct dvb_frontend_info info;  
    u8 delsys[MAX_DELSYS];  
    void (*detach)(struct dvb_frontend *fe);  
    void (*release)(struct dvb_frontend *fe);  
    void (*release_sec)(struct dvb_frontend *fe);  
};
```

```

int (*init)(struct dvb_frontend* fe);
int (*sleep)(struct dvb_frontend* fe);
int (*write)(struct dvb_frontend* fe, const u8 buf[], int len);
int (*tune)(struct dvb_frontend* fe, bool re_tune, unsigned int mode_flags, unsigned int *delay, enum fe_
enum dvbfe_algo (*get_frontend_algo)(struct dvb_frontend *fe));
int (*set_frontend)(struct dvb_frontend *fe);
int (*get_tune_settings)(struct dvb_frontend* fe, struct dvb_frontend_tune_settings* settings);
int (*get_frontend)(struct dvb_frontend *fe, struct dtv_frontend_properties *props);
int (*read_status)(struct dvb_frontend *fe, enum fe_status *status);
int (*read_ber)(struct dvb_frontend* fe, u32* ber);
int (*read_signal_strength)(struct dvb_frontend* fe, u16* strength);
int (*read_snr)(struct dvb_frontend* fe, u16* snr);
int (*read_ucblocks)(struct dvb_frontend* fe, u32* ucblocks);
int (*diseqc_reset_overload)(struct dvb_frontend* fe);
int (*diseqc_send_master_cmd)(struct dvb_frontend* fe, struct dvb_diseqc_master_cmd* cmd);
int (*diseqc_recv_slave_reply)(struct dvb_frontend* fe, struct dvb_diseqc_slave_reply* reply);
int (*diseqc_send_burst)(struct dvb_frontend *fe, enum fe_sec_mini_cmd minicmd);
int (*set_tone)(struct dvb_frontend *fe, enum fe_sec_tone_mode tone);
int (*set_voltage)(struct dvb_frontend *fe, enum fe_sec_voltage voltage);
int (*enable_high_lnb_voltage)(struct dvb_frontend* fe, long arg);
int (*dishnetwork_send_legacy_command)(struct dvb_frontend* fe, unsigned long cmd);
int (*i2c_gate_ctrl)(struct dvb_frontend* fe, int enable);
int (*ts_bus_ctrl)(struct dvb_frontend* fe, int acquire);
int (*set_lna)(struct dvb_frontend *);
enum dvbfe_search (*search)(struct dvb_frontend *fe);
struct dvb_tuner_ops tuner_ops;
struct analog_demod_ops analog_ops;
};

}

```

## Members

**info** embedded *struct dvb\_tuner\_info* with tuner properties

**delsys** Delivery systems supported by the frontend

**detach** callback function called when frontend is detached. drivers should clean up, but not yet free the *struct dvb\_frontend* allocation.

**release** callback function called when frontend is ready to be freed. drivers should free any allocated memory.

**release\_sec** callback function requesting that the Satelite Equipment Control (SEC) driver to release and free any memory allocated by the driver.

**init** callback function used to initialize the tuner device.

**sleep** callback function used to put the tuner to sleep.

**write** callback function used by some demod legacy drivers to allow other drivers to write data into their registers. Should not be used on new drivers.

**tune** callback function used by demod drivers that use **DVBFE\_ALGO\_HW** to tune into a frequency.

**get\_frontend\_algo** returns the desired hardware algorithm.

**set\_frontend** callback function used to inform the demod to set the parameters for demodulating a digital TV channel. The properties to be used are stored at *struct dvb\_frontend.dtv\_property\_cache*. The demod can change the parameters to reflect the changes needed for the channel to be decoded, and update statistics.

**get\_tune\_settings** callback function

**get\_frontend** callback function used to inform the parameters actuall in use. The properties to be used are stored at *struct dvb\_frontend.dtv\_property\_cache* and update statistics. Please notice that it should not return an error code if the statistics are not available because the demog is not locked.

**read\_status** returns the locking status of the frontend.

**read\_ber** legacy callback function to return the bit error rate. Newer drivers should provide such info via DVBv5 API, e. g. **set\_frontend;/get\_frontend**, implementing this callback only if DVBv3 API compatibility is wanted.

**read\_signal\_strength** legacy callback function to return the signal strength. Newer drivers should provide such info via DVBv5 API, e. g. **set\_frontend/get\_frontend**, implementing this callback only if DVBv3 API compatibility is wanted.

**read\_snr** legacy callback function to return the Signal/Noise rate. Newer drivers should provide such info via DVBv5 API, e. g. **set\_frontend/get\_frontend**, implementing this callback only if DVBv3 API compatibility is wanted.

**read\_ucblocks** legacy callback function to return the Uncorrected Error Blocks. Newer drivers should provide such info via DVBv5 API, e. g. **set\_frontend/get\_frontend**, implementing this callback only if DVBv3 API compatibility is wanted.

**diseqc\_reset\_overload** callback function to implement the [FE\\_DISEQC\\_RESET\\_OVERLOAD\(\)](#) ioctl (only Satellite)

**diseqc\_send\_master\_cmd** callback function to implement the [FE\\_DISEQC\\_SEND\\_MASTER\\_CMD\(\)](#) ioctl (only Satellite).

**diseqc\_recv\_slave\_reply** callback function to implement the [FE\\_DISEQC\\_RECV\\_SLAVE\\_REPLY\(\)](#) ioctl (only Satellite)

**diseqc\_send\_burst** callback function to implement the [FE\\_DISEQC\\_SEND\\_BURST\(\)](#) ioctl (only Satellite).

**set\_tone** callback function to implement the [FE\\_SET\\_TONE\(\)](#) ioctl (only Satellite).

**set\_voltage** callback function to implement the [FE\\_SET\\_VOLTAGE\(\)](#) ioctl (only Satellite).

**enable\_high\_lnb\_voltage** callback function to implement the [FE\\_ENABLE\\_HIGH\\_LNB\\_VOLTAGE\(\)](#) ioctl (only Satellite).

**dishnetwork\_send\_legacy\_command** callback function to implement the [FE\\_DISHNETHWORK\\_SEND\\_LEGACY\\_CMD\(\)](#) ioctl (only Satellite). Drivers should not use this, except when the DVB core emulation fails to provide proper support (e.g. if **set\_voltage** takes more than 8ms to work), and when backward compatibility with this legacy API is required.

**i2c\_gate\_ctrl** controls the I2C gate. Newer drivers should use I2C mux support instead.

**ts\_bus\_ctrl** callback function used to take control of the TS bus.

**set\_lna** callback function to power on/off/auto the LNA.

**search** callback function used on some custom algo search algos.

**tuner\_ops** pointer to [struct dvb\\_tuner\\_ops](#)

**analog\_ops** pointer to [struct analog\\_demod\\_ops](#)

**struct dtv\_frontend\_properties**

contains a list of properties that are specific to a digital TV standard.

## Definition

```
struct dtv_frontend_properties {
    u32 frequency;
    enum fe_modulation      modulation;
    enum fe_sec_voltage     voltage;
    enum fe_sec_tone_mode   sectone;
    enum fe_spectral_inversion inversion;
    enum fe_code_rate        fec_inner;
    enum fe_transmit_mode   transmission_mode;
    u32 bandwidth_hz;
    enum fe_guard_interval guard_interval;
    enum fe_hierarchy        hierarchy;
    u32 symbol_rate;
    enum fe_code_rate        code_rate_HP;
```

```

enum fe_code_rate      code_rate_LP;
enum fe_pilot          pilot;
enum fe_rolloff         rolloff;
enum fe_delivery_system delivery_system;
enum fe_interleaving   interleaving;
u8 isdbt_partial_reception;
u8 isdbt_sb_mode;
u8 isdbt_sb_subchannel;
u32 isdbt_sb_segment_idx;
u32 isdbt_sb_segment_count;
u8 isdbt_layer_enabled;
struct {
    u8 segment_count;
    enum fe_code_rate   fec;
    enum fe_modulation  modulation;
    u8 interleaving;
} layer[3];
u32 stream_id;
u32 scrambling_sequence_index;
u8 atscmh_fic_ver;
u8 atscmh_parade_id;
u8 atscmh_nog;
u8 atscmh_tnog;
u8 atscmh_sgn;
u8 atscmh_prc;
u8 atscmh_rs_frame_mode;
u8 atscmh_rs_frame_ensemble;
u8 atscmh_rs_code_mode_pri;
u8 atscmh_rs_code_mode_sec;
u8 atscmh_sccc_block_mode;
u8 atscmh_sccc_code_mode_a;
u8 atscmh_sccc_code_mode_b;
u8 atscmh_sccc_code_mode_c;
u8 atscmh_sccc_code_mode_d;
u32 lna;
struct dtv_fe_stats strength;
struct dtv_fe_stats cnr;
struct dtv_fe_stats pre_bit_error;
struct dtv_fe_stats pre_bit_count;
struct dtv_fe_stats post_bit_error;
struct dtv_fe_stats post_bit_count;
struct dtv_fe_stats block_error;
struct dtv_fe_stats block_count;
};


```

## Members

**frequency** frequency in Hz for terrestrial/cable or in kHz for Satellite

**modulation** Frontend modulation type

**voltage** SEC voltage (only Satellite)

**sectone** SEC tone mode (only Satellite)

**inversion** Spectral inversion

**fec\_inner** Forward error correction inner Code Rate

**transmission\_mode** Transmission Mode

**bandwidth\_hz** Bandwidth, in Hz. A zero value means that userspace wants to autodetect.

**guard\_interval** Guard Interval

**hierarchy** Hierarchy

**symbol\_rate** Symbol Rate  
**code\_rate\_HP** high priority stream code rate  
**code\_rate\_LP** low priority stream code rate  
**pilot** Enable/disable/autodetect pilot tones  
**rolloff** Rolloff factor (alpha)  
**delivery\_system** FE delivery system (e. g. digital TV standard)  
**interleaving** interleaving  
**isdbt\_partial\_reception** ISDB-T partial reception (only ISDB standard)  
**isdbt\_sb\_mode** ISDB-T Sound Broadcast (SB) mode (only ISDB standard)  
**isdbt\_sb\_subchannel** ISDB-T SB subchannel (only ISDB standard)  
**isdbt\_sb\_segment\_idx** ISDB-T SB segment index (only ISDB standard)  
**isdbt\_sb\_segment\_count** ISDB-T SB segment count (only ISDB standard)  
**isdbt\_layer\_enabled** ISDB Layer enabled (only ISDB standard)  
**layer** ISDB per-layer data (only ISDB standard)  
**layer.segment\_count** Segment Count;  
**layer.fec** per layer code rate;  
**layer.modulation** per layer modulation;  
**layer.interleaving** per layer interleaving.  
**stream\_id** If different than zero, enable substream filtering, if hardware supports (DVB-S2 and DVB-T2).  
**scrambling\_sequence\_index** Carries the index of the DVB-S2 physical layer scrambling sequence.  
**atscmh\_fic\_ver** Version number of the FIC (Fast Information Channel) signaling data (only ATSC-M/H)  
**atscmh\_parade\_id** Parade identification number (only ATSC-M/H)  
**atscmh\_nog** Number of MH groups per MH subframe for a designated parade (only ATSC-M/H)  
**atscmh\_tnog** Total number of MH groups including all MH groups belonging to all MH parades in one MH subframe (only ATSC-M/H)  
**atscmh\_sgn** Start group number (only ATSC-M/H)  
**atscmh\_prc** Parade repetition cycle (only ATSC-M/H)  
**atscmh\_rs\_frame\_mode** Reed Solomon (RS) frame mode (only ATSC-M/H)  
**atscmh\_rs\_frame\_ensemble** RS frame ensemble (only ATSC-M/H)  
**atscmh\_rs\_code\_mode\_pri** RS code mode pri (only ATSC-M/H)  
**atscmh\_rs\_code\_mode\_sec** RS code mode sec (only ATSC-M/H)  
**atscmh\_sccc\_block\_mode** Series Concatenated Convolutional Code (SCCC) Block Mode (only ATSC-M/H)  
**atscmh\_sccc\_code\_mode\_a** SCCC code mode A (only ATSC-M/H)  
**atscmh\_sccc\_code\_mode\_b** SCCC code mode B (only ATSC-M/H)  
**atscmh\_sccc\_code\_mode\_c** SCCC code mode C (only ATSC-M/H)  
**atscmh\_sccc\_code\_mode\_d** SCCC code mode D (only ATSC-M/H)  
**lna** Power ON/OFF/AUTO the Linear Now-noise Amplifier (LNA)  
**strength** DVBy5 API statistics: Signal Strength  
**cnr** DVBy5 API statistics: Signal to Noise ratio of the (main) carrier

**pre\_bit\_error** DVBv5 API statistics: pre-Viterbi bit error count  
**pre\_bit\_count** DVBv5 API statistics: pre-Viterbi bit count  
**post\_bit\_error** DVBv5 API statistics: post-Viterbi bit error count  
**post\_bit\_count** DVBv5 API statistics: post-Viterbi bit count  
**block\_error** DVBv5 API statistics: block error count  
**block\_count** DVBv5 API statistics: block count

**NOTE**

derived statistics like Uncorrected Error blocks (UCE) are calculated on userspace.

Only a subset of the properties are needed for a given delivery system. For more info, consult the media\_api.html with the documentation of the Userspace API.

**struct dvb\_frontend**

Frontend structure to be used on drivers.

**Definition**

```
struct dvb_frontend {
    struct kref refcount;
    struct dvb_frontend_ops ops;
    struct dvb_adapter *dvb;
    void *demodulator_priv;
    void *tuner_priv;
    void *frontend_priv;
    void *sec_priv;
    void *analog_demod_priv;
    struct dtv_frontend_properties dtv_property_cache;
#define DVB_FRONTEND_COMPONENT_TUNER 0;
#define DVB_FRONTEND_COMPONENT_DEMOD 1;
    int (*callback)(void *adapter_priv, int component, int cmd, int arg);
    int id;
    unsigned int exit;
};
```

**Members**

**refcount** refcount to keep track of *struct dvb\_frontend* references

**ops** embedded *struct dvb\_frontend\_ops*

**dvb** pointer to *struct dvb\_adapter*

**demodulator\_priv** demod private data

**tuner\_priv** tuner private data

**frontend\_priv** frontend private data

**sec\_priv** SEC private data

**analog\_demod\_priv** Analog demod private data

**dtv\_property\_cache** embedded *struct dtv\_frontend\_properties*

**callback** callback function used on some drivers to call either the tuner or the demodulator.

**id** Frontend ID

**exit** Used to inform the DVB core that the frontend thread should exit (usually, means that the hardware got disconnected).

**int dvb\_register\_frontend(struct dvb\_adapter \* dvb, struct dvb\_frontend \* fe)**  
Registers a DVB frontend at the adapter

**Parameters**

**struct dvb\_adapter \* dvb** pointer to *struct dvb\_adapter*  
**struct dvb\_frontend \* fe** pointer to *struct dvb\_frontend*

### Description

Allocate and initialize the private data needed by the frontend core to manage the frontend and calls *dvb\_register\_device()* to register a new frontend. It also cleans the property cache that stores the frontend parameters and selects the first available delivery system.

**int dvb\_unregister\_frontend(struct dvb\_frontend \* fe)**  
    Registers a DVB frontend

### Parameters

**struct dvb\_frontend \* fe** pointer to *struct dvb\_frontend*

### Description

Stops the frontend kthread, calls *dvb\_unregister\_device()* and frees the private frontend data allocated by *dvb\_register\_frontend()*.

### NOTE

This function doesn't free the memory allocated by the demod, by the SEC driver and by the tuner. In order to free it, an explicit call to *dvb\_frontend\_detach()* is needed, after calling this function.

**void dvb\_frontend\_detach(struct dvb\_frontend \* fe)**  
    Detaches and frees frontend specific data

### Parameters

**struct dvb\_frontend \* fe** pointer to *struct dvb\_frontend*

### Description

This function should be called after *dvb\_unregister\_frontend()*. It calls the SEC, tuner and demod release functions: *dvb\_frontend\_ops.release\_sec*, *dvb\_frontend\_ops.tuner\_ops.release*, *dvb\_frontend\_ops.analog\_ops.release* and *dvb\_frontend\_ops.release*.

If the driver is compiled with CONFIG\_MEDIA\_ATTACH, it also decreases the module reference count, needed to allow userspace to remove the previously used DVB frontend modules.

**int dvb\_frontend\_suspend(struct dvb\_frontend \* fe)**  
    Suspends a Digital TV frontend

### Parameters

**struct dvb\_frontend \* fe** pointer to *struct dvb\_frontend*

### Description

This function prepares a Digital TV frontend to suspend.

In order to prepare the tuner to suspend, if *dvb\_frontend\_ops.tuner\_ops.suspend()* is available, it calls it. Otherwise, it will call *dvb\_frontend\_ops.tuner\_ops.sleep()*, if available.

It will also call *dvb\_frontend\_ops.sleep()* to put the demod to suspend.

The drivers should also call *dvb\_frontend\_suspend()* as part of their handler for the *device\_driver.suspend()*.

**int dvb\_frontend\_resume(struct dvb\_frontend \* fe)**  
    Resumes a Digital TV frontend

### Parameters

**struct dvb\_frontend \* fe** pointer to *struct dvb\_frontend*

### Description

This function resumes the usual operation of the tuner after resume.

In order to resume the frontend, it calls the demod `dvb_frontend_ops.init()`.

If `dvb_frontend_ops.tuner_ops.resume()` is available, it will call it. Otherwise, it will call `dvb_frontend_ops.tuner_ops.init()`, if available.

Once tuner and demods are resumed, it will enforce that the SEC voltage and tone are restored to their previous values and wake up the frontend's kthread in order to retune the frontend.

The drivers should also call `dvb_frontend_resume()` as part of their handler for the `device_driver.resume()`.

```
void dvb_frontend_reinitialise(struct dvb_frontend * fe)
    forces a reinitialisation at the frontend
```

#### Parameters

`struct dvb_frontend * fe` pointer to `struct dvb_frontend`

#### Description

Calls `dvb_frontend_ops.init()` and `dvb_frontend_ops.tuner_ops.init()`, and resets SEC tone and voltage (for Satellite systems).

#### NOTE

Currently, this function is used only by one driver (budget-av). It seems to be due to address some special issue with that specific frontend.

```
void dvb_frontend_sleep_until(ktime_t * waketime, u32 add_usec)
    Sleep for the amount of time given by add_usec parameter
```

#### Parameters

`ktime_t * waketime` pointer to `struct ktime_t`

`u32 add_usec` time to sleep, in microseconds

#### Description

This function is used to measure the time required for the `FE_DISHNW_SEND_LEGACY_CMD()` ioctl to work. It needs to be as precise as possible, as it affects the detection of the dish tone command at the satellite subsystem.

It's used internally by the DVB frontend core, in order to emulate `FE_DISHNW_SEND_LEGACY_CMD()` using the `dvb_frontend_ops.set_voltage()` callback.

#### NOTE

It should not be used at the drivers, as the emulation for the legacy callback is provided by the Kernel. The only situation where this should be at the drivers is when there are some bugs at the hardware that would prevent the core emulation to work. On such cases, the driver would be writing a `dvb_frontend_ops.dishnetwork_send_legacy_command()` and calling this function directly.

## Digital TV Demux kABI

### Digital TV Demux

The Kernel Digital TV Demux kABI defines a driver-internal interface for registering low-level, hardware specific driver to a hardware independent demux layer. It is only of interest for Digital TV device driver writers. The header file for this kABI is named `demux.h` and located in `include/media`.

The demux kABI should be implemented for each demux in the system. It is used to select the TS source of a demux and to manage the demux resources. When the demux client allocates a resource via the demux kABI, it receives a pointer to the kABI of that resource.

Each demux receives its TS input from a DVB front-end or from memory, as set via this demux kABI. In a system with more than one front-end, the kABI can be used to select one of the DVB front-ends as a TS source for a demux, unless this is fixed in the HW platform.

The demux kABI only controls front-ends regarding to their connections with demuxes; the kABI used to set the other front-end parameters, such as tuning, are devined via the Digital TV Frontend kABI.

The functions that implement the abstract interface demux should be defined static or module private and registered to the Demux core for external access. It is not necessary to implement every function in the struct `dmx_demux`. For example, a demux interface might support Section filtering, but not PES filtering. The kABI client is expected to check the value of any function pointer before calling the function: the value of NULL means that the function is not available.

Whenever the functions of the demux API modify shared data, the possibilities of lost update and race condition problems should be addressed, e.g. by protecting parts of code with mutexes.

Note that functions called from a bottom half context must not sleep. Even a simple memory allocation without using GFP\_ATOMIC can result in a kernel thread being put to sleep if swapping is needed. For example, the Linux Kernel calls the functions of a network device interface from a bottom half context. Thus, if a demux kABI function is called from network device code, the function must not sleep.

### Demux Callback API

This kernel-space API comprises the callback functions that deliver filtered data to the demux client. Unlike the other DVB kABIs, these functions are provided by the client and called from the demux code.

The function pointers of this abstract interface are not packed into a structure as in the other demux APIs, because the callback functions are registered and used independent of each other. As an example, it is possible for the API client to provide several callback functions for receiving TS packets and no callbacks for PES packets or sections.

The functions that implement the callback API need not be re-entrant: when a demux driver calls one of these functions, the driver is not allowed to call the function again before the original call returns. If a callback is triggered by a hardware interrupt, it is recommended to use the Linux bottom half mechanism or start a tasklet instead of making the callback function call directly from a hardware interrupt.

This mechanism is implemented by `dmx_ts_cb()` and `dmx_section_cb()` callbacks.

### Digital TV Demux device registration functions and data structures

#### enum `dmxdev_type`

type of demux filter type.

#### Constants

`DMXDEV_TYPE_NONE` no filter set.

`DMXDEV_TYPE_SEC` section filter.

`DMXDEV_TYPE_PES` Program Elementary Stream (PES) filter.

#### enum `dmxdev_state`

state machine for the dmxdev.

#### Constants

`DMXDEV_STATE_FREE` indicates that the filter is freed.

`DMXDEV_STATE_ALLOCATED` indicates that the filter was allocated to be used.

`DMXDEV_STATE_SET` indicates that the filter parameters are set.

`DMXDEV_STATE_GO` indicates that the filter is running.

`DMXDEV_STATE_DONE` indicates that a packet was already filtered and the filter is now disabled. Set only if `DMX_ONESHOT`. See `dmx_sct_filter_params`.

`DMXDEV_STATE_TIMEDOUT` Indicates a timeout condition.

```
struct dmxdev_feed
    digital TV dmxdev feed
```

### Definition

```
struct dmxdev_feed {
    u16 pid;
    struct dmx_ts_feed *ts;
    struct list_head next;
};
```

### Members

**pid** Program ID to be filtered

**ts** pointer to *struct dmx\_ts\_feed*

**next** struct list\_head pointing to the next feed.

```
struct dmxdev_filter
    digital TV dmxdev filter
```

### Definition

```
struct dmxdev_filter {
    union {
        struct dmx_section_filter *sec;
    } filter;
    union {
        struct list_head ts;
        struct dmx_section_feed *sec;
    } feed;
    union {
        struct dmx_sct_filter_params sec;
        struct dmx_pes_filter_params pes;
    } params;
    enum dmxdev_type type;
    enum dmxdev_state state;
    struct dmxdev *dev;
    struct dvb_ringbuffer buffer;
    struct dvb_vb2_ctx vb2_ctx;
    struct mutex mutex;
    struct timer_list timer;
    int todo;
    u8 secheader[3];
};
```

### Members

**filter** a union describing a dmxdev filter. Currently used only for section filters.

**filter.sec** a *struct dmx\_section\_filter* pointer. For section filter only.

**feed** a union describing a dmxdev feed. Depending on the filter type, it can be either **feed.ts** or **feed.sec**.

**feed.ts** a struct list\_head list. For TS and PES feeds.

**feed.sec** a *struct dmx\_section\_feed* pointer. For section feed only.

**params** a union describing dmxdev filter parameters. Depending on the filter type, it can be either **params.sec** or **params.pes**.

**params.sec** a *struct dmx\_sct\_filter\_params* embedded struct. For section filter only.

**params.pes** a *struct dmx\_pes\_filter\_params* embedded struct. For PES filter only.

**type** type of the dmxdev filter, as defined by *enum dmxdev\_type*.

**state** state of the dmxdev filter, as defined by *enum dmxdev\_state*.

**dev** pointer to *struct dmxdev*.

**buffer** an embedded *struct dvb\_ringbuffer* buffer.

**vb2\_ctx** control struct for VB2 handler

**mutex** protects the access to *struct dmxdev\_filter*.

**timer** struct *timer\_list* embedded timer, used to check for feed timeouts. Only for section filter.

**todo** index for the **secheader**. Only for section filter.

**secheader** buffer cache to parse the section header. Only for section filter.

### struct **dmxdev**

Describes a digital TV demux device.

### Definition

```
struct dmxdev {  
    struct dvb_device *dvbdev;  
    struct dvb_device *dvr_dvbdev;  
    struct dmxdev_filter *filter;  
    struct dmx_demux *demux;  
    int filternum;  
    int capabilities;  
    unsigned int may_do_mmap:1;  
    unsigned int exit:1;  
#define DMXDEV_CAP_DUPLEX 1;  
    struct dmx_frontend *dvr_orig_fe;  
    struct dvb_ringbuffer dvr_buffer;  
#define DVR_BUFFER_SIZE (10*188*1024);  
    struct dvb_vb2_ctx dvr_vb2_ctx;  
    struct mutex mutex;  
    spinlock_t lock;  
};
```

### Members

**dvbdev** pointer to *struct dvb\_device* associated with the demux device node.

**dvr\_dvbdev** pointer to *struct dvb\_device* associated with the dvr device node.

**filter** pointer to *struct dmxdev\_filter*.

**demux** pointer to *struct dmx\_demux*.

**filternum** number of filters.

**capabilities** demux capabilities as defined by *enum dmx\_demux\_caps*.

**may\_do\_mmap** flag used to indicate if the device may do mmap.

**exit** flag to indicate that the demux is being released.

**dvr\_orig\_fe** pointer to *struct dmx\_frontend*.

**dvr\_buffer** embedded *struct dvb\_ringbuffer* for DVB output.

**dvr\_vb2\_ctx** control struct for VB2 handler

**mutex** protects the usage of this structure.

**lock** protects access to *dmxdev->filter->data*.

```
int dvb_dmxdev_init(struct dmxdev * dmxdev, struct dvb_adapter * adap)  
    initializes a digital TV demux and registers both demux and DVR devices.
```

### Parameters

**struct dmxdev \* dmxdev** pointer to *struct dmxdev*.

**struct dvb\_adapter \* adap** pointer to *struct dvb\_adapter*.

**void dvb\_dmxdev\_release(struct dmxdev \* dmxdev)**  
releases a digital TV demux and unregisters it.

## Parameters

**struct dmxdev \* dmxdev** pointer to *struct dmxdev*.

## High-level Digital TV demux interface

**enum dvb\_dmx\_filter\_type**  
type of demux feed.

## Constants

**DMX\_TYPE\_TS** feed is in TS mode.

**DMX\_TYPE\_SEC** feed is in Section mode.

**enum dvb\_dmx\_state**  
state machine for a demux filter.

## Constants

**DMX\_STATE\_FREE** indicates that the filter is freed.

**DMX\_STATE\_ALLOCATED** indicates that the filter was allocated to be used.

**DMX\_STATE\_READY** indicates that the filter is ready to be used.

**DMX\_STATE\_GO** indicates that the filter is running.

**struct dvb\_demux\_filter**

Describes a DVB demux section filter.

## Definition

```
struct dvb_demux_filter {
    struct dmx_section_filter filter;
    u8 maskandmode[DMX_MAX_FILTER_SIZE];
    u8 maskandnotmode[DMX_MAX_FILTER_SIZE];
    bool doneq;
    struct dvb_demux_filter *next;
    struct dvb_demux_feed *feed;
    int index;
    enum dvb_dmx_state state;
    enum dvb_dmx_filter_type type;
};
```

## Members

**filter** Section filter as defined by *struct dmx\_section\_filter*.

**maskandmode** logical and bit mask.

**maskandnotmode** logical and not bit mask.

**doneq** flag that indicates when a filter is ready.

**next** pointer to the next section filter.

**feed** *struct dvb\_demux\_feed* pointer.

**index** index of the used demux filter.

**state** state of the filter as described by *enum dvb\_dmx\_state*.

**type** type of the filter as described by *enum dvb\_dmx\_filter\_type*.

**struct dvb\_demux\_feed**  
describes a DVB field

## Definition

```
struct dvb_demux_feed {
    union {
        struct dmx_ts_feed ts;
        struct dmx_section_feed sec;
    } feed;
    union {
        dmx_ts_cb ts;
        dmx_section_cb sec;
    } cb;
    struct dvb_demux *demux;
    void *priv;
    enum dvb_dmx_filter_type type;
    enum dvb_dmx_state state;
    u16 pid;
    ktime_t timeout;
    struct dvb_demux_filter *filter;
    u32 buffer_flags;
    enum ts_filter_type ts_type;
    enum dmx_ts_pes pes_type;
    int cc;
    bool pusi_seen;
    u16 peslen;
    struct list_head list_head;
    unsigned int index;
};
```

## Members

**feed** a union describing a digital TV feed. Depending on the feed type, it can be either **feed.ts** or **feed.sec**.

**feed.ts** a *struct dmx\_ts\_feed* pointer. For TS feed only.

**feed.sec** a *struct dmx\_section\_feed* pointer. For section feed only.

**cb** a union describing digital TV callbacks. Depending on the feed type, it can be either **cb.ts** or **cb.sec**.

**cb.ts** a *dmx\_ts\_cb()* callback function pointer. For TS feed only.

**cb.sec** a *dmx\_section\_cb()* callback function pointer. For section feed only.

**demux** pointer to *struct dvb\_demux*.

**priv** private data that can optionally be used by a DVB driver.

**type** type of the filter, as defined by *enum dvb\_dmx\_filter\_type*.

**state** state of the filter as defined by *enum dvb\_dmx\_state*.

**pid** PID to be filtered.

**timeout** feed timeout.

**filter** pointer to *struct dvb\_demux\_filter*.

**buffer\_flags** Buffer flags used to report discontinuity users via DVB memory mapped API, as defined by *enum dmx\_buffer\_flags*.

**ts\_type** type of TS, as defined by *enum ts\_filter\_type*.

**pes\_type** type of PES, as defined by *enum dmx\_ts\_pes*.

**cc** MPEG-TS packet continuity counter

**pushi\_seen** if true, indicates that a discontinuity was detected. it is used to prevent feeding of garbage from previous section.

**peslen** length of the PES (Packet Elementary Stream).

**list\_head** head for the list of digital TV demux feeds.

**index** a unique index for each feed. Can be used as hardware pid filter index.

**struct dvb\_demux**  
represents a digital TV demux

## Definition

```
struct dvb_demux {
    struct dmx_demux dmx;
    void *priv;
    int filternum;
    int feednum;
    int (*start_feed)(struct dvb_demux_feed *feed);
    int (*stop_feed)(struct dvb_demux_feed *feed);
    int (*write_to_decoder)(struct dvb_demux_feed *feed, const u8 *buf, size_t len);
    u32 (*check_crc32)(struct dvb_demux_feed *feed, const u8 *buf, size_t len);
    void (*memcpy)(struct dvb_demux_feed *feed, u8 *dst, const u8 *src, size_t len);
    int users;
#define MAX_DVB_DEMUX_USERS 10;
    struct dvb_demux_filter *filter;
    struct dvb_demux_feed *feed;
    struct list_head frontend_list;
    struct dvb_demux_feed *pesfilter[DMX_PES_OTHER];
    u16 pids[DMX_PES_OTHER];
#define DMX_MAX_PID 0x2000;
    struct list_head feed_list;
    u8 tsbuf[204];
    int tsbufp;
    struct mutex mutex;
    spinlock_t lock;
    uint8_t *cnt_storage;
    ktime_t speed_last_time;
    uint32_t speed_pkts_cnt;
};
```

## Members

**dmx** embedded *struct dmx\_demux* with demux capabilities and callbacks.

**priv** private data that can optionally be used by a DVB driver.

**filternum** maximum amount of DVB filters.

**feednum** maximum amount of DVB feeds.

**start\_feed** callback routine to be called in order to start a DVB feed.

**stop\_feed** callback routine to be called in order to stop a DVB feed.

**write\_to\_decoder** callback routine to be called if the feed is TS and it is routed to an A/V decoder, when a new TS packet is received. Used only on av7110-av.c.

**check\_crc32** callback routine to check CRC. If not initialized, dvb\_demux will use an internal one.

**memcpy** callback routine to memcpy received data. If not initialized, dvb\_demux will default to memcpy().

**users** counter for the number of demux opened file descriptors. Currently, it is limited to 10 users.

**filter** pointer to *struct dvb\_demux\_filter*.

**feed** pointer to *struct dvb\_demux\_feed*.

**frontend\_list** struct list\_head with frontends used by the demux.  
**pesfilter** array of *struct dvb\_demux\_feed* with the PES types that will be filtered.  
**pids** list of filtered program IDs.  
**feed\_list** struct list\_head with feeds.  
**tsbuf** temporary buffer used internally to store TS packets.  
**tsbufp** temporary buffer index used internally.  
**mutex** pointer to struct mutex used to protect feed set logic.  
**lock** pointer to spinlock\_t, used to protect buffer handling.  
**cnt\_storage** buffer used for TS/TEI continuity check.  
**speed\_last\_time** ktime\_t used for TS speed check.  
**speed\_pkts\_cnt** packets count used for TS speed check.

int **dvb\_dmx\_init**(struct *dvb\_demux* \* *demux*)  
    initialize a digital TV demux struct.

### Parameters

**struct dvb\_demux \* demux** *struct dvb\_demux* to be initialized.

### Description

Before being able to register a digital TV demux struct, drivers should call this routine. On its typical usage, some fields should be initialized at the driver before calling it.

A typical usecase is:

```
dvb->demux.dmx.capabilities =  
    DMX_TS_FILTERING | DMX_SECTION_FILTERING |  
    DMX_MEMORY_BASED_FILTERING;  
dvb->demux.priv      = dvb;  
dvb->demux.filternum = 256;  
dvb->demux.feednum   = 256;  
dvb->demux.start_feed = driver_start_feed;  
dvb->demux.stop_feed  = driver_stop_feed;  
ret = dvb_dmx_init(&dvb->demux);  
if (ret < 0)  
    return ret;
```

void **dvb\_dmx\_release**(struct *dvb\_demux* \* *demux*)  
    releases a digital TV demux internal buffers.

### Parameters

**struct dvb\_demux \* demux** *struct dvb\_demux* to be released.

### Description

The DVB core internally allocates data at **demux**. This routine releases those data. Please notice that the struct itself is not released, as it can be embedded on other structs.

void **dvb\_dmx\_swfilter\_packets**(struct *dvb\_demux* \* *demux*, const u8 \* *buf*, size\_t *count*)  
    use dvb software filter for a buffer with multiple MPEG-TS packets with 188 bytes each.

### Parameters

**struct dvb\_demux \* demux** pointer to *struct dvb\_demux*  
**const u8 \* buf** buffer with data to be filtered  
**size\_t count** number of MPEG-TS packets with size of 188.

**Description**

The routine will discard a DVB packet that don't start with 0x47.

Use this routine if the DVB demux fills MPEG-TS buffers that are already aligned.

**NOTE**

The **buf** size should have size equal to count \* 188.

```
void dvb_dmx_swfilter(struct dvb_demux *demux, const u8 *buf, size_t count)
    use dvb software filter for a buffer with multiple MPEG-TS packets with 188 bytes each.
```

**Parameters**

**struct dvb\_demux \* demux** pointer to *struct dvb\_demux*

**const u8 \* buf** buffer with data to be filtered

**size\_t count** number of MPEG-TS packets with size of 188.

**Description**

If a DVB packet doesn't start with 0x47, it will seek for the first byte that starts with 0x47.

Use this routine if the DVB demux fill buffers that may not start with a packet start mark (0x47).

**NOTE**

The **buf** size should have size equal to count \* 188.

```
void dvb_dmx_swfilter_204(struct dvb_demux *demux, const u8 *buf, size_t count)
    use dvb software filter for a buffer with multiple MPEG-TS packets with 204 bytes each.
```

**Parameters**

**struct dvb\_demux \* demux** pointer to *struct dvb\_demux*

**const u8 \* buf** buffer with data to be filtered

**size\_t count** number of MPEG-TS packets with size of 204.

**Description**

If a DVB packet doesn't start with 0x47, it will seek for the first byte that starts with 0x47.

Use this routine if the DVB demux fill buffers that may not start with a packet start mark (0x47).

**NOTE**

The **buf** size should have size equal to count \* 204.

```
void dvb_dmx_swfilter_raw(struct dvb_demux *demux, const u8 *buf, size_t count)
    make the raw data available to userspace without filtering
```

**Parameters**

**struct dvb\_demux \* demux** pointer to *struct dvb\_demux*

**const u8 \* buf** buffer with data

**size\_t count** number of packets to be passed. The actual size of each packet depends on the *dvb\_demux->feed->cb.ts* logic.

**Description**

Use it if the driver needs to deliver the raw payload to userspace without passing through the kernel demux. That is meant to support some delivery systems that aren't based on MPEG-TS.

This function relies on *dvb\_demux->feed->cb.ts* to actually handle the buffer.

## Driver-internal low-level hardware specific driver demux interface

**enum ts\_filter\_type**  
filter type bitmap for dmx\_ts\_feed.set()

### Constants

**TS\_PACKET** Send TS packets (188 bytes) to callback (default).

**TS\_PAYLOAD\_ONLY** In case TS\_PACKET is set, only send the TS payload (<=184 bytes per packet) to callback

**TS\_DECODER** Send stream to built-in decoder (if present).

**TS\_DEMUX** In case TS\_PACKET is set, send the TS to the demux device, not to the dvr device

**struct dmx\_ts\_feed**  
Structure that contains a TS feed filter

### Definition

```
struct dmx_ts_feed {
    int is_filtering;
    struct dmx_demux *parent;
    void *priv;
    int (*set)(struct dmx_ts_feed *feed, u16 pid, int type, enum dmx_ts_pes pes_type, ktime_t timeout);
    int (*start_filtering)(struct dmx_ts_feed *feed);
    int (*stop_filtering)(struct dmx_ts_feed *feed);
};
```

### Members

**is\_filtering** Set to non-zero when filtering in progress

**parent** pointer to struct dmx\_demux

**priv** pointer to private data of the API client

**set** sets the TS filter

**start\_filtering** starts TS filtering

**stop\_filtering** stops TS filtering

### Description

A TS feed is typically mapped to a hardware PID filter on the demux chip. Using this API, the client can set the filtering properties to start/stop filtering TS packets on a particular TS feed.

**struct dmx\_section\_filter**  
Structure that describes a section filter

### Definition

```
struct dmx_section_filter {
    u8 filter_value[DMX_MAX_FILTER_SIZE];
    u8 filter_mask[DMX_MAX_FILTER_SIZE];
    u8 filter_mode[DMX_MAX_FILTER_SIZE];
    struct dmx_section_feed *parent;
    void *priv;
};
```

### Members

**filter\_value** Contains up to 16 bytes (128 bits) of the TS section header that will be matched by the section filter

**filter\_mask** Contains a 16 bytes (128 bits) filter mask with the bits specified by **filter\_value** that will be used on the filter match logic.

**filter\_mode** Contains a 16 bytes (128 bits) filter mode.

**parent** Back-pointer to struct dmx\_section\_feed.

**priv** Pointer to private data of the API client.

### Description

The **filter\_mask** controls which bits of **filter\_value** are compared with the section headers/payload. On a binary value of 1 in filter\_mask, the corresponding bits are compared. The filter only accepts sections that are equal to filter\_value in all the tested bit positions.

#### struct dmx\_section\_feed

Structure that contains a section feed filter

### Definition

```
struct dmx_section_feed {
    int is_filtering;
    struct dmx_demux *parent;
    void *priv;
    int check_crc;
    int (*set)(struct dmx_section_feed *feed, u16 pid, int check_crc);
    int (*allocate_filter)(struct dmx_section_feed *feed, struct dmx_section_filter **filter);
    int (*release_filter)(struct dmx_section_feed *feed, struct dmx_section_filter *filter);
    int (*start_filtering)(struct dmx_section_feed *feed);
    int (*stop_filtering)(struct dmx_section_feed *feed);
};
```

### Members

**is\_filtering** Set to non-zero when filtering in progress

**parent** pointer to struct dmx\_demux

**priv** pointer to private data of the API client

**check\_crc** If non-zero, check the CRC values of filtered sections.

**set** sets the section filter

**allocate\_filter** This function is used to allocate a section filter on the demux. It should only be called when no filtering is in progress on this section feed. If a filter cannot be allocated, the function fails with -ENOSPC.

**release\_filter** This function releases all the resources of a previously allocated section filter. The function should not be called while filtering is in progress on this section feed. After calling this function, the caller should not try to dereference the filter pointer.

**start\_filtering** starts section filtering

**stop\_filtering** stops section filtering

### Description

A TS feed is typically mapped to a hardware PID filter on the demux chip. Using this API, the client can set the filtering properties to start/stop filtering TS packets on a particular TS feed.

#### dmx\_ts\_cb

**TypeDef:** DVB demux TS filter callback function prototype

### Syntax

```
int dmx_ts_cb (const u8 * buffer1, size_t buffer1_length, const u8 * buffer2,
               size_t buffer2_length, struct dmx_ts_feed * source, u32 * buffer_flags);
```

### Parameters

**const u8 \* buffer1** Pointer to the start of the filtered TS packets.

**size\_t buffer1\_length** Length of the TS data in buffer1.

**const u8 \* buffer2** Pointer to the tail of the filtered TS packets, or NULL.  
**size\_t buffer2\_length** Length of the TS data in buffer2.  
**struct dmx\_ts\_feed \* source** Indicates which TS feed is the source of the callback.  
**u32 \* buffer\_flags** Address where buffer flags are stored. Those are used to report discontinuity users via DVB memory mapped API, as defined by [enum dmx\\_buffer\\_flags](#).

### Description

This function callback prototype, provided by the client of the demux API, is called from the demux code. The function is only called when filtering on a TS feed has been enabled using the `start_filtering()` function at the [dmx\\_demux](#). Any TS packets that match the filter settings are copied to a circular buffer. The filtered TS packets are delivered to the client using this callback function. It is expected that the **buffer1** and **buffer2** callback parameters point to addresses within the circular buffer, but other implementations are also possible. Note that the called party should not try to free the memory the **buffer1** and **buffer2** parameters point to.

When this function is called, the **buffer1** parameter typically points to the start of the first undelivered TS packet within a circular buffer. The **buffer2** buffer parameter is normally NULL, except when the received TS packets have crossed the last address of the circular buffer and “wrapped” to the beginning of the buffer. In the latter case the **buffer1** parameter would contain an address within the circular buffer, while the **buffer2** parameter would contain the first address of the circular buffer. The number of bytes delivered with this function (i.e. **buffer1\_length + buffer2\_length**) is usually equal to the value of `callback_length` parameter given in the `set()` function, with one exception: if a timeout occurs before receiving `callback_length` bytes of TS data, any undelivered packets are immediately delivered to the client by calling this function. The timeout duration is controlled by the `set()` function in the TS Feed API.

If a TS packet is received with errors that could not be fixed by the TS-level forward error correction (FEC), the `Transport_error_indicator` flag of the TS packet header should be set. The TS packet should not be discarded, as the error can possibly be corrected by a higher layer protocol. If the called party is slow in processing the callback, it is possible that the circular buffer eventually fills up. If this happens, the demux driver should discard any TS packets received while the buffer is full and return -EOVERFLOW.

The type of data returned to the callback can be selected by the `dmx_ts_feed.**set**` function. The type parameter decides if the raw TS packet (TS\_PACKET) or just the payload (TS\_PACKET|TS\_PAYLOAD\_ONLY) should be returned. If additionally the TS\_DECODER bit is set the stream will also be sent to the hardware MPEG decoder.

### Return

- 0, on success;
- -EOVERFLOW, on buffer overflow.

### dmx\_section\_cb

**Typedef:** DVB demux TS filter callback function prototype

### Syntax

```
int dmx_section_cb (const u8 * buffer1, size_t buffer1_len, const u8 *  
buffer2, size_t buffer2_len, struct dmx_section_filter * source, u32 *  
buffer_flags);
```

### Parameters

**const u8 \* buffer1** Pointer to the start of the filtered section, e.g. within the circular buffer of the demux driver.

**size\_t buffer1\_len** Length of the filtered section data in **buffer1**, including headers and CRC.

**const u8 \* buffer2** Pointer to the tail of the filtered section data, or NULL. Useful to handle the wrapping of a circular buffer.

**size\_t buffer2\_len** Length of the filtered section data in **buffer2**, including headers and CRC.

**struct dmx\_section\_filter \* source** Indicates which section feed is the source of the callback.

**u32 \* buffer\_flags** Address where buffer flags are stored. Those are used to report discontinuity users via DVB memory mapped API, as defined by [enum dmx\\_buffer\\_flags](#).

## Description

This function callback prototype, provided by the client of the demux API, is called from the demux code. The function is only called when filtering of sections has been enabled using the function [dmx\\_ts\\_feed](#).\*\*start\_filtering\*\*. When the demux driver has received a complete section that matches at least one section filter, the client is notified via this callback function. Normally this function is called for each received section; however, it is also possible to deliver multiple sections with one callback, for example when the system load is high. If an error occurs while receiving a section, this function should be called with the corresponding error type set in the success field, whether or not there is data to deliver. The Section Feed implementation should maintain a circular buffer for received sections. However, this is not necessary if the Section Feed API is implemented as a client of the TS Feed API, because the TS Feed implementation then buffers the received data. The size of the circular buffer can be configured using the [dmx\\_ts\\_feed](#).\*\*set\*\* function in the Section Feed API. If there is no room in the circular buffer when a new section is received, the section must be discarded. If this happens, the value of the success parameter should be DMX\_OVERRUN\_ERROR on the next callback.

### enum dmx\_frontend\_source

Used to identify the type of frontend

## Constants

**DMX\_MEMORY\_FE** The source of the demux is memory. It means that the MPEG-TS to be filtered comes from userspace, via [write\(\)](#) syscall.

**DMX\_FRONTEND\_0** The source of the demux is a frontend connected to the demux.

### struct dmx\_frontend

Structure that lists the frontends associated with a demux

## Definition

```
struct dmx_frontend {
    struct list_head connectivity_list;
    enum dmx_frontend_source source;
};
```

## Members

**connectivity\_list** List of front-ends that can be connected to a particular demux;

**source** Type of the frontend.

## Description

**FIXME: this structure should likely be replaced soon by some** media-controller based logic.

### enum dmx\_demux\_caps

MPEG-2 TS Demux capabilities bitmap

## Constants

**DMX\_TS\_FILTERING** set if TS filtering is supported;

**DMX\_SECTION\_FILTERING** set if section filtering is supported;

**DMX\_MEMORY\_BASED\_FILTERING** set if [write\(\)](#) available.

## Description

Those flags are OR'ed in the [dmx\\_demux.capabilities](#) field

### DMX\_FE\_ENTRY(/list)

Casts elements in the list of registered front-ends from the generic type [struct list\\_head](#) to the type  
\* [struct dmx\\_frontend](#)

## Parameters

**list** list of struct dmx\_frontend

**struct dmx\_demux**

Structure that contains the demux capabilities and callbacks.

## Definition

```
struct dmx_demux {
    enum dmx_demux_caps capabilities;
    struct dmx_frontend *frontend;
    void *priv;
    int (*open)(struct dmx_demux *demux);
    int (*close)(struct dmx_demux *demux);
    int (*write)(struct dmx_demux *demux, const char __user *buf, size_t count);
    int (*allocate_ts_feed)(struct dmx_demux *demux, struct dmx_ts_feed **feed, dmx_ts_cb callback);
    int (*release_ts_feed)(struct dmx_demux *demux, struct dmx_ts_feed *feed);
    int (*allocate_section_feed)(struct dmx_demux *demux, struct dmx_section_feed **feed, dmx_section_cb callback);
    int (*release_section_feed)(struct dmx_demux *demux, struct dmx_section_feed *feed);
    int (*add_frontend)(struct dmx_demux *demux, struct dmx_frontend *frontend);
    int (*remove_frontend)(struct dmx_demux *demux, struct dmx_frontend *frontend);
    struct list_head *(*get_frontends)(struct dmx_demux *demux);
    int (*connect_frontend)(struct dmx_demux *demux, struct dmx_frontend *frontend);
    int (*disconnect_frontend)(struct dmx_demux *demux);
    int (*get_pes_pids)(struct dmx_demux *demux, u16 *pids);
};
```

## Members

**capabilities** Bitfield of capability flags.

**frontend** Front-end connected to the demux

**priv** Pointer to private data of the API client

**open** This function reserves the demux for use by the caller and, if necessary, initializes the demux. When the demux is no longer needed, the function **close** should be called. It should be possible for multiple clients to access the demux at the same time. Thus, the function implementation should increment the demux usage count when **open** is called and decrement it when **close** is called. The **demux** function parameter contains a pointer to the demux API and instance data. It returns: 0 on success; -EUSERS, if maximum usage count was reached; -EINVAL, on bad parameter.

**close** This function reserves the demux for use by the caller and, if necessary, initializes the demux. When the demux is no longer needed, the function **close** should be called. It should be possible for multiple clients to access the demux at the same time. Thus, the function implementation should increment the demux usage count when **open** is called and decrement it when **close** is called. The **demux** function parameter contains a pointer to the demux API and instance data. It returns: 0 on success; -ENODEV, if demux was not in use (e. g. no users); -EINVAL, on bad parameter.

**write** This function provides the demux driver with a memory buffer containing TS packets. Instead of receiving TS packets from the DVB front-end, the demux driver software will read packets from memory. Any clients of this demux with active TS, PES or Section filters will receive filtered data via the Demux callback API (see 0). The function returns when all the data in the buffer has been consumed by the demux. Demux hardware typically cannot read TS from memory. If this is the case, memory-based filtering has to be implemented entirely in software. The **demux** function parameter contains a pointer to the demux API and instance data. The **buf** function parameter contains a pointer to the TS data in kernel-space memory. The **count** function parameter contains the length of the TS data. It returns: 0 on success; -ERESTARTSYS, if mutex lock was interrupted; -EINTR, if a signal handling is pending; -ENODEV, if demux was removed; -EINVAL, on bad parameter.

**allocate\_ts\_feed** Allocates a new TS feed, which is used to filter the TS packets carrying a certain PID. The TS feed normally corresponds to a hardware PID filter on the demux chip. The **demux** function parameter contains a pointer to the demux API and instance data. The **feed** function parameter contains a pointer to the TS feed API and instance data. The **callback** function parameter contains a pointer to the callback function for passing received TS packet. It returns: 0 on success;

-ERESTARTSYS, if mutex lock was interrupted; -EBUSY, if no more TS feeds is available; -EINVAL, on bad parameter.

**release\_ts\_feed** Releases the resources allocated with **allocate\_ts\_feed**. Any filtering in progress on the TS feed should be stopped before calling this function. The **demux** function parameter contains a pointer to the demux API and instance data. The **feed** function parameter contains a pointer to the TS feed API and instance data. It returns: 0 on success; -EINVAL on bad parameter.

**allocate\_section\_feed** Allocates a new section feed, i.e. a demux resource for filtering and receiving sections. On platforms with hardware support for section filtering, a section feed is directly mapped to the demux HW. On other platforms, TS packets are first PID filtered in hardware and a hardware section filter then emulated in software. The caller obtains an API pointer of type `dmx_section_feed_t` as an out parameter. Using this API the caller can set filtering parameters and start receiving sections. The **demux** function parameter contains a pointer to the demux API and instance data. The **feed** function parameter contains a pointer to the TS feed API and instance data. The **callback** function parameter contains a pointer to the callback function for passing received TS packet. It returns: 0 on success; -EBUSY, if no more TS feeds is available; -EINVAL, on bad parameter.

**release\_section\_feed** Releases the resources allocated with **allocate\_section\_feed**, including allocated filters. Any filtering in progress on the section feed should be stopped before calling this function. The **demux** function parameter contains a pointer to the demux API and instance data. The **feed** function parameter contains a pointer to the TS feed API and instance data. It returns: 0 on success; -EINVAL, on bad parameter.

**add\_frontend** Registers a connectivity between a demux and a front-end, i.e., indicates that the demux can be connected via a call to **connect\_frontend** to use the given front-end as a TS source. The client of this function has to allocate dynamic or static memory for the frontend structure and initialize its fields before calling this function. This function is normally called during the driver initialization. The caller must not free the memory of the frontend struct before successfully calling **remove\_frontend**. The **demux** function parameter contains a pointer to the demux API and instance data. The **frontend** function parameter contains a pointer to the front-end instance data. It returns: 0 on success; -EINVAL, on bad parameter.

**remove\_frontend** Indicates that the given front-end, registered by a call to **add\_frontend**, can no longer be connected as a TS source by this demux. The function should be called when a front-end driver or a demux driver is removed from the system. If the front-end is in use, the function fails with the return value of -EBUSY. After successfully calling this function, the caller can free the memory of the frontend struct if it was dynamically allocated before the **add\_frontend** operation. The **demux** function parameter contains a pointer to the demux API and instance data. The **frontend** function parameter contains a pointer to the front-end instance data. It returns: 0 on success; -ENODEV, if the front-end was not found, -EINVAL, on bad parameter.

**get\_frontends** Provides the APIs of the front-ends that have been registered for this demux. Any of the front-ends obtained with this call can be used as a parameter for **connect\_frontend**. The include file `demux.h` contains the macro `DMX_FE_ENTRY()` for converting an element of the generic type struct `list_head *` to the type struct `dmx_frontend`. The caller must not free the memory of any of the elements obtained via this function call. The `**demux*` function parameter contains a pointer to the demux API and instance data. It returns a struct `list_head` pointer to the list of front-end interfaces, or NULL in the case of an empty list.

**connect\_frontend** Connects the TS output of the front-end to the input of the demux. A demux can only be connected to a front-end registered to the demux with the function **add\_frontend**. It may or may not be possible to connect multiple demuxes to the same front-end, depending on the capabilities of the HW platform. When not used, the front-end should be released by calling **disconnect\_frontend**. The **demux** function parameter contains a pointer to the demux API and instance data. The **frontend** function parameter contains a pointer to the front-end instance data. It returns: 0 on success; -EINVAL, on bad parameter.

**disconnect\_frontend** Disconnects the demux and a front-end previously connected by a **connect\_frontend** call. The **demux** function parameter contains a pointer to the demux API and instance data. It returns: 0 on success; -EINVAL on bad parameter.

**get\_pes\_pids** Get the PIDs for DMX\_PES\_AUDIO0, DMX\_PES\_VIDEO0, DMX\_PES\_TELETEXT0, DMX\_PES\_SUBTITLE0 and DMX\_PES\_PCR0. The **demux** function parameter contains a pointer to the demux API and instance data. The **pids** function parameter contains an array with five u16 elements where the PIDs will be stored. It returns: 0 on success; -EINVAL on bad parameter.

## Digital TV Conditional Access kABI

struct **dvb\_ca\_en50221**

Structure describing a CA interface

### Definition

```
struct dvb_ca_en50221 {
    struct module *owner;
    int (*read_attribute_mem)(struct dvb_ca_en50221 *ca, int slot, int address);
    int (*write_attribute_mem)(struct dvb_ca_en50221 *ca, int slot, int address, u8 value);
    int (*read_cam_control)(struct dvb_ca_en50221 *ca, int slot, u8 address);
    int (*write_cam_control)(struct dvb_ca_en50221 *ca, int slot, u8 address, u8 value);
    int (*read_data)(struct dvb_ca_en50221 *ca, int slot, u8 *ebuf, int ecount);
    int (*write_data)(struct dvb_ca_en50221 *ca, int slot, u8 *ebuf, int ecount);
    int (*slot_reset)(struct dvb_ca_en50221 *ca, int slot);
    int (*slot_shutdown)(struct dvb_ca_en50221 *ca, int slot);
    int (*slot_ts_enable)(struct dvb_ca_en50221 *ca, int slot);
    int (*poll_slot_status)(struct dvb_ca_en50221 *ca, int slot, int open);
    void *data;
    void *private;
};
```

### Members

**owner** the module owning this structure

**read\_attribute\_mem** function for reading attribute memory on the CAM

**write\_attribute\_mem** function for writing attribute memory on the CAM

**read\_cam\_control** function for reading the control interface on the CAM

**write\_cam\_control** function for reading the control interface on the CAM

**read\_data** function for reading data (block mode)

**write\_data** function for writing data (block mode)

**slot\_reset** function to reset the CAM slot

**slot\_shutdown** function to shutdown a CAM slot

**slot\_ts\_enable** function to enable the Transport Stream on a CAM slot

**poll\_slot\_status** function to poll slot status. Only necessary if DVB\_CA\_FLAG\_EN50221\_IRQ\_CAMCHANGE is not set.

**data** private data, used by caller.

**private** Opaque data used by the dvb\_ca core. Do not modify!

### NOTE

the read\_\*, write\_\* and poll\_slot\_status functions will be called for different slots concurrently and need to use locks where and if appropriate. There will be no concurrent access to one slot.

void **dvb\_ca\_en50221\_camchange\_irq**(struct *dvb\_ca\_en50221* \* *pubca*, int *slot*, int *change\_type*)  
A CAMCHANGE IRQ has occurred.

### Parameters

**struct dvb\_ca\_en50221 \* pubca** CA instance.

**int slot** Slot concerned.

**int change\_type** One of the DVB\_CA\_CAMCHANGE\_\* values

**void dvb\_ca\_en50221\_camready\_irq(struct dvb\_ca\_en50221 \* pubca, int slot)**  
A CAMREADY IRQ has occurred.

#### Parameters

**struct dvb\_ca\_en50221 \* pubca** CA instance.

**int slot** Slot concerned.

**void dvb\_ca\_en50221\_frd\_a\_irq(struct dvb\_ca\_en50221 \* ca, int slot)**  
An FR or a DA IRQ has occurred.

#### Parameters

**struct dvb\_ca\_en50221 \* ca** CA instance.

**int slot** Slot concerned.

**int dvb\_ca\_en50221\_init(struct dvb\_adapter \* dvb\_adapter, struct dvb\_ca\_en50221 \* ca, int flags, int slot\_count)**  
Initialise a new DVB CA device.

#### Parameters

**struct dvb\_adapter \* dvb\_adapter** DVB adapter to attach the new CA device to.

**struct dvb\_ca\_en50221 \* ca** The dvb\_ca instance.

**int flags** Flags describing the CA device (DVB\_CA\_EN50221\_FLAG\_\*).

**int slot\_count** Number of slots supported.

#### Description

**return** 0 on success, nonzero on failure

**void dvb\_ca\_en50221\_release(struct dvb\_ca\_en50221 \* ca)**  
Release a DVB CA device.

#### Parameters

**struct dvb\_ca\_en50221 \* ca** The associated dvb\_ca instance.

## Digital TV Network kABI

**struct dvb\_net**  
describes a DVB network interface

#### Definition

```
struct dvb_net {
    struct dvb_device *dvbdev;
    struct net_device *device[DVB_NET_DEVICES_MAX];
    int state[DVB_NET_DEVICES_MAX];
    unsigned int exit:1;
    struct dmx_demux *demux;
    struct mutex ioctl_mutex;
};
```

#### Members

**dvbdev** pointer to *struct dvb\_device*.

**device** array of pointers to *struct net\_device*.

**state** array of integers to each net device. A value different than zero means that the interface is in usage.

**exit** flag to indicate when the device is being removed.

**demux** pointer to *struct dmx\_demux*.

**ioctl\_mutex** protect access to this struct.

### Description

Currently, the core supports up to DVB\_NET\_DEVICES\_MAX (10) network devices.

```
int dvb_net_init(struct dvb_adapter * adap, struct dvb_net * dvbnet, struct dmx_demux * dmxdemux)
```

initializes a digital TV network device and registers it.

### Parameters

**struct dvb\_adapter \* adap** pointer to *struct dvb\_adapter*.

**struct dvb\_net \* dvbnet** pointer to *struct dvb\_net*.

**struct dmx\_demux \* dmxdemux** pointer to *struct dmx\_demux*.

```
void dvb_net_release(struct dvb_net * dvbnet)
```

releases a digital TV network device and unregisters it.

### Parameters

**struct dvb\_net \* dvbnet** pointer to *struct dvb\_net*.

## Remote Controller devices

### Remote Controller core

The remote controller core implements infrastructure to receive and send remote controller keyboard keystrokes and mouse events.

Every time a key is pressed on a remote controller, a scan code is produced. Also, on most hardware, keeping a key pressed for more than a few dozens of milliseconds produce a repeat key event. That's somewhat similar to what a normal keyboard or mouse is handled internally on Linux<sup>1</sup>. So, the remote controller core is implemented on the top of the linux input/evdev interface.

However, most of the remote controllers use infrared (IR) to transmit signals. As there are several protocols used to modulate infrared signals, one important part of the core is dedicated to adjust the driver and the core system to support the infrared protocol used by the emitter.

The infrared transmission is done by blinking a infrared emitter using a carrier. The carrier can be switched on or off by the IR transmitter hardware. When the carrier is switched on, it is called *PULSE*. When the carrier is switched off, it is called *SPACE*.

In other words, a typical IR transmission can be viewed as a sequence of *PULSE* and *SPACE* events, each with a given duration.

The carrier parameters (frequency, duty cycle) and the intervals for *PULSE* and *SPACE* events depend on the protocol. For example, the NEC protocol uses a carrier of 38kHz, and transmissions start with a 9ms *PULSE* and a 4.5ms *SPACE*. It then transmits 16 bits of scan code, being 8 bits for address (usually it is a fixed number for a given remote controller), followed by 8 bits of code. A bit "1" is modulated with 560µs *PULSE* followed by 1690µs *SPACE* and a bit "0" is modulated with 560µs *PULSE* followed by 560µs *SPACE*.

At receiver, a simple low-pass filter can be used to convert the received signal in a sequence of *PULSE/SPACE* events, filtering out the carrier frequency. Due to that, the receiver doesn't care about

<sup>1</sup> The main difference is that, on keyboard events, the keyboard controller produces one event for a key press and another one for key release. On infrared-based remote controllers, there's no key release event. Instead, an extra code is produced to indicate key repeats.

the carrier's actual frequency parameters: all it has to do is to measure the amount of time it receives *PULSE/SPACE* events. So, a simple IR receiver hardware will just provide a sequence of timings for those events to the Kernel. The drivers for hardware with such kind of receivers are identified by `RC_DRIVER_IR_RAW`, as defined by `rc_driver_type`<sup>2</sup>. Other hardware come with a microcontroller that decode the *PULSE/SPACE* sequence and return scan codes to the Kernel. Such kind of receivers are identified by `RC_DRIVER_SCANCODE`.

When the RC core receives events produced by `RC_DRIVER_IR_RAW` IR receivers, it needs to decode the IR protocol, in order to obtain the corresponding scan code. The protocols supported by the RC core are defined at enum `rc_proto`.

When the RC code receives a scan code (either directly, by a driver of the type `RC_DRIVER_SCANCODE`, or via its IR decoders), it needs to convert into a Linux input event code. This is done via a mapping table.

The Kernel has support for mapping tables available on most media devices. It also supports loading a table in runtime, via some sysfs nodes. See the [RC userspace API](#) for more details.

## Remote controller data structures and functions

### enum `rc_driver_type`

type of the RC driver.

### Constants

`RC_DRIVER_SCANCODE` Driver or hardware generates a scancode.

`RC_DRIVER_IR_RAW` Driver or hardware generates pulse/space sequences. It needs a Infra-Red pulse/space decoder

`RC_DRIVER_IR_RAW_TX` Device transmitter only, driver requires pulse/space data sequence.

### struct `rc_scancode_filter`

Filter scan codes.

### Definition

```
struct rc_scancode_filter {
    u32 data;
    u32 mask;
};
```

### Members

`data` Scancode data to match.

`mask` Mask of bits of scancode to compare.

### enum `rc_filter_type`

Filter type constants.

### Constants

`RC_FILTER_NORMAL` Filter for normal operation.

`RC_FILTER_WAKEUP` Filter for waking from suspend.

`RC_FILTER_MAX` Number of filter types.

### struct `lirc_fh`

represents an open lirc file

### Definition

---

<sup>2</sup> The RC core also supports devices that have just IR emitters, without any receivers. Right now, all such devices work only in raw TX mode. Such kind of hardware is identified as `RC_DRIVER_IR_RAW_TX`.

```
struct lirc_fh {
    struct list_head list;
    struct rc_dev *rc;
    int carrier_low;
    bool send_timeout_reports;
    unsigned int *rawir;
    struct lirc_scancode *scancodes;
    wait_queue_head_t wait_poll;
    u8 send_mode;
    u8 rec_mode;
};
```

**Members****list** list of open file handles**rc** rcdev for this lirc chardev**carrier\_low** when setting the carrier range, first the low end must be set with an ioctl and then the high end with another ioctl**send\_timeout\_reports** report timeouts in lirc raw IR.**rawir** queue for incoming raw IR**scancodes** queue for incoming decoded scancodes**wait\_poll** poll struct for lirc device**send\_mode** lirc mode for sending, either LIRC\_MODE\_SCANCODE or LIRC\_MODE\_PULSE**rec\_mode** lirc mode for receiving, either LIRC\_MODE\_SCANCODE or LIRC\_MODE\_MODE2**struct rc\_dev**

represents a remote control device

**Definition**

```
struct rc_dev {
    struct device dev;
    bool managed_alloc;
    const struct attribute_group *sysfs_groups[5];
    const char *device_name;
    const char *input_phys;
    struct input_id input_id;
    const char *driver_name;
    const char *map_name;
    struct rc_map rc_map;
    struct mutex lock;
    unsigned int minor;
    struct ir_raw_event_ctrl *raw;
    struct input_dev *input_dev;
    enum rc_driver_type driver_type;
    bool idle;
    bool encode_wakeup;
    u64 allowed_protocols;
    u64 enabled_protocols;
    u64 allowed_wakeup_protocols;
    enum rc_proto wakeup_protocol;
    struct rc_scancode_filter scandcode_filter;
    struct rc_scancode_filter scandcode_wakeup_filter;
    u32 scancode_mask;
    u32 users;
    void *priv;
    spinlock_t keylock;
    bool keypressed;
    unsigned long keyup_jiffies;
```

```

struct timer_list          timer_keyup;
struct timer_list          timer_repeat;
u32 last_keycode;          last_protocol;
enum rc_proto;             last_protocol;
u32 last_scancode;
u8 last_toggle;
u32 timeout;
u32 min_timeout;
u32 max_timeout;
u32 rx_resolution;
u32 tx_resolution;
#endif CONFIG_LIRC;
struct device               lirc_dev;
struct cdev                 lirc_cdev;
ktime_t gap_start;
u64 gap_duration;
bool gap;
spinlock_t lirc_fh_lock;
struct list_head            lirc_fh;
#endif;
bool registered;
int (*change_protocol)(struct rc_dev *dev, u64 *rc_proto);
int (*open)(struct rc_dev *dev);
void (*close)(struct rc_dev *dev);
int (*s_tx_mask)(struct rc_dev *dev, u32 mask);
int (*s_tx_carrier)(struct rc_dev *dev, u32 carrier);
int (*s_tx_duty_cycle)(struct rc_dev *dev, u32 duty_cycle);
int (*s_rx_carrier_range)(struct rc_dev *dev, u32 min, u32 max);
int (*tx_ir)(struct rc_dev *dev, unsigned *txbuf, unsigned n);
void (*s_idle)(struct rc_dev *dev, bool enable);
int (*s_learning_mode)(struct rc_dev *dev, int enable);
int (*s_carrier_report) (struct rc_dev *dev, int enable);
int (*s_filter)(struct rc_dev *dev, struct rc_scancode_filter *filter);
int (*s_wakeup_filter)(struct rc_dev *dev, struct rc_scancode_filter *filter);
int (*s_timeout)(struct rc_dev *dev, unsigned int timeout);
};


```

## Members

**dev** driver model's view of this device

**managed\_alloc** devm\_rc\_allocate\_device was used to create rc\_dev

**sysfs\_groups** sysfs attribute groups

**device\_name** name of the rc child device

**input\_phys** physical path to the input child device

**input\_id** id of the input child device (struct input\_id)

**driver\_name** name of the hardware driver which registered this device

**map\_name** name of the default keymap

**rc\_map** current scan/key table

**lock** used to ensure we've filled in all protocol details before anyone can call show\_protocols or store\_protocols

**minor** unique minor remote control device number

**raw** additional data for raw pulse/space devices

**input\_dev** the input child device used to communicate events to userspace

**driver\_type** specifies if protocol decoding is done in hardware or software

**idle** used to keep track of RX state

**encode\_wakeup** wakeup filtering uses IR encode API, therefore the allowed wakeup protocols is the set of all raw encoders

**allowed\_protocols** bitmask with the supported RC\_PROTO\_BIT\_\* protocols

**enabled\_protocols** bitmask with the enabled RC\_PROTO\_BIT\_\* protocols

**allowed\_wakeup\_protocols** bitmask with the supported RC\_PROTO\_BIT\_\* wakeup protocols

**wakeup\_protocol** the enabled RC\_PROTO\_\* wakeup protocol or RC\_PROTO\_UNKNOWN if disabled.

**scancode\_filter** scancode filter

**scancode\_wakeup\_filter** scancode wakeup filters

**scancode\_mask** some hardware decoders are not capable of providing the full scancode to the application.

As this is a hardware limit, we can't do anything with it. Yet, as the same keycode table can be used with other devices, a mask is provided to allow its usage. Drivers should generally leave this field in blank

**users** number of current users of the device

**priv** driver-specific data

**keylock** protects the remaining members of the struct

**keypressed** whether a key is currently pressed

**keyup\_jiffies** time (in jiffies) when the current keypress should be released

**timer\_keyup** timer for releasing a keypress

**timer\_repeat** timer for autorepeat events. This is needed for CEC, which has non-standard repeats.

**last\_keycode** keycode of last keypress

**last\_protocol** protocol of last keypress

**last\_scancode** scancode of last keypress

**last\_toggle** toggle value of last command

**timeout** optional time after which device stops sending data

**min\_timeout** minimum timeout supported by device

**max\_timeout** maximum timeout supported by device

**rx\_resolution** resolution (in ns) of input sampler

**tx\_resolution** resolution (in ns) of output sampler

**lirc\_dev** lirc device

**lirc\_cdev** lirc char cdev

**gap\_start** time when gap starts

**gap\_duration** duration of initial gap

**gap** true if we're in a gap

**lirc\_fh\_lock** protects lirc\_fh list

**lirc\_fh** list of open files

**registered** set to true by *rc\_register\_device()*, false by *rc\_unregister\_device*

**change\_protocol** allow changing the protocol used on hardware decoders

**open** callback to allow drivers to enable polling/irq when IR input device is opened.

**close** callback to allow drivers to disable polling/irq when IR input device is opened.

**s\_tx\_mask** set transmitter mask (for devices with multiple tx outputs)  
**s\_tx\_carrier** set transmit carrier frequency  
**s\_tx\_duty\_cycle** set transmit duty cycle (0% - 100%)  
**s\_rx\_carrier\_range** inform driver about carrier it is expected to handle  
**tx\_ir** transmit IR  
**s\_idle** enable/disable hardware idle mode, upon which, device doesn't interrupt host until it sees IR pulses  
**s\_learning\_mode** enable wide band receiver used for learning  
**s\_carrier\_report** enable carrier reports  
**s\_filter** set the scancode filter  
**s\_wakeup\_filter** set the wakeup scancode filter. If the mask is zero then wakeup should be disabled.  
     wakeup\_protocol will be set to a valid protocol if mask is nonzero.  
**s\_timeout** set hardware timeout in ns  
**struct rc\_dev \* rc\_allocate\_device(enum rc\_driver\_type)**  
     Allocates a RC device

**Parameters**

**enum rc\_driver\_type** specifies the type of the RC output to be allocated returns a pointer to struct rc\_dev.

**struct rc\_dev \* devm\_rc\_allocate\_device(struct device \* dev, enum rc\_driver\_type)**  
     Managed RC device allocation

**Parameters**

**struct device \* dev** pointer to struct device

**enum rc\_driver\_type** specifies the type of the RC output to be allocated returns a pointer to struct rc\_dev.

**void rc\_free\_device(struct rc\_dev \* dev)**  
     Frees a RC device

**Parameters**

**struct rc\_dev \* dev** pointer to struct rc\_dev.

**int rc\_register\_device(struct rc\_dev \* dev)**  
     Registers a RC device

**Parameters**

**struct rc\_dev \* dev** pointer to struct rc\_dev.

**int devm\_rc\_register\_device(struct device \* parent, struct rc\_dev \* dev)**  
     Managed registering of a RC device

**Parameters**

**struct device \* parent** pointer to struct device.

**struct rc\_dev \* dev** pointer to struct rc\_dev.

**void rc\_unregister\_device(struct rc\_dev \* dev)**  
     Unregisters a RC device

**Parameters**

**struct rc\_dev \* dev** pointer to struct rc\_dev.

**struct rc\_map\_table**  
     represents a scancode/keycode pair

### Definition

```
struct rc_map_table {  
    u32 scancode;  
    u32 keycode;  
};
```

### Members

**scancode** scan code (u32)

**keycode** Linux input keycode

**struct rc\_map**  
represents a keycode map table

### Definition

```
struct rc_map {  
    struct rc_map_table *scan;  
    unsigned int size;  
    unsigned int len;  
    unsigned int alloc;  
    enum rc_proto rc_proto;  
    const char *name;  
    spinlock_t lock;  
};
```

### Members

**scan** pointer to struct *rc\_map\_table*

**size** Max number of entries

**len** Number of entries that are in use

**alloc** size of \*scan, in bytes

**rc\_proto** type of the remote controller protocol, as defined at enum *rc\_proto*

**name** name of the key map table

**lock** lock to protect access to this structure

**struct rc\_map\_list**  
list of the registered *rc\_map* maps

### Definition

```
struct rc_map_list {  
    struct list_head list;  
    struct rc_map map;  
};
```

### Members

**list** pointer to struct *list\_head*

**map** pointer to struct *rc\_map*

**int rc\_map\_register(struct rc\_map\_list \* map)**  
Registers a Remote Controller scancode map

### Parameters

**struct rc\_map\_list \* map** pointer to struct *rc\_map\_list*

**void rc\_map\_unregister(struct rc\_map\_list \* map)**  
UnRegisters a Remote Controller scancode map

### Parameters

```
struct rc_map_list * map pointer to struct rc_map_list
```

```
struct rc_map * rc_map_get(const char * name)
    gets an RC map from its name
```

## Parameters

```
const char * name name of the RC scancode map
```

# Media Controller devices

## Media Controller

The media controller userspace API is documented in [the Media Controller uAPI book](#). This document focus on the kernel-side implementation of the media framework.

### Abstract media device model

Discovering a device internal topology, and configuring it at runtime, is one of the goals of the media framework. To achieve this, hardware devices are modelled as an oriented graph of building blocks called entities connected through pads.

An entity is a basic media hardware building block. It can correspond to a large variety of logical blocks such as physical hardware devices (CMOS sensor for instance), logical hardware devices (a building block in a System-on-Chip image processing pipeline), DMA channels or physical connectors.

A pad is a connection endpoint through which an entity can interact with other entities. Data (not restricted to video) produced by an entity flows from the entity's output to one or more entity inputs. Pads should not be confused with physical pins at chip boundaries.

A link is a point-to-point oriented connection between two pads, either on the same entity or on different entities. Data flows from a source pad to a sink pad.

## Media device

A media device is represented by a struct `media_device` instance, defined in `include/media/media-device.h`. Allocation of the structure is handled by the media device driver, usually by embedding the `media_device` instance in a larger driver-specific structure.

Drivers register media device instances by calling `__media_device_register()` via the macro `media_device_register()` and unregistered by calling `media_device_unregister()`.

## Entities

Entities are represented by a struct `media_entity` instance, defined in `include/media/media-entity.h`. The structure is usually embedded into a higher-level structure, such as `v4l2_subdev` or `video_device` instances, although drivers can allocate entities directly.

Drivers initialize entity pads by calling `media_entity_pads_init()`.

Drivers register entities with a media device by calling `media_device_register_entity()` and unregistered by calling `media_device_unregister_entity()`.

## Interfaces

Interfaces are represented by a struct `media_interface` instance, defined in `include/media/media-entity.h`. Currently, only one type of interface is defined: a device node. Such interfaces are represented by a struct `media_intf_devnode`.

Drivers initialize and create device node interfaces by calling `media_devnode_create()` and remove them by calling: `media_devnode_remove()`.

### Pads

Pads are represented by a struct `media_pad` instance, defined in `include/media/media-entity.h`. Each entity stores its pads in a pads array managed by the entity driver. Drivers usually embed the array in a driver-specific structure.

Pads are identified by their entity and their 0-based index in the pads array.

Both information are stored in the struct `media_pad`, making the struct `media_pad` pointer the canonical way to store and pass link references.

Pads have flags that describe the pad capabilities and state.

`MEDIA_PAD_FL_SINK` indicates that the pad supports sinking data. `MEDIA_PAD_FL_SOURCE` indicates that the pad supports sourcing data.

#### Note:

---

*One and only one of `MEDIA_PAD_FL_SINK` or `MEDIA_PAD_FL_SOURCE` must be set for each pad.*

---

### Links

Links are represented by a struct `media_link` instance, defined in `include/media/media-entity.h`. There are two types of links:

#### 1. pad to pad links:

Associate two entities via their PADs. Each entity has a list that points to all links originating at or targeting any of its pads. A given link is thus stored twice, once in the source entity and once in the target entity.

Drivers create pad to pad links by calling: `media_create_pad_link()` and remove with `media_entity_remove_links()`.

#### 2. interface to entity links:

Associate one interface to a Link.

Drivers create interface to entity links by calling: `media_create_intf_link()` and remove with `media_remove_intf_links()`.

#### Note:

---

*Links can only be created after having both ends already created.*

---

Links have flags that describe the link capabilities and state. The valid values are described at `media_create_pad_link()` and `media_create_intf_link()`.

### Graph traversal

The media framework provides APIs to iterate over entities in a graph.

To iterate over all entities belonging to a media device, drivers can use the `media_device_for_each_entity` macro, defined in `include/media/media-device.h`.

```
struct media_entity *entity;

media_device_for_each_entity(entity, mdev) {
// entity will point to each entity in turn
...
}
```

Drivers might also need to iterate over all entities in a graph that can be reached only through enabled links starting at a given entity. The media framework provides a depth-first graph traversal API for that purpose.

#### Note:

*Graphs with cycles (whether directed or undirected) are **NOT** supported by the graph traversal API. To prevent infinite loops, the graph traversal code limits the maximum depth to MEDIA\_ENTITY\_ENUM\_MAX\_DEPTH, currently defined as 16.*

Drivers initiate a graph traversal by calling `media_graph_walk_start()`

The graph structure, provided by the caller, is initialized to start graph traversal at the given entity.

Drivers can then retrieve the next entity by calling `media_graph_walk_next()`

When the graph traversal is complete the function will return NULL.

Graph traversal can be interrupted at any moment. No cleanup function call is required and the graph structure can be freed normally.

Helper functions can be used to find a link between two given pads, or a pad connected to another pad through an enabled link `media_entity_find_link()` and `media_entity_remote_pad()`.

## Use count and power handling

Due to the wide differences between drivers regarding power management needs, the media controller does not implement power management. However, the struct `media_entity` includes a `use_count` field that media drivers can use to track the number of users of every entity for power management needs.

The `media_entity.use_count` field is owned by media drivers and must not be touched by entity drivers. Access to the field must be protected by the `media_device.graph_mutex` lock.

## Links setup

Link properties can be modified at runtime by calling `media_entity_setup_link()`.

## Pipelines and media streams

When starting streaming, drivers must notify all entities in the pipeline to prevent link states from being modified during streaming by calling `media_pipeline_start()`.

The function will mark all entities connected to the given entity through enabled links, either directly or indirectly, as streaming.

The struct `media_pipeline` instance pointed to by the pipe argument will be stored in every entity in the pipeline. Drivers should embed the struct `media_pipeline` in higher-level pipeline structures and can then access the pipeline through the struct `media_entity` pipe field.

Calls to `media_pipeline_start()` can be nested. The pipeline pointer must be identical for all nested calls to the function.

`media_pipeline_start()` may return an error. In that case, it will clean up any of the changes it did by itself.

When stopping the stream, drivers must notify the entities with `media_pipeline_stop()`.

If multiple calls to `media_pipeline_start()` have been made the same number of `media_pipeline_stop()` calls are required to stop streaming. The `media_entity.pipe` field is reset to NULL on the last nested stop call.

Link configuration will fail with -EBUSY by default if either end of the link is a streaming entity. Links that can be modified while streaming must be marked with the MEDIA\_LNK\_FL\_DYNAMIC flag.

If other operations need to be disallowed on streaming entities (such as changing entities configuration parameters) drivers can explicitly check the `media_entity.stream_count` field to find out if an entity is streaming. This operation must be done with the `media_device.graph_mutex` held.

### Link validation

Link validation is performed by `media_pipeline_start()` for any entity which has sink pads in the pipeline. The `media_entity.link_validate()` callback is used for that purpose. In `link_validate()` callback, entity driver should check that the properties of the source pad of the connected entity and its own sink pad match. It is up to the type of the entity (and in the end, the properties of the hardware) what matching actually means.

Subsystems should facilitate link validation by providing subsystem specific helper functions to provide easy access for commonly needed information, and in the end provide a way to use driver-specific callbacks.

```
struct media_entity_notify  
    Media Entity Notify
```

#### Definition

```
struct media_entity_notify {  
    struct list_head list;  
    void *notify_data;  
    void (*notify)(struct media_entity *entity, void *notify_data);  
};
```

#### Members

**list** List head

**notify\_data** Input data to invoke the callback

**notify** Callback function pointer

#### Description

Drivers may register a callback to take action when new entities get registered with the media device. This handler is intended for creating links between existing entities and should not create entities and register them.

```
struct media_device_ops  
    Media device operations
```

#### Definition

```
struct media_device_ops {  
    int (*link_notify)(struct media_link *link, u32 flags, unsigned int notification);  
};
```

#### Members

**link\_notify** Link state change notification callback. This callback is called with the `graph_mutex` held.

**struct media\_device**  
Media device

### Definition

```
struct media_device {
    struct device *dev;
    struct media_devnode *devnode;
    char model[32];
    char driver_name[32];
    char serial[40];
    char bus_info[32];
    u32 hw_revision;
    u64 topology_version;
    u32 id;
    struct ida entity_internal_idx;
    int entity_internal_idx_max;
    struct list_head entities;
    struct list_head interfaces;
    struct list_head pads;
    struct list_head links;
    struct list_head entity_notify;
    struct mutex graph_mutex;
    struct media_graph pm_count_walk;
    void *source_priv;
    int (*enable_source)(struct media_entity *entity, struct media_pipeline *pipe);
    void (*disable_source)(struct media_entity *entity);
    const struct media_device_ops *ops;
};
```

### Members

**dev** Parent device

**devnode** Media device node

**model** Device model name

**driver\_name** Optional device driver name. If not set, calls to MEDIA\_IOC\_DEVICE\_INFO will return dev->driver->name. This is needed for USB drivers for example, as otherwise they'll all appear as if the driver name was "usb".

**serial** Device serial number (optional)

**bus\_info** Unique and stable device location identifier

**hw\_revision** Hardware device revision

**topology\_version** Monotonic counter for storing the version of the graph topology. Should be incremented each time the topology changes.

**id** Unique ID used on the last registered graph object

**entity\_internal\_idx** Unique internal entity ID used by the graph traversal algorithms

**entity\_internal\_idx\_max** Allocated internal entity indices

**entities** List of registered entities

**interfaces** List of registered interfaces

**pads** List of registered pads

**links** List of registered links

**entity\_notify** List of registered entity\_notify callbacks

**graph\_mutex** Protects access to struct media\_device data

**pm\_count\_walk** Graph walk for power state walk. Access serialised using graph\_mutex.

**source\_priv** Driver Private data for enable/disable source handlers  
**enable\_source** Enable Source Handler function pointer  
**disable\_source** Disable Source Handler function pointer  
**ops** Operation handler callbacks

### Description

This structure represents an abstract high-level media device. It allows easy access to entities and provides basic media device-level support. The structure can be allocated directly or embedded in a larger structure.

The parent **dev** is a physical device. It must be set before registering the media device.

**model** is a descriptive model name exported through sysfs. It doesn't have to be unique.

**enable\_source** is a handler to find source entity for the sink entity and activate the link between them if source entity is free. Drivers should call this handler before accessing the source.

**disable\_source** is a handler to find source entity for the sink entity and deactivate the link between them. Drivers should call this handler to release the source.

Use-case: find tuner entity connected to the decoder entity and check if it is available, and activate the link between them from **enable\_source** and deactivate from **disable\_source**.

### Note:

---

*Bridge driver is expected to implement and set the handler when `media_device` is registered or when bridge driver finds the `media_device` during probe. Bridge driver sets `source_priv` with information necessary to run **enable\_source** and **disable\_source** handlers. Callers should hold `graph_mutex` to access and call **enable\_source** and **disable\_source** handlers.*

---

`int media_entity_enum_init(struct media_entity_enum * ent_enum, struct media_device * mdev)`  
Initialise an entity enumeration

### Parameters

`struct media_entity_enum * ent_enum` Entity enumeration to be initialised

`struct media_device * mdev` The related media device

### Return

zero on success or a negative error code.

`void media_device_init(struct media_device * mdev)`  
Initializes a media device element

### Parameters

`struct media_device * mdev` pointer to struct `media_device`

### Description

This function initializes the media device prior to its registration. The media device initialization and registration is split in two functions to avoid race conditions and make the media device available to user-space before the media graph has been completed.

So drivers need to first initialize the media device, register any entity within the media device, create pad to pad links and then finally register the media device by calling `media_device_register()` as a final step.

`void media_device_cleanup(struct media_device * mdev)`  
Cleanups a media device element

### Parameters

`struct media_device * mdev` pointer to struct `media_device`

### Description

This function that will destroy the graph\_mutex that is initialized in `media_device_init()`.

`int __media_device_register(struct media_device * mdev, struct module * owner)`  
Registers a media device element

### Parameters

`struct media_device * mdev` pointer to struct `media_device`

`struct module * owner` should be filled with `THIS_MODULE`

### Description

Users, should, instead, call the `media_device_register()` macro.

The caller is responsible for initializing the `media_device` structure before registration. The following fields of `media_device` must be set:

- `media_entity.dev` must point to the parent device (usually a `pci_dev`, `usb_interface` or `platform_device` instance).
- `media_entity.model` must be filled with the device model name as a NUL-terminated UTF-8 string. The device/model revision must not be stored in this field.

The following fields are optional:

- `media_entity.serial` is a unique serial number stored as a NUL-terminated ASCII string. The field is big enough to store a GUID in text form. If the hardware doesn't provide a unique serial number this field must be left empty.
- `media_entity.bus_info` represents the location of the device in the system as a NUL-terminated ASCII string. For PCI/PCIe devices `media_entity.bus_info` must be set to "PCI:" (or "PCIe:") followed by the value of `pci_name()`. For USB devices, the `usb_make_path()` function must be used. This field is used by applications to distinguish between otherwise identical devices that don't provide a serial number.
- `media_entity.hw_revision` is the hardware device revision in a driver-specific format. When possible the revision should be formatted with the `KERNEL_VERSION()` macro.

### Note:

1. Upon successful registration a character device named `media[0-9]+` is created. The device major and minor numbers are dynamic. The model name is exported as a sysfs attribute.
2. Unregistering a media device that hasn't been registered is **NOT** safe.

### Return

returns zero on success or a negative error code.

`media_device_register(mdev)`  
Registers a media device element

### Parameters

`mdev` pointer to struct `media_device`

### Description

This macro calls `__media_device_register()` passing `THIS_MODULE` as the `__media_device_register()` second argument (`owner`).

`void media_device_unregister(struct media_device * mdev)`  
Unregisters a media device element

### Parameters

`struct media_device * mdev` pointer to struct `media_device`

### Description

It is safe to call this function on an unregistered (but initialised) media device.

`int media_device_register_entity(struct media_device * mdev, struct media_entity * entity)`

Registers a media entity inside a previously registered media device.

### Parameters

`struct media_device * mdev` pointer to struct `media_device`

`struct media_entity * entity` pointer to struct `media_entity` to be registered

### Description

Entities are identified by a unique positive integer ID. The media controller framework will assign such ID automatically. IDs are not guaranteed to be contiguous, and the ID number can change on newer Kernel versions. So, neither the driver nor userspace should hardcode ID numbers to refer to the entities, but, instead, use the framework to find the ID, when needed.

The `media_entity` name, type and flags fields should be initialized before calling `media_device_register_entity()`. Entities embedded in higher-level standard structures can have some of those fields set by the higher-level framework.

If the device has pads, `media_entity_pads_init()` should be called before this function. Otherwise, the `media_entity.pad` and `media_entity.num_pads` should be zeroed before calling this function.

Entities have flags that describe the entity capabilities and state:

`MEDIA_ENT_FL_DEFAULT` indicates the default entity for a given type. This can be used to report the default audio and video devices or the default camera sensor.

### Note:

*Drivers should set the entity function before calling this function. Please notice that the values `MEDIA_ENT_F_V4L2_SUBDEV_UNKN0WN` and `MEDIA_ENT_F_UNKN0WN` should not be used by the drivers.*

`void media_device_unregister_entity(struct media_entity * entity)`  
unregisters a media entity.

### Parameters

`struct media_entity * entity` pointer to struct `media_entity` to be unregistered

### Description

All links associated with the entity and all PADs are automatically unregistered from the `media_device` when this function is called.

Unregistering an entity will not change the IDs of the other entities and the previously used ID will never be reused for a newly registered entities.

When a media device is unregistered, all its entities are unregistered automatically. No manual entities unregistration is then required.

### Note:

*The `media_entity` instance itself must be freed explicitly by the driver if required.*

`int media_device_register_entity_notify(struct media_device * mdev, struct media_entity_notify * nptr)`  
Registers a media entity\_notify callback

**Parameters**

**struct media\_device \* mdev** The media device  
**struct media\_entity\_notify \* nptr** The media\_entity\_notify

**Description****Note:**

*When a new entity is registered, all the registered media\_entity\_notify callbacks are invoked.*

**void media\_device\_unregister\_entity\_notify(struct media\_device \* mdev, struct media\_entity\_notify \* nptr)**

Unregister a media entity notify callback

**Parameters**

**struct media\_device \* mdev** The media device

**struct media\_entity\_notify \* nptr** The media\_entity\_notify

**void media\_device\_pci\_init(struct media\_device \* mdev, struct pci\_dev \* pci\_dev, const char \* name)**

create and initialize a struct *media\_device* from a PCI device.

**Parameters**

**struct media\_device \* mdev** pointer to struct *media\_device*

**struct pci\_dev \* pci\_dev** pointer to struct *pci\_dev*

**const char \* name** media device name. If NULL, the routine will use the default name for the pci device, given by *pci\_name()* macro.

**void \_\_media\_device\_usb\_init(struct media\_device \* mdev, struct usb\_device \* udev, const char \* board\_name, const char \* driver\_name)**

create and initialize a struct *media\_device* from a PCI device.

**Parameters**

**struct media\_device \* mdev** pointer to struct *media\_device*

**struct usb\_device \* udev** pointer to struct *usb\_device*

**const char \* board\_name** media device name. If NULL, the routine will use the usb product name, if available.

**const char \* driver\_name** name of the driver. If NULL, the routine will use the name given by *udev->dev->driver->name*, which is usually the wrong thing to do.

**Description****Note:**

*It is better to call *media\_device\_usb\_init()* instead, as such macro fills *driver\_name* with *KBUILD\_MODNAME*.*

**media\_device\_usb\_init(mdev, udev, name)**

create and initialize a struct *media\_device* from a PCI device.

**Parameters**

**mdev** pointer to struct *media\_device*

**udev** pointer to struct *usb\_device*

**name** media device name. If NULL, the routine will use the usb product name, if available.

### Description

This macro calls `media_device_usb_init()` passing the `media_device_usb_init()` **driver\_name** parameter filled with KBUILD\_MODNAME.

**struct media\_file\_operations**  
Media device file operations

### Definition

```
struct media_file_operations {  
    struct module *owner;  
    ssize_t (*read) (struct file *, char __user *, size_t, loff_t *);  
    ssize_t (*write) (struct file *, const char __user *, size_t, loff_t *);  
    __poll_t (*poll) (struct file *, struct poll_table_struct *);  
    long (*ioctl) (struct file *, unsigned int, unsigned long);  
    long (*compat_ioctl) (struct file *, unsigned int, unsigned long);  
    int (*open) (struct file *);  
    int (*release) (struct file *);  
};
```

### Members

**owner** should be filled with THIS\_MODULE

**read** pointer to the function that implements read() syscall

**write** pointer to the function that implements `write()` syscall

**poll** pointer to the function that implements poll() syscall

**ioctl** pointer to the function that implements ioctl() syscall

**compat\_ioctl** pointer to the function that will handle 32 bits userspace calls to the the ioctl() syscall on a Kernel compiled with 64 bits.

**open** pointer to the function that implements `open()` syscall

**release** pointer to the function that will release the resources allocated by the **open** function.

**struct media\_devnode**  
Media device node

### Definition

```
struct media_devnode {  
    struct media_device *media_dev;  
    const struct media_file_operations *fops;  
    struct device dev;  
    struct cdev cdev;  
    struct device *parent;  
    int minor;  
    unsigned long flags;  
    void (*release)(struct media_devnode *devnode);  
};
```

### Members

**media\_dev** pointer to struct `media_device`

**fops** pointer to struct `media_file_operations` with media device ops

**dev** pointer to struct device containing the media controller device

**cdev** struct cdev pointer character device

**parent** parent device

**minor** device node minor number

**flags** flags, combination of the MEDIA\_FLAG\_\* constants

**release** release callback called at the end of :c:func:`media\_devnode\_release()` routine at media-device.c.

### Description

This structure represents a media-related device node.

The **parent** is a physical device. It must be set by core or device drivers before registering the node.

```
int media_devnode_register(struct media_device *mdev, struct media_devnode *devnode, struct
                           module *owner)
    register a media device node
```

### Parameters

**struct media\_device \* mdev** struct media\_device we want to register a device node

**struct media\_devnode \* devnode** media device node structure we want to register

**struct module \* owner** should be filled with THIS\_MODULE

### Description

The registration code assigns minor numbers and registers the new device node with the kernel. An error is returned if no free minor number can be found, or if the registration of the device node fails.

Zero is returned on success.

Note that if the media\_devnode\_register call fails, the release() callback of the media\_devnode structure is *not* called, so the caller is responsible for freeing any data.

```
void media_devnode_unregister_prepare(struct media_devnode *devnode)
    clear the media device node register bit
```

### Parameters

**struct media\_devnode \* devnode** the device node to prepare for unregister

### Description

This clears the passed device register bit. Future open calls will be met with errors. Should be called before `media_devnode_unregister()` to avoid races with unregister and device file open calls.

This function can safely be called if the device node has never been registered or has already been unregistered.

```
void media_devnode_unregister(struct media_devnode *devnode)
    unregister a media device node
```

### Parameters

**struct media\_devnode \* devnode** the device node to unregister

### Description

This unregisters the passed device. Future open calls will be met with errors.

Should be called after `media_devnode_unregister_prepare()`

```
struct media_devnode * media_devnode_data(struct file * filp)
    returns a pointer to the media_devnode
```

### Parameters

**struct file \* filp** pointer to struct file

```
int media_devnode_is_registered(struct media_devnode *devnode)
    returns true if media_devnode is registered; false otherwise.
```

### Parameters

**struct media\_devnode \* devnode** pointer to struct `media_devnode`.

### Note

If mdev is NULL, it also returns false.

**enum media\_gobj\_type**  
type of a graph object

### Constants

**MEDIA\_GRAPH\_ENTITY** Identify a media entity

**MEDIA\_GRAPH\_PAD** Identify a media pad

**MEDIA\_GRAPH\_LINK** Identify a media link

**MEDIA\_GRAPH\_intf\_DEVNODE** Identify a media Kernel API interface via a device node

**struct media\_gobj**  
Define a graph object.

### Definition

```
struct media_gobj {  
    struct media_device     *mdev;  
    u32 id;  
    struct list_head        list;  
};
```

### Members

**mdev** Pointer to the struct *media\_device* that owns the object

**id** Non-zero object ID identifier. The ID should be unique inside a *media\_device*, as it is composed by *MEDIA\_BITS\_PER\_TYPE* to store the type plus *MEDIA\_BITS\_PER\_ID* to store the ID

**list** List entry stored in one of the per-type mdev object lists

### Description

All objects on the media graph should have this struct embedded

**struct media\_entity\_enum**  
An enumeration of media entities.

### Definition

```
struct media_entity_enum {  
    unsigned long *bmap;  
    int idx_max;  
};
```

### Members

**bmap** Bit map in which each bit represents one entity at struct *media\_entity*->internal\_idx.

**idx\_max** Number of bits in bmap

**struct media\_graph**  
Media graph traversal state

### Definition

```
struct media_graph {  
    struct {  
        struct media_entity *entity;  
        struct list_head *link;  
    } stack[MEDIA_ENTITY_ENUM_MAX_DEPTH];  
    struct media_entity_enum ent_enum;  
    int top;  
};
```

**Members**

**stack** Graph traversal stack; the stack contains information on the path the media entities to be walked and the links through which they were reached.

**stack.entity** pointer to *struct media\_entity* at the graph.

**stack.link** pointer to *struct list\_head*.

**ent\_enum** Visited entities

**top** The top of the stack

**struct media\_pipeline**  
Media pipeline related information

**Definition**

```
struct media_pipeline {
    int streaming_count;
    struct media_graph graph;
};
```

**Members**

**streaming\_count** Streaming start count - streaming stop count

**graph** Media graph walk during pipeline start / stop

**struct media\_link**  
A link object part of a media graph.

**Definition**

```
struct media_link {
    struct media_gobj graph_obj;
    struct list_head list;
    union {
        struct media_gobj *gobj0;
        struct media_pad *source;
        struct media_interface *intf;
    };
    union {
        struct media_gobj *gobj1;
        struct media_pad *sink;
        struct media_entity *entity;
    };
    struct media_link *reverse;
    unsigned long flags;
    bool is_backlink;
};
```

**Members**

**graph\_obj** Embedded structure containing the media object common data

**list** Linked list associated with an entity or an interface that owns the link.

**{unnamed\_union}** anonymous

**gobj0** Part of a union. Used to get the pointer for the first graph\_object of the link.

**source** Part of a union. Used only if the first object (gobj0) is a pad. In that case, it represents the source pad.

**intf** Part of a union. Used only if the first object (gobj0) is an interface.

**{unnamed\_union}** anonymous

**gobj1** Part of a union. Used to get the pointer for the second graph\_object of the link.

**sink** Part of a union. Used only if the second object (gobj1) is a pad. In that case, it represents the sink pad.

**entity** Part of a union. Used only if the second object (gobj1) is an entity.

**reverse** Pointer to the link for the reverse direction of a pad to pad link.

**flags** Link flags, as defined in uapi/media.h (MEDIA\_LNK\_FL\_\*)

**is\_backlink** Indicate if the link is a backlink.

### struct media\_pad

A media pad graph object.

#### Definition

```
struct media_pad {  
    struct media_gobj graph_obj;  
    struct media_entity *entity;  
    u16 index;  
    unsigned long flags;  
};
```

#### Members

**graph\_obj** Embedded structure containing the media object common data

**entity** Entity this pad belongs to

**index** Pad index in the entity pads array, numbered from 0 to n

**flags** Pad flags, as defined in [include/uapi/linux/media.h](#) (seek for MEDIA\_PAD\_FL\_\*)

### struct media\_entity\_operations

Media entity operations

#### Definition

```
struct media_entity_operations {  
    int (*get_fwnode_pad)(struct fwnode_endpoint *endpoint);  
    int (*link_setup)(struct media_entity *entity, const struct media_pad *local, const struct media_pad *remote);  
    int (*link_validate)(struct media_link *link);  
};
```

#### Members

**get\_fwnode\_pad** Return the pad number based on a fwnode endpoint or a negative value on error. This operation can be used to map a fwnode to a media pad number. Optional.

**link\_setup** Notify the entity of link changes. The operation can return an error, in which case link setup will be cancelled. Optional.

**link\_validate** Return whether a link is valid from the entity point of view. The [media\\_pipeline\\_start\(\)](#) function validates all links by calling this operation. Optional.

#### Description

##### Note:

*Those these callbacks are called with struct media\_device.graph\_mutex mutex held.*

### enum media\_entity\_type

Media entity type

#### Constants

**MEDIA\_ENTITY\_TYPE\_BASE** The entity isn't embedded in another subsystem structure.

**MEDIA\_ENTITY\_TYPE\_VIDEO\_DEVICE** The entity is embedded in a struct video\_device instance.

**MEDIA\_ENTITY\_TYPE\_V4L2\_SUBDEV** The entity is embedded in a struct v4l2\_subdev instance.

## Description

Media entity objects are often not instantiated directly, but the media entity structure is inherited by (through embedding) other subsystem-specific structures. The media entity type identifies the type of the subclass structure that implements a media entity instance.

This allows runtime type identification of media entities and safe casting to the correct object type. For instance, a media entity structure instance embedded in a v4l2\_subdev structure instance will have the type MEDIA\_ENTITY\_TYPE\_V4L2\_SUBDEV and can safely be cast to a `v4l2_subdev` structure using the `container_of()` macro.

```
struct media_entity
    A media entity graph object.
```

## Definition

```
struct media_entity {
    struct media_gobj graph_obj;
    const char *name;
    enum media_entity_type obj_type;
    u32 function;
    unsigned long flags;
    u16 num_pads;
    u16 num_links;
    u16 num_backlinks;
    int internal_idx;
    struct media_pad *pads;
    struct list_head links;
    const struct media_entity_operations *ops;
    int stream_count;
    int use_count;
    struct media_pipeline *pipe;
    union {
        struct {
            u32 major;
            u32 minor;
        } dev;
        } info;
};
```

## Members

**graph\_obj** Embedded structure containing the media object common data.

**name** Entity name.

**obj\_type** Type of the object that implements the `media_entity`.

**function** Entity main function, as defined in `include/uapi/linux/media.h` (seek for `MEDIA_ENT_F_*`)

**flags** Entity flags, as defined in `include/uapi/linux/media.h` (seek for `MEDIA_ENT_FL_*`)

**num\_pads** Number of sink and source pads.

**num\_links** Total number of links, forward and back, enabled and disabled.

**num\_backlinks** Number of backlinks

**internal\_idx** An unique internal entity specific number. The numbers are re-used if entities are unregistered or registered again.

**pads** Pads array with the size defined by **num\_pads**.

**links** List of data links.

**ops** Entity operations.

**stream\_count** Stream count for the entity.

**use\_count** Use count for the entity.

**pipe** Pipeline this entity belongs to.

**info** Union with devnode information. Kept just for backward compatibility.

**info.dev** Contains device major and minor info.

**info.dev.major** device node major, if the device is a devnode.

**info.dev.minor** device node minor, if the device is a devnode.

### Description

#### Note:

**stream\_count** and **use\_count** reference counts must never be negative, but are signed integers on purpose: a simple `WARN_ON(<0)` check can be used to detect reference count bugs that would make them negative.

## struct media\_interface

A media interface graph object.

### Definition

```
struct media_interface {  
    struct media_gobj           graph_obj;  
    struct list_head            links;  
    u32 type;  
    u32 flags;  
};
```

### Members

**graph\_obj** embedded graph object

**links** List of links pointing to graph entities

**type** Type of the interface as defined in [include/uapi/linux/media.h](#) (seek for `MEDIA_INTF_T_*`)

**flags** Interface flags as defined in [include/uapi/linux/media.h](#) (seek for `MEDIA_INTF_FL_*`)

### Description

#### Note:

Currently, no flags for `media_interface` is defined.

## struct media\_intf\_devnode

A media interface via a device node.

### Definition

```
struct media_intf_devnode {  
    struct media_interface      intf;  
    u32 major;  
    u32 minor;  
};
```

### Members

**intf** embedded interface object

**major** Major number of a device node

**minor** Minor number of a device node

u32 **media\_entity\_id**(struct *media\_entity* \* *entity*)  
    return the media entity graph object id

#### Parameters

**struct media\_entity \* entity** pointer to *media\_entity*

enum *media\_gobj\_type* **media\_type**(struct *media\_gobj* \* *gobj*)  
    return the media object type

#### Parameters

**struct media\_gobj \* gobj** Pointer to the struct *media\_gobj* graph object

u32 **media\_id**(struct *media\_gobj* \* *gobj*)  
    return the media object ID

#### Parameters

**struct media\_gobj \* gobj** Pointer to the struct *media\_gobj* graph object

u32 **media\_gobj\_gen\_id**(enum *media\_gobj\_type* *type*, u64 *local\_id*)  
    encapsulates type and ID on at the object ID

#### Parameters

enum *media\_gobj\_type* **type** object type as define at enum *media\_gobj\_type*.

**u64 local\_id** next ID, from struct *media\_device.id*.

bool **is\_media\_entity\_v4l2\_video\_device**(struct *media\_entity* \* *entity*)  
    Check if the entity is a video\_device

#### Parameters

**struct media\_entity \* entity** pointer to entity

#### Return

true if the entity is an instance of a video\_device object and can safely be cast to a struct video\_device using the container\_of() macro, or false otherwise.

bool **is\_media\_entity\_v4l2\_subdev**(struct *media\_entity* \* *entity*)  
    Check if the entity is a v4l2\_subdev

#### Parameters

**struct media\_entity \* entity** pointer to entity

#### Return

true if the entity is an instance of a *v4l2\_subdev* object and can safely be cast to a struct *v4l2\_subdev* using the container\_of() macro, or false otherwise.

int **\_media\_entity\_enum\_init**(struct *media\_entity\_enum* \* *ent\_enum*, int *idx\_max*)  
    Initialise an entity enumeration

#### Parameters

**struct media\_entity\_enum \* ent\_enum** Entity enumeration to be initialised

**int idx\_max** Maximum number of entities in the enumeration

#### Return

Returns zero on success or a negative error code.

void **media\_entity\_enum\_cleanup**(struct *media\_entity\_enum* \* *ent\_enum*)  
    Release resources of an entity enumeration

### Parameters

`struct media_entity_enum * ent_enum` Entity enumeration to be released

`void media_entity_enum_zero(struct media_entity_enum * ent_enum)`  
Clear the entire enum

### Parameters

`struct media_entity_enum * ent_enum` Entity enumeration to be cleared

`void media_entity_enum_set(struct media_entity_enum * ent_enum, struct media_entity * entity)`  
Mark a single entity in the enum

### Parameters

`struct media_entity_enum * ent_enum` Entity enumeration

`struct media_entity * entity` Entity to be marked

`void media_entity_enum_clear(struct media_entity_enum * ent_enum, struct media_entity * entity)`  
Unmark a single entity in the enum

### Parameters

`struct media_entity_enum * ent_enum` Entity enumeration

`struct media_entity * entity` Entity to be unmarked

`bool media_entity_enum_test(struct media_entity_enum * ent_enum, struct media_entity * entity)`  
Test whether the entity is marked

### Parameters

`struct media_entity_enum * ent_enum` Entity enumeration

`struct media_entity * entity` Entity to be tested

### Description

Returns true if the entity was marked.

`bool media_entity_enum_test_and_set(struct media_entity_enum * ent_enum, struct media_entity * entity)`  
Test whether the entity is marked, and mark it

### Parameters

`struct media_entity_enum * ent_enum` Entity enumeration

`struct media_entity * entity` Entity to be tested

### Description

Returns true if the entity was marked, and mark it before doing so.

`bool media_entity_enum_empty(struct media_entity_enum * ent_enum)`  
Test whether the entire enum is empty

### Parameters

`struct media_entity_enum * ent_enum` Entity enumeration

### Return

true if the entity was empty.

`bool media_entity_enum_intersects(struct media_entity_enum * ent_enum1, struct media_entity_enum * ent_enum2)`  
Test whether two enums intersect

### Parameters

**struct media\_entity\_enum \* ent\_enum1** First entity enumeration  
**struct media\_entity\_enum \* ent\_enum2** Second entity enumeration

**Return**

true if entity enumerations **ent\_enum1** and **ent\_enum2** intersect, otherwise false.

**gobj\_to\_entity(gobj)**

returns the struct *media\_entity* pointer from the **gobj** contained on it.

**Parameters**

**gobj** Pointer to the struct *media\_gobj* graph object

**gobj\_to\_pad(gobj)**

returns the struct *media\_pad* pointer from the **gobj** contained on it.

**Parameters**

**gobj** Pointer to the struct *media\_gobj* graph object

**gobj\_to\_link(gobj)**

returns the struct *media\_link* pointer from the **gobj** contained on it.

**Parameters**

**gobj** Pointer to the struct *media\_gobj* graph object

**gobj\_to\_intf(gobj)**

returns the struct *media\_interface* pointer from the **gobj** contained on it.

**Parameters**

**gobj** Pointer to the struct *media\_gobj* graph object

**intf\_to\_devnode(intf)**

returns the struct *media\_intf\_devnode* pointer from the **intf** contained on it.

**Parameters**

**intf** Pointer to struct *media\_intf\_devnode*

**void media\_gobj\_create(struct media\_device \* mdev, enum media\_gobj\_type type, struct media\_gobj \* gobj)**

Initialize a graph object

**Parameters**

**struct media\_device \* mdev** Pointer to the *media\_device* that contains the object

**enum media\_gobj\_type type** Type of the object

**struct media\_gobj \* gobj** Pointer to the struct *media\_gobj* graph object

**Description**

This routine initializes the embedded struct *media\_gobj* inside a media graph object. It is called automatically if *media\_\*\_create* function calls are used. However, if the object (entity, link, pad, interface) is embedded on some other object, this function should be called before registering the object at the media controller.

**void media\_gobj\_destroy(struct media\_gobj \* gobj)**

Stop using a graph object on a media device

**Parameters**

**struct media\_gobj \* gobj** Pointer to the struct *media\_gobj* graph object

**Description**

This should be called by all routines like *media\_device\_unregister()* that remove/destroy media graph objects.

```
int media_entity_pads_init(struct media_entity *entity, u16 num_pads, struct media_pad *pads)
```

Initialize the entity pads

### Parameters

**struct media\_entity \* entity** entity where the pads belong

**u16 num\_pads** total number of sink and source pads

**struct media\_pad \* pads** Array of **num\_pads** pads.

### Description

The pads array is managed by the entity driver and passed to `media_entity_pads_init()` where its pointer will be stored in the `media_entity` structure.

If no pads are needed, drivers could either directly fill `media_entity->num_pads` with 0 and `media_entity->pads` with NULL or call this function that will do the same.

As the number of pads is known in advance, the pads array is not allocated dynamically but is managed by the entity driver. Most drivers will embed the pads array in a driver-specific structure, avoiding dynamic allocation.

Drivers must set the direction of every pad in the pads array before calling `media_entity_pads_init()`. The function will initialize the other pads fields.

```
void media_entity_cleanup(struct media_entity *entity)
```

free resources associated with an entity

### Parameters

**struct media\_entity \* entity** entity where the pads belong

### Description

This function must be called during the cleanup phase after unregistering the entity (currently, it does nothing).

```
int media_create_pad_link(struct media_entity *source, u16 source_pad, struct media_entity *sink, u16 sink_pad, u32 flags)
```

creates a link between two entities.

### Parameters

**struct media\_entity \* source** pointer to `media_entity` of the source pad.

**u16 source\_pad** number of the source pad in the pads array

**struct media\_entity \* sink** pointer to `media_entity` of the sink pad.

**u16 sink\_pad** number of the sink pad in the pads array.

**u32 flags** Link flags, as defined in `include/uapi/linux/media.h` ( seek for MEDIA\_LNK\_FL\_\*)

### Description

Valid values for flags:

**MEDIA\_LNK\_FL\_ENABLED** Indicates that the link is enabled and can be used to transfer media data. When two or more links target a sink pad, only one of them can be enabled at a time.

**MEDIA\_LNK\_FL\_IMMUTABLE** Indicates that the link enabled state can't be modified at runtime. If **MEDIA\_LNK\_FL\_IMMUTABLE** is set, then **MEDIA\_LNK\_FL\_ENABLED** must also be set, since an immutable link is always enabled.

**Note:**


---

*Before calling this function, `media_entity_pads_init()` and `media_device_register_entity()` should be called previously for both ends.*

---

```
int media_create_pad_links(const struct media_device *mdev, const u32 source_function,
                           struct media_entity *source, const u16 source_pad, const
                           u32 sink_function, struct media_entity *sink, const u16 sink_pad,
                           u32 flags, const bool allow_both_undefined)
```

creates a link between two entities.

**Parameters**

**const struct media\_device \* mdev** Pointer to the media\_device that contains the object

**const u32 source\_function** Function of the source entities. Used only if **source** is NULL.

**struct media\_entity \* source** pointer to `media_entity` of the source pad. If NULL, it will use all entities that matches the **sink\_function**.

**const u16 source\_pad** number of the source pad in the pads array

**const u32 sink\_function** Function of the sink entities. Used only if **sink** is NULL.

**struct media\_entity \* sink** pointer to `media_entity` of the sink pad. If NULL, it will use all entities that matches the **sink\_function**.

**const u16 sink\_pad** number of the sink pad in the pads array.

**u32 flags** Link flags, as defined in include/uapi/linux/media.h.

**const bool allow\_both\_undefined** if true, then both **source** and **sink** can be NULL. In such case, it will create a crossbar between all entities that matches **source\_function** to all entities that matches **sink\_function**. If false, it will return 0 and won't create any link if both **source** and **sink** are NULL.

**Description**

Valid values for flags:

**A MEDIA\_LNK\_FL\_ENABLED flag indicates that the link is enabled and can be** used to transfer media data. If multiple links are created and this flag is passed as an argument, only the first created link will have this flag.

**A MEDIA\_LNK\_FL\_IMMUTABLE flag indicates that the link enabled state can't** be modified at run-time. If **MEDIA\_LNK\_FL\_IMMUTABLE** is set, then **MEDIA\_LNK\_FL\_ENABLED** must also be set since an immutable link is always enabled.

It is common for some devices to have multiple source and/or sink entities of the same type that should be linked. While `media_create_pad_link()` creates link by link, this function is meant to allow 1:n, n:1 and even cross-bar (n:n) links.

**Note:**


---

*Before calling this function, `media_entity_pads_init()` and `media_device_register_entity()` should be called previously for the entities to be linked.*

---

```
void media_entity_remove_links(struct media_entity *entity)
    remove all links associated with an entity
```

**Parameters**

**struct media\_entity \* entity** pointer to `media_entity`

## Description

### Note:

This is called automatically when an entity is unregistered via `media_device_register_entity()`.

```
int __media_entity_setup_link(struct media_link *link, u32 flags)
    Configure a media link without locking
```

### Parameters

`struct media_link * link` The link being configured

`u32 flags` Link configuration flags

### Description

The bulk of link setup is handled by the two entities connected through the link. This function notifies both entities of the link configuration change.

If the link is immutable or if the current and new configuration are identical, return immediately.

The user is expected to hold link->source->parent->mutex. If not, `media_entity_setup_link()` should be used instead.

```
int media_entity_setup_link(struct media_link *link, u32 flags)
    changes the link flags properties in runtime
```

### Parameters

`struct media_link * link` pointer to `media_link`

`u32 flags` the requested new link flags

### Description

The only configurable property is the MEDIA\_LNK\_FL\_ENABLED link flag to enable/disable a link. Links marked with the MEDIA\_LNK\_FL\_IMMUTABLE link flag can not be enabled or disabled.

When a link is enabled or disabled, the media framework calls the link\_setup operation for the two entities at the source and sink of the link, in that order. If the second link\_setup call fails, another link\_setup call is made on the first entity to restore the original link flags.

Media device drivers can be notified of link setup operations by setting the `media_device.link_notify` pointer to a callback function. If provided, the notification callback will be called before enabling and after disabling links.

Entity drivers must implement the link\_setup operation if any of their links is non-immutable. The operation must either configure the hardware or store the configuration information to be applied later.

Link configuration must not have any side effect on other links. If an enabled link at a sink pad prevents another link at the same pad from being enabled, the link\_setup operation must return -EBUSY and can't implicitly disable the first enabled link.

### Note:

The valid values of the flags for the link is the same as described on `media_create_pad_link()`, for pad to pad links or the same as described on `media_create_intf_link()`, for interface to entity links.

```
struct media_link * media_entity_find_link(struct media_pad * source, struct media_pad * sink)
    Find a link between two pads
```

### Parameters

`struct media_pad * source` Source pad

**struct media\_pad \* sink** Sink pad

### Return

returns a pointer to the link between the two entities. If no such link exists, return NULL.

**struct media\_pad \* media\_entity\_remote\_pad(const struct media\_pad \* pad)**

Find the pad at the remote end of a link

### Parameters

**const struct media\_pad \* pad** Pad at the local end of the link

### Description

Search for a remote pad connected to the given pad by iterating over all links originating or terminating at that pad until an enabled link is found.

### Return

returns a pointer to the pad at the remote end of the first found enabled link, or NULL if no enabled link has been found.

**struct media\_entity \* media\_entity\_get(struct media\_entity \* entity)**

Get a reference to the parent module

### Parameters

**struct media\_entity \* entity** The entity

### Description

Get a reference to the parent media device module.

The function will return immediately if **entity** is NULL.

### Return

returns a pointer to the entity on success or NULL on failure.

**int media\_entity\_get\_fwnode\_pad(struct media\_entity \* entity, struct fwnode\_handle \* fwnode, unsigned long direction\_flags)**

Get pad number from fwnode

### Parameters

**struct media\_entity \* entity** The entity

**struct fwnode\_handle \* fwnode** Pointer to the fwnode\_handle which should be used to find the pad

**unsigned long direction\_flags** Expected direction of the pad, as defined in [include/uapi/linux/media.h](#) (seek for MEDIA\_PAD\_FL\_\*)

### Description

This function can be used to resolve the media pad number from a fwnode. This is useful for devices which use more complex mappings of media pads.

If the entity does not implement the `get_fwnode_pad()` operation then this function searches the entity for the first pad that matches the **direction\_flags**.

### Return

returns the pad number on success or a negative error code.

**int media\_graph\_walk\_init(struct media\_graph \* graph, struct media\_device \* mdev)**

Allocate resources used by graph walk.

### Parameters

**struct media\_graph \* graph** Media graph structure that will be used to walk the graph

**struct media\_device \* mdev** Pointer to the `media_device` that contains the object

```
void media_graph_walk_cleanup(struct media_graph * graph)
    Release resources used by graph walk.
```

### Parameters

**struct media\_graph \* graph** Media graph structure that will be used to walk the graph

```
void media_entity_put(struct media_entity * entity)
    Release the reference to the parent module
```

### Parameters

**struct media\_entity \* entity** The entity

### Description

Release the reference count acquired by [media\\_entity\\_get\(\)](#).

The function will return immediately if **entity** is NULL.

```
void media_graph_walk_start(struct media_graph * graph, struct media_entity * entity)
    Start walking the media graph at a given entity
```

### Parameters

**struct media\_graph \* graph** Media graph structure that will be used to walk the graph

**struct media\_entity \* entity** Starting entity

### Description

Before using this function, [media\\_graph\\_walk\\_init\(\)](#) must be used to allocate resources used for walking the graph. This function initializes the graph traversal structure to walk the entities graph starting at the given entity. The traversal structure must not be modified by the caller during graph traversal. After the graph walk, the resources must be released using [media\\_graph\\_walk\\_cleanup\(\)](#).

```
struct media_entity * media_graph_walk_next(struct media_graph * graph)
    Get the next entity in the graph
```

### Parameters

**struct media\_graph \* graph** Media graph structure

### Description

Perform a depth-first traversal of the given media entities graph.

The graph structure must have been previously initialized with a call to [media\\_graph\\_walk\\_start\(\)](#).

### Return

returns the next entity in the graph or NULL if the whole graph have been traversed.

```
int media_pipeline_start(struct media_entity * entity, struct media_pipeline * pipe)
    Mark a pipeline as streaming
```

### Parameters

**struct media\_entity \* entity** Starting entity

**struct media\_pipeline \* pipe** Media pipeline to be assigned to all entities in the pipeline.

### Description

Mark all entities connected to a given entity through enabled links, either directly or indirectly, as streaming. The given pipeline object is assigned to every entity in the pipeline and stored in the media\_entity pipe field.

Calls to this function can be nested, in which case the same number of [media\\_pipeline\\_stop\(\)](#) calls will be required to stop streaming. The pipeline pointer must be identical for all nested calls to [media\\_pipeline\\_start\(\)](#).

```
int __media_pipeline_start(struct media_entity * entity, struct media_pipeline * pipe)
    Mark a pipeline as streaming
```

**Parameters**

**struct media\_entity \* entity** Starting entity

**struct media\_pipeline \* pipe** Media pipeline to be assigned to all entities in the pipeline.

**Description**

...note:: This is the non-locking version of `media_pipeline_start()`

```
void media_pipeline_stop(struct media_entity * entity)
    Mark a pipeline as not streaming
```

**Parameters**

**struct media\_entity \* entity** Starting entity

**Description**

Mark all entities connected to a given entity through enabled links, either directly or indirectly, as not streaming. The `media_entity` pipe field is reset to NULL.

If multiple calls to `media_pipeline_start()` have been made, the same number of calls to this function are required to mark the pipeline as not streaming.

```
void __media_pipeline_stop(struct media_entity * entity)
    Mark a pipeline as not streaming
```

**Parameters**

**struct media\_entity \* entity** Starting entity

**Description****Note:**


---

*This is the non-locking version of `media_pipeline_stop()`*

---

```
struct media_intf_devnode * media_devnode_create(struct media_device * mdev, u32 type,
                                                 u32 flags, u32 major, u32 minor)
```

creates and initializes a device node interface

**Parameters**

**struct media\_device \* mdev** pointer to struct `media_device`

**u32 type** type of the interface, as given by `include/uapi/linux/media.h` ( seek for `MEDIA_INTF_T_*`) macros.

**u32 flags** Interface flags, as defined in `include/uapi/linux/media.h` ( seek for `MEDIA_INTF_FL_*`)

**u32 major** Device node major number.

**u32 minor** Device node minor number.

**Return**

**if succeeded, returns a pointer to the newly allocated `media_intf_devnode` pointer.**

**Note:**


---

*Currently, no flags for `media_interface` is defined.*

---

```
void media_devnode_remove(struct media_intf_devnode * devnode)
    removes a device node interface
```

### Parameters

**struct media\_intf\_devnode \* devnode** pointer to *media\_intf\_devnode* to be freed.

### Description

When a device node interface is removed, all links to it are automatically removed.

```
media_create_intf_link(struct media_entity * entity, struct media_interface * intf, u32 flags)
    creates a link between an entity and an interface
```

### Parameters

**struct media\_entity \* entity** pointer to *media\_entity*

**struct media\_interface \* intf** pointer to *media\_interface*

**u32 flags** Link flags, as defined in *include/uapi/linux/media.h* ( seek for MEDIA\_LNK\_FL\_\*)

### Description

Valid values for flags:

**MEDIA\_LNK\_FL\_ENABLED** Indicates that the interface is connected to the entity hardware. That's the default value for interfaces. An interface may be disabled if the hardware is busy due to the usage of some other interface that it is currently controlling the hardware.

A typical example is an hybrid TV device that handle only one type of stream on a given time. So, when the digital TV is streaming, the V4L2 interfaces won't be enabled, as such device is not able to also stream analog TV or radio.

### Note:

*Before calling this function, media\_devnode\_create() should be called for the interface and media\_device\_register\_entity() should be called for the interface that will be part of the link.*

```
void __media_remove_intf_link(struct media_link * link)
    remove a single interface link
```

### Parameters

**struct media\_link \* link** pointer to *media\_link*.

### Description

### Note:

*This is an unlocked version of media\_remove\_intf\_link()*

```
void media_remove_intf_link(struct media_link * link)
    remove a single interface link
```

### Parameters

**struct media\_link \* link** pointer to *media\_link*.

### Description

### Note:

*Prefer to use this one, instead of \_\_media\_remove\_intf\_link()*

```
void __media_remove_intf_links(struct media_interface * intf)
    remove all links associated with an interface
```

**Parameters**

**struct media\_interface \* intf** pointer to *media\_interface*

**Description****Note:**

*This is an unlocked version of media\_remove\_intf\_links().*

```
void media_remove_intf_links(struct media_interface * intf)
    remove all links associated with an interface
```

**Parameters**

**struct media\_interface \* intf** pointer to *media\_interface*

**Description****Note:**

1. *This is called automatically when an entity is unregistered via media\_device\_register\_entity() and by media\_devnode\_remove().*
2. *Prefer to use this one, instead of \_\_media\_remove\_intf\_links().*

**media\_entity\_call(entity, operation, args...)**

Calls a struct *media\_entity\_operations* operation on an entity

**Parameters**

**entity** entity where the **operation** will be called

**operation** type of the operation. Should be the name of a member of struct *media\_entity\_operations*.

**args...** variable arguments

**Description**

This helper function will check if **operation** is not NULL. On such case, it will issue a call to **operation(entity, args)**.

## CEC Kernel Support

The CEC framework provides a unified kernel interface for use with HDMI CEC hardware. It is designed to handle a multiple types of hardware (receivers, transmitters, USB dongles). The framework also gives the option to decide what to do in the kernel driver and what should be handled by userspace applications. In addition it integrates the remote control passthrough feature into the kernel's remote control framework.

### The CEC Protocol

The CEC protocol enables consumer electronic devices to communicate with each other through the HDMI connection. The protocol uses logical addresses in the communication. The logical address is strictly connected with the functionality provided by the device. The TV acting as the communication hub is always assigned address 0. The physical address is determined by the physical connection between devices.

The CEC framework described here is up to date with the CEC 2.0 specification. It is documented in the HDMI 1.4 specification with the new 2.0 bits documented in the HDMI 2.0 specification. But for most of the features the freely available HDMI 1.3a specification is sufficient:

<http://www.microprocessor.org/HDMISpecification13a.pdf>

## CEC Adapter Interface

The `struct cec_adapter` represents the CEC adapter hardware. It is created by calling `cec_allocate_adapter()` and deleted by calling `cec_delete_adapter()`:

```
struct cec_adapter *cec_allocate_adapter(const struct cec_adap_ops *ops, void *priv,
const char *name, u32 caps, u8 available_las);
void cec_delete_adapter(struct cec_adapter *adap);
```

To create an adapter you need to pass the following information:

**ops:** adapter operations which are called by the CEC framework and that you have to implement.

**priv:** will be stored in `adap->priv` and can be used by the adapter ops. Use `cec_get_drvdata(adap)` to get the `priv` pointer.

**name:** the name of the CEC adapter. Note: this name will be copied.

**caps:** capabilities of the CEC adapter. These capabilities determine the capabilities of the hardware and which parts are to be handled by userspace and which parts are handled by kernelspace. The capabilities are returned by `CEC_ADAP_G_CAPS`.

**available\_las:** the number of simultaneous logical addresses that this adapter can handle. Must be  $1 \leq \text{available\_las} \leq \text{CEC\_MAX\_LOG\_ADDRS}$ .

To obtain the `priv` pointer use this helper function:

```
void *cec_get_drvdata(const struct cec_adapter *adap);
```

To register the `/dev/cecX` device node and the remote control device (if `CEC_CAP_RC` is set) you call:

```
int cec_register_adapter(struct cec_adapter *adap, struct device *parent);
```

where `parent` is the parent device.

To unregister the devices call:

```
void cec_unregister_adapter(struct cec_adapter *adap);
```

Note: if `cec_register_adapter()` fails, then call `cec_delete_adapter()` to clean up. But if `cec_register_adapter()` succeeded, then only call `cec_unregister_adapter()` to clean up, never `cec_delete_adapter()`. The unregister function will delete the adapter automatically once the last user of that `/dev/cecX` device has closed its file handle.

## Implementing the Low-Level CEC Adapter

The following low-level adapter operations have to be implemented in your driver:

`struct cec_adap_ops`

```
struct cec_adap_ops
{
    /* Low-level callbacks */
    int (*adap_enable)(struct cec_adapter *adap, bool enable);
    int (*adap_monitor_all_enable)(struct cec_adapter *adap, bool enable);
    int (*adap_monitor_pin_enable)(struct cec_adapter *adap, bool enable);
    int (*adap_log_addr)(struct cec_adapter *adap, u8 logical_addr);
    int (*adap_transmit)(struct cec_adapter *adap, u8 attempts,
                        u32 signal_free_time, struct cec_msg *msg);
```

```

void (*adap_status)(struct cec_adapter *adap, struct seq_file *file);
void (*adap_free)(struct cec_adapter *adap);

/* Error injection callbacks */
...
/* High-level callbacks */
...
};

```

The seven low-level ops deal with various aspects of controlling the CEC adapter hardware:

To enable/disable the hardware:

```
int (*adap_enable)(struct cec_adapter *adap, bool enable);
```

This callback enables or disables the CEC hardware. Enabling the CEC hardware means powering it up in a state where no logical addresses are claimed. This op assumes that the physical address (adap->phys\_addr) is valid when enable is true and will not change while the CEC adapter remains enabled. The initial state of the CEC adapter after calling `cec_allocate_adapter()` is disabled.

Note that `adap_enable` must return 0 if enable is false.

To enable/disable the ‘monitor all’ mode:

```
int (*adap_monitor_all_enable)(struct cec_adapter *adap, bool enable);
```

If enabled, then the adapter should be put in a mode to also monitor messages that not for us. Not all hardware supports this and this function is only called if the `CEC_CAP_MONITOR_ALL` capability is set. This callback is optional (some hardware may always be in ‘monitor all’ mode).

Note that `adap_monitor_all_enable` must return 0 if enable is false.

To enable/disable the ‘monitor pin’ mode:

```
int (*adap_monitor_pin_enable)(struct cec_adapter *adap, bool enable);
```

If enabled, then the adapter should be put in a mode to also monitor CEC pin changes. Not all hardware supports this and this function is only called if the `CEC_CAP_MONITOR_PIN` capability is set. This callback is optional (some hardware may always be in ‘monitor pin’ mode).

Note that `adap_monitor_pin_enable` must return 0 if enable is false.

To program a new logical address:

```
int (*adap_log_addr)(struct cec_adapter *adap, u8 logical_addr);
```

If `logical_addr == CEC_LOG_ADDR_INVALID` then all programmed logical addresses are to be erased. Otherwise the given logical address should be programmed. If the maximum number of available logical addresses is exceeded, then it should return `-ENXIO`. Once a logical address is programmed the CEC hardware can receive directed messages to that address.

Note that `adap_log_addr` must return 0 if `logical_addr` is `CEC_LOG_ADDR_INVALID`.

To transmit a new message:

```
int (*adap_transmit)(struct cec_adapter *adap, u8 attempts,
u32 signal_free_time, struct cec_msg *msg);
```

This transmits a new message. The `attempts` argument is the suggested number of attempts for the transmit.

The `signal_free_time` is the number of data bit periods that the adapter should wait when the line is free before attempting to send a message. This value depends on whether this transmit is a retry, a message from a new initiator or a new message for the same initiator. Most hardware will handle this automatically, but in some cases this information is needed.

The `CEC_FREE_TIME_TO_USEC` macro can be used to convert `signal_free_time` to microseconds (one data bit period is 2.4 ms).

To log the current CEC hardware status:

```
void (*adap_status)(struct cec_adapter *adap, struct seq_file *file);
```

This optional callback can be used to show the status of the CEC hardware. The status is available through debugfs: cat /sys/kernel/debug/cec/cecX/status

To free any resources when the adapter is deleted:

```
void (*adap_free)(struct cec_adapter *adap);
```

This optional callback can be used to free any resources that might have been allocated by the driver. It's called from `cec_delete_adapter`.

Your adapter driver will also have to react to events (typically interrupt driven) by calling into the framework in the following situations:

When a transmit finished (successfully or otherwise):

```
void cec_transmit_done(struct cec_adapter *adap, u8 status, u8 arb_lost_cnt,
u8 nack_cnt, u8 low_drive_cnt, u8 error_cnt);
```

or:

```
void cec_transmit_attempt_done(struct cec_adapter *adap, u8 status);
```

The status can be one of:

**CEC\_TX\_STATUS\_OK:** the transmit was successful.

**CEC\_TX\_STATUS\_ARB\_LOST:** arbitration was lost: another CEC initiator took control of the CEC line and you lost the arbitration.

**CEC\_TX\_STATUS\_NACK:** the message was nacked (for a directed message) or acked (for a broadcast message). A retransmission is needed.

**CEC\_TX\_STATUS\_LOW\_DRIVE:** low drive was detected on the CEC bus. This indicates that a follower detected an error on the bus and requested a retransmission.

**CEC\_TX\_STATUS\_ERROR:** some unspecified error occurred: this can be one of ARB\_LOST or LOW\_DRIVE if the hardware cannot differentiate or something else entirely. Some hardware only supports OK and FAIL as the result of a transmit, i.e. there is no way to differentiate between the different possible errors. In that case map FAIL to CEC\_TX\_STATUS\_NACK and not to CEC\_TX\_STATUS\_ERROR.

**CEC\_TX\_STATUS\_MAX\_RETRIES:** could not transmit the message after trying multiple times. Should only be set by the driver if it has hardware support for retrying messages. If set, then the framework assumes that it doesn't have to make another attempt to transmit the message since the hardware did that already.

The \*\_cnt arguments are the number of error conditions that were seen. This may be 0 if no information is available. Drivers that do not support hardware retry can just set the counter corresponding to the transmit error to 1, if the hardware does support retry then either set these counters to 0 if the hardware provides no feedback of which errors occurred and how many times, or fill in the correct values as reported by the hardware.

The `cec_transmit_attempt_done()` function is a helper for cases where the hardware never retries, so the transmit is always for just a single attempt. It will call `cec_transmit_done()` in turn, filling in 1 for the count argument corresponding to the status. Or all 0 if the status was OK.

When a CEC message was received:

```
void cec_received_msg(struct cec_adapter *adap, struct cec_msg *msg);
```

Speaks for itself.

## Implementing the interrupt handler

Typically the CEC hardware provides interrupts that signal when a transmit finished and whether it was successful or not, and it provides an interrupt when a CEC message was received.

The CEC driver should always process the transmit interrupts first before handling the receive interrupt. The framework expects to see the `cec_transmit_done` call before the `cec_received_msg` call, otherwise it can get confused if the received message was in reply to the transmitted message.

## Optional: Implementing Error Injection Support

If the CEC adapter supports Error Injection functionality, then that can be exposed through the Error Injection callbacks:

```
struct cec_adap_ops {
    /* Low-level callbacks */
    ...
    /* Error injection callbacks */
    int (*error_inj_show)(struct cec_adapter *adap, struct seq_file *sf);
    bool (*error_inj_parse_line)(struct cec_adapter *adap, char *line);
    /* High-level CEC message callback */
    ...
};
```

If both callbacks are set, then an `error-inj` file will appear in debugfs. The basic syntax is as follows:

Leading spaces/tabs are ignored. If the next character is a # or the end of the line was reached, then the whole line is ignored. Otherwise a command is expected.

This basic parsing is done in the CEC Framework. It is up to the driver to decide what commands to implement. The only requirement is that the command `clear` without any arguments must be implemented and that it will remove all current error injection commands.

This ensures that you can always do `echo clear >error-inj` to clear any error injections without having to know the details of the driver-specific commands.

Note that the output of `error-inj` shall be valid as input to `error-inj`. So this must work:

```
$ cat error-inj >einq.txt
$ cat einq.txt >error-inj
```

The first callback is called when this file is read and it should show the the current error injection state:

```
int (*error_inj_show)(struct cec_adapter *adap, struct seq_file *sf);
```

It is recommended that it starts with a comment block with basic usage information. It returns 0 for success and an error otherwise.

The second callback will parse commands written to the `error-inj` file:

```
bool (*error_inj_parse_line)(struct cec_adapter *adap, char *line);
```

The `line` argument points to the start of the command. Any leading spaces or tabs have already been skipped. It is a single line only (so there are no embedded newlines) and it is 0-terminated. The callback is free to modify the contents of the buffer. It is only called for lines containing a command, so this callback is never called for empty lines or comment lines.

Return true if the command was valid or false if there were syntax errors.

## Implementing the High-Level CEC Adapter

The low-level operations drive the hardware, the high-level operations are CEC protocol driven. The following high-level callbacks are available:

```
struct cec_adap_ops {
    /* Low-level callbacks */
    ...
    /* Error injection callbacks */
    ...
    /* High-level CEC message callback */
    int (*received)(struct cec_adapter *adap, struct cec_msg *msg);
};
```

The received() callback allows the driver to optionally handle a newly received CEC message

```
int (*received)(struct cec_adapter *adap, struct cec_msg *msg);
```

If the driver wants to process a CEC message, then it can implement this callback. If it doesn't want to handle this message, then it should return -ENOMSG, otherwise the CEC framework assumes it processed this message and it will not do anything with it.

## CEC framework functions

CEC Adapter drivers can call the following CEC framework functions:

```
int cec_transmit_msg(struct cec_adapter *adap, struct cec_msg *msg,
                      bool block);
```

Transmit a CEC message. If block is true, then wait until the message has been transmitted, otherwise just queue it and return.

```
void cec_s_phys_addr(struct cec_adapter *adap, u16 phys_addr,
                      bool block);
```

Change the physical address. This function will set adap->phys\_addr and send an event if it has changed. If cec\_s\_log\_addrs() has been called and the physical address has become valid, then the CEC framework will start claiming the logical addresses. If block is true, then this function won't return until this process has finished.

When the physical address is set to a valid value the CEC adapter will be enabled (see the adap\_enable op). When it is set to CEC\_PHYS\_ADDR\_INVALID, then the CEC adapter will be disabled. If you change a valid physical address to another valid physical address, then this function will first set the address to CEC\_PHYS\_ADDR\_INVALID before enabling the new physical address.

```
void cec_s_phys_addr_from_edid(struct cec_adapter *adap,
                                const struct edid *edid);
```

A helper function that extracts the physical address from the edid struct and calls cec\_s\_phys\_addr() with that address, or CEC\_PHYS\_ADDR\_INVALID if the EDID did not contain a physical address or edid was a NULL pointer.

```
int cec_s_log_addrs(struct cec_adapter *adap,
                     struct cec_log_addrs *log_addrs, bool block);
```

Claim the CEC logical addresses. Should never be called if CEC\_CAP\_LOG\_ADDRS is set. If block is true, then wait until the logical addresses have been claimed, otherwise just queue it and return. To unconfigure all logical addresses call this function with log\_addrs set to NULL or with log\_addrs->num\_log\_addrs set to 0. The block argument is ignored when unconfiguring. This function will just return if the physical address is invalid. Once the physical address becomes valid, then the framework will attempt to claim these logical addresses.

## CEC Pin framework

Most CEC hardware operates on full CEC messages where the software provides the message and the hardware handles the low-level CEC protocol. But some hardware only drives the CEC pin and software has to handle the low-level CEC protocol. The CEC pin framework was created to handle such devices.

Note that due to the close-to-realtime requirements it can never be guaranteed to work 100%. This framework uses highres timers internally, but if a timer goes off too late by more than 300 microseconds wrong results can occur. In reality it appears to be fairly reliable.

One advantage of this low-level implementation is that it can be used as a cheap CEC analyser, especially if interrupts can be used to detect CEC pin transitions from low to high or vice versa.

```
struct cec_pin_ops
    low-level CEC pin operations
```

### Definition

```
struct cec_pin_ops {
    bool (*read)(struct cec_adapter *adap);
    void (*low)(struct cec_adapter *adap);
    void (*high)(struct cec_adapter *adap);
    bool (*enable_irq)(struct cec_adapter *adap);
    void (*disable_irq)(struct cec_adapter *adap);
    void (*free)(struct cec_adapter *adap);
    void (*status)(struct cec_adapter *adap, struct seq_file *file);
    int (*read_hpd)(struct cec_adapter *adap);
};
```

### Members

**read** read the CEC pin. Return true if high, false if low.

**low** drive the CEC pin low.

**high** stop driving the CEC pin. The pull-up will drive the pin high, unless someone else is driving the pin low.

**enable\_irq** optional, enable the interrupt to detect pin voltage changes.

**disable\_irq** optional, disable the interrupt.

**free** optional. Free any allocated resources. Called when the adapter is deleted.

**status** optional, log status information.

**read\_hpd** read the HPD pin. Return true if high, false if low or an error if negative. If NULL or -ENOTTY is returned, then this is not supported.

### Description

These operations are used by the cec pin framework to manipulate the CEC pin.

```
void cec_pin_changed(struct cec_adapter * adap, bool value)
    update pin state from interrupt
```

### Parameters

**struct cec\_adapter \* adap** pointer to the cec adapter

**bool value** when true the pin is high, otherwise it is low

### Description

If changes of the CEC voltage are detected via an interrupt, then `cec_pin_changed` is called from the interrupt with the new value.

```
struct cec_adapter * cec_pin_allocate_adapter(const struct cec_pin_ops * pin_ops, void * priv,
                                              const char * name, u32 caps)
    allocate a pin-based cec adapter
```

### Parameters

`const struct cec_pin_ops * pin_ops` low-level pin operations

`void * priv` will be stored in `adap->priv` and can be used by the adapter ops. Use `cec_get_drvdata(adap)` to get the `priv` pointer.

`const char * name` the name of the CEC adapter. Note: this name will be copied.

`u32 caps` capabilities of the CEC adapter. This will be ORed with `CEC_CAP_MONITOR_ALL` and `CEC_CAP_MONITOR_PIN`.

### Description

Allocate a cec adapter using the cec pin framework.

### Return

a pointer to the cec adapter or an error pointer

## CEC Notifier framework

Most drm HDMI implementations have an integrated CEC implementation and no notifier support is needed. But some have independent CEC implementations that have their own driver. This could be an IP block for an SoC or a completely separate chip that deals with the CEC pin. For those cases a drm driver can install a notifier and use the notifier to inform the CEC driver about changes in the physical address.

`struct cec_notifier * cec_notifier_get(struct device * dev)`  
find or create a new `cec_notifier` for the given device.

### Parameters

`struct device * dev` device that sends the events.

### Description

If a notifier for device `dev` already exists, then increase the refcount and return that notifier.

If it doesn't exist, then allocate a new notifier struct and return a pointer to that new struct.

Return NULL if the memory could not be allocated.

`void cec_notifier_put(struct cec_notifier * n)`  
decrease refcount and delete when the refcount reaches 0.

### Parameters

`struct cec_notifier * n` notifier

`void cec_notifier_set_phys_addr(struct cec_notifier * n, u16 pa)`  
set a new physical address.

### Parameters

`struct cec_notifier * n` the CEC notifier

`u16 pa` the CEC physical address

### Description

Set a new CEC physical address. Does nothing if `n == NULL`.

`void cec_notifier_set_phys_addr_from_edid(struct cec_notifier * n, const struct edid * edid)`  
set parse the PA from the EDID.

### Parameters

`struct cec_notifier * n` the CEC notifier

`const struct edid * edid` the struct edid pointer

**Description**

Parses the EDID to obtain the new CEC physical address and set it. Does nothing if **n** == NULL.

```
void cec_notifier_register(struct cec_notifier *n, struct cec_adapter *adap, void (*callback)
                           (struct cec_adapter *adap, u16 pa))
    register a callback with the notifier
```

**Parameters**

**struct cec\_notifier \* n** the CEC notifier

**struct cec\_adapter \* adap** the CEC adapter, passed as argument to the callback function

**void (\*)(struct cec\_adapter \*adap, u16 pa) callback** the callback function

```
void cec_notifier_unregister(struct cec_notifier *n)
    unregister the callback from the notifier.
```

**Parameters**

**struct cec\_notifier \* n** the CEC notifier

```
void cec_register_cec_notifier(struct cec_adapter *adap, struct cec_notifier *notifier)
    register the notifier with the cec adapter.
```

**Parameters**

**struct cec\_adapter \* adap** the CEC adapter

**struct cec\_notifier \* notifier** the CEC notifier

```
void cec_notifier_phys_addr_invalidate(struct cec_notifier *n)
    set the physical address to INVALID
```

**Parameters**

**struct cec\_notifier \* n** the CEC notifier

**Description**

This is a simple helper function to invalidate the physical address. Does nothing if **n** == NULL.

## MIPI CSI-2

CSI-2 is a data bus intended for transferring images from cameras to the host SoC. It is defined by the [MIPI alliance](#).

### Transmitter drivers

CSI-2 transmitter, such as a sensor or a TV tuner, drivers need to provide the CSI-2 receiver with information on the CSI-2 bus configuration. These include the V4L2\_CID\_LINK\_FREQ and V4L2\_CID\_PIXEL\_RATE controls and (*v4l2\_subdev\_video\_ops*->*s\_stream()* callback). These interface elements must be present on the sub-device represents the CSI-2 transmitter.

The V4L2\_CID\_LINK\_FREQ control is used to tell the receiver driver the frequency (and not the symbol rate) of the link. The V4L2\_CID\_PIXEL\_RATE is may be used by the receiver to obtain the pixel rate the transmitter uses. The *v4l2\_subdev\_video\_ops*->*s\_stream()* callback provides an ability to start and stop the stream.

The value of the V4L2\_CID\_PIXEL\_RATE is calculated as follows:

<code>pixel_rate = link_freq * 2 * nr_of_lanes / bits_per_sample</code>
---

where

Listing 2.1: variables in pixel rate calculation

variable or constant	description
link_freq	The value of the V4L2_CID_LINK_FREQ integer64 menu item.
nr_of_lanes	Number of data lanes used on the CSI-2 link. This can be obtained from the OF endpoint configuration.
2	Two bits are transferred per clock cycle per lane.
bits_per_sample	Number of bits per sample.

The transmitter drivers must, if possible, configure the CSI-2 transmitter to *LP-11 mode* whenever the transmitter is powered on but not active. Some transmitters do this automatically but some have to be explicitly programmed to do so, and some are unable to do so altogether due to hardware constraints.

## Stopping the transmitter

A transmitter stops sending the stream of images as a result of calling the `.s_stream()` callback. Some transmitters may stop the stream at a frame boundary whereas others stop immediately, effectively leaving the current frame unfinished. The receiver driver should not make assumptions either way, but function properly in both cases.

## Receiver drivers

Before the receiver driver may enable the CSI-2 transmitter by using the `v4l2_subdev_video_ops->s_stream()`, it must have powered the transmitter up by using the `v4l2_subdev_core_ops->s_power()` callback. This may take place either indirectly by using `v4l2_pipeline_pm_use()` or directly.

## LINUX DIGITAL TV DRIVER-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION

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For more details see the file COPYING in the source distribution of Linux.

## Introduction

The main development site and GIT repository for these drivers is <https://linuxtv.org>.

The DVB mailing list linux-dvb is hosted at vger. Please see <http://vger.kernel.org/vger-lists.html#linux-media> for details.

There are also some other old lists hosted at <https://linuxtv.org/lists.php>. Please check the archive <https://linuxtv.org/pipermail/linux-dvb/>.

The media subsystem Wiki is hosted at <https://linuxtv.org/wiki/>. Please check it before asking newbie questions on the list.

API documentation is documented at the Kernel. You'll also find useful documentation at: <https://linuxtv.org/docs.php>.

You may also find useful material at <https://linuxtv.org/downloads/>.

In order to get firmware from proprietary drivers, there's a script at the kernel tree, at `scripts/get_dvb_firmware`.

## HOWTO: Get An Avermedia DVB-T working under Linux

February 14th 2006

**Note:**

---

*This documentation is outdated. Please check at the DVB wiki at <https://linuxtv.org/wiki> for more updated info.*

*There's a section there specific for Avermedia boards at: <https://linuxtv.org/wiki/index.php/AVerMedia>*

---

### Assumptions and Introduction

It is assumed that the reader understands the basic structure of the Linux Kernel DVB drivers and the general principles of Digital TV.

One significant difference between Digital TV and Analogue TV that the unwary (like myself) should consider is that, although the component structure of budget DVB-T cards are substantially similar to Analogue TV cards, they function in substantially different ways.

The purpose of an Analogue TV is to receive and display an Analogue Television signal. An Analogue TV signal (otherwise known as composite video) is an analogue encoding of a sequence of image frames (25 per second) rasterised using an interlacing technique. Interlacing takes two fields to represent one frame. Computers today are at their best when dealing with digital signals, not analogue signals and a composite video signal is about as far removed from a digital data stream as you can get. Therefore, an Analogue TV card for a PC has the following purpose:

- Tune the receiver to receive a broadcast signal
- demodulate the broadcast signal
- demultiplex the analogue video signal and analogue audio signal. **NOTE:** some countries employ a digital audio signal embedded within the modulated composite analogue signal - NICAM.)
- digitize the analogue video signal and make the resulting datastream available to the data bus.

The digital datastream from an Analogue TV card is generated by circuitry on the card and is often presented uncompressed. For a PAL TV signal encoded at a resolution of 768x576 24-bit color pixels over 25 frames per second - a fair amount of data is generated and must be processed by the PC before it can be displayed on the video monitor screen. Some Analogue TV cards for PCs have onboard MPEG2 encoders which permit the raw digital data stream to be presented to the PC in an encoded and compressed form - similar to the form that is used in Digital TV.

The purpose of a simple budget digital TV card (DVB-T,C or S) is to simply:

- Tune the received to receive a broadcast signal.
- Extract the encoded digital datastream from the broadcast signal.
- Make the encoded digital datastream (MPEG2) available to the data bus.

The significant difference between the two is that the tuner on the analogue TV card spits out an Analogue signal, whereas the tuner on the digital TV card spits out a compressed encoded digital datastream. As the signal is already digitised, it is trivial to pass this datastream to the PC databus with minimal additional processing and then extract the digital video and audio datastreams passing them to the appropriate software or hardware for decoding and viewing.

### The Avermedia DVB-T

The Avermedia DVB-T is a budget PCI DVB card. It has 3 inputs:

- RF Tuner Input
- Composite Video Input (RCA Jack)
- SVIDEO Input (Mini-DIN)

The RF Tuner Input is the input to the tuner module of the card. The Tuner is otherwise known as the "Frontend". The Frontend of the Avermedia DVB-T is a Microtune 7202D. A timely post to the linux-dvb mailing list ascertained that the Microtune 7202D is supported by the sp887x driver which is found in the dvb-hw CVS module.

The DVB-T card is based around the BT878 chip which is a very common multimedia bridge and often found on Analogue TV cards. There is no on-board MPEG2 decoder, which means that all MPEG2 decoding must be done in software, or if you have one, on an MPEG2 hardware decoding card or chipset.

## Getting the card going

In order to fire up the card, it is necessary to load a number of modules from the DVB driver set. Prior to this it will have been necessary to download these drivers from the linuxtv CVS server and compile them successfully.

Depending on the card's feature set, the Device Driver API for DVB under Linux will expose some of the following device files in the /dev tree:

- /dev/dvb/adapter0/audio0
- /dev/dvb/adapter0/ca0
- /dev/dvb/adapter0/demux0
- /dev/dvb/adapter0/dvr0
- /dev/dvb/adapter0/frontend0
- /dev/dvb/adapter0/net0
- /dev/dvb/adapter0/osd0
- /dev/dvb/adapter0/video0

The primary device nodes that we are interested in (at this stage) for the Avermedia DVB-T are:

- /dev/dvb/adapter0/dvr0
- /dev/dvb/adapter0/frontend0

The dvr0 device node is used to read the MPEG2 Data Stream and the frontend0 node is used to tune the frontend tuner module.

At this stage, it has not been able to ascertain the functionality of the remaining device nodes in respect of the Avermedia DVBT. However, full functionality in respect of tuning, receiving and supplying the MPEG2 data stream is possible with the currently available versions of the driver. It may be possible that additional functionality is available from the card (i.e. viewing the additional analogue inputs that the card presents), but this has not been tested yet. If I get around to this, I'll update the document with whatever I find.

To power up the card, load the following modules in the following order:

- modprobe btv (normally loaded automatically)
- modprobe dvb-bt8xx (or place dvb-bt8xx in /etc/modules)

Insertion of these modules into the running kernel will activate the appropriate DVB device nodes. It is then possible to start accessing the card with utilities such as scan, tzap, dvbstream etc.

The frontend module sp887x.o, requires an external firmware. Please use the command "get\_dvb\_firmware sp887x" to download it. Then copy it to /usr/lib/hotplug/firmware or /lib/firmware/ (depending on configuration of firmware hotplug).

## Receiving DVB-T in Australia

I have no experience of DVB-T in other countries other than Australia, so I will attempt to explain how it works here in Melbourne and how this affects the configuration of the DVB-T card.

The Digital Broadcasting Australia website has a Reception locatortool which provides information on transponder channels and frequencies. My local transmitter happens to be Mount Dandenong.

The frequencies broadcast by Mount Dandenong are:

Table 1. Transponder Frequencies Mount Dandenong, Vic, Aus. Broadcaster Channel Frequency ABC VHF 12 226.5 MHz TEN VHF 11 219.5 MHz NINE VHF 8 191.625 MHz SEVEN VHF 6 177.5 MHz SBS UHF 29 536.5 MHz

The Scan utility has a set of compiled-in defaults for various countries and regions, but if they do not suit, or if you have a pre-compiled scan binary, you can specify a data file on the command line which contains the transponder frequencies. Here is a sample file for the above channel transponders:

```
# Data file for DVB scan program
#
# C Frequency SymbolRate FEC QAM
# S Frequency Polarisation SymbolRate FEC
# T Frequency Bandwidth FEC FEC2 QAM Mode Guard Hier
T 226500000 7MHz 2/3 NONE QAM64 8k 1/8 NONE
T 191625000 7MHz 2/3 NONE QAM64 8k 1/8 NONE
T 219500000 7MHz 2/3 NONE QAM64 8k 1/8 NONE
T 177500000 7MHz 2/3 NONE QAM64 8k 1/8 NONE
T 536500000 7MHz 2/3 NONE QAM64 8k 1/8 NONE
```

The defaults for the transponder frequency and other modulation parameters were obtained from [www.dba.org.au](http://www.dba.org.au).

When Scan runs, it will output channels.conf information for any channel's transponders which the card's frontend can lock onto. (i.e. any whose signal is strong enough at your antenna).

Here's my channels.conf file for anyone who's interested:

```
ABC HDTV:226500000:INVERSION_OFF:BANDWIDTH_7_MHZ:FEC_3_4:FEC_3_4:QAM_64:TRANSMISSION_MODE_8K:GUARD_INTE
ABC TV Melbourne:226500000:INVERSION_OFF:BANDWIDTH_7_MHZ:FEC_3_4:FEC_3_4:QAM_64:TRANSMISSION_MODE_8K:GUARD_INTE
ABC TV 2:226500000:INVERSION_OFF:BANDWIDTH_7_MHZ:FEC_3_4:FEC_3_4:QAM_64:TRANSMISSION_MODE_8K:GUARD_INTE
ABC TV 3:226500000:INVERSION_OFF:BANDWIDTH_7_MHZ:FEC_3_4:FEC_3_4:QAM_64:TRANSMISSION_MODE_8K:GUARD_INTE
ABC TV 4:226500000:INVERSION_OFF:BANDWIDTH_7_MHZ:FEC_3_4:FEC_3_4:QAM_64:TRANSMISSION_MODE_8K:GUARD_INTE
ABC DiG Radio:226500000:INVERSION_OFF:BANDWIDTH_7_MHZ:FEC_3_4:FEC_3_4:QAM_64:TRANSMISSION_MODE_8K:GUARD_INTE
TEN Digital:219500000:INVERSION_OFF:BANDWIDTH_7_MHZ:FEC_3_4:FEC_1_2:QAM_64:TRANSMISSION_MODE_8K:GUARD_INTE
TEN Digital 1:219500000:INVERSION_OFF:BANDWIDTH_7_MHZ:FEC_3_4:FEC_1_2:QAM_64:TRANSMISSION_MODE_8K:GUARD_INTE
TEN Digital 2:219500000:INVERSION_OFF:BANDWIDTH_7_MHZ:FEC_3_4:FEC_1_2:QAM_64:TRANSMISSION_MODE_8K:GUARD_INTE
TEN Digital 3:219500000:INVERSION_OFF:BANDWIDTH_7_MHZ:FEC_3_4:FEC_1_2:QAM_64:TRANSMISSION_MODE_8K:GUARD_INTE
TEN Digital:219500000:INVERSION_OFF:BANDWIDTH_7_MHZ:FEC_3_4:FEC_1_2:QAM_64:TRANSMISSION_MODE_8K:GUARD_INTE
TEN Digital 4:219500000:INVERSION_OFF:BANDWIDTH_7_MHZ:FEC_3_4:FEC_1_2:QAM_64:TRANSMISSION_MODE_8K:GUARD_INTE
TEN Digital:219500000:INVERSION_OFF:BANDWIDTH_7_MHZ:FEC_3_4:FEC_1_2:QAM_64:TRANSMISSION_MODE_8K:GUARD_INTE
TEN HD:219500000:INVERSION_OFF:BANDWIDTH_7_MHZ:FEC_3_4:FEC_1_2:QAM_64:TRANSMISSION_MODE_8K:GUARD_INTE
TEN Digital:219500000:INVERSION_OFF:BANDWIDTH_7_MHZ:FEC_3_4:FEC_1_2:QAM_64:TRANSMISSION_MODE_8K:GUARD_INTE
Nine Digital:191625000:INVERSION_OFF:BANDWIDTH_7_MHZ:FEC_3_4:FEC_1_2:QAM_64:TRANSMISSION_MODE_8K:GUARD_INTE
Nine Digital HD:191625000:INVERSION_OFF:BANDWIDTH_7_MHZ:FEC_3_4:FEC_1_2:QAM_64:TRANSMISSION_MODE_8K:GUARD_INTE
Nine Guide:191625000:INVERSION_OFF:BANDWIDTH_7_MHZ:FEC_3_4:FEC_1_2:QAM_64:TRANSMISSION_MODE_8K:GUARD_INTE
7 Digital:177500000:INVERSION_OFF:BANDWIDTH_7_MHZ:FEC_2_3:FEC_2_3:QAM_64:TRANSMISSION_MODE_8K:GUARD_INTE
7 Digital 1:177500000:INVERSION_OFF:BANDWIDTH_7_MHZ:FEC_2_3:FEC_2_3:QAM_64:TRANSMISSION_MODE_8K:GUARD_INTE
7 Digital 2:177500000:INVERSION_OFF:BANDWIDTH_7_MHZ:FEC_2_3:FEC_2_3:QAM_64:TRANSMISSION_MODE_8K:GUARD_INTE
7 Digital 3:177500000:INVERSION_OFF:BANDWIDTH_7_MHZ:FEC_2_3:FEC_2_3:QAM_64:TRANSMISSION_MODE_8K:GUARD_INTE
7 HD Digital:177500000:INVERSION_OFF:BANDWIDTH_7_MHZ:FEC_2_3:FEC_2_3:QAM_64:TRANSMISSION_MODE_8K:GUARD_INTE
7 Program Guide:177500000:INVERSION_OFF:BANDWIDTH_7_MHZ:FEC_2_3:FEC_2_3:QAM_64:TRANSMISSION_MODE_8K:GUARD_INTE
SBS HD:536500000:INVERSION_OFF:BANDWIDTH_7_MHZ:FEC_2_3:FEC_2_3:QAM_64:TRANSMISSION_MODE_8K:GUARD_INTE
SBS DIGITAL 1:536500000:INVERSION_OFF:BANDWIDTH_7_MHZ:FEC_2_3:FEC_2_3:QAM_64:TRANSMISSION_MODE_8K:GUARD_INTE
SBS DIGITAL 2:536500000:INVERSION_OFF:BANDWIDTH_7_MHZ:FEC_2_3:FEC_2_3:QAM_64:TRANSMISSION_MODE_8K:GUARD_INTE
SBS EPG:536500000:INVERSION_OFF:BANDWIDTH_7_MHZ:FEC_2_3:FEC_2_3:QAM_64:TRANSMISSION_MODE_8K:GUARD_INTE
SBS RADIO 1:536500000:INVERSION_OFF:BANDWIDTH_7_MHZ:FEC_2_3:FEC_2_3:QAM_64:TRANSMISSION_MODE_8K:GUARD_INTE
SBS RADIO 2:536500000:INVERSION_OFF:BANDWIDTH_7_MHZ:FEC_2_3:FEC_2_3:QAM_64:TRANSMISSION_MODE_8K:GUARD_INTE
```

## Known Limitations

At present I can say with confidence that the frontend tunes via /dev/dvb/adapter{x}/frontend0 and supplies an MPEG2 stream via /dev/dvb/adapter{x}/dvr0. I have not tested the functionality of any other part of the card yet. I will do so over time and update this document.

There are some limitations in the i2c layer due to a returned error message inconsistency. Although this generates errors in dmesg and the system logs, it does not appear to affect the ability of the frontend to function correctly.

## Further Update

dvbstream and VideoLAN Client on windows works a treat with DVB, in fact this is currently serving as my main way of viewing DVB-T at the moment. Additionally, VLC is happily decoding HDTV signals, although the PC is dropping the odd frame here and there - I assume due to processing capability - as all the decoding is being done under windows in software.

Many thanks to Nigel Pearson for the updates to this document since the recent revision of the driver.

## How to get the bt8xx cards working

**Authors:** Richard Walker, Jamie Honan, Michael Hunold, Manu Abraham, Uwe Bugla, Michael Krufky

### Note:

*This documentation is outdated. Please check at the DVB wiki at <https://linuxtv.org/wiki> for more updated info.*

## General information

This class of cards has a bt878a as the PCI interface, and require the bttv driver for accessing the i2c bus and the gpio pins of the bt8xx chipset. Please see Documentation/media/dvb-drivers/cards.rst => o Cards based on the Conexant Bt8xx PCI bridge:

Compiling kernel please enable:

1. Device drivers => Multimedia devices => Video For Linux => Enable Video for Linux API 1 (DEPRECATED)
2. Device drivers => Multimedia devices => Video For Linux => Video Capture Adapters => BT848 Video For Linux
3. Device drivers => Multimedia devices => Digital Video Broadcasting Devices => DVB for Linux DVB Core Support Bt8xx based PCI Cards

Please use the following options with care as deselection of drivers which are in fact necessary may result in DVB devices that cannot be tuned due to lack of driver support: You can save RAM by deselecting every frontend module that your DVB card does not need.

First please remove the static dependency of DVB card drivers on all frontend modules for all possible card variants by enabling:

1. Device drivers => Multimedia devices => Digital Video Broadcasting Devices => DVB for Linux DVB Core Support Load and attach frontend modules as needed

If you know the frontend driver that your card needs please enable:

1. Device drivers => Multimedia devices => Digital Video Broadcasting Devices => DVB for Linux DVB Core Support Customise DVB Frontends => Customise the frontend modules to build

Then please select your card-specific frontend module.

## Loading Modules

Regular case: If the bttv driver detects a bt8xx-based DVB card, all frontend and backend modules will be loaded automatically. Exceptions are: - Old TwinHan DST cards or clones with or without CA slot and not containing an Eeprom. People running udev please see Documentation/media/dvb-drivers/udev.rst.

In the following cases overriding the PCI type detection for dvb-bt8xx might be necessary:

### Running TwinHan and Clones

```
$ modprobe btvv card=113  
$ modprobe dst
```

Useful parameters for verbosity level and debugging the dst module:

```
verbose=0: messages are disabled  
1: only error messages are displayed  
2: notifications are displayed  
3: other useful messages are displayed  
4: debug setting  
dst_addons=0: card is a free to air (FTA) card only  
0x20: card has a conditional access slot for scrambled channels
```

The autodetected values are determined by the cards' "response string". In your logs see f. ex.: dst\_get\_device\_id: Recognize [DSTMCI]. For bug reports please send in a complete log with verbose=4 activated. Please also see Documentation/media/dvb-drivers/ci.rst.

### Running multiple cards

Examples of card ID's:

```
Pinnacle PCTV Sat: 94  
Nebula Electronics Digi TV: 104  
pcHDTV HD-2000 TV: 112  
Twinhan DST and clones: 113  
Avermedia AverTV DVB-T 771: 123  
Avermedia AverTV DVB-T 761: 124  
DVICO FusionHDTV DVB-T Lite: 128  
DVICO FusionHDTV 5 Lite: 135
```

#### Note:

*The order of the card ID should be uprising:  
Example:*

```
$ modprobe btvv card=113 card=135
```

For a full list of card ID's please see Documentation/media/v4l-drivers/bttv-cardlist.rst. In case of further problems please subscribe and send questions to the mailing list: [linux-dvb@linuxtv.org](mailto:linux-dvb@linuxtv.org).

### Probing the cards with broken PCI subsystem ID

There are some TwinHan cards that the EEPROM has become corrupted for some reason. The cards do not have correct PCI subsystem ID. But we can force probing the cards with broken PCI subsystem ID

```
$ echo 109e 0878 $subvendor $subdevice > \  
/sys/bus/pci/drivers/bt878/new_id
```

```
109e: PCI_VENDOR_ID_BR0OKTREE  
0878: PCI_DEVICE_ID_BR0OKTREE_878
```

## Hardware supported by the linuxtv.org DVB drivers

### Note:

*This documentation is outdated. Please check at the DVB wiki at <https://linuxtv.org/wiki> for more updated info.*

*Please look at [https://linuxtv.org/wiki/index.php/Hardware\\_Device\\_Information](https://linuxtv.org/wiki/index.php/Hardware_Device_Information) for an updated list of supported cards.*

Generally, the DVB hardware manufacturers frequently change the frontends (i.e. tuner / demodulator units) used, usually without changing the product name, revision number or specs. Some cards are also available in versions with different frontends for DVB-S/DVB-C/DVB-T. Thus the frontend drivers are listed separately.

### Note:

1. *There is no guarantee that every frontend driver works out of the box with every card, because of different wiring.*
2. *The demodulator chips can be used with a variety of tuner/PLL chips, and not all combinations are supported. Often the demodulator and tuner/PLL chip are inside a metal box for shielding, and the whole metal box has its own part number.*

- Frontends drivers:

- dvb\_dummy\_fe: for testing...

### DVB-S:

- ves1x93 : Alps BSRV2 (ves1893 demodulator) and dbox2 (ves1993)
- cx24110 : Conexant HM1221/HM1811 (cx24110 or cx24106 demod, cx24108 PLL)
- grundig\_29504-491 : Grundig 29504-491 (Philips TDA8083 demodulator), tsa5522 PLL
- mt312 : Zarlink mt312 or Mitel vp310 demodulator, sl1935 or tsa5059 PLL, Technisat Sky2Pc with bios Rev. 2.3
- **stv0299** [Alps BSRU6 (tsa5059 PLL), LG TDQB-S00x (tsa5059 PLL),] LG TDQF-S001F (sl1935 PLL), Philips SU1278 (tua6100 PLL), Philips SU1278SH (tsa5059 PLL), Samsung TBMU24112IMB, Technisat Sky2Pc with bios Rev. 2.6

### DVB-C:

- ves1820 : various (ves1820 demodulator, sp5659c or spXXXX PLL)
- at76c651 : Atmel AT76c651(B) with DAT7021 PLL

### DVB-T:

- alps\_tdlb7 : Alps TDLB7 (sp8870 demodulator, sp5659 PLL)
- alps\_tdmb7 : Alps TDMB7 (cx22700 demodulator)
- grundig\_29504-401 : Grundig 29504-401 (LSI L64781 demodulator), tsa5060 PLL
- tda1004x : Philips tda10045h (td1344 or tdm1316l PLL)
- nxt6000 : Alps TDME7 (MITEL SP5659 PLL), Alps TDED4 (TI ALP510 PLL), Comtech DVBT-6k07 (SP5730 PLL), (NxtWave Communications NXT6000 demodulator)
- sp887x : Microtune 7202D
- dib3000mb : DiBcom 3000-MB demodulator

### DVB-S/C/T:

- dst : TwinHan DST Frontend

### ATSC:

- nxt200x : Nxtwave NXT2002 & NXT2004
- or51211 : or51211 based (pcHDTV HD2000 card)
- or51132 : or51132 based (pcHDTV HD3000 card)
- bcm3510 : Broadcom BCM3510
- lgdt330x : LG Electronics DT3302 & DT3303

- Cards based on the Phillips saa7146 multimedia PCI bridge chip:

- TI AV7110 based cards (i.e. with hardware MPEG decoder): - Siemens/Technotrend/Hauppauge PCI DVB card revision 1.1, 1.3, 1.5, 1.6, 2.1 (aka Hauppauge Nexus)
- “budget” cards (i.e. without hardware MPEG decoder): - Technotrend Budget / Hauppauge WinTV-Nova PCI Cards - SATELCO Multimedia PCI - KNC1 DVB-S, Typhoon DVB-S, Terratec Cinergy 1200 DVB-S (no CI support) - Typhoon DVB-S budget - Fujitsu-Siemens Activy DVB-S budget card

- Cards based on the B2C2 Inc. FlexCopII/IIB/III:

- Technisat SkyStar2 PCI DVB card revision 2.3, 2.6B, 2.6C

- Cards based on the Conexant Bt8xx PCI bridge:

- Pinnacle PCTV Sat DVB
- Nebula Electronics DigiTV
- TwinHan DST
- Avermedia DVB-T
- ChainTech digitop DST-1000 DVB-S
- pcHDTV HD-2000 TV
- DVICO FusionHDTV DVB-T Lite
- DVICO FusionHDTV5 Lite

- Technotrend / Hauppauge DVB USB devices:

- Nova USB
- DEC 2000-T, 3000-S, 2540-T

- DiBcom DVB-T USB based devices:

- Twinhan VisionPlus VisionDTV USB-Ter DVB-T Device
- HAMA DVB-T USB device
- CTS Portable (Chinese Television System)
- KWorld V-Stream XPERT DTV DVB-T USB
- JetWay DTV DVB-T USB
- ADSTech Instant TV DVB-T USB
- Ultima Electronic/Artec T1 USB TVBOX (AN2135 and AN2235)
- Compro Videomate DVB-U2000 - DVB-T USB
- Grandtec USB DVB-T
- Avermedia AverTV DVBT USB
- DiBcom USB DVB-T reference device (non-public)

- Yakumo DVB-T mobile USB2.0
- DiBcom USB2.0 DVB-T reference device (non-public)
- Experimental support for the analog module of the Siemens DVB-C PCI card
- Cards based on the Conexant cx2388x PCI bridge:
  - ADS Tech Instant TV DVB-T PCI
  - ATI HDTV Wonder
  - digitalnow DNTV Live! DVB-T
  - DVICO FusionHDTV DVB-T1
  - DVICO FusionHDTV DVB-T Plus
  - DVICO FusionHDTV3 Gold-Q
  - DVICO FusionHDTV3 Gold-T
  - DVICO FusionHDTV5 Gold
  - Hauppauge Nova-T DVB-T
  - KWorld/VStream XPert DVB-T
  - pcHDTV HD3000 HDTV
  - TerraTec Cinergy 1400 DVB-T
  - WinFast DTV1000-T
- Cards based on the Phillips saa7134 PCI bridge:
  - Medion 7134
  - Pinnacle PCTV 300i DVB-T + PAL
  - LifeView FlyDVB-T DUO
  - Typhoon DVB-T Duo Digital/Analog Cardbus
  - Philips TOUGH DVB-T reference design
  - Philips EUROPA V3 reference design
  - Compro Videomate DVB-T300
  - Compro Videomate DVB-T200
  - AVerMedia AVerTVHD MCE A180
  - KWorld PC150-U ATSC Hybrid

## Digital TV Conditional Access Interface (CI API)

**Note:**

---

*This documentation is outdated.*

---

This document describes the usage of the high level CI API as in accordance to the Linux DVB API. This is a not a documentation for the, existing low level CI API.

### Note:

*For the Twinhan/Twinhan clones, the dst\_ca module handles the CI hardware handling. This module is loaded automatically if a CI (Common Interface, that holds the CAM (Conditional Access Module) is detected.*

## **ca\_zap**

A userspace application, like ca\_zap is required to handle encrypted MPEG-TS streams.

The ca\_zap userland application is in charge of sending the descrambling related information to the Conditional Access Module (CAM).

This application requires the following to function properly as of now.

1. Tune to a valid channel, with szap.

eg: \$ szap -c channels.conf -r "TMC" -x

2. a channels.conf containing a valid PMT PID

eg: TMC:11996:h:0:27500:278:512:650:321

here 278 is a valid PMT PID. the rest of the values are the same ones that szap uses.

3. after running a szap, you have to run ca\_zap, for the descrambler to function,

eg: \$ ca\_zap channels.conf "TMC"

4. Hopefully enjoy your favourite subscribed channel as you do with a FTA card.

### Note:

*Currently ca\_zap, and dst\_test, both are meant for demonstration purposes only, they can become full fledged applications if necessary.*

## **Cards that fall in this category**

At present the cards that fall in this category are the Twinhan and its clones, these cards are available as VVMER, Tomato, Hercules, Orange and so on.

## **CI modules that are supported**

The CI module support is largely dependent upon the firmware on the cards Some cards do support almost all of the available CI modules. There is nothing much that can be done in order to make additional CI modules working with these cards.

Modules that have been tested by this driver at present are

1. Irdeto 1 and 2 from SCM
2. Viaccess from SCM
3. Dragoncam

## The High level CI API

### For the programmer

With the High Level CI approach any new card with almost any random architecture can be implemented with this style, the definitions inside the switch statement can be easily adapted for any card, thereby eliminating the need for any additional ioctls.

The disadvantage is that the driver/hardware has to manage the rest. For the application programmer it would be as simple as sending/receiving an array to/from the CI ioctls as defined in the Linux DVB API. No changes have been made in the API to accommodate this feature.

### Why the need for another CI interface?

This is one of the most commonly asked question. Well a nice question. Strictly speaking this is not a new interface.

The CI interface is defined in the DVB API in ca.h as:

```
typedef struct ca_slot_info {
    int num;                      /* slot number */

    int type;                     /* CA interface this slot supports */
#define CA_CI           1 /* CI high level interface */
#define CA_CI_LINK     2 /* CI link layer level interface */
#define CA_CI_PHYS     4 /* CI physical layer level interface */
#define CA_DESCR        8 /* built-in descrambler */
#define CA_SC          128 /* simple smart card interface */

    unsigned int flags;
#define CA_CI_MODULE_PRESENT 1 /* module (or card) inserted */
#define CA_CI_MODULE_READY   2
} ca_slot_info_t;
```

This CI interface follows the CI high level interface, which is not implemented by most applications. Hence this area is revisited.

This CI interface is quite different in the case that it tries to accommodate all other CI based devices, that fall into the other categories.

This means that this CI interface handles the EN50221 style tags in the Application layer only and no session management is taken care of by the application. The driver/hardware will take care of all that.

This interface is purely an EN50221 interface exchanging APDU's. This means that no session management, link layer or a transport layer do exist in this case in the application to driver communication. It is as simple as that. The driver/hardware has to take care of that.

With this High Level CI interface, the interface can be defined with the regular ioctls.

All these ioctls are also valid for the High level CI interface

```
#define CA_RESET _IO('o', 128) #define CA_GET_CAP _IOR('o', 129, ca_caps_t) #define
CA_GET_SLOT_INFO _IOR('o', 130, ca_slot_info_t) #define CA_GET_DESCR_INFO _IOR('o', 131,
ca_descr_info_t) #define CA_GET_MSG _IOR('o', 132, ca_msg_t) #define CA_SEND_MSG _IOW('o',
133, ca_msg_t) #define CA_SET_DESCR _IOW('o', 134, ca_descr_t)
```

On querying the device, the device yields information thus:

```
CA_GET_SLOT_INFO
-----
Command = [info]
APP: Number=[1]
APP: Type=[1]
APP: flags=[1]
```

```

APP: CI High level interface
APP: CA/CI Module Present

CA_GET_CAP
-----
Command = [caps]
APP: Slots=[1]
APP: Type=[1]
APP: Descrambler keys=[16]
APP: Type=[1]

CA_SEND_MSG
-----
Descriptors(Program Level)=[ 09 06 06 04 05 50 ff f1]
Found CA descriptor @ program level

(20) ES type=[2] ES pid=[201] ES length =[0 (0x0)]
(25) ES type=[4] ES pid=[301] ES length =[0 (0x0)]
ca_message length is 25 (0x19) bytes
EN50221 CA MSG=[ 9f 80 32 19 03 01 2d d1 f0 08 01 09 06 06 04 05 50 ff f1 02 e0 c9 00 00 04 e1 2d 00 00]

```

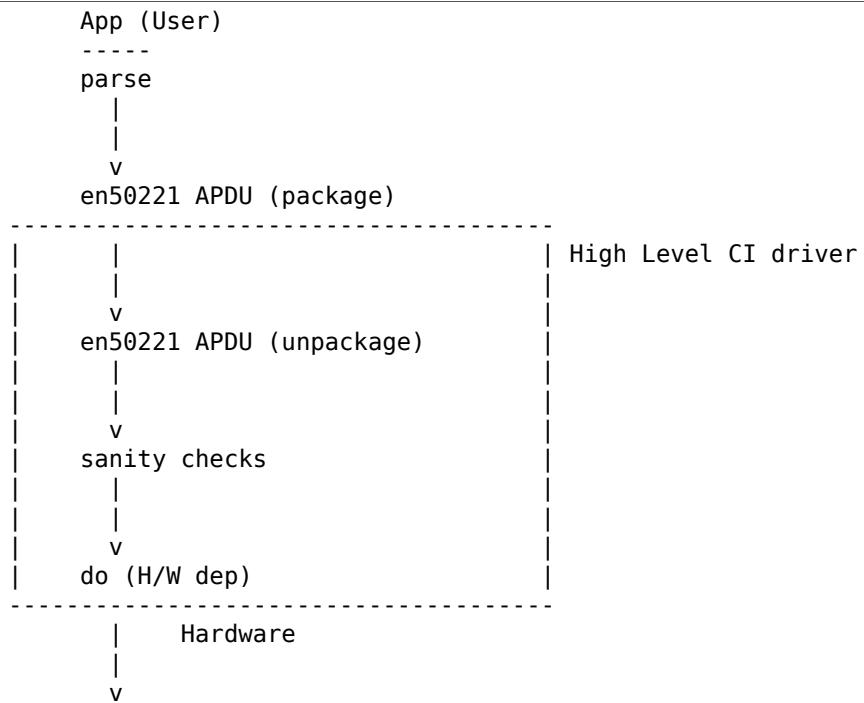
Not all ioctl's are implemented in the driver from the API, the other features of the hardware that cannot be implemented by the API are achieved using the CA\_GET\_MSG and CA\_SEND\_MSG ioctls. An EN50221 style wrapper is used to exchange the data to maintain compatibility with other hardware.

```

/* a message to/from a CI-CAM */
typedef struct ca_msg {
    unsigned int index;
    unsigned int type;
    unsigned int length;
    unsigned char msg[256];
} ca_msg_t;

```

The flow of data can be described thus,



The High Level CI interface uses the EN50221 DVB standard, following a standard ensures futureproofness.

## Idea behind the dvb-usb-framework

### Note:

1. This documentation is outdated. Please check at the DVB wiki at <https://linuxtv.org/wiki> for more updated info.
2. **deprecated:** Newer DVB USB drivers should use the dvb-usb-v2 framework.

In March 2005 I got the new Twinhan USB2.0 DVB-T device. They provided specs and a firmware.

Quite keen I wanted to put the driver (with some quirks of course) into dibusb. After reading some specs and doing some USB snooping, it realized, that the dibusb-driver would be a complete mess afterwards. So I decided to do it in a different way: With the help of a dvb-usb-framework.

The framework provides generic functions (mostly kernel API calls), such as:

- Transport Stream URB handling in conjunction with dvb-demux-feed-control (bulk and isoc are supported)
- registering the device for the DVB-API
- registering an I2C-adapter if applicable
- remote-control/input-device handling
- firmware requesting and loading (currently just for the Cypress USB controllers)
- other functions/methods which can be shared by several drivers (such as functions for bulk-control-commands)
- TODO: a I2C-chunker. It creates device-specific chunks of register-accesses depending on length of a register and the number of values that can be multi-written and multi-read.

The source code of the particular DVB USB devices does just the communication with the device via the bus. The connection between the DVB-API-functionality is done via callbacks, assigned in a static device-description (struct dvb\_usb\_device) each device-driver has to have.

For an example have a look in drivers/media/usb/dvb-usb/vp7045\*.

Objective is to migrate all the usb-devices (dibusb, cinergyT2, maybe the ttusb; flexcop-usb already benefits from the generic flexcop-device) to use the dvb-usb-lib.

TODO: dynamic enabling and disabling of the pid-filter in regard to number of feeds requested.

## Supported devices

See the LinuxTV DVB Wiki at <https://linuxtv.org> for a complete list of cards/drivers/firmwares: [https://linuxtv.org/wiki/index.php/DVB\\_USB](https://linuxtv.org/wiki/index.php/DVB_USB)

### 0. History & News:

2005-06-30

- added support for WideView WT-220U (Thanks to Steve Chang)

2005-05-30

- added basic isochronous support to the dvb-usb-framework
- **added support for Conexant Hybrid reference design and Nebula** DigiTV USB

2005-04-17

- all dibusb devices ported to make use of the dvb-usb-framework

2005-04-02

- re-enabled and improved remote control code.

2005-03-31

- ported the Yakumo/Hama/Typhoon DVB-T USB2.0 device to dvb-usb.

2005-03-30

- first commit of the dvb-usb-module based on the dibusb-source. First device is a new driver for the TwinhanDTV Alpha / MagicBox II USB2.0-only DVB-T device.
- (change from dvb-dibusb to dvb-usb)

2005-03-28

- added support for the AVerMedia AverTV DVB-T USB2.0 device (Thanks to Glen Harris and Jiun-Kuei Jung, AVerMedia)

2005-03-14

- added support for the Typhoon/Yakumo/HAMA DVB-T mobile USB2.0

2005-02-11

- added support for the KWorld/ADSTech Instant DVB-T USB2.0. Thanks a lot to Joachim von Caron

2005-02-02 - added support for the Hauppauge Win-TV Nova-T USB2

2005-01-31 - distorted streaming is gone for USB1.1 devices

2005-01-13

- moved the mirrored pid\_filter\_table back to dvb-dibusb first almost working version for HanfTek UMT-010 found out, that Yakumo/HAMA/Typhoon are predecessors of the HanfTek UMT-010

2005-01-10

- refactoring completed, now everything is very delightful
- tuner quirks for some weird devices (Artec T1 AN2235 device has sometimes a Panasonic Tuner assembled). Tunerprobing implemented. Thanks a lot to Gunnar Wittich.

2004-12-29

- after several days of struggling around bug of no returning URBs fixed.

2004-12-26

- refactored the dibusb-driver, splitted into separate files
- i2c-probing enabled

2004-12-06

- possibility for demod i2c-address probing
- new usb IDs (Compro, Artec)

2004-11-23

- merged changes from DiB3000MC\_ver2.1
- revised the debugging
- possibility to deliver the complete TS for USB2.0

2004-11-21

- first working version of the dib3000mc/p frontend driver.

2004-11-12

- added additional remote control keys. Thanks to Uwe Hanke.

2004-11-07

- added remote control support. Thanks to David Matthews.

2004-11-05

- added support for a new devices (Grandtec/Avermedia/Artec)
- merged my changes (for dib3000mb/dibusb) to the FE\_REFACTORING, because it became HEAD
- moved transfer control (pid filter, fifo control) from usb driver to frontend, it seems better settled there (added xfer\_ops-struct)
- created a common files for frontends (mc/p(mb)

2004-09-28

- added support for a new device (Unknown, vendor ID is Hyper-Paltek)

2004-09-20

- added support for a new device (Compro DVB-U2000), thanks to Amaury Demol for reporting
- changed usb TS transfer method (several urbs, stopping transfer before setting a new pid)

2004-09-13

- added support for a new device (Artec T1 USB TVBOX), thanks to Christian Motschke for reporting

2004-09-05

- released the dibusb device and dib3000mb-frontend driver (old news for vp7041.c)

2004-07-15

- found out, by accident, that the device has a TUA6010XS for PLL

2004-07-12

- figured out, that the driver should also work with the CTS Portable (Chinese Television System)

2004-07-08

- firmware-extraction-2.422-problem solved, driver is now working properly with firmware extracted from 2.422
- #if for 2.6.4 (dvb), compile issue
- changed firmware handling, see vp7041.txt sec 1.1

2004-07-02

- some tuner modifications, v0.1, cleanups, first public

2004-06-28

- now using the dvb\_dmx\_swfilter\_packets, everything runs fine now

2004-06-27

- able to watch and switching channels (pre-alpha)
- no section filtering yet

2004-06-06

- first TS received, but kernel oops :/

2004-05-14

- firmware loader is working

2004-05-11

- start writing the driver

## How to use?

### Firmware

Most of the USB drivers need to download a firmware to the device before start working.

Have a look at the Wikipage for the DVB-USB-drivers to find out, which firmware you need for your device:  
[https://linuxtv.org/wiki/index.php/DVB\\_USB](https://linuxtv.org/wiki/index.php/DVB_USB)

### Compiling

Since the driver is in the linux kernel, activating the driver in your favorite config-environment should sufficient. I recommend to compile the driver as module. Hotplug does the rest.

If you use dvb-kernel enter the build-2.6 directory run ‘make’ and ‘insmod.sh load’ afterwards.

### Loading the drivers

Hotplug is able to load the driver, when it is needed (because you plugged in the device).

If you want to enable debug output, you have to load the driver manually and from within the dvb-kernel cvs repository.

first have a look, which debug level are available:

```
# modinfo dvb-usb
# modinfo dvb-usb-vp7045
etc.
```

```
modprobe dvb-usb debug=<level>
modprobe dvb-usb-vp7045 debug=<level>
etc.
```

should do the trick.

When the driver is loaded successfully, the firmware file was in the right place and the device is connected, the “Power”-LED should be turned on.

At this point you should be able to start a dvb-capable application. I’m use (t|s)zap, mplayer and dvbscan to test the basics. VDR-xine provides the long-term test scenario.

## Known problems and bugs

- Don’t remove the USB device while running an DVB application, your system will go crazy or die most likely.

## Adding support for devices

TODO

## USB1.1 Bandwidth limitation

A lot of the currently supported devices are USB1.1 and thus they have a maximum bandwidth of about 5-6 MBit/s when connected to a USB2.0 hub. This is not enough for receiving the complete transport stream of a DVB-T channel (which is about 16 MBit/s). Normally this is not a problem, if you only want to watch TV (this does not apply for HDTV), but watching a channel while recording another channel on the same frequency simply does not work very well. This applies to all USB1.1 DVB-T devices, not just the dvb-usb-devices)

The bug, where the TS is distorted by a heavy usage of the device is gone definitely. All dvb-usb-devices I was using (Twinhan, Kworld, DiBcom) are working like charm now with VDR. Sometimes I even was able to record a channel and watch another one.

## Comments

Patches, comments and suggestions are very very welcome.

## 3. Acknowledgements

Amaury Demol ([Amaury.Demol@parrot.com](mailto:Amaury.Demol@parrot.com)) and Francois Kanounnikoff from DiBcom for providing specs, code and help, on which the dvb-dibusb, dib3000mb and dib3000mc are based.

David Matthews for identifying a new device type (Artec T1 with AN2235) and for extending dibusb with remote control event handling. Thank you.

Alex Woods for frequently answering question about usb and dvb stuff, a big thank you.

Bernd Wagner for helping with huge bug reports and discussions.

Gunnar Wittich and Joachim von Caron for their trust for providing root-shells on their machines to implement support for new devices.

Allan Third and Michael Hutchinson for their help to write the Nebula digitv-driver.

Glen Harris for bringing up, that there is a new dibusb-device and Jiun-Kuei Jung from AVerMedia who kindly provided a special firmware to get the device up and running in Linux.

Jennifer Chen, Jeff and Jack from Twinhan for kindly supporting by writing the vp7045-driver.

Steve Chang from WideView for providing information for new devices and firmware files.

Michael Paxton for submitting remote control keymaps.

Some guys on the linux-dvb mailing list for encouraging me.

Peter Schildmann >[peter.schildmann-nospam-at-web.de](mailto:peter.schildmann-nospam-at-web.de)< for his user-level firmware loader, which saves a lot of time (when writing the vp7041 driver)

Ulf Hermenau for helping me out with traditional chinese.

André Smoktun and Christian Frömmel for supporting me with hardware and listening to my problems very patiently.

## FAQ

### Note:

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*This documentation is outdated. Please check at the DVB wiki at <https://linuxtv.org/wiki> for more updated info.*

---

Some very frequently asked questions about linuxtv-dvb

### 1. The signal seems to die a few seconds after tuning.

It's not a bug, it's a feature. Because the frontends have significant power requirements (and hence get very hot), they are powered down if they are unused (i.e. if the frontend device is closed). The dvb-core.o module parameter "dvb\_shutdown\_timeout" allow you to change the timeout (default 5 seconds). Setting the timeout to 0 disables the timeout feature.

### 2. How can I watch TV?

The driver distribution includes some simple utilities which are mainly intended for testing and to demonstrate how the DVB API works.

Depending on whether you have a DVB-S, DVB-C or DVB-T card, use apps/szap/szap, czap or tzap. You must supply a channel list in `~/.[sct]zap/channels.conf`. If you are lucky you can just copy one of the supplied channel lists, or you can create a new one by running `apps/scan/scan`. If you run `scan` on an unknown network you might have to supply some start data in `apps/scan/initial.h`.

If you have a card with a built-in hardware MPEG-decoder the drivers create a video4linux device (`/dev/v4l/video0`) which you can use to watch TV with any v4l application. `xawtv` is known to work. Note that you cannot change channels with `xawtv`, you have to `zap` using `[sct]zap`. If you want a nice application for TV watching and record/playback, have a look at `VDR`.

If your card does not have a hardware MPEG decoder you need a software MPEG decoder. `Mplayer` or `xine` are known to work. Newsflash: `MythTV` also has DVB support now. Note: Only very recent versions of `Mplayer` and `xine` can decode. MPEG2 transport streams (TS) directly. Then, run '`[sct]zap channelname -r`' in one xterm, and keep it running, and start '`mplayer - < /dev/dvb/adapter0/dvr0`' or '`xine stdn://mpeg2 < /dev/dvb/adapter0/dvr0`' in a second xterm. That's all far from perfect, but it seems no one has written a nice DVB application which includes a builtin software MPEG decoder yet.

Newsflash: Newest `xine` directly supports DVB. Just copy your `channels.conf` to `~/.xine` and start '`xine dvb://`', or select the DVB button in the `xine` GUI. Channel switching works using the numpad pgup/pgdown (NP9 / NP3) keys to scroll through the channel osd menu and pressing numpad-enter to switch to the selected channel.

Note: Older versions of `xine` and `mplayer` understand MPEG program streams (PS) only, and can be used in conjunction with the `ts2ps` tool from the Metzler Brother's `dvb-mpegtools` package.

### 3. Which other DVB applications exist?

<http://www.cadsoft.de/people/kls/vdr/> Klaus Schmidinger's Video Disk Recorder

<http://www.metzlerbros.org/dvb/> Metzler Bros. DVB development; alternate drivers and DVB utilities, include `dvb-mpegtools` and `tuxzap`.

<http://sourceforge.net/projects/dvbtv/> Dave Chapman's `dvbtv` package, including `dvbstream` and `dvbtune`

<http://www.linuxdvb.tv/> Henning Holtschneider's site with many interesting links and docs

<http://www.dbox2.info/> LinuxDVB on the dBox2

<http://www.tuxbox.org/> and <http://cvs.tuxbox.org/> the TuxBox CVS many interesting DVB applications and the dBox2 DVB source

<https://linuxtv.org/downloads> DVB Swiss Army Knife library and utilities

<http://www.nenie.org/misc/mpsys/> MPSYS: a MPEG2 system library and tools

<http://mplayerhq.hu/> mplayer

<http://xine.sourceforge.net/> and <http://xinehq.de/> xine

<http://www.mythtv.org/> MythTV - analog TV PVR, but now with DVB support, too (with software MPEG decode)

<http://dvbsnoop.sourceforge.net/> DVB sniffer program to monitor, analyze, debug, dump or view dvb/mpeg/dsm-cc/mhp stream information (TS, PES, SECTION)

#### 4. Can't get a signal tuned correctly

If you are using a Technotrend/Hauppauge DVB-C card *without* analog module, you might have to use module parameter adac=-1 (dvb-ttpci.o).

#### 5. The dvb\_net device doesn't give me any packets at all

Run tcpdump on the dvb0\_0 interface. This sets the interface into promiscuous mode so it accepts any packets from the PID you have configured with the dvbnet utility. Check if there are any packets with the IP addr and MAC addr you have configured with ifconfig.

If tcpdump doesn't give you any output, check the statistics which ifconfig outputs. (Note: If the MAC address is wrong, dvb\_net won't get any input; thus you have to run tcpdump before checking the statistics.) If there are no packets at all then maybe the PID is wrong. If there are error packets, then either the PID is wrong or the stream does not conform to the MPE standard (EN 301 192, <http://www.etsi.org/>). You can use e.g. dvbsnoop for debugging.

#### 6. The dvb\_net device doesn't give me any multicast packets

Check your routes if they include the multicast address range. Additionally make sure that "source validation by reversed path lookup" is disabled:

```
$ "echo 0 > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/conf/dvb0/rp_filter"
```

#### 7. What the hell are all those modules that need to be loaded?

For a dvb-ttpci av7110 based full-featured card the following modules are loaded:

- videodev: Video4Linux core module. This is the base module that gives you access to the "analog" tv picture of the av7110 mpeg2 decoder.
- v4l2-common: common functions for Video4Linux-2 drivers
- v4l1-compat: backward compatibility layer for Video4Linux-1 legacy applications
- dvb-core: DVB core module. This provides you with the /dev/dvb/adapter entries
- saa7146: SAA7146 core driver. This is needed to access any SAA7146 based card in your system.
- saa7146\_vv: SAA7146 video and vbi functions. These are only needed for full-featured cards.
- videobuf-dma-sg: capture helper module for the saa7146\_vv driver. This one is responsible to handle capture buffers.
- dvb-ttpci: The main driver for AV7110 based, full-featured DVB-S/C/T cards

## Firmware files for lmedm04 cards

To extract firmware for the DM04/QQBOX you need to copy the following file(s) to this directory.

### For DM04+/QQBOX LME2510C (Sharp 7395 Tuner)

The Sharp 7395 driver can be found in windows/system32/drivers

US2A0D.sys (dated 17 Mar 2009)

and run:

```
scripts/get_dvb_firmware lme2510c_s7395
```

will produce dvb-usb-lme2510c-s7395.fw

An alternative but older firmware can be found on the driver disk DVB-S\_EN\_3.5A in BDADriver/Driver LMEBDA\_DVBS7395C.sys (dated 18 Jan 2008)

and run:

```
./get_dvb_firmware lme2510c_s7395_old
```

will produce dvb-usb-lme2510c-s7395.fw

The LG firmware can be found on the driver disk DM04+\_5.1A[LG] in BDADriver/Driver

### For DM04 LME2510 (LG Tuner)

LMEBDA\_DVBS.sys (dated 13 Nov 2007)

and run:

```
./get_dvb_firmware lme2510_lg
```

will produce dvb-usb-lme2510-lg.fw

Other LG firmware can be extracted manually from US280D.sys only found in windows/system32/drivers  
dd if=US280D.sys ibs=1 skip=42360 count=3924 of=dvb-usb-lme2510-lg.fw

### For DM04 LME2510C (LG Tuner)

```
dd if=US280D.sys ibs=1 skip=35200 count=3850 of=dvb-usb-lme2510c-lg.fw
```

The Sharp 0194 tuner driver can be found in windows/system32/drivers

US290D.sys (dated 09 Apr 2009)

### For LME2510

```
dd if=US290D.sys ibs=1 skip=36856 count=3976 of=dvb-usb-lme2510-s0194.fw
```

### For LME2510C

```
dd if=US290D.sys ibs=1 skip=33152 count=3697 of=dvb-usb-lme2510c-s0194.fw
```

The m88rs2000 tuner driver can be found in windows/system32/drivers

US2B0D.sys (dated 29 Jun 2010)

```
dd if=US2B0D.sys ibs=1 skip=34432 count=3871 of=dvb-usb-lme2510c-rs2000.fw
```

We need to modify id of rs2000 firmware or it will warm boot id 3344:1120.

```
echo -ne \\xF0\\x22 | dd conv=notrunc bs=1 count=2 seek=266 of=dvb-usb-lme2510c-rs2000.fw
```

Copy the firmware file(s) to /lib/firmware

## Opera firmware

Author: Marco Gittler <[g.marco@freenet.de](mailto:g.marco@freenet.de)>

To extract the firmware for the Opera DVB-S1 USB-Box you need to copy the files:

2830SCap2.sys 2830SLoad2.sys

from the windriver disk into this directory.

Then run:

```
scripts/get_dvb_firmware opera1
```

and after that you have 2 files:

dvb-usb-opera-01.fw dvb-usb-opera1-fpga-01.fw

in here.

Copy them into /lib/firmware/ .

After that the driver can load the firmware (if you have enabled firmware loading in kernel config and have hotplug running).

## How to set up the Technisat/B2C2 Flexcop devices

### Note:

---

*This documentation is outdated.*

---

Author: Uwe Bugla <[uwe.bugla@gmx.de](mailto:uwe.bugla@gmx.de)> August 2009

### Find out what device you have

Important Notice: The driver does NOT support Technisat USB 2 devices!

First start your linux box with a shipped kernel:

```
lspci -vvv for a PCI device (lsusb -vvv for an USB device) will show you for example:  
02:0b.0 Network controller: Techsan Electronics Co Ltd B2C2 FlexCopII DVB chip /  
Technisat SkyStar2 DVB card (rev 02)
```

```
dmesg | grep frontend may show you for example:  
DVB: registering frontend 0 (Conexant CX24123/CX24109)...
```

### Kernel compilation:

If the Flexcop / Technisat is the only DVB / TV / Radio device in your box get rid of unnecessary modules and check this one:

Multimedia support => Customise analog and hybrid tuner modules to build

In this directory uncheck every driver which is activated there (except Simple tuner support for ATSC 3rd generation only -> see case 9 please).

Then please activate:

- Main module part:  
Multimedia support => DVB/ATSC adapters => Technisat/B2C2 FlexcopII(b) and FlexCopIII adapters
  1. => Technisat/B2C2 Air/Sky/Cable2PC PCI (PCI card) or
  2. => Technisat/B2C2 Air/Sky/Cable2PC USB (USB 1.1 adapter) and for troubleshooting purposes:
  3. => Enable debug for the B2C2 FlexCop drivers
- Frontend / Tuner / Demodulator module part:  
**Multimedia support => DVB/ATSC adapters** => Customise the frontend modules to build  
Customise DVB frontends =>
  - SkyStar DVB-S Revision 2.3:
    1. => Zarlink VP310/MT312/ZL10313 based
    2. => Generic I2C PLL based tuners
  - SkyStar DVB-S Revision 2.6:
    1. => ST STV0299 based
    2. => Generic I2C PLL based tuners
  - SkyStar DVB-S Revision 2.7:
    1. => Samsung S5H1420 based
    2. => Integrant ITD1000 Zero IF tuner for DVB-S/DSS
    3. => ISL6421 SEC controller
  - SkyStar DVB-S Revision 2.8:
    1. => Conexant CX24123 based
    2. => Conexant CX24113/CX24128 tuner for DVB-S/DSS
    3. => ISL6421 SEC controller
  - AirStar DVB-T card:
    1. => Zarlink MT352 based
    2. => Generic I2C PLL based tuners
  - CableStar DVB-C card:
    1. => ST STV0297 based
    2. => Generic I2C PLL based tuners
  - AirStar ATSC card 1st generation:
    1. => Broadcom BCM3510
  - AirStar ATSC card 2nd generation:
    1. => NxtWave Communications NXT2002/NXT2004 based
    2. => Generic I2C PLL based tuners
  - AirStar ATSC card 3rd generation:
    1. => LG Electronics LGDT3302/LGDT3303 based
    2. Multimedia support => Customise analog and hybrid tuner modules to build => Simple tuner support

# TechnoTrend/Hauppauge DEC USB Driver

## Driver Status

Supported:

- DEC2000-t
- DEC2450-t
- DEC3000-s
- Video Streaming
- Audio Streaming
- Section Filters
- Channel Zapping
- Hotplug firmware loader

To Do:

- Tuner status information
- DVB network interface
- Streaming video PC->DEC
- Conax support for 2450-t

## Getting the Firmware

To download the firmware, use the following commands:

```
scripts/get_dvb_firmware dec2000t
scripts/get_dvb_firmware dec2540t
scripts/get_dvb_firmware dec3000s
```

## Hotplug Firmware Loading

Since 2.6 kernels, the firmware is loaded at the point that the driver module is loaded.

Copy the three files downloaded above into the /usr/lib/hotplug/firmware or /lib/firmware directory (depending on configuration of firmware hotplug).

## UDEV rules for DVB

### Note:

1. This documentation is outdated. Udev on modern distributions auto-detect the DVB devices.
2. **TODO:** change this document to explain how to make DVB devices persistent, as, when a machine has multiple devices, they may be detected on different orders, which could cause apps that relies on the device numbers to fail.

The DVB subsystem currently registers to the sysfs subsystem using the “class\_simple” interface.

This means that only the basic information like module loading parameters are presented through sysfs. Other things that might be interesting are currently **not** available.

Nevertheless it's now possible to add proper udev rules so that the DVB device nodes are created automatically.

We assume that you have udev already up and running and that have been creating the DVB device nodes manually up to now due to the missing sysfs support.

0. Don't forget to disable your current method of creating the device nodes manually.

1. Unfortunately, you'll need a helper script to transform the kernel sysfs device name into the well known dvb adapter / device naming scheme. The script should be called "dvb.sh" and should be placed into a script dir where udev can execute it, most likely /etc/udev/scripts/

So, create a new file /etc/udev/scripts/dvb.sh and add the following:

```
#!/bin/sh  
/bin/echo $1 | /bin/sed -e 's,dvb\[0-9]\.\([^\0-9]*\)\([0-9]\),dvb/adapter\1/\2\3,'
```

Don't forget to make the script executable with "chmod".

1. You need to create a proper udev rule that will create the device nodes like you know them. All real distributions out there scan the /etc/udev/rules.d directory for rule files. The main udev configuration file /etc/udev/udev.conf will tell you the directory where the rules are, most likely it's /etc/udev/rules.d/

Create a new rule file in that directory called "dvb.rule" and add the following line:

```
KERNEL="dvb*", PROGRAM="/etc/udev/scripts/dvb.sh %k", NAME="%c"
```

If you want more control over the device nodes (for example a special group membership) have a look at "man udev".

For every device that registers to the sysfs subsystem with a "dvb" prefix, the helper script /etc/udev/scripts/dvb.sh is invoked, which will then create the proper device node in your /dev/ directory.

## Frontend drivers

### Frontend attach headers

```
struct a8293_platform_data  
Platform data for the a8293 driver
```

#### Definition

```
struct a8293_platform_data {  
    struct dvb_frontend *dvb_frontend;  
};
```

#### Members

**dvb\_frontend** DVB frontend.

```
struct af9013_platform_data  
Platform data for the af9013 driver
```

#### Definition

```
struct af9013_platform_data {  
    u32 clk;  
#define AF9013_TUNER_MXL5003D      3 ;  
#define AF9013_TUNER_MXL5005D      13 ;  
#define AF9013_TUNER_MXL5005R      30 ;  
#define AF9013_TUNER_ENV77H11D5    129 ;  
#define AF9013_TUNER_MT2060        130 ;  
#define AF9013_TUNER_MC44S803      133 ;  
#define AF9013_TUNER_QT1010        134 ;
```

```

#define AF9013_TUNER_UNKNOWN      140 ;
#define AF9013_TUNER_MT2060_2     147 ;
#define AF9013_TUNER_TDA18271     156 ;
#define AF9013_TUNER_QT1010A      162 ;
#define AF9013_TUNER_MXL5007T      177 ;
#define AF9013_TUNER_TDA18218     179 ;
    u8 tuner;
    u32 if_frequency;
#define AF9013_TS_MODE_USB        0;
#define AF9013_TS_MODE_PARALLEL   1;
#define AF9013_TS_MODE_SERIAL     2;
    u8 ts_mode;
    u8 ts_output_pin;
    bool spec_inv;
    u8 api_version[4];
#define AF9013_GPIO_ON  (1 << 0);
#define AF9013_GPIO_EN  (1 << 1);
#define AF9013_GPIO_O   (1 << 2);
#define AF9013_GPIO_I   (1 << 3);
#define AF9013_GPIO_L0 (AF9013_GPIO_ON|AF9013_GPIO_EN);
#define AF9013_GPIO_HI (AF9013_GPIO_ON|AF9013_GPIO_EN|AF9013_GPIO_O);
#define AF9013_GPIO_TUNER_ON (AF9013_GPIO_ON|AF9013_GPIO_EN);
#define AF9013_GPIO_TUNER_OFF (AF9013_GPIO_ON|AF9013_GPIO_EN|AF9013_GPIO_O);
    u8 gpio[4];
    struct dvb_frontend* (*get_dvb_frontend)(struct i2c_client *);
    struct i2c_adapter* (*get_i2c_adapter)(struct i2c_client *);
    int (*pid_filter_ctrl)(struct dvb_frontend *, int);
    int (*pid_filter)(struct dvb_frontend *, u8, u16, int);
};


```

## Members

**clk** Clock frequency.

**tuner** Used tuner model.

**if\_frequency** IF frequency.

**ts\_mode** TS mode.

**ts\_output\_pin** TS output pin.

**spec\_inv** Input spectrum inverted.

**api\_version** Firmware API version.

**gpio** GPIOs.

**get\_dvb\_frontend** Get DVB frontend callback.

**get\_i2c\_adapter** Get I2C adapter.

**pid\_filter\_ctrl** Control PID filter.

**pid\_filter** Set PID to PID filter.

**struct ascot2e\_config**

the configuration of Ascot2E tuner driver

## Definition

```

struct ascot2e_config {
    u8 i2c_address;
    u8 xtal_freq_mhz;
    void *set_tuner_priv;
    int (*set_tuner_callback)(void *, int);
};


```

### Members

**i2c\_address** I2C address of the tuner

**xtal\_freq\_mhz** Oscillator frequency, MHz

**set\_tuner\_priv** Callback function private context

**set\_tuner\_callback** Callback function that notifies the parent driver which tuner is active now

```
struct dvb_frontend * ascot2e_attach(struct dvb_frontend * fe, const struct ascot2e_config * config, struct i2c_adapter * i2c)
```

### Parameters

**struct dvb\_frontend \* fe** frontend to be attached

**const struct ascot2e\_config \* config** pointer to *struct ascot2e\_config* with tuner configuration.

**struct i2c\_adapter \* i2c** i2c adapter to use.

### Return

FE pointer on success, NULL on failure.

**struct cxd2820r\_platform\_data**

Platform data for the cxd2820r driver

### Definition

```
struct cxd2820r_platform_data {  
    u8 ts_mode;  
    bool ts_clk_inv;  
    bool if_agc_polarity;  
    bool spec_inv;  
    int **gpio_chip_base;  
    struct dvb_frontend* (*get_dvb_frontend)(struct i2c_client *);  
};
```

### Members

**ts\_mode** TS mode.

**ts\_clk\_inv** TS clock inverted.

**if\_agc\_polarity** IF AGC polarity.

**spec\_inv** Input spectrum inverted.

**gpio\_chip\_base** GPIO.

**get\_dvb\_frontend** Get DVB frontend.

**struct cxd2820r\_config**

configuration for cxd2020r demod

### Definition

```
struct cxd2820r_config {  
    u8 i2c_address;  
    u8 ts_mode;  
    bool ts_clock_inv;  
    bool if_agc_polarity;  
    bool spec_inv;  
};
```

### Members

**i2c\_address** Demodulator I2C address. Driver determines DVB-C slave I2C address automatically from master address. Default: none, must set. Values: 0x6c, 0x6d.

**ts\_mode** TS output mode. Default: none, must set. Values: FIXME?

**ts\_clock\_inv** TS clock inverted. Default: 0. Values: 0, 1.

**if\_agc\_polarity** Default: 0. Values: 0, 1

**spec\_inv** Spectrum inversion. Default: 0. Values: 0, 1.

struct *dvb\_frontend* \* **cxd2820r\_attach**(const struct *cxd2820r\_config* \* config, struct i2c\_adapter \* i2c, int \* gpio\_chip\_base)

## Parameters

**const struct cxd2820r\_config \* config** pointer to *struct cxd2820r\_config* with demod configuration.

**struct i2c\_adapter \* i2c** i2c adapter to use.

**int \* gpio\_chip\_base** if zero, disables GPIO setting. Otherwise, if CONFIG\_GPIOLIB is set dynamically allocate gpio base; if is not set, use its value to setup the GPIO pins.

## Return

FE pointer on success, NULL on failure.

**struct drxk\_config**

Configure the initial parameters for DRX-K

## Definition

```
struct drxk_config {
    u8 adr;
    bool single_master;
    bool no_i2c_bridge;
    bool parallel_ts;
    bool dynamic_clk;
    bool enable_merr_cfg;
    bool antenna_dvbt;
    u16 antenna_gpio;
    u8 mpeg_out_clk_strength;
    int chunk_size;
    const char *microcode_name;
    int qam_demod_parameter_count;
};
```

## Members

**adr** I2C address of the DRX-K

**single\_master** Device is on the single master mode

**no\_i2c\_bridge** Don't switch the I2C bridge to talk with tuner

**parallel\_ts** True means that the device uses parallel TS, Serial otherwise.

**dynamic\_clk** True means that the clock will be dynamically adjusted. Static clock otherwise.

**enable\_merr\_cfg** Enable SIO\_PDR\_PERR\_CFG/SIO\_PDR\_MVAL\_CFG.

**antenna\_dvbt** GPIO bit for changing antenna to DVB-C. A value of 1 means that 1=DVBC, 0 = DVBT. Zero means the opposite.

**antenna\_gpio** GPIO bit used to control the antenna

**mpeg\_out\_clk\_strength** DRXK Mpeg output clock drive strength.

**chunk\_size** maximum size for I2C messages

**microcode\_name** Name of the firmware file with the microcode

**qam\_demod\_parameter\_count** The number of parameters used for the command to set the demodulator parameters. All firmwares are using the 2-parameter command. An exception is the drxk\_a3.mc

firmware, which uses the 4-parameter command. A value of 0 (default) or lower indicates that the correct number of parameters will be automatically detected.

### Description

On the \*\_gpio vars, bit 0 is UIO-1, bit 1 is UIO-2 and bit 2 is UIO-3.

```
struct dvb_frontend * drxk_attach(const struct drxk_config * config, struct i2c_adapter * i2c)
```

### Parameters

**const struct drxk\_config \* config** pointer to *struct drxk\_config* with demod configuration.

**struct i2c\_adapter \* i2c** i2c adapter to use.

### Return

FE pointer on success, NULL on failure.

```
struct dvb_frontend * dvb_pll_attach(struct dvb_frontend * fe, int pll_addr, struct i2c_adapter * i2c, unsigned int pll_desc_id)
```

pll to the supplied frontend structure.

### Parameters

**struct dvb\_frontend \* fe** Frontend to attach to.

**int pll\_addr** i2c address of the PLL (if used).

**struct i2c\_adapter \* i2c** i2c adapter to use (set to NULL if not used).

**unsigned int pll\_desc\_id** dvb\_pll\_desc to use.

### Return

Frontend pointer on success, NULL on failure

**struct helene\_config**

the configuration of 'Helene' tuner driver

### Definition

```
struct helene_config {  
    u8 i2c_address;  
    u8 xtal_freq_mhz;  
    void *set_tuner_priv;  
    int (*set_tuner_callback)(void *, int);  
    enum helene_xtal xtal;  
};
```

### Members

**i2c\_address** I2C address of the tuner

**xtal\_freq\_mhz** Oscillator frequency, MHz

**set\_tuner\_priv** Callback function private context

**set\_tuner\_callback** Callback function that notifies the parent driver which tuner is active now

**xtal** Cristal frequency as described by enum *helene\_xtal*

```
struct dvb_frontend * helene_attach(struct dvb_frontend * fe, const struct helene_config * config,  
                                    struct i2c_adapter * i2c)
```

### Parameters

**struct dvb\_frontend \* fe** frontend to be attached

**const struct helene\_config \* config** pointer to *struct helene\_config* with tuner configuration.

**struct i2c\_adapter \* i2c** i2c adapter to use.

**Return**

FE pointer on success, NULL on failure.

```
struct dvb_frontend * helene_attach_s(struct dvb_frontend * fe, const struct helene_config * config, struct i2c_adapter * i2c)
```

**Parameters**

**struct dvb\_frontend \* fe** frontend to be attached

**const struct helene\_config \* config** pointer to *struct helene\_config* with tuner configuration.

**struct i2c\_adapter \* i2c** i2c adapter to use.

**Return**

FE pointer on success, NULL on failure.

**struct horus3a\_config**

the configuration of Horus3A tuner driver

**Definition**

```
struct horus3a_config {
    u8 i2c_address;
    u8 xtal_freq_mhz;
    void *set_tuner_priv;
    int (*set_tuner_callback)(void *, int);
};
```

**Members**

**i2c\_address** I2C address of the tuner

**xtal\_freq\_mhz** Oscillator frequency, MHz

**set\_tuner\_priv** Callback function private context

**set\_tuner\_callback** Callback function that notifies the parent driver which tuner is active now

```
struct dvb_frontend * horus3a_attach(struct dvb_frontend * fe, const struct horus3a_config * config, struct i2c_adapter * i2c)
```

**Parameters**

**struct dvb\_frontend \* fe** frontend to be attached

**const struct horus3a\_config \* config** pointer to *struct helene\_config* with tuner configuration.

**struct i2c\_adapter \* i2c** i2c adapter to use.

**Return**

FE pointer on success, NULL on failure.

**DVB\_IX2505V\_H()**

S silicon tuner

**Parameters****Description**

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```
struct ix2505v_config
    ix2505 attachment configuration
```

### Definition

```
struct ix2505v_config {
    u8 tuner_address;
    u8 tuner_gain;
    u8 tuner_chargepump;
    int min_delay_ms;
    u8 tuner_write_only;
};
```

### Members

**tuner\_address** tuner address

**tuner\_gain** Baseband AMP gain control 0/1=0dB(default) 2=-2dB 3=-4dB

**tuner\_chargepump** Charge pump output +/- 0=120 1=260 2=555 3=1200(default)

**min\_delay\_ms** delay after tune

**tuner\_write\_only** disables reads

```
struct dvb_frontend * ix2505v_attach(struct dvb_frontend * fe, const struct ix2505v_config * config, struct i2c_adapter * i2c)
```

### Parameters

**struct dvb\_frontend \* fe** Frontend to attach to.

**const struct ix2505v\_config \* config** pointer to *struct ix2505v\_config*

**struct i2c\_adapter \* i2c** pointer to struct *i2c\_adapter*.

### Return

FE pointer on success, NULL on failure.

**enum m88ds3103\_ts\_mode**
 TS connection mode

### Constants

**M88DS3103\_TS\_SERIAL** TS output pin D0, normal

**M88DS3103\_TS\_SERIAL\_D7** TS output pin D7

**M88DS3103\_TS\_PARALLEL** TS Parallel mode

**M88DS3103\_TS\_CI** TS CI Mode

**enum m88ds3103\_clock\_out**

### Constants

**M88DS3103\_CLOCK\_OUT\_DISABLED** Clock output is disabled

**M88DS3103\_CLOCK\_OUT\_ENABLED** Clock output is enabled with crystal clock.

**M88DS3103\_CLOCK\_OUT\_ENABLED\_DIV2** Clock output is enabled with half crystal clock.

**struct m88ds3103\_platform\_data**

Platform data for the m88ds3103 driver

### Definition

```
struct m88ds3103_platform_data {
    u32 clk;
    u16 i2c_wr_max;
    enum m88ds3103_ts_mode ts_mode;
    u32 ts_clk;
```

```
enum m88ds3103_clock_out clk_out;
u8 ts_clk_pol:1;
u8 spec_inv:1;
u8 agc;
u8 agc_inv:1;
u8 envelope_mode:1;
u8 lnb_hv_pol:1;
u8 lnb_en_pol:1;
struct dvb_frontend* (*get_dvb_frontend)(struct i2c_client *);
struct i2c_adapter* (*get_i2c_adapter)(struct i2c_client *);
};
```

**Members****clk** Clock frequency.**i2c\_wr\_max** Max bytes I2C adapter can write at once.**ts\_mode** TS mode.**ts\_clk** TS clock (KHz).**clk\_out** Clock output.**ts\_clk\_pol** TS clk polarity. 1-active at falling edge; 0-active at rising edge.**spec\_inv** Input spectrum inversion.**agc** AGC configuration.**agc\_inv** AGC polarity.**envelope\_mode** DiSEqC envelope mode.**lnb\_hv\_pol** LNB H/V pin polarity. 0: pin high set to VOLTAGE\_18, pin low to set VOLTAGE\_13. 1: pin high set to VOLTAGE\_13, pin low to set VOLTAGE\_18.**lnb\_en\_pol** LNB enable pin polarity. 0: pin high to disable, pin low to enable. 1: pin high to enable, pin low to disable.**get\_dvb\_frontend** Get DVB frontend.**get\_i2c\_adapter** Get I2C adapter.**struct m88ds3103\_config**

m88ds3102 configuration

**Definition**

```
struct m88ds3103_config {
    u8 i2c_addr;
    u32 clock;
    u16 i2c_wr_max;
    u8 ts_mode;
    u32 ts_clk;
    u8 ts_clk_pol:1;
    u8 spec_inv:1;
    u8 agc_inv:1;
    u8 clock_out;
    u8 envelope_mode:1;
    u8 agc;
    u8 lnb_hv_pol:1;
    u8 lnb_en_pol:1;
};
```

**Members****i2c\_addr** I2C address. Default: none, must set. Example: 0x68, ...

**clock** Device's clock. Default: none, must set. Example: 27000000

**i2c\_wr\_max** Max bytes I2C provider is asked to write at once. Default: none, must set. Example: 33, 65, ...

**ts\_mode** TS output mode, as defined by `enum m88ds3103_ts_mode`. Default: M88DS3103\_TS\_SERIAL.

**ts\_clk** TS clk in KHz. Default: 0.

**ts\_clk\_pol** TS clk polarity. Default: 0. 1-active at falling edge; 0-active at rising edge.

**spec\_inv** Spectrum inversion. Default: 0.

**agc\_inv** AGC polarity. Default: 0.

**clock\_out** Clock output, as defined by `enum m88ds3103_clock_out`. Default: M88DS3103\_CLOCK\_OUT\_DISABLED.

**envelope\_mode** DiSEqC envelope mode. Default: 0.

**agc** AGC configuration. Default: none, must set.

**lnb\_hv\_pol** LNB H/V pin polarity. Default: 0. Values: 1: pin high set to VOLTAGE\_13, pin low to set VOLTAGE\_18; 0: pin high set to VOLTAGE\_18, pin low to set VOLTAGE\_13.

**lnb\_en\_pol** LNB enable pin polarity. Default: 0. Values: 1: pin high to enable, pin low to disable; 0: pin high to disable, pin low to enable.

```
struct dvb_frontend *m88ds3103_attach(const struct m88ds3103_config *config, struct i2c_adapter *i2c, struct i2c_adapter **tuner_i2c)
```

### Parameters

**const struct m88ds3103\_config \* config** pointer to `struct m88ds3103_config` with demod configuration.

**struct i2c\_adapter \* i2c** I2C adapter to use.

**struct i2c\_adapter \*\* tuner\_i2c** on success, returns the I2C adapter associated with m88ds3103 tuner.

### Return

FE pointer on success, NULL on failure.

### Note

Do not add new `m88ds3103_attach()` users! Use I2C bindings instead.

```
struct mb86a20s_config  
    Define the per-device attributes of the frontend
```

### Definition

```
struct mb86a20s_config {  
    u32 fclk;  
    u8 demod_address;  
    bool is_serial;  
};
```

### Members

**fclk** Clock frequency. If zero, assumes the default (32.57142 Mhz)

**demod\_address** the demodulator's I2C address

**is\_serial** if true, TS is serial. Otherwise, TS is parallel

```
struct dvb_frontend *mb86a20s_attach(const struct mb86a20s_config *config, struct i2c_adapter *i2c)
```

### Parameters

**const struct mb86a20s\_config \* config** pointer to *struct mb86a20s\_config* with demod configuration.

**struct i2c\_adapter \* i2c** I2C adapter to use.

### Return

FE pointer on success, NULL on failure.

**struct mn88472\_config**

Platform data for the mn88472 driver

### Definition

```
struct mn88472_config {
    unsigned int xtal;
#define MN88472_TS_MODE_SERIAL      0;
#define MN88472_TS_MODE_PARALLEL   1;
    int ts_mode;
#define MN88472_TS_CLK_FIXED       0;
#define MN88472_TS_CLK_VARIABLE    1;
    int ts_clock;
    u16 i2c_wr_max;
    struct dvb_frontend **fe;
    struct dvb_frontend* (*get_dvb_frontend)(struct i2c_client *);
};
```

### Members

**xtal** Clock frequency.

**ts\_mode** TS mode.

**ts\_clock** TS clock config.

**i2c\_wr\_max** Max number of bytes driver writes to I2C at once.

**fe** pointer to a frontend pointer

**get\_dvb\_frontend** Get DVB frontend callback.

**struct rtl2830\_platform\_data**

Platform data for the rtl2830 driver

### Definition

```
struct rtl2830_platform_data {
    u32 clk;
    bool spec_inv;
    u8 vtop;
    u8 krf;
    u8 agc_targ_val;
    struct dvb_frontend* (*get_dvb_frontend)(struct i2c_client *);
    struct i2c_adapter* (*get_i2c_adapter)(struct i2c_client *);
    int (*pid_filter)(struct dvb_frontend *, u8, u16, int);
    int (*pid_filter_ctrl)(struct dvb_frontend *, int);
};
```

### Members

**clk** Clock frequency (4000000, 16000000, 25000000, 28800000).

**spec\_inv** Spectrum inversion.

**vtop** AGC take-over point.

**krf** AGC ratio.

**agc\_targ\_val** AGC.

**get\_dvb\_frontend** Get DVB frontend.

**get\_i2c\_adapter** Get I2C adapter.

**pid\_filter** Set PID to PID filter.

**pid\_filter\_ctrl** Control PID filter.

**struct rtl2832\_platform\_data**

Platform data for the rtl2832 driver

### Definition

```
struct rtl2832_platform_data {  
    u32 clk;  
#define RTL2832_TUNER_FC2580      0x21;  
#define RTL2832_TUNER_TUA9001     0x24;  
#define RTL2832_TUNER_FC0012      0x26;  
#define RTL2832_TUNER_E4000        0x27;  
#define RTL2832_TUNER_FC0013      0x29;  
#define RTL2832_TUNER_R820T       0x2a;  
#define RTL2832_TUNER_R828D       0x2b;  
#define RTL2832_TUNER_SI2157      0x2c;  
    u8 tuner;  
    struct dvb_frontend* (*get_dvb_frontend)(struct i2c_client *);  
    struct i2c_adapter* (*get_i2c_adapter)(struct i2c_client *);  
    int (*slave_ts_ctrl)(struct i2c_client *, bool);  
    int (*pid_filter)(struct dvb_frontend *, u8, u16, int);  
    int (*pid_filter_ctrl)(struct dvb_frontend *, int);  
};
```

### Members

**clk** Clock frequency (4000000, 16000000, 25000000, 28800000).

**tuner** Used tuner model.

**get\_dvb\_frontend** Get DVB frontend.

**get\_i2c\_adapter** Get I2C adapter.

**slave\_ts\_ctrl** Control slave TS interface.

**pid\_filter** Set PID to PID filter.

**pid\_filter\_ctrl** Control PID filter.

**struct rtl2832\_sdr\_platform\_data**

Platform data for the rtl2832\_sdr driver

### Definition

```
struct rtl2832_sdr_platform_data {  
    u32 clk;  
#define RTL2832_SDR_TUNER_FC2580    0x21;  
#define RTL2832_SDR_TUNER_TUA9001   0x24;  
#define RTL2832_SDR_TUNER_FC0012    0x26;  
#define RTL2832_SDR_TUNER_E4000     0x27;  
#define RTL2832_SDR_TUNER_FC0013    0x29;  
#define RTL2832_SDR_TUNER_R820T     0x2a;  
#define RTL2832_SDR_TUNER_R828D     0x2b;  
    u8 tuner;  
    struct regmap *regmap;  
    struct dvb_frontend *dvb_frontend;  
    struct v4l2_subdev *v4l2_subdev;  
    struct dvb_usb_device *dvb_usb_device;  
};
```

### Members

**clk** Clock frequency (4000000, 16000000, 25000000, 28800000).

**tuner** Used tuner model.

**regmap** pointer to struct regmap.

**dvb\_frontend** rtl2832 DVB frontend.

**v4l2\_subdev** Tuner v4l2 controls.

**dvb\_usb\_device** DVB USB interface for USB streaming.

struct *dvb\_frontend* \* **stb6000\_attach**(struct *dvb\_frontend* \* fe, int addr, struct i2c\_adapter \* i2c)

### Parameters

**struct dvb\_frontend \* fe** Frontend to attach to.

**int addr** i2c address of the tuner.

**struct i2c\_adapter \* i2c** i2c adapter to use.

### Return

FE pointer on success, NULL on failure.

struct **tda10071\_platform\_data**

Platform data for the tda10071 driver

### Definition

```
struct tda10071_platform_data {
    u32 clk;
    u16 i2c_wr_max;
#define TDA10071_TS_SERIAL      0;
#define TDA10071_TS_PARALLEL    1;
    u8 ts_mode;
    bool spec_inv;
    u8 pll_multiplier;
    u8 tuner_i2c_addr;
    struct dvb_frontend* (*get_dvb_frontend)(struct i2c_client *);
};
```

### Members

**clk** Clock frequency.

**i2c\_wr\_max** Max bytes I2C adapter can write at once.

**ts\_mode** TS mode.

**spec\_inv** Input spectrum inversion.

**pll\_multiplier** PLL multiplier.

**tuner\_i2c\_addr** CX24118A tuner I2C address (0x14, 0x54, ...).

**get\_dvb\_frontend** Get DVB frontend.

struct *dvb\_frontend*\* **tda826x\_attach**(struct *dvb\_frontend* \* fe, int addr, struct i2c\_adapter \* i2c, int has\_loophthrough)

### Parameters

**struct dvb\_frontend \* fe** Frontend to attach to.

**int addr** i2c address of the tuner.

**struct i2c\_adapter \* i2c** i2c adapter to use.

**int has\_loophthrough** Set to 1 if the card has a loophthrough RF connector.

### Return

FE pointer on success, NULL on failure.

```
struct zd1301_demod_platform_data
    Platform data for the zd1301_demod driver
```

### Definition

```
struct zd1301_demod_platform_data {
    void *reg_priv;
    int (*reg_read)(void *, u16, u8 *);
    int (*reg_write)(void *, u16, u8);
};
```

### Members

**reg\_priv** First argument of reg\_read and reg\_write callbacks.

**reg\_read** Register read callback.

**reg\_write** Register write callback.

```
struct dvb_frontend * zd1301_demod_get_dvb_frontend(struct platform_device * pdev)
    Get pointer to DVB frontend
```

### Parameters

**struct platform\_device \* pdev** Pointer to platform device

### Return

Pointer to DVB frontend which given platform device owns.

```
struct i2c_adapter * zd1301_demod_get_i2c_adapter(struct platform_device * pdev)
    Get pointer to I2C adapter
```

### Parameters

**struct platform\_device \* pdev** Pointer to platform device

### Return

Pointer to I2C adapter which given platform device owns.

```
struct dvb_frontend * zd1301_demod_get_dvb_frontend(struct platform_device * dev)
    Attach a zd1301 frontend
```

### Parameters

**struct platform\_device \* dev** Pointer to platform device

### Return

Pointer to struct dvb\_frontend or NULL if attach fails.

**DVB\_ZL10036\_H()**  
S silicon tuner

### Parameters

### Description

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```
struct dvb_frontend * zl10036_attach(struct dvb_frontend * fe, const struct zl10036_config * config, struct i2c_adapter * i2c)
```

**Parameters**

**struct dvb\_frontend \* fe** Frontend to attach to.  
**const struct zl10036\_config \* config** zl10036\_config structure.  
**struct i2c\_adapter \* i2c** pointer to struct i2c\_adapter.

**Return**

FE pointer on success, NULL on failure.

## Contributors

**Note:**

*This documentation is outdated. There are several other DVB contributors that aren't listed below.*

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  - for adding support for Typhoon DVB-S budget card
- Ernst Peinlich <[e.peinlich@inode.at](mailto:e.peinlich@inode.at)>
  - for tuning/DiSEqC support for the DEC 3000-s
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- Taylor Jacob <[rtjacob@earthlink.net](mailto:rtjacob@earthlink.net)>
  - for the nxt2002 frontend driver
- Jean-Francois Thibert <[jeanfrancois@sagetv.com](mailto:jeanfrancois@sagetv.com)>
  - for the nxt2004 frontend driver
- Kirk Lapray <[kirk.lapray@gmail.com](mailto:kirk.lapray@gmail.com)>
  - for the or51211 and or51132 frontend drivers, and for merging the nxt2002 and nxt2004 modules into a single nxt200x frontend driver.

(If you think you should be in this list, but you are not, drop a line to the DVB mailing list)

## VIDEO4LINUX (V4L) DRIVER-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION

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### Guidelines for Video4Linux pixel format 4CCs

Guidelines for Video4Linux 4CC codes defined using v4l2\_fourcc() are specified in this document. First of the characters defines the nature of the pixel format, compression and colour space. The interpretation of the other three characters depends on the first one.

Existing 4CCs may not obey these guidelines.

#### Raw bayer

The following first characters are used by raw bayer formats:

- B: raw bayer, uncompressed
- b: raw bayer, DPCM compressed
- a: A-law compressed
- u: u-law compressed

2nd character: pixel order

- B: BGGR
- G: GBRG
- g: GRBG
- R: RGGB

3rd character: uncompressed bits-per-pixel 0-9, A-

4th character: compressed bits-per-pixel 0-9, A-

### Infrared remote control support in video4linux drivers

Authors: Gerd Hoffmann, Mauro Carvalho Chehab

## Basics

Most analog and digital TV boards support remote controllers. Several of them have a microprocessor that receives the IR carriers, convert into pulse/space sequences and then to scan codes, returning such codes to userspace (“scancode mode”). Other boards return just the pulse/space sequences (“raw mode”).

The support for remote controller in scancode mode is provided by the standard Linux input layer. The support for raw mode is provided via LIRC.

In order to check the support and test it, it is suggested to download the [v4l-utils](#). It provides two tools to handle remote controllers:

- ir-keytable: provides a way to query the remote controller, list the protocols it supports, enable in-kernel support for IR decoder or switch the protocol and to test the reception of scan codes;
- ir-ctl: provide tools to handle remote controllers that support raw mode via LIRC interface.

Usually, the remote controller module is auto-loaded when the TV card is detected. However, for a few devices, you need to manually load the ir-kbd-i2c module.

## How it works

The modules register the remote as keyboard within the linux input layer, i.e. you'll see the keys of the remote as normal key strokes (if CONFIG\_INPUT\_KEYBOARD is enabled).

Using the event devices (CONFIG\_INPUT\_EVDEV) it is possible for applications to access the remote via /dev/input/event<n> devices. The udev/systemd will automatically create the devices. If you install the [v4l-utils](#), it may also automatically load a different keytable than the default one. Please see [v4l-utils](#) ir-keytable.1 man page for details.

The ir-keytable tool is nice for trouble shooting, i.e. to check whenever the input device is really present, which of the devices it is, check whenever pressing keys on the remote actually generates events and the like. You can also use any other input utility that changes the keymaps, like the input kbd utility.

## Using with lircd

The latest versions of the lircd daemon supports reading events from the linux input layer (via event device). It also supports receiving IR codes in lirc mode.

## Using without lircd

Xorg recognizes several IR keycodes that have its numerical value lower than 247. With the advent of Wayland, the input driver got updated too, and should now accept all keycodes. Yet, you may want to just reassign the keycodes to something that your favorite media application likes.

This can be done by setting [v4l-utils](#) to load your own keytable in runtime. Please read ir-keytable.1 man page for details.

## Tuner drivers

### Simple tuner Programming

There are some flavors of Tuner programming APIs. These differ mainly by the bandswitch byte.

- L= LG\_API (VHF\_LO=0x01, VHF\_HI=0x02, UHF=0x08, radio=0x04)
- P= PHILIPS\_API (VHF\_LO=0xA0, VHF\_HI=0x90, UHF=0x30, radio=0x04)

- T= TEMIC\_API (VHF\_LO=0x02, VHF\_HI=0x04, UHF=0x01)
- A= ALPS\_API (VHF\_LO=0x14, VHF\_HI=0x12, UHF=0x11)
- M= PHILIPS\_MK3 (VHF\_LO=0x01, VHF\_HI=0x02, UHF=0x04, radio=0x19)

## Tuner Manufacturers

- SAMSUNG Tuner identification: (e.g. TCPM9091PD27)

```

TCP [ABCJLMNQ] 90[89][125] [DP] [ACD] 27 [ABCD]
[ABCJLMNQ]:
A= BG+DK
B= BG
C= I+DK
J= NTSC-Japan
L= Secam LL
M= BG+I+DK
N= NTSC
Q= BG+I+DK+LL
[89]: ?
[125]:
2: No FM
5: With FM
[DP]:
D= NTSC
P= PAL
[ACD]:
A= F-connector
C= Phono connector
D= Din Jack
[ABCD]:
3-wire/I2C tuning, 2-band/3-band

```

These Tuners are PHILIPS\_API compatible.

Philips Tuner identification: (e.g. FM1216MF)

```

F[IRMQ]12[1345]6{MF|ME|MP}
F[IRMQ]:
FI12x6: Tuner Series
FR12x6: Tuner + Radio IF
FM12x6: Tuner + FM
FQ12x6: special
FMR12x6: special
TD15xx: Digital Tuner ATSC
12[1345]6:
1216: PAL BG
1236: NTSC
1246: PAL I
1256: Pal DK
{MF|ME|MP}
MF: BG LL w/ Secam (Multi France)
ME: BG DK I LL (Multi Europe)
MP: BG DK I (Multi PAL)
MR: BG DK M (?)
MG: BG DKI M (?)
MK2 series PHILIPS_API, most tuners are compatible to this one !
MK3 series introduced in 2002 w/ PHILIPS_MK3_API

```

Temic Tuner identification: (.e.g 4006FH5)

```
4[01][0136][269]F[HYNR]5
40x2: Tuner (5V/33V), TEMIC_API.
40x6: Tuner 5V
41xx: Tuner compact
40x9: Tuner+FM compact
[0136]
xx0x: PAL BG
xx1x: Pal DK, Secam LL
xx3x: NTSC
xx6x: PAL I
F[HYNR]5
FH5: Pal BG
FY5: others
FN5: multistandard
FR5: w/ FM radio
3X xxxx: order number with specific connector
Note: Only 40x2 series has TEMIC_API, all newer tuners have PHILIPS_API.
```

### LG Innotek Tuner:

- TPI8NSR11 : NTSC J/M (TPI8NSR01 w/FM) (P,210/497)
- TPI8PSB11 : PAL B/G (TPI8PSB01 w/FM) (P,170/450)
- TAPC-I701 : PAL I (TAPC-I001 w/FM) (P,170/450)
- TPI8PSB12 : PAL D/K+B/G (TPI8PSB02 w/FM) (P,170/450)
- TAPC-H701P: NTSC\_JP (TAPC-H001P w/FM) (L,170/450)
- TAPC-G701P: PAL B/G (TAPC-G001P w/FM) (L,170/450)
- TAPC-W701P: PAL I (TAPC-W001P w/FM) (L,170/450)
- TAPC-Q703P: PAL D/K (TAPC-Q001P w/FM) (L,170/450)
- TAPC-Q704P: PAL D/K+I (L,170/450)
- TAPC-G702P: PAL D/K+B/G (L,170/450)
- TADC-H002F: NTSC (L,175/410?; 2-B, C-W+11, W+12-69)
- TADC-M201D: PAL D/K+B/G+I (L,143/425) (sound control at I2C address 0xc8)
- TADC-T003F: NTSC Taiwan (L,175/410?; 2-B, C-W+11, W+12-69)

### Suffix:

- P= Standard phono female socket
- D= IEC female socket
- F= F-connector

### Other Tuners:

- TCL2002MB-1 : PAL BG + DK =TUNER\_LG\_PAL\_NEW\_TAPC
- TCL2002MB-1F: PAL BG + DK w/FM =PHILIPS\_PAL
- TCL2002MI-2 : PAL I = ??

### ALPS Tuners:

- Most are LG\_API compatible
- TSCH6 has ALPS\_API (TSCH5 ?)
- TSBE1 has extra API 05,02,08 Control\_byte=0xCB Source:<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> conexant100029b-PCI-Decoder-ApplicationNote.pdf

## Cards List

### AU0828 cards list

Card number	Card name	USB IDs
0	Unknown board	
1	Hauppauge HVR950Q	2040:7200, 2040:7210, 2040:7217, 2040:721b, 2040:721e, 2040:721f, 2040:7280, 0fd9:0008, 2040:7260, 2040:7213, 2040:7270
2	Hauppauge HVR850	2040:7240
3	DViCO FusionHDTV USB	0fe9:d620
4	Hauppauge HVR950Q rev xxF8	2040:7201, 2040:7211, 2040:7281
5	Hauppauge Woodbury	05e1:0480, 2040:8200

### BTTV cards list

Card number	Card name	PCI IDs
0	* UNKNOWN/GENERIC *	
1	MIRO PCTV	
2	Hauppauge (bt848)	
3	STB, Gateway P/N 6000699 (bt848)	
4	Intel Create and Share PCI/ Smart Video Recorder III	
5	Diamond DTV2000	
6	AVerMedia TVPhone	
7	MATRIX-Vision MV-Delta	
8	Lifeview FlyVideo II (Bt848) LR26 / MAXI TV Video PCI2 LR26	
9	IMS/IXmicro TurboTV	
10	Hauppauge (bt878)	0070:13eb, 0070:3900, 2636:10b4
11	MIRO PCTV pro	
12	ADS Technologies Channel Surfer TV (bt848)	
13	AVerMedia TVCapture 98	1461:0002, 1461:0004, 1461:0300
14	Aimslab Video Highway Xtreme (VHX)	
15	Zoltrix TV-Max	a1a0:a0fc
16	Prolink Pixelview PlayTV (bt878)	
17	Leadtek WinView 601	
18	AVEC Intercapture	
19	Lifeview FlyVideo II EZ /FlyKit LR38 Bt848 (capture only)	
20	CEI Raffles Card	
21	Lifeview FlyVideo 98/ Lucky Star Image World ConferenceTV LR50	
22	Askey CPH050/ Phoebe Tv Master + FM	14ff:3002
23	Modular Technology MM201/MM202/MM205/MM210/MM215 PCTV, bt878	14c7:0101
24	Askey CPH05X/06X (bt878) [many vendors]	144f:3002, 144f:3005, 144f:5000, 14ff:3000
25	Terratec TerraTV+ Version 1.0 (Bt848)/ Terra TValue Version 1.0/ Vobis TV-Boostar	
26	Hauppauge WinCam newer (bt878)	
27	Lifeview FlyVideo 98/ MAXI TV Video PCI2 LR50	

Continued on next page

Table 4.1 – continued from previous page

Card number	Card name	PCI IDs
28	Terratec TerraTV+ Version 1.1 (bt878)	153b:1127, 1852:1852
29	Imagenation PXC200	1295:200a
30	Lifeview FlyVideo 98 LR50	1f7f:1850
31	Formac iProTV, Formac ProTV I (bt848)	
32	Intel Create and Share PCI/ Smart Video Recorder III	
33	Terratec TerraTValue Version Bt878	153b:1117, 153b:1118, 153b:1119, 153b:111a, 153b:1134, 153b:5018
34	Leadtek WinFast 2000/ WinFast 2000 XP	107d:6606, 107d:6609, 6606:217d, f6ff:fff6
35	Lifeview FlyVideo 98 LR50 / Chronos Video Shuttle II	1851:1850, 1851:a050
36	Lifeview FlyVideo 98FM LR50 / Typhoon TView TV/FM Tuner	1852:1852
37	Prolink PixelView PlayTV pro	
38	Askey CPH06X TView99	144f:3000, 144f:a005, a04f:a0fc
39	Pinnacle PCTV Studio/Rave	11bd:0012, bd11:1200, bd11:ff00, 11bd:ff12
40	STB TV PCI FM, Gateway P/N 6000704 (bt878), 3Dfx VoodooTV 100	10b4:2636, 10b4:2645, 121a:3060
41	AVerMedia TVPhone 98	1461:0001, 1461:0003
42	ProVideo PV951	aa0c:146c
43	Little OnAir TV	
44	Sigma TVII-FM	
45	MATRIX-Vision MV-Delta 2	
46	Zoltrix Genie TV/FM	15b0:4000, 15b0:400a, 15b0:400d, 15b0:4010, 15b0:4016
47	Terratec TV/Radio+	153b:1123
48	Askey CPH03x/ Dynalink Magic TView	
49	IODATA GV-BCTV3/PCI	10fc:4020
50	Prolink PV-BT878P+4E / PixelView PlayTV PAK / Lenco MXTV-9578 CP	
51	Eagle Wireless Capricorn2 (bt878A)	
52	Pinnacle PCTV Studio Pro	
53	Typhoon TView RDS + FM Stereo / KNC1 TV Station RDS	
54	Lifeview FlyVideo 2000 /FlyVideo A2/ Lifetec LT 9415 TV [LR90]	
55	Askey CPH031/ BESTBUY Easy TV	
56	Lifeview FlyVideo 98FM LR50	a051:41a0
57	GrandTec 'Grand Video Capture' (Bt848)	4344:4142
58	Askey CPH060/ Phoebe TV Master Only (No FM)	
59	Askey CPH03x TV Capturer	
60	Modular Technology MM100PCTV	
61	AG Electronics GMV1	15cb:0101
62	Askey CPH061/ BESTBUY Easy TV (bt878)	
63	ATI TV-Wonder	1002:0001
64	ATI TV-Wonder VE	1002:0003
65	Lifeview FlyVideo 2000S LR90	
66	Terratec TValueRadio	153b:1135, 153b:ff3b
67	IODATA GV-BCTV4/PCI	10fc:4050
68	3Dfx VoodooTV FM (Euro)	10b4:2637
69	Active Imaging AIMMS	
70	Prolink Pixelview PV-BT878P+ (Rev.4C,8E)	

Continued on next page

Table 4.1 – continued from previous page

Card number	Card name	PCI IDs
71	Lifeview FlyVideo 98EZ (capture only) LR51	1851:1851
72	Prolink Pixelview PV-BT878P+9B (PlayTV Pro rev.9B FM+NICAM)	1554:4011
73	Sensoray 311/611	6000:0311, 6000:0611
74	RemoteVision MX (RV605)	
75	Powercolor MTV878/ MTV878R/ MTV878F	
76	Canopus WindVDR PCI (COMPAQ Presario 3524JP, 5112JP)	0e11:0079
77	GrandTec Multi Capture Card (Bt878)	
78	Jetway TV/Capture JW-TV878-FBK, Kworld KW-TV878RF	0a01:17de
79	DSP Design TCVVIDEO	
80	Hauppauge WinTV PVR	0070:4500
81	IODATA GV-BCTV5/PCI	10fc:4070, 10fc:d018
82	Osprey 100/150 (878)	0070:ff00
83	Osprey 100/150 (848)	
84	Osprey 101 (848)	
85	Osprey 101/151	
86	Osprey 101/151 w/ svid	
87	Osprey 200/201/250/251	
88	Osprey 200/250	0070:ff01
89	Osprey 210/220/230	
90	Osprey 500	0070:ff02
91	Osprey 540	0070:ff04
92	Osprey 2000	0070:ff03
93	IDS Eagle	
94	Pinnacle PCTV Sat	11bd:001c
95	Formac ProTV II (bt878)	
96	MachTV	
97	Euresys Picolo	
98	ProVideo PV150	aa00:1460, aa01:1461, aa02:1462, aa03:1463, aa04:1464, aa05:1465, aa06:1466, aa07:1467
99	AD-TVK503	
100	Hercules Smart TV Stereo	
101	Pace TV & Radio Card	
102	IVC-200	0000:a155, 0001:a155, 0002:a155, 0003:a155, 0100:a155, 0101:a155, 0102:a155, 0103:a155, 0800:a155, 0801:a155, 0802:a155, 0803:a155
103	Grand X-Guard / Trust 814PCI	0304:0102
104	Nebula Electronics DigiTV	0071:0101
105	ProVideo PV143	aa00:1430, aa00:1431, aa00:1432, aa00:1433, aa03:1433
106	PHYTEC VD-009-X1 VD-011 MiniDIN (bt878)	
107	PHYTEC VD-009-X1 VD-011 Combi (bt878)	
108	PHYTEC VD-009 MiniDIN (bt878)	
109	PHYTEC VD-009 Combi (bt878)	
110	IVC-100	ff00:a132

Continued on next page

Table 4.1 – continued from previous page

Card number	Card name	PCI IDs
111	IVC-120G	ff00:a182, ff01:a182, ff02:a182, ff03:a182, ff04:a182, ff05:a182, ff06:a182, ff07:a182, ff08:a182, ff09:a182, ff0a:a182, ff0b:a182, ff0c:a182, ff0d:a182, ff0e:a182, ff0f:a182
112	pcHDTV HD-2000 TV	7063:2000
113	Twinhan DST + clones	11bd:0026, 1822:0001, 270f:fc00, 1822:0026
114	Winfast VC100	107d:6607
115	Teppro TEV-560/InterVision IV-560	
116	SIMUS GVC1100	aa6a:82b2
117	NGS NGSTV+	
118	LMLBT4	
119	Tekram M205 PRO	
120	Conceptronic CONTVFMI	
121	Euresys Picolo Tetra	1805:0105, 1805:0106, 1805:0107, 1805:0108
122	Spirit TV Tuner	
123	AVerMedia AVerTV DVB-T 771	1461:0771
124	AverMedia AverTV DVB-T 761	1461:0761
125	MATRIX Vision Sigma-SQ	
126	MATRIX Vision Sigma-SLC	
127	APAC Viewcomp 878(AMAX)	
128	DViCO FusionHDTV DVB-T Lite	18ac:db10, 18ac:db11
129	V-Gear MyVCD	
130	Super TV Tuner	
131	Tibet Systems 'Progress DVR' CS16	
132	Kodicom 4400R (master)	
133	Kodicom 4400R (slave)	
134	Adlink RTV24	
135	DViCO FusionHDTV 5 Lite	18ac:d500
136	Acorp Y878F	9511:1540
137	Conceptronic CTVFMI v2	036e:109e
138	Prolink Pixelview PV-BT878P+ (Rev.2E)	
139	Prolink PixelView PlayTV MPEG2 PV-M4900	
140	Osprey 440	0070:ff07
141	Asound Skyeye PCTV	
142	Sabrent TV-FM (btv version)	
143	Hauppauge ImpactVCB (bt878)	0070:13eb
144	MagicTV	
145	SSAI Security Video Interface	4149:5353
146	SSAI Ultrasound Video Interface	414a:5353
147	VoodooTV 200 (USA)	121a:3000
148	DViCO FusionHDTV 2	dbc0:d200
149	Typhoon TV-Tuner PCI (50684)	
150	Geovision GV-600	008a:763c
151	Kozumi KTV-01C	
152	Encore ENL TV-FM-2	1000:1801
153	PHYTEC VD-012 (bt878)	

Continued on next page

Table 4.1 – continued from previous page

Card number	Card name	PCI IDs
154	PHYTEC VD-012-X1 (bt878)	
155	PHYTEC VD-012-X2 (bt878)	
156	IVCE-8784	0000:f050, 0001:f050, 0002:f050, 0003:f050
157	Geovision GV-800(S) (master)	800a:763d
158	Geovision GV-800(S) (slave)	800b:763d, 800c:763d, 800d:763d
159	ProVideo PV183	1830:1540, 1831:1540, 1832:1540, 1833:1540, 1834:1540, 1835:1540, 1836:1540, 1837:1540
160	Tongwei Video Technology TD-3116	f200:3116
161	Aposonic W-DVR	0279:0228
162	Adlink MPG24	
163	Bt848 Capture 14MHz	
164	CyberVision CV06 (SV)	
165	Kworld V-Stream Xpert TV PVR878	
166	PCI-8604PW	

## cx23885 cards list

Card number	Card name	PCI IDs
0	UNKNOWN/GENERIC	0070:3400
1	Hauppauge WinTV-HVR1800lp	0070:7600
2	Hauppauge WinTV-HVR1800	0070:7800, 0070:7801, 0070:7809
3	Hauppauge WinTV-HVR1250	0070:7911
4	DViCO FusionHDTV5 Express	18ac:d500
5	Hauppauge WinTV-HVR1500Q	0070:7790, 0070:7797
6	Hauppauge WinTV-HVR1500	0070:7710, 0070:7717
7	Hauppauge WinTV-HVR1200	0070:71d1, 0070:71d3
8	Hauppauge WinTV-HVR1700	0070:8101
9	Hauppauge WinTV-HVR1400	0070:8010
10	DViCO FusionHDTV7 Dual Express	18ac:d618
11	DViCO FusionHDTV DVB-T Dual Express	18ac:db78
12	Leadtek Winfast PxDVR3200 H	107d:6681
13	Compro VideoMate E650F	185b:e800
14	TurboSight TBS 6920	6920:8888
15	TeVii S470	d470:9022
16	DVBWorld DVB-S2 2005	0001:2005
17	NetUP Dual DVB-S2 CI	1b55:2a2c
18	Hauppauge WinTV-HVR1270	0070:2211
19	Hauppauge WinTV-HVR1275	0070:2215, 0070:221d, 0070:22f2
20	Hauppauge WinTV-HVR1255	0070:2251, 0070:22f1
21	Hauppauge WinTV-HVR1210	0070:2291, 0070:2295, 0070:2299, 0070:229d, 0070:22f0, 0070:22f3, 0070:22f4, 0070:22f5
22	Mygica X8506 DMB-TH	14f1:8651

Continued on next page

Table 4.2 – continued from previous page

Card number	Card name	PCI IDs
23	Magic-Pro ProHDTV Extreme 2	14f1:8657
24	Hauppauge WinTV-HVR1850	0070:8541
25	Compro VideoMate E800	1858:e800
26	Hauppauge WinTV-HVR1290	0070:8551
27	Mygica X8558 PRO DMB-TH	14f1:8578
28	LEADTEK WinFast PxTV1200	107d:6f22
29	GoTView X5 3D Hybrid	5654:2390
30	NetUP Dual DVB-T/C-CI RF	1b55:e2e4
31	Leadtek Winfast PxDVR3200 H XC4000	107d:6f39
32	MPX-885	
33	Mygica X8502/X8507 ISDB-T	14f1:8502
34	TerraTec Cinergy T PCIe Dual	153b:117e
35	TeVii S471	d471:9022
36	Hauppauge WinTV-HVR1255	0070:2259
37	Prof Revolution DVB-S2 8000	8000:3034
38	Hauppauge WinTV-HVR4400/HVR5500	0070:c108, 0070:c138, 0070:c1f8
39	AVerTV Hybrid Express Slim HC81R	1461:d939
40	TurboSight TBS 6981	6981:8888
41	TurboSight TBS 6980	6980:8888
42	Leadtek Winfast PxPVR2200	107d:6f21
43	Hauppauge ImpactVCB-e	0070:7133, 0070:7137
44	DViCO FusionHDTV DVB-T Dual Express2	18ac:db98
45	DVBSky T9580	4254:9580
46	DVBSky T980C	4254:980c
47	DVBSky S950C	4254:950c
48	Technotrend TT-budget CT2-4500 CI	13c2:3013
49	DVBSky S950	4254:0950
50	DVBSky S952	4254:0952
51	DVBSky T982	4254:0982
52	Hauppauge WinTV-HVR5525	0070:f038
53	Hauppauge WinTV Starburst	0070:c12a
54	ViewCast 260e	1576:0260
55	ViewCast 460e	1576:0460
56	Hauppauge WinTV-QuadHD-DVB	0070:6a28, 0070:6b28
57	Hauppauge WinTV-QuadHD-ATSC	0070:6a18, 0070:6b18
58	Hauppauge WinTV-HVR-1265(161111)	0070:2a18
59	Hauppauge WinTV-Starburst2	0070:f02a
60	Hauppauge WinTV-QuadHD-DVB(885)	
61	Hauppauge WinTV-QuadHD-ATSC(885)	

## CX88 cards list

Card number	Card name	PCI IDs
0	UNKNOWN/GENERIC	
1	Hauppauge WinTV 34xxx models	0070:3400, 0070:3401
2	GDI Black Gold	14c7:0106, 14c7:0107
3	PixelView	1554:4811
4	ATI TV Wonder Pro	1002:00f8, 1002:00f9
5	Leadtek Winfast 2000XP Expert	107d:6611, 107d:6613

Continued on next page

Table 4.3 – continued from previous page

Card number	Card name	PCI IDs
6	AverTV Studio 303 (M126)	1461:000b
7	MSI TV-@nywhere Master	1462:8606
8	Leadtek Winfast DV2000	107d:6620, 107d:6621
9	Leadtek PVR 2000	107d:663b, 107d:663c, 107d:6632, 107d:6630, 107d:6638, 107d:6631, 107d:6637, 107d:663d
10	IODATA GV-VCP3/PCI	10fc:d003
11	Prolink PlayTV PVR	
12	ASUS PVR-416	1043:4823, 1461:c111
13	MSI TV-@nywhere	
14	KWorld/VStream XPert DVB-T	17de:08a6
15	DViCO FusionHDTV DVB-T1	18ac:db00
16	KWorld LTV883RF	
17	DViCO FusionHDTV 3 Gold-Q	18ac:d810, 18ac:d800
18	Hauppauge Nova-T DVB-T	0070:9002, 0070:9001, 0070:9000
19	Conexant DVB-T reference design	14f1:0187
20	Provideo PV259	1540:2580
21	DViCO FusionHDTV DVB-T Plus	18ac:db10, 18ac:db11
22	pcHDTV HD3000 HDTV	7063:3000
23	digitalnow DNTV Live! DVB-T	17de:a8a6
24	Hauppauge WinTV 28xxx (Roslyn) models	0070:2801
25	Digital-Logic MICROSPACE Entertainment Center (MEC)	14f1:0342
26	IODATA GV/BCTV7E	10fc:d035
27	PixelView PlayTV Ultra Pro (Stereo)	
28	DViCO FusionHDTV 3 Gold-T	18ac:d820
29	ADS Tech Instant TV DVB-T PCI	1421:0334
30	TerraTec Cinergy 1400 DVB-T	153b:1166
31	DViCO FusionHDTV 5 Gold	18ac:d500
32	AverMedia UltraTV Media Center PCI 550	1461:8011
33	Kworld V-Stream Xpert DVD	
34	ATI HDTV Wonder	1002:a101
35	WinFast DTV1000-T	107d:665f
36	AVerTV 303 (M126)	1461:000a
37	Hauppauge Nova-S-Plus DVB-S	0070:9201, 0070:9202
38	Hauppauge Nova-SE2 DVB-S	0070:9200
39	KWorld DVB-S 100	17de:08b2, 1421:0341
40	Hauppauge WinTV-HVR1100 DVB-T/Hybrid	0070:9400, 0070:9402
41	Hauppauge WinTV-HVR1100 DVB-T/Hybrid (Low Profile)	0070:9800, 0070:9802
42	digitalnow DNTV Live! DVB-T Pro	1822:0025, 1822:0019
43	KWorld/VStream XPert DVB-T with cx22702	17de:08a1, 12ab:2300
44	DViCO FusionHDTV DVB-T Dual Digital	18ac:db50, 18ac:db54
45	KWorld HardwareMpegTV XPert	17de:0840, 1421:0305
46	DViCO FusionHDTV DVB-T Hybrid	18ac:db40, 18ac:db44
47	pcHDTV HD5500 HDTV	7063:5500
48	Kworld MCE 200 Deluxe	17de:0841
49	PixelView PlayTV P7000	1554:4813
50	NPG Tech Real TV FM Top 10	14f1:0842
51	WinFast DTV2000 H	107d:665e
52	Geniatech DVB-S	14f1:0084

Continued on next page

Table 4.3 – continued from previous page

Card number	Card name	PCI IDs
53	Hauppauge WinTV-HVR3000 TriMode Analog/DVB-S/DVB-T	0070:1404, 0070:1400, 0070:1401, 0070:1402
54	Norwood Micro TV Tuner	
55	Shenzhen Tungsten Ages Tech TE-DTV-250 / Swann OEM	c180:c980
56	Hauppauge WinTV-HVR1300 DVB-T/Hybrid MPEG Encoder	0070:9600, 0070:9601, 0070:9602
57	ADS Tech Instant Video PCI	1421:0390
58	Pinnacle PCTV HD 800i	11bd:0051
59	DViCO FusionHDTV 5 PCI nano	18ac:d530
60	Pinnacle Hybrid PCTV	12ab:1788
61	Leadtek TV2000 XP Global	107d:6f18, 107d:6618, 107d:6619
62	PowerColor RA330	14f1:ea3d
63	Geniatech X8000-MT DVBT	14f1:8852
64	DViCO FusionHDTV DVB-T PRO	18ac:db30
65	DViCO FusionHDTV 7 Gold	18ac:d610
66	Prolink Pixelview MPEG 8000GT	1554:4935
67	Kworld PlusTV HD PCI 120 (ATSC 120)	17de:08c1
68	Hauppauge WinTV-HVR4000 DVB-S/S2/T/Hybrid	0070:6900, 0070:6904, 0070:6902
69	Hauppauge WinTV-HVR4000(Lite) DVB-S/S2	0070:6905, 0070:6906
70	TeVii S460 DVB-S/S2	d460:9022
71	Omicom SS4 DVB-S/S2 PCI	A044:2011
72	TBS 8920 DVB-S/S2	8920:8888
73	TeVii S420 DVB-S	d420:9022
74	Prolink Pixelview Global Extreme	1554:4976
75	PROF 7300 DVB-S/S2	B033:3033
76	SATTRADE ST4200 DVB-S/S2	b200:4200
77	TBS 8910 DVB-S	8910:8888
78	Prof 6200 DVB-S	b022:3022
79	Terratec Cinergy HT PCI MKII	153b:1177
80	Hauppauge WinTV-IR Only	0070:9290
81	Leadtek WinFast DTV1800 Hybrid	107d:6654
82	WinFast DTV2000 H rev. J	107d:6f2b
83	Prof 7301 DVB-S/S2	b034:3034
84	Samsung SMT 7020 DVB-S	18ac:dc00, 18ac:dccd
85	Twinhan VP-1027 DVB-S	1822:0023
86	TeVii S464 DVB-S/S2	d464:9022
87	Leadtek WinFast DTV2000 H PLUS	107d:6f42
88	Leadtek WinFast DTV1800 H (XC4000)	107d:6f38
89	Leadtek TV2000 XP Global (SC4100)	107d:6f36
90	Leadtek TV2000 XP Global (XC4100)	107d:6f43

## EM28xx cards list

Card number	Card name	Empia Chip	USB IDs
0	Unknown EM2800 video grabber	em2800	ebla:2800

Continued on next page

Table 4.4 – continued from previous page

Card number	Card name	Empia Chip	USB IDs
1	Unknown EM2750/28xx video grabber	em2820 or em2840	eb1a:2710, eb1a:2820, eb1a:2821, eb1a:2860, eb1a:2861, eb1a:2862, eb1a:2863, eb1a:2870, eb1a:2881, eb1a:2883, eb1a:2868, eb1a:2875
2	Terratec Cinergy 250 USB	em2820 or em2840	0ccd:0036
3	Pinnacle PCTV USB 2	em2820 or em2840	2304:0208
4	Hauppauge WinTV USB 2	em2820 or em2840	2040:4200, 2040:4201
5	MSI VOX USB 2.0	em2820 or em2840	
6	Terratec Cinergy 200 USB	em2800	
7	Leadtek Winfast USB II	em2800	0413:6023
8	Kworld USB2800	em2800	
9	Pinnacle Dazzle DVC 90/100/101/107 / Kaiser Baas Video to DVD maker / Kworld DVD Maker 2 / Plextor ConvertX PX-AV100U	em2820 or em2840	1b80:e302, 1b80:e304, 2304:0207, 2304:021a, 093b:a003
10	Hauppauge WinTV HVR 900	em2880	2040:6500
11	Terratec Hybrid XS	em2880	
12	Kworld PVR TV 2800 RF	em2820 or em2840	
13	Terratec Prodigy XS	em2880	
14	SIIG AVTuner-PVR / Pixelview Prolink PlayTV USB 2.0	em2820 or em2840	
15	V-Gear PocketTV	em2800	
16	Hauppauge WinTV HVR 950	em2883	2040:6513, 2040:6517, 2040:651b
17	Pinnacle PCTV HD Pro Stick	em2880	2304:0227
18	Hauppauge WinTV HVR 900 (R2)	em2880	2040:6502
19	EM2860/SAA711X Reference Design	em2860	
20	AMD ATI TV Wonder HD 600	em2880	0438:b002
21	eMPIA Technology, Inc. GrabBeeX+ Video Encoder	em2800	eb1a:2801
22	EM2710/EM2750/EM2751 webcam grabber	em2750	eb1a:2750, eb1a:2751
23	Huaqi DLCW-130	em2750	
24	D-Link DUB-T210 TV Tuner	em2820 or em2840	2001:f112
25	Gadmei UTV310	em2820 or em2840	
26	Hercules Smart TV USB 2.0	em2820 or em2840	
27	Pinnacle PCTV USB 2 (Philips FM1216ME)	em2820 or em2840	
28	Leadtek Winfast USB II Deluxe	em2820 or em2840	
29	EM2860/TVP5150 Reference Design	em2860	eb1a:5051
30	Videology 20K14XUSB USB2.0	em2820 or em2840	
31	Usbgear VD204v9	em2821	
32	Supercomp USB 2.0 TV	em2821	
33	Elgato Video Capture	em2860	0fd9:0033

Continued on next page

Table 4.4 – continued from previous page

Card number	Card name	Empia Chip	USB IDs
34	Terratec Cinergy A Hybrid XS	em2860	0ccd:004f
35	Typhoon DVD Maker	em2860	
36	NetGMBH Cam	em2860	
37	Gadmei UTV330	em2860	eb1a:50a6
38	Yakumo MovieMixer	em2861	
39	KWorld PVRTV 300U	em2861	eb1a:e300
40	Plextor ConvertX PX-TV100U	em2861	093b:a005
41	Kworld 350 U DVB-T	em2870	eb1a:e350
42	Kworld 355 U DVB-T	em2870	eb1a:e355, eb1a:e357, eb1a:e359
43	Terratec Cinergy T XS	em2870	
44	Terratec Cinergy T XS (MT2060)	em2870	0ccd:0043
45	Pinnacle PCTV DVB-T	em2870	
46	Compro, VideoMate U3	em2870	185b:2870
47	KWorld DVB-T 305U	em2880	eb1a:e305
48	KWorld DVB-T 310U	em2880	
49	MSI DigiVox A/D	em2880	eb1a:e310
50	MSI DigiVox A/D II	em2880	eb1a:e320
51	Terratec Hybrid XS Secam	em2880	0ccd:004c
52	DNT DA2 Hybrid	em2881	
53	Pinnacle Hybrid Pro	em2881	
54	Kworld VS-DVB-T 323UR	em2882	eb1a:e323
55	Terratec Cinnery Hybrid T USB XS (em2882)	em2882	0ccd:005e, 0ccd:0042
56	Pinnacle Hybrid Pro (330e)	em2882	2304:0226
57	Kworld PlusTV HD Hybrid 330	em2883	eb1a:a316
58	Compro VideoMate ForYou/Stereo	em2820 or em2840	185b:2041
59	Pinnacle PCTV HD Mini	em2874	2304:023f
60	Hauppauge WinTV HVR 850	em2883	2040:651f
61	Pixelview PlayTV Box 4 USB 2.0	em2820 or em2840	
62	Gadmei TVR200	em2820 or em2840	
63	Kaiomy TVnPC U2	em2860	eb1a:e303
64	Easy Cap Capture DC-60	em2860	1b80:e309
65	IO-DATA GV-MVP/SZ	em2820 or em2840	04bb:0515
66	Empire dual TV	em2880	
67	Terratec Grabby	em2860	0ccd:0096, 0ccd:10AF
68	Terratec AV350	em2860	0ccd:0084
69	KWorld ATSC 315U HDTV TV Box	em2882	eb1a:a313
70	Evga inDtube	em2882	
71	Silvercrest Webcam 1.3mpix	em2820 or em2840	
72	Gadmei UTV330+	em2861	
73	Reddo DVB-C USB TV Box	em2870	
74	Actionmaster/LinXcel/Digitus VC211A	em2800	
75	Dikom DK300	em2882	
76	KWorld PlusTV 340U or UB435-Q (ATSC)	em2870	1b80:a340
77	EM2874 Leadership ISDBT	em2874	
78	PCTV nanoStick T2 290e	em28174	2013:024f

Continued on next page

Table 4.4 – continued from previous page

Card number	Card name	Empia Chip	USB IDs
79	Terratec Cinergy H5	em2884	eb1a:2885, 0ccd:10a2, 0ccd:10ad, 0ccd:10b6
80	PCTV DVB-S2 Stick (460e)	em28174	2013:024c
81	Hauppauge WinTV HVR 930C	em2884	2040:1605
82	Terratec Cinergy HTC Stick	em2884	0ccd:00b2
83	Honestech Vidbox NW03	em2860	eb1a:5006
84	MaxMedia UB425-TC	em2874	1b80:e425
85	PCTV QuattroStick (510e)	em2884	2304:0242
86	PCTV QuattroStick nano (520e)	em2884	2013:0251
87	Terratec Cinergy HTC USB XS	em2884	0ccd:008e, 0ccd:00ac
88	C3 Tech Digital Duo HDTV/SDTV USB	em2884	1b80:e755
89	Delock 61959	em2874	1b80:e1cc
90	KWorld USB ATSC TV Stick UB435-Q V2	em2874	1b80:e346
91	SpeedLink Vicious And Devine Laplace webcam	em2765	1ae7:9003, 1ae7:9004
92	PCTV DVB-S2 Stick (461e)	em28178	2013:0258
93	KWorld USB ATSC TV Stick UB435-Q V3	em2874	1b80:e34c
94	PCTV tripleStick (292e)	em28178	2013:025f, 2013:0264, 2040:0264, 2040:8264, 2040:8268, 2040:8268
95	Leadtek VC100	em2861	0413:6f07
96	Terratec Cinergy T2 Stick HD	em28178	eb1a:8179
97	Elgato EyeTV Hybrid 2008 INT	em2884	0fd9:0018
98	PLEX PX-BCUD	em28178	3275:0085
99	Hauppauge WinTV-dualHD DVB	em28174	2040:0265, 2040:8265
100	Hauppauge WinTV-dualHD 01595 ATSC/QAM	em28174	2040:026d, 2040:826d
101	Terratec Cinergy H6 rev. 2	em2884	0ccd:10b2
102	:ZOLID HYBRID TV STICK	em2882	

## IVTV cards list

Card number	Card name	PCI IDs
0	Hauppauge WinTV PVR-250	IVTV16 104d:813d
1	Hauppauge WinTV PVR-350	IVTV16 104d:813d
2	Hauppauge WinTV PVR-150	IVTV16 104d:813d
3	AVerMedia M179	IVTV15 1461:a3cf, IVTV15 1461:a3ce
4	Yuan MPG600, Kuroutoshikou ITVC16-STVLP	IVTV16 12ab:fff3, IVTV16 12ab:ffff
5	YUAN MPG160, Kuroutoshikou ITVC15-STVLP, I/O Data GV-M2TV/PCI	IVTV15 10fc:40a0
6	Yuan PG600, Diamond PVR-550	IVTV16 ff92:0070, IVTV16 ffab:0600
7	Adaptec VideOh! AVC-2410	IVTV16 9005:0093
8	Adaptec VideOh! AVC-2010	IVTV16 9005:0092
9	Nagase Transgear 5000TV	IVTV16 1461:bfff
10	AOpen VA2000MAX-SNT6	IVTV16 0000:ff5f
11	Yuan MPG600GR, Kuroutoshikou CX23416GYC-STVLP	IVTV16 12ab:0600, IVTV16 fbab:0600, IVTV16 1154:0523
12	I/O Data GV-MVP/RX, GV-MVP/RX2W (dual tuner)	IVTV16 10fc:d01e, IVTV16 10fc:d038, IVTV16 10fc:d039

Continued on next page

Table 4.5 – continued from previous page

Card number	Card name	PCI IDs
13	I/O Data GV-MVP/RX2E	IVTV16 10fc:d025
14	GotView PCI DVD	IVTV16 12ab:0600
15	GotView PCI DVD2 Deluxe	IVTV16 ffac:0600
16	Yuan MPC622	IVTV16 ff01:d998
17	Digital Cowboy DCT-MTVP1	IVTV16 1461:bfff
18	Yuan PG600-2, GotView PCI DVD Lite	IVTV16 ffab:0600, IVTV16 ffad:0600
19	Club3D ZAP-TV1x01	IVTV16 ffab:0600
20	AVerTV MCE 116 Plus	IVTV16 1461:c439
21	ASUS Falcon2	IVTV16 1043:4b66, IVTV16 1043:462e, IVTV16 1043:4b2e
22	AVerMedia PVR-150 Plus / AVerTV M113 Partsnic (Daewoo) Tuner	IVTV16 1461:c034, IVTV16 1461:c035
23	AVerMedia EZMaker PCI Deluxe	IVTV16 1461:c03f
24	AVerMedia M104	IVTV16 1461:c136
25	Buffalo PC-MV5L/PCI	IVTV16 1154:052b
26	AVerMedia UltraTV 1500 MCE / AVerTV M113 Philips Tuner	IVTV16 1461:c019, IVTV16 1461:c01b
27	Sony VAIO Giga Pocket (ENX Kikyou)	IVTV16 104d:813d
28	Hauppauge WinTV PVR-350 (V1)	IVTV16 104d:813d
29	Yuan MPG600GR, Kuroutoshikou CX23416GYC-STVLP (no GR)	IVTV16 104d:813d
30	Yuan MPG600GR, Kuroutoshikou CX23416GYC-STVLP (no GR/YCS)	IVTV16 104d:813d

## SAA7134 cards list

Card number	Card name	PCI IDs
0	UNKNOWN/GENERIC	
1	Proteus Pro [philips reference design]	1131:2001, 1131:2001
2	LifeView FlyVIDEO3000	5168:0138, 4e42:0138
3	LifeView/Typhoon FlyVIDEO2000	5168:0138, 4e42:0138
4	EMPRESS	1131:6752
5	SKNet Monster TV	1131:4e85
6	Tevion MD 9717	
7	KNC One TV-Station RDS / Typhoon TV Tuner RDS	1131:fe01, 1894:fe01
8	Terratec Cinergy 400 TV	153b:1142
9	Medion 5044	
10	Kworld/KuroutoShikou SAA7130-TVPCI	
11	Terratec Cinergy 600 TV	153b:1143
12	Medion 7134	16be:0003, 16be:5000
13	Typhoon TV+Radio 90031	
14	ELSA EX-VISION 300TV	1048:226b
15	ELSA EX-VISION 500TV	1048:226a
16	ASUS TV-FM 7134	1043:4842, 1043:4830, 1043:4840
17	AOPEN VA1000 POWER	1131:7133
18	BMK MPEX No Tuner	
19	Compro VideoMate TV	185b:c100
20	Matrox CronosPlus	102B:48d0
21	10MOONS PCI TV CAPTURE CARD	1131:2001

Continued on next page

Table 4.6 – continued from previous page

Card number	Card name	PCI IDs
22	AverMedia M156 / Medion 2819	1461:a70b
23	BMK MPEX Tuner	
24	KNC One TV-Station DVR	1894:a006
25	ASUS TV-FM 7133	1043:4843
26	Pinnacle PCTV Stereo (saa7134)	11bd:002b
27	Manli MuchTV M-TV002	
28	Manli MuchTV M-TV001	
29	Nagase Sangyo TransGear 3000TV	1461:050c
30	Elitegroup ECS TVP3XP FM1216 Tuner Card(PAL-BG,FM)	1019:4cb4
31	Elitegroup ECS TVP3XP FM1236 Tuner Card (NTSC,FM)	1019:4cb5
32	AVACS SmartTV	
33	AVerMedia DVD EZMaker	1461:10ff
34	Noval Prime TV 7133	
35	AverMedia AverTV Studio 305	1461:2115
36	UPMOST PURPLE TV	12ab:0800
37	Items MuchTV Plus / IT-005	
38	Terratec Cinergy 200 TV	153b:1152
39	LifeView FlyTV Platinum Mini	5168:0212, 4e42:0212, 5169:1502
40	Compro VideoMate TV PVR/FM	185b:c100
41	Compro VideoMate TV Gold+	185b:c100
42	Sabrent SBT-TVFM (saa7130)	
43	:Zolid Xpert TV7134	
44	Empire PCI TV-Radio LE	
45	Avermedia AverTV Studio 307	1461:9715
46	AVerMedia Cardbus TV/Radio (E500)	1461:d6ee
47	Terratec Cinergy 400 mobile	153b:1162
48	Terratec Cinergy 600 TV MK3	153b:1158
49	Compro VideoMate Gold+ Pal	185b:c200
50	Pinnacle PCTV 300i DVB-T + PAL	11bd:002d
51	ProVideo PV952	1540:9524
52	AverMedia AverTV/305	1461:2108
53	ASUS TV-FM 7135	1043:4845
54	LifeView FlyTV Platinum FM / Gold	5168:0214, 5168:5214, 1489:0214, 5168:0304
55	LifeView FlyDVB-T DUO / MSI <a href="#">TV@nywhere</a> Duo	5168:0306, 4E42:0306
56	Avermedia AverTV 307	1461:a70a
57	Avermedia AverTV GO 007 FM	1461:f31f
58	ADS Tech Instant TV (saa7135)	1421:0350, 1421:0351, 1421:0370, 1421:1370
59	Kworld/Tevion V-Stream Xpert TV PVR7134	
60	LifeView/Typhoon/Genius FlyDVB-T Duo Cardbus	5168:0502, 4e42:0502, 1489:0502
61	Philips TOUGH DVB-T reference design	1131:2004
62	Compro VideoMate TV Gold+II	
63	Kworld Xpert TV PVR7134	
64	FlyTV mini Asus Digimatrix	1043:0210
65	V-Stream Studio TV Terminator	
66	Yuan TUN-900 (saa7135)	
67	Beholder BeholdTV 409 FM	0000:4091
68	GoTView 7135 PCI	5456:7135
69	Philips EUROPA V3 reference design	1131:2004

Continued on next page

Table 4.6 – continued from previous page

Card number	Card name	PCI IDs
70	Compro Videomate DVB-T300	185b:c900
71	Compro Videomate DVB-T200	185b:c901
72	RTD Embedded Technologies VFG7350	1435:7350
73	RTD Embedded Technologies VFG7330	1435:7330
74	LifeView FlyTV Platinum Mini2	14c0:1212
75	AVerMedia AVerTVHD MCE A180	1461:1044
76	SKNet MonsterTV Mobile	1131:4ee9
77	Pinnacle PCTV 40i/50i/110i (saa7133)	11bd:002e
78	ASUSTeK P7131 Dual	1043:4862
79	Sedna/MuchTV PC TV Cardbus TV/Radio (ITO25 Rev:2B)	
80	ASUS Digimatrix TV	1043:0210
81	Philips Tiger reference design	1131:2018
82	MSI <a href="#">TV@Anywhere</a> plus	1462:6231, 1462:8624
83	Terratec Cinergy 250 PCI TV	153b:1160
84	LifeView FlyDVB Trio	5168:0319
85	AverTV DVB-T 777	1461:2c05, 1461:2c05
86	LifeView FlyDVB-T / Genius VideoWonder DVB-T	5168:0301, 1489:0301
87	ADS Instant TV Duo Cardbus PTV331	0331:1421
88	Tevion/KWorld DVB-T 220RF	17de:7201
89	ELSA EX-VISION 700TV	1048:226c
90	Kworld ATSC110/115	17de:7350, 17de:7352
91	AVerMedia A169 B	1461:7360
92	AVerMedia A169 B1	1461:6360
93	Medion 7134 Bridge #2	16be:0005
94	LifeView FlyDVB-T Hybrid Cardbus/MSI TV @nywhere A/D NB	5168:3306, 5168:3502, 5168:3307, 4e42:3502
95	LifeView FlyVIDEO3000 (NTSC)	5169:0138
96	Medion Md8800 Quadro	16be:0007, 16be:0008, 16be:000d
97	LifeView FlyDVB-S /Acorp TV134DS	5168:0300, 4e42:0300
98	Proteus Pro 2309	0919:2003
99	AVerMedia TV Hybrid A16AR	1461:2c00
100	Asus Europa2 OEM	1043:4860
101	Pinnacle PCTV 310i	11bd:002f
102	Avermedia AVerTV Studio 507	1461:9715
103	Compro Videomate DVB-T200A	
104	Hauppauge WinTV-HVR1110 DVB-T/Hybrid	0070:6700, 0070:6701, 0070:6702, 0070:6703, 0070:6704, 0070:6705
105	Terratec Cinergy HT PCMCIA	153b:1172
106	Encore ENLTV	1131:2342, 1131:2341, 3016:2344
107	Encore ENLTV-FM	1131:230f
108	Terratec Cinergy HT PCI	153b:1175
109	Philips Tiger - S Reference design	
110	Avermedia M102	1461:f31e
111	ASUS P7131 4871	1043:4871
112	ASUSTeK P7131 Hybrid	1043:4876
113	Elitegroup ECS TVP3XP FM1246 Tuner Card (PAL,FM)	1019:4cb6
114	KWorld DVB-T 210	17de:7250
115	Sabrent PCMCIA TV-PCB05	0919:2003
116	10MOONS TM300 TV Card	1131:2304

Continued on next page

Table 4.6 – continued from previous page

Card number	Card name	PCI IDs
117	Avermedia Super 007	1461:f01d
118	Beholder BeholdTV 401	0000:4016
119	Beholder BeholdTV 403	0000:4036
120	Beholder BeholdTV 403 FM	0000:4037
121	Beholder BeholdTV 405	0000:4050
122	Beholder BeholdTV 405 FM	0000:4051
123	Beholder BeholdTV 407	0000:4070
124	Beholder BeholdTV 407 FM	0000:4071
125	Beholder BeholdTV 409	0000:4090
126	Beholder BeholdTV 505 FM	5ace:5050
127	Beholder BeholdTV 507 FM / BeholdTV 509 FM	5ace:5070, 5ace:5090
128	Beholder BeholdTV Columbus TV/FM	0000:5201
129	Beholder BeholdTV 607 FM	5ace:6070
130	Beholder BeholdTV M6	5ace:6190
131	Twinhan Hybrid DTV-DVB 3056 PCI	1822:0022
132	Genius TVGO AM11MCE	
133	NXP Snake DVB-S reference design	
134	Medion/Creatix CTX953 Hybrid	16be:0010
135	MSI <a href="#">TV@nywhere</a> A/D v1.1	1462:8625
136	AVerMedia Cardbus TV/Radio (E506R)	1461:f436
137	AVerMedia Hybrid TV/Radio (A16D)	1461:f936
138	Avermedia M115	1461:a836
139	Compro VideoMate T750	185b:c900
140	Avermedia DVB-S Pro A700	1461:a7a1
141	Avermedia DVB-S Hybrid+FM A700	1461:a7a2
142	Beholder BeholdTV H6	5ace:6290
143	Beholder BeholdTV M63	5ace:6191
144	Beholder BeholdTV M6 Extra	5ace:6193
145	AVerMedia MiniPCI DVB-T Hybrid M103	1461:f636, 1461:f736
146	ASUSTeK P7131 Analog	
147	Asus Tiger 3in1	1043:4878
148	Encore ENLTv-FM v5.3	1a7f:2008
149	Avermedia PCI pure analog (M135A)	1461:f11d
150	Zogis Real Angel 220	
151	ADS Tech Instant HDTV	1421:0380
152	Asus Tiger Rev:1.00	1043:4857
153	Kworld Plus TV Analog Lite PCI	17de:7128
154	Avermedia AVerTV GO 007 FM Plus	1461:f31d
155	Hauppauge WinTV-HVR1150 ATSC/QAM-Hybrid	0070:6706, 0070:6708
156	Hauppauge WinTV-HVR1120 DVB-T/Hybrid	0070:6707, 0070:6709, 0070:670a
157	Avermedia AVerTV Studio 507UA	1461:a11b
158	AVerMedia Cardbus TV/Radio (E501R)	1461:b7e9
159	Beholder BeholdTV 505 RDS	0000:505B
160	Beholder BeholdTV 507 RDS	0000:5071
161	Beholder BeholdTV 507 RDS	0000:507B
162	Beholder BeholdTV 607 FM	5ace:6071
163	Beholder BeholdTV 609 FM	5ace:6090
164	Beholder BeholdTV 609 FM	5ace:6091
165	Beholder BeholdTV 607 RDS	5ace:6072
166	Beholder BeholdTV 607 RDS	5ace:6073
167	Beholder BeholdTV 609 RDS	5ace:6092

Continued on next page

Table 4.6 – continued from previous page

Card number	Card name	PCI IDs
168	Beholder BeholdTV 609 RDS	5ace:6093
169	Compro VideoMate S350/S300	185b:c900
170	AverMedia AverTV Studio 505	1461:a115
171	Beholder BeholdTV X7	5ace:7595
172	RoverMedia TV Link Pro FM	19d1:0138
173	Zolid Hybrid TV Tuner PCI	1131:2004
174	Asus Europa Hybrid OEM	1043:4847
175	Leadtek Winfast DTV1000S	107d:6655
176	Beholder BeholdTV 505 RDS	0000:5051
177	Hawell HW-404M7	
178	Beholder BeholdTV H7	5ace:7190
179	Beholder BeholdTV A7	5ace:7090
180	Avermedia PCI M733A	1461:4155, 1461:4255
181	TechoTrend TT-budget T-3000	13c2:2804
182	Kworld PCI SBTVD/ISDB-T Full-Seg Hybrid	17de:b136
183	Compro VideoMate Vista M1F	185b:c900
184	Encore ENLT-TV-FM 3	1a7f:2108
185	MagicPro ProHDTV Pro2 DMB-TH/Hybrid	17de:d136
186	Beholder BeholdTV 501	5ace:5010
187	Beholder BeholdTV 503 FM	5ace:5030
188	Sensoray 811/911	6000:0811, 6000:0911
189	Kworld PC150-U	17de:a134
190	Asus My Cinema PS3-100	1043:48cd
191	Hawell HW-9004V1	
192	AverMedia AverTV Satellite Hybrid+FM A706	1461:2055
193	WIS Voyager or compatible	1905:7007
194	AverMedia AverTV/505	1461:a10a
195	Leadtek Winfast TV2100 FM	107d:6f3a
196	SnaZio* TVPVR PRO	1779:13cf

## SAA7164 cards list

Card number	Card name	PCI IDs
0	Unknown	
1	Generic Rev2	
2	Generic Rev3	
3	Hauppauge WinTV-HVR2250	0070:8880, 0070:8810
4	Hauppauge WinTV-HVR2200	0070:8980
5	Hauppauge WinTV-HVR2200	0070:8900
6	Hauppauge WinTV-HVR2200	0070:8901
7	Hauppauge WinTV-HVR2250	0070:8891, 0070:8851
8	Hauppauge WinTV-HVR2250	0070:88A1
9	Hauppauge WinTV-HVR2200	0070:8940
10	Hauppauge WinTV-HVR2200	0070:8953
11	Hauppauge WinTV-HVR2255(proto)	0070:f111
12	Hauppauge WinTV-HVR2255	0070:f111
13	Hauppauge WinTV-HVR2205	0070:f123, 0070:f120

## TM6000 cards list

Card number	Card name	USB IDs
0	Unknown tm6000 video grabber	
1	Generic tm5600 board	6000:0001
2	Generic tm6000 board	
3	Generic tm6010 board	6000:0002
4	10Moons UT 821	
5	10Moons UT 330	
6	ADSTECH Dual TV USB	06e1:f332
7	Freecom Hybrid Stick / Moka DVB-T Receiver Dual	14aa:0620
8	ADSTECH Mini Dual TV USB	06e1:b339
9	Hauppauge WinTV HVR-900H / WinTV USB2-Stick	2040:6600, 2040:6601, 2040:6610, 2040:6611
10	Beholder Wander DVB-T/TV/FM USB2.0	6000:dec0
11	Beholder Voyager TV/FM USB2.0	6000:dec1
12	Terratec Cinergy Hybrid XE / Cinergy Hybrid-Stick	0cccd:0086, 0cccd:00A5
13	Twinhan TU501(704D1)	13d3:3240, 13d3:3241, 13d3:3243, 13d3:3264
14	Beholder Wander Lite DVB-T/TV/FM USB2.0	6000:dec2
15	Beholder Voyager Lite TV/FM USB2.0	6000:dec3
16	Terratec Grabster AV 150/250 MX	0cccd:0079

## Tuner cards list

Tuner number	Card name
0	Temic PAL (4002 FH5)
1	Philips PAL_I (FI1246 and compatibles)
2	Philips NTSC (FI1236,FM1236 and compatibles)
3	Philips (SECAM+PAL_BG) (FI1216MF, FM1216MF, FR1216MF)
4	NoTuner
5	Philips PAL_BG (FI1216 and compatibles)
6	Temic NTSC (4032 FY5)
7	Temic PAL_I (4062 FY5)
8	Temic NTSC (4036 FY5)
9	Alps HSBH1
10	Alps TSBE1
11	Alps TSBB5
12	Alps TSBE5
13	Alps TSBC5
14	Temic PAL_BG (4006FH5)
15	Alps TSCH6
16	Temic PAL_DK (4016 FY5)
17	Philips NTSC_M (MK2)
18	Temic PAL_I (4066 FY5)
19	Temic PAL* auto (4006 FN5)
20	Temic PAL_BG (4009 FR5) or PAL_I (4069 FR5)
21	Temic NTSC (4039 FR5)
22	Temic PAL/SECAM multi (4046 FM5)
23	Philips PAL_DK (FI1256 and compatibles)
24	Philips PAL/SECAM multi (FQ1216ME)
25	LG PAL_I+FM (TAPC-I001D)
26	LG PAL_I (TAPC-I701D)

Continued on next page

Table 4.7 – continued from previous page

Tuner number	Card name
27	LG NTSC+FM (TPI8NSR01F)
28	LG PAL_BG+FM (TPI8PSB01D)
29	LG PAL_BG (TPI8PSB11D)
30	Temic PAL* auto + FM (4009 FN5)
31	SHARP NTSC_JP (2U5JF5540)
32	Samsung PAL TCPM9091PD27
33	MT20xx universal
34	Temic PAL_BG (4106 FH5)
35	Temic PAL_DK/SECAM_L (4012 FY5)
36	Temic NTSC (4136 FY5)
37	LG PAL (newer TAPC series)
38	Philips PAL/SECAM multi (FM1216ME MK3)
39	LG NTSC (newer TAPC series)
40	HITACHI V7-J180AT
41	Philips PAL_MK (FI1216 MK)
42	Philips FCV1236D ATSC/NTSC dual in
43	Philips NTSC MK3 (FM1236MK3 or FM1236/F)
44	Philips 4 in 1 (ATI TV Wonder Pro/Conexant)
45	Microtune 4049 FM5
46	Panasonic VP27s/ENGE4324D
47	LG NTSC (TAPE series)
48	Tenna TNF 8831 BGFF
49	Microtune 4042 FI5 ATSC/NTSC dual in
50	TCL 2002N
51	Philips PAL/SECAM_D (FM 1256 I-H3)
52	Thomson DTT 7610 (ATSC/NTSC)
53	Philips FQ1286
54	Philips/NXP TDA 8290/8295 + 8275/8275A/18271
55	TCL 2002MB
56	Philips PAL/SECAM multi (FQ1216AME MK4)
57	Philips FQ1236A MK4
58	Ymec TVision TVF-8531MF/8831MF/8731MF
59	Ymec TVision TVF-5533MF
60	Thomson DTT 761X (ATSC/NTSC)
61	Tena TNF9533-D/IF/TNF9533-B/DF
62	Philips TEA5767HN FM Radio
63	Philips FMD1216ME MK3 Hybrid Tuner
64	LG TDVS-H06xF
65	Ymec TVF66T5-B/DFF
66	LG TALN series
67	Philips TD1316 Hybrid Tuner
68	Philips TUV1236D ATSC/NTSC dual in
69	Tena TNF 5335 and similar models
70	Samsung TCPN 2121P30A
71	Xceive xc2028/xc3028 tuner
72	Thomson FE6600
73	Samsung TCPG 6121P30A
75	Philips TEA5761 FM Radio
76	Xceive 5000 tuner
77	TCL tuner MF02GIP-5N-E
78	Philips FMD1216MEX MK3 Hybrid Tuner
79	Philips PAL/SECAM multi (FM1216 MK5)
80	Philips FQ1216LME MK3 PAL/SECAM w/active loopthrough

Continued on next page

Table 4.7 – continued from previous page

Tuner number	Card name
81	Partsnic (Daewoo) PTI-5NF05
82	Philips CU1216L
83	NXP TDA18271
84	Sony BTF-Pxn01Z
85	Philips FQ1236 MK5
86	Tena TNF5337 MFD
87	Xceive 4000 tuner
88	Xceive 5000C tuner
89	Sony BTF-PG472Z PAL/SECAM
90	Sony BTF-PK467Z NTSC-M-JP
91	Sony BTF-PB463Z NTSC-M

## USBvision cards list

Card number	Card name	USB IDs
0	Xanboo	0a6f:0400
1	Belkin USB VideoBus II Adapter	050d:0106
2	Belkin Components USB VideoBus	050d:0207
3	Belkin USB VideoBus II	050d:0208
4	echoFX InterView Lite	0571:0002
5	USBGear USBG-V1 resp. HAMA USB	0573:0003
6	D-Link V100	0573:0400
7	X10 USB Camera	0573:2000
8	Hauppauge WinTV USB Live (PAL B/G)	0573:2d00
9	Hauppauge WinTV USB Live Pro (NTSC M/N)	0573:2d01
10	Zoran Co. PMD (Nogatech) AV-grabber Manhattan	0573:2101
11	Nogatech USB-TV (NTSC) FM	0573:4100
12	PNY USB-TV (NTSC) FM	0573:4110
13	PixelView PlayTv-USB PRO (PAL) FM	0573:4450
14	ZTV ZT-721 2.4GHz USB A/V Receiver	0573:4550
15	Hauppauge WinTV USB (NTSC M/N)	0573:4d00
16	Hauppauge WinTV USB (PAL B/G)	0573:4d01
17	Hauppauge WinTV USB (PAL I)	0573:4d02
18	Hauppauge WinTV USB (PAL/SECAM L)	0573:4d03
19	Hauppauge WinTV USB (PAL D/K)	0573:4d04
20	Hauppauge WinTV USB (NTSC FM)	0573:4d10
21	Hauppauge WinTV USB (PAL B/G FM)	0573:4d11
22	Hauppauge WinTV USB (PAL I FM)	0573:4d12
23	Hauppauge WinTV USB (PAL D/K FM)	0573:4d14
24	Hauppauge WinTV USB Pro (NTSC M/N)	0573:4d2a
25	Hauppauge WinTV USB Pro (NTSC M/N) V2	0573:4d2b
26	Hauppauge WinTV USB Pro (PAL/SECAM B/G/I/D/K/L)	0573:4d2c
27	Hauppauge WinTV USB Pro (NTSC M/N) V3	0573:4d20
28	Hauppauge WinTV USB Pro (PAL B/G)	0573:4d21
29	Hauppauge WinTV USB Pro (PAL I)	0573:4d22
30	Hauppauge WinTV USB Pro (PAL/SECAM L)	0573:4d23
31	Hauppauge WinTV USB Pro (PAL D/K)	0573:4d24
32	Hauppauge WinTV USB Pro (PAL/SECAM BGDK/I/L)	0573:4d25
33	Hauppauge WinTV USB Pro (PAL/SECAM BGDK/I/L) V2	0573:4d26
34	Hauppauge WinTV USB Pro (PAL B/G) V2	0573:4d27
35	Hauppauge WinTV USB Pro (PAL B/G,D/K)	0573:4d28

Continued on next page

Table 4.8 – continued from previous page

Card number	Card name	USB IDs
36	Hauppauge WinTV USB Pro (PAL I,D/K)	0573:4d29
37	Hauppauge WinTV USB Pro (NTSC M/N FM)	0573:4d30
38	Hauppauge WinTV USB Pro (PAL B/G FM)	0573:4d31
39	Hauppauge WinTV USB Pro (PAL I FM)	0573:4d32
40	Hauppauge WinTV USB Pro (PAL D/K FM)	0573:4d34
41	Hauppauge WinTV USB Pro (Temic PAL/SECAM B/G/I/D/K/L FM)	0573:4d35
42	Hauppauge WinTV USB Pro (Temic PAL B/G FM)	0573:4d36
43	Hauppauge WinTV USB Pro (PAL/SECAM B/G/I/D/K/L FM)	0573:4d37
44	Hauppauge WinTV USB Pro (NTSC M/N FM) V2	0573:4d38
45	Camtel Technology USB TV Genie Pro FM Model TVB330	0768:0006
46	Digital Video Creator I	07d0:0001
47	Global Village GV-007 (NTSC)	07d0:0002
48	Dazzle Fusion Model DVC-50 Rev 1 (NTSC)	07d0:0003
49	Dazzle Fusion Model DVC-80 Rev 1 (PAL)	07d0:0004
50	Dazzle Fusion Model DVC-90 Rev 1 (SECAM)	07d0:0005
51	Eskape Labs MyTV2Go	07f8:9104
52	Pinnacle Studio PCTV USB (PAL)	2304:010d
53	Pinnacle Studio PCTV USB (SECAM)	2304:0109
54	Pinnacle Studio PCTV USB (PAL) FM	2304:0110
55	Miro PCTV USB	2304:0111
56	Pinnacle Studio PCTV USB (NTSC) FM	2304:0112
57	Pinnacle Studio PCTV USB (PAL) FM V2	2304:0210
58	Pinnacle Studio PCTV USB (NTSC) FM V2	2304:0212
59	Pinnacle Studio PCTV USB (PAL) FM V3	2304:0214
60	Pinnacle Studio Linx Video input cable (NTSC)	2304:0300
61	Pinnacle Studio Linx Video input cable (PAL)	2304:0301
62	Pinnacle PCTV Bungee USB (PAL) FM	2304:0419
63	Hauppauge WinTv-USB	2400:4200
64	Pinnacle Studio PCTV USB (NTSC) FM V3	2304:0113
65	Nogatech USB MicroCam NTSC (NV3000N)	0573:3000
66	Nogatech USB MicroCam PAL (NV3001P)	0573:3001

## The gspca cards list

The modules for the gspca webcam drivers are:

- `gspca_main`: main driver
- `gspca_driver`: subdriver module with *driver* as follows

driver	vend:prod	Device
spca501	0000:0000	MystFromOri Unknown Camera
spca508	0130:0130	Clone Digital Webcam 11043
se401	03e8:0004	Endpoints/AoxSE401
zc3xx	03f0:1b07	HP Premium Starter Cam
m5602	0402:5602	ALi Video Camera Controller
spca501	040a:0002	Kodak DVC-325
spca500	040a:0300	Kodak EZ200
zc3xx	041e:041e	Creative WebCam Live!
ov519	041e:4003	Video Blaster WebCam Go Plus
stv0680	041e:4007	Go Mini
spca500	041e:400a	Creative PC-CAM 300
sunplus	041e:400b	Creative PC-CAM 600

Continued on next page

Table 4.9 – continued from previous page

<i>driver</i>	vend:prod	Device
sunplus	041e:4012	PC-Cam350
sunplus	041e:4013	Creative Pccam750
zc3xx	041e:4017	Creative Webcam Mobile PD1090
spca508	041e:4018	Creative Webcam Vista (PD1100)
spca561	041e:401a	Creative Webcam Vista (PD1100)
zc3xx	041e:401c	Creative NX
spca505	041e:401d	Creative Webcam NX ULTRA
zc3xx	041e:401e	Creative Nx Pro
zc3xx	041e:401f	Creative Webcam Notebook PD1171
zc3xx	041e:4022	Webcam NX Pro
pac207	041e:4028	Creative Webcam Vista Plus
zc3xx	041e:4029	Creative WebCam Vista Pro
zc3xx	041e:4034	Creative Instant P0620
zc3xx	041e:4035	Creative Instant P0620D
zc3xx	041e:4036	Creative Live !
sq930x	041e:4038	Creative Joy-IT
zc3xx	041e:403a	Creative Nx Pro 2
spca561	041e:403b	Creative Webcam Vista (VF0010)
sq930x	041e:403c	Creative Live! Ultra
sq930x	041e:403d	Creative Live! Ultra for Notebooks
sq930x	041e:4041	Creative Live! Motion
zc3xx	041e:4051	Creative Live!Cam Notebook Pro (VF0250)
ov519	041e:4052	Creative Live! VISTA IM
zc3xx	041e:4053	Creative Live!Cam Video IM
vc032x	041e:405b	Creative Live! Cam Notebook Ultra (VC0130)
ov519	041e:405f	Creative Live! VISTA VF0330
ov519	041e:4060	Creative Live! VISTA VF0350
ov519	041e:4061	Creative Live! VISTA VF0400
ov519	041e:4064	Creative Live! VISTA VF0420
ov519	041e:4067	Creative Live! Cam Video IM (VF0350)
ov519	041e:4068	Creative Live! VISTA VF0470
sn9c2028	0458:7003	GeniusVideocam Live v2
spca561	0458:7004	Genius VideoCAM Express V2
sn9c2028	0458:7005	Genius Smart 300, version 2
sunplus	0458:7006	Genius Dsc 1.3 Smart
zc3xx	0458:7007	Genius VideoCam V2
zc3xx	0458:700c	Genius VideoCam V3
zc3xx	0458:700f	Genius VideoCam Web V2
sonixj	0458:7025	Genius Eye 311Q
sn9c20x	0458:7029	Genius Look 320s
sonixj	0458:702e	Genius Slim 310 NB
sn9c20x	0458:7045	Genius Look 1320 V2
sn9c20x	0458:704a	Genius Slim 1320
sn9c20x	0458:704c	Genius i-Look 1321
sn9c20x	045e:00f4	LifeCam VX-6000 (SN9C20x + OV9650)
sonixj	045e:00f5	MicroSoft VX3000
sonixj	045e:00f7	MicroSoft VX1000
ov519	045e:028c	Micro\$oft xbox cam
kinect	045e:02ae	Xbox NUI Camera
kinect	045e:02bf	Kinect for Windows NUI Camera
spca561	0461:0815	Micro Innovations IC200 Webcam
sunplus	0461:0821	Fujifilm MV-1
zc3xx	0461:0a00	MicroInnovation WebCam320

Continued on next page

Table 4.9 – continued from previous page

<i>driver</i>	vend:prod	Device
stv06xx	046D:08F0	QuickCamMessenger
stv06xx	046D:08F5	QuickCamCommunicate
stv06xx	046D:08F6	QuickCamMessenger (new)
stv06xx	046d:0840	QuickCamExpress
stv06xx	046d:0850	LEGOcam / QuickCam Web
stv06xx	046d:0870	DexxaWebCam USB
spca500	046d:0890	Logitech QuickCam traveler
vc032x	046d:0892	Logitech Orbicam
vc032x	046d:0896	Logitech Orbicam
vc032x	046d:0897	Logitech QuickCam for Dell notebooks
zc3xx	046d:089d	Logitech QuickCam E2500
zc3xx	046d:08a0	Logitech QC IM
zc3xx	046d:08a1	Logitech QC IM 0x08A1 +sound
zc3xx	046d:08a2	Labtec Webcam Pro
zc3xx	046d:08a3	Logitech QC Chat
zc3xx	046d:08a6	Logitech QCim
zc3xx	046d:08a7	Logitech QuickCam Image
zc3xx	046d:08a9	Logitech Notebook Deluxe
zc3xx	046d:08aa	Labtec Webcam Notebook
zc3xx	046d:08ac	Logitech QuickCam Cool
zc3xx	046d:08ad	Logitech QCCommunicate STX
zc3xx	046d:08ae	Logitech QuickCam for Notebooks
zc3xx	046d:08af	Logitech QuickCam Cool
zc3xx	046d:08b9	Logitech QuickCam Express
zc3xx	046d:08d7	Logitech QCam STX
zc3xx	046d:08d8	Logitech Notebook Deluxe
zc3xx	046d:08d9	Logitech QuickCam IM/Connect
zc3xx	046d:08da	Logitech QuickCam Messenger
zc3xx	046d:08dd	Logitech QuickCam for Notebooks
spca500	046d:0900	Logitech Inc. ClickSmart 310
spca500	046d:0901	Logitech Inc. ClickSmart 510
sunplus	046d:0905	Logitech ClickSmart 820
tv8532	046d:0920	Logitech QuickCam Express
tv8532	046d:0921	Labtec Webcam
spca561	046d:0928	Logitech QC Express Etch2
spca561	046d:0929	Labtec Webcam Elch2
spca561	046d:092a	Logitech QC for Notebook
spca561	046d:092b	Labtec Webcam Plus
spca561	046d:092c	Logitech QC chat Elch2
spca561	046d:092d	Logitech QC Elch2
spca561	046d:092e	Logitech QC Elch2
spca561	046d:092f	Logitech QuickCam Express Plus
sunplus	046d:0960	Logitech ClickSmart 420
nw80x	046d:d001	Logitech QuickCam Pro (dark focus ring)
se401	0471:030b	PhilipsPCVC665K
sunplus	0471:0322	Philips DMVC1300K
zc3xx	0471:0325	Philips SPC 200 NC
zc3xx	0471:0326	Philips SPC 300 NC
sonixj	0471:0327	Philips SPC 600 NC
sonixj	0471:0328	Philips SPC 700 NC
zc3xx	0471:032d	Philips SPC 210 NC
zc3xx	0471:032e	Philips SPC 315 NC
sonixj	0471:0330	Philips SPC 710 NC

Continued on next page

Table 4.9 – continued from previous page

<i>driver</i>	vend:prod	Device
se401	047d:5001	Kensington67014
se401	047d:5002	Kensington6701(5/7)
se401	047d:5003	Kensington67016
spca501	0497:c001	Smile International
sunplus	04a5:3003	Benq DC 1300
sunplus	04a5:3008	Benq DC 1500
sunplus	04a5:300a	Benq DC 3410
spca500	04a5:300c	Benq DC 1016
benq	04a5:3035	Benq DC E300
vicam	04c1:009d	HomeConnect Webcam [vicam]
konica	04c8:0720	IntelIYC 76
finepix	04cb:0104	Fujifilm FinePix 4800
finepix	04cb:0109	Fujifilm FinePix A202
finepix	04cb:010b	Fujifilm FinePix A203
finepix	04cb:010f	Fujifilm FinePix A204
finepix	04cb:0111	Fujifilm FinePix A205
finepix	04cb:0113	Fujifilm FinePix A210
finepix	04cb:0115	Fujifilm FinePix A303
finepix	04cb:0117	Fujifilm FinePix A310
finepix	04cb:0119	Fujifilm FinePix F401
finepix	04cb:011b	Fujifilm FinePix F402
finepix	04cb:011d	Fujifilm FinePix F410
finepix	04cb:0121	Fujifilm FinePix F601
finepix	04cb:0123	Fujifilm FinePix F700
finepix	04cb:0125	Fujifilm FinePix M603
finepix	04cb:0127	Fujifilm FinePix S300
finepix	04cb:0129	Fujifilm FinePix S304
finepix	04cb:012b	Fujifilm FinePix S500
finepix	04cb:012d	Fujifilm FinePix S602
finepix	04cb:012f	Fujifilm FinePix S700
finepix	04cb:0131	Fujifilm FinePix unknown model
finepix	04cb:013b	Fujifilm FinePix unknown model
finepix	04cb:013d	Fujifilm FinePix unknown model
finepix	04cb:013f	Fujifilm FinePix F420
sunplus	04f1:1001	JVC GC A50
spca561	04fc:0561	Flexcam 100
spca1528	04fc:1528	Sunplus MD80 clone
sunplus	04fc:500c	Sunplus CA500C
sunplus	04fc:504a	Aiptek Mini PenCam 1.3
sunplus	04fc:504b	Maxell MaxPocket LE 1.3
sunplus	04fc:5330	Digitrex 2110
sunplus	04fc:5360	Sunplus Generic
spca500	04fc:7333	PalmPixDC85
sunplus	04fc:ffff	Pure DigitalDakota
nw80x	0502:d001	DVC V6
spca501	0506:00df	3Com HomeConnect Lite
sunplus	052b:1507	Megapixel 5 Pretec DC-1007
sunplus	052b:1513	Megapix V4
sunplus	052b:1803	Megalmage VI
nw80x	052b:d001	EZCam Pro p35u
tv8532	0545:808b	Veo Stingray
tv8532	0545:8333	Veo Stingray
sunplus	0546:3155	Polaroid PDC3070

Continued on next page

Table 4.9 – continued from previous page

<i>driver</i>	vend:prod	Device
sunplus	0546:3191	Polaroid Ion 80
sunplus	0546:3273	Polaroid PDC2030
touptek	0547:6801	TTUCMOS08000KPB, AS MU800
dtcs033	0547:7303	Anchor Chips, Inc
ov519	054c:0154	Sonny toy4
ov519	054c:0155	Sonny toy5
cpiaplus	0553:0002	CPIA CPIA (version1) based cameras
stv0680	0553:0202	STV0680 Camera
zc3xx	055f:c005	Mustek Wcam300A
spca500	055f:c200	Mustek Gsmart 300
sunplus	055f:c211	Kowa Bs888e Microcamera
spca500	055f:c220	Gsmart Mini
sunplus	055f:c230	Mustek Digicam 330K
sunplus	055f:c232	Mustek MDC3500
sunplus	055f:c360	Mustek DV4000 Mpeg4
sunplus	055f:c420	Mustek gSmart Mini 2
sunplus	055f:c430	Mustek Gsmart LCD 2
sunplus	055f:c440	Mustek DV 3000
sunplus	055f:c520	Mustek gSmart Mini 3
sunplus	055f:c530	Mustek Gsmart LCD 3
sunplus	055f:c540	Gsmart D30
sunplus	055f:c630	Mustek MDC4000
sunplus	055f:c650	Mustek MDC5500Z
nw80x	055f:d001	Mustek Wcam 300 mini
zc3xx	055f:d003	Mustek WCam300A
zc3xx	055f:d004	Mustek WCam300 AN
conex	0572:0041	Creative Notebook cx11646
ov519	05a9:0511	Video Blaster WebCam 3/WebCam Plus, D-Link USB Digital Video Camera
ov519	05a9:0518	Creative WebCam
ov519	05a9:0519	OV519 Microphone
ov519	05a9:0530	OmniVision
ov534_9	05a9:1550	OmniVision VEHO Filmscanner
ov519	05a9:2800	OmniVision SuperCAM
ov519	05a9:4519	Webcam Classic
ov534_9	05a9:8065	OmniVision test kit ov538+ov9712
ov519	05a9:8519	OmniVision
ov519	05a9:a511	D-Link USB Digital Video Camera
ov519	05a9:a518	D-Link DSB-C310 Webcam
sunplus	05da:1018	Digital Dream Enigma 1.3
stk014	05e1:0893	Syntek DV4000
gl860	05e3:0503	Genesys Logic PC Camera
gl860	05e3:f191	Genesys Logic PC Camera
vicam	0602:1001	ViCam Webcam
spca561	060b:a001	Maxell Compact Pc PM3
zc3xx	0698:2003	CTX M730V built in
topro	06a2:0003	TP6800 PC Camera, CmoX CX0342 webcam
topro	06a2:6810	Creative Qmax
nw80x	06a5:0000	Typhoon Webcam 100 USB
nw80x	06a5:d001	Divio based webcams
nw80x	06a5:d800	Divio Chicony TwinkleCam, Trust SpaceCam
spca500	06bd:0404	Agfa CL20
spca500	06be:0800	Optimedia
nw80x	06be:d001	EZCam Pro p35u

Continued on next page

Table 4.9 – continued from previous page

<i>driver</i>	vend:prod	Device
sunplus	06d6:0031	Trust 610 LCD PowerC@m Zoom
sunplus	06d6:0041	Aashima Technology B.V.
spca506	06e1:a190	ADS Instant VCD
ov534	06f8:3002	Hercules Blog Webcam
ov534_9	06f8:3003	Hercules Dualpix HD Weblog
sonixj	06f8:3004	Hercules Classic Silver
sonixj	06f8:3008	Hercules Deluxe Optical Glass
pac7302	06f8:3009	Hercules Classic Link
pac7302	06f8:301b	Hercules Link
nw80x	0728:d001	AVerMedia Camguard
spca508	0733:0110	ViewQuest VQ110
spca501	0733:0401	Intel Create and Share
spca501	0733:0402	ViewQuest M318B
spca505	0733:0430	Intel PC Camera Pro
sunplus	0733:1311	Digital Dream Epsilon 1.3
sunplus	0733:1314	Mercury 2.1MEG Deluxe Classic Cam
sunplus	0733:2211	Jenoptik jdc 21 LCD
sunplus	0733:2221	Mercury Digital Pro 3.1p
sunplus	0733:3261	Concord 3045 spca536a
sunplus	0733:3281	Cyberpix S550V
spca506	0734:043b	3DeMon USB Capture aka
cpi1	0813:0001	QX3 camera
ov519	0813:0002	Dual Mode USB Camera Plus
spca500	084d:0003	D-Link DSC-350
spca500	08ca:0103	Aiptek PocketDV
sunplus	08ca:0104	Aiptek PocketDVII 1.3
sunplus	08ca:0106	Aiptek Pocket DV3100+
mr97310a	08ca:0110	Trust Spyc@m 100
mr97310a	08ca:0111	Aiptek PenCam VGA+
sunplus	08ca:2008	Aiptek Mini PenCam 2 M
sunplus	08ca:2010	Aiptek PocketCam 3M
sunplus	08ca:2016	Aiptek PocketCam 2 Mega
sunplus	08ca:2018	Aiptek Pencam SD 2M
sunplus	08ca:2020	Aiptek Slim 3000F
sunplus	08ca:2022	Aiptek Slim 3200
sunplus	08ca:2024	Aiptek DV3500 Mpeg4
sunplus	08ca:2028	Aiptek PocketCam4M
sunplus	08ca:2040	Aiptek PocketDV4100M
sunplus	08ca:2042	Aiptek PocketDV5100
sunplus	08ca:2050	Medion MD 41437
sunplus	08ca:2060	Aiptek PocketDV5300
tv8532	0923:010f	ICM532 cams
mr97310a	093a:010e	All known CIF cams with this ID
mr97310a	093a:010f	All known VGA cams with this ID
mars	093a:050f	Mars-Semi Pc-Camera
pac207	093a:2460	Qtec Webcam 100
pac207	093a:2461	HP Webcam
pac207	093a:2463	Philips SPC 220 NC
pac207	093a:2464	Labtec Webcam 1200
pac207	093a:2468	Webcam WB-1400T
pac207	093a:2470	Genius GF112
pac207	093a:2471	Genius VideoCam ge111
pac207	093a:2472	Genius VideoCam ge110

Continued on next page

Table 4.9 – continued from previous page

<i>driver</i>	vend:prod	Device
pac207	093a:2474	Genius iLook 111
pac207	093a:2476	Genius e-Messenger 112
pac7311	093a:2600	PAC7311 Typhoon
pac7311	093a:2601	Philips SPC 610 NC
pac7311	093a:2603	Philips SPC 500 NC
pac7311	093a:2608	Trust WB-3300p
pac7311	093a:260e	Gigaware VGA PC Camera, Trust WB-3350p, SIGMA cam 2350
pac7311	093a:260f	SnakeCam
pac7302	093a:2620	Apollo AC-905
pac7302	093a:2621	PAC731x
pac7302	093a:2622	Genius Eye 312
pac7302	093a:2623	Pixart Imaging, Inc.
pac7302	093a:2624	PAC7302
pac7302	093a:2625	Genius iSlim 310
pac7302	093a:2626	Labtec 2200
pac7302	093a:2627	Genius FaceCam 300
pac7302	093a:2628	Genius iLook 300
pac7302	093a:2629	Genious iSlim 300
pac7302	093a:262a	Webcam 300k
pac7302	093a:262c	Philips SPC 230 NC
jl2005bcd	0979:0227	Various brands, 19 known cameras supported
jeilinj	0979:0270	Sakar 57379
jeilinj	0979:0280	Sportscam DV15, Sakar 57379
zc3xx	0ac8:0301	Web Camera
zc3xx	0ac8:0302	Z-star Vimicro zc0302
vc032x	0ac8:0321	Vimicro generic vc0321
vc032x	0ac8:0323	Vimicro Vc0323
vc032x	0ac8:0328	A4Tech PK-130MG
zc3xx	0ac8:301b	Z-Star zc301b
zc3xx	0ac8:303b	Vimicro 0x303b
zc3xx	0ac8:305b	Z-star Vimicro zc0305b
zc3xx	0ac8:307b	PC Camera (ZS0211)
vc032x	0ac8:c001	Sony embedded vimicro
vc032x	0ac8:c002	Sony embedded vimicro
vc032x	0ac8:c301	Samsung Q1 Ultra Premium
spca508	0af9:0010	Hama USB Sightcam 100
spca508	0af9:0011	Hama USB Sightcam 100
ov519	0b62:0059	iBOT2 Webcam
sonixb	0c45:6001	Genius VideoCAM NB
sonixb	0c45:6005	Microdia Sweex Mini Webcam
sonixb	0c45:6007	Sonix sn9c101 + Tas5110D
sonixb	0c45:6009	spcaCam@120
sonixb	0c45:600d	spcaCam@120
sonixb	0c45:6011	Microdia PC Camera (SN9C102)
sonixb	0c45:6019	Generic Sonix OV7630
sonixb	0c45:6024	Generic Sonix Tas5130c
sonixb	0c45:6025	Xcam Shanga
sonixb	0c45:6027	GeniusEye 310
sonixb	0c45:6028	Sonix Btc Pc380
sonixb	0c45:6029	spcaCam@150
sonixb	0c45:602a	Meade ETX-105EC Camera
sonixb	0c45:602c	Generic Sonix OV7630
sonixb	0c45:602d	LIC-200 LG

Continued on next page

Table 4.9 – continued from previous page

<i>driver</i>	vend:prod	Device
sonixb	0c45:602e	Genius VideoCam Messenger
sonixj	0c45:6040	Speed NVC 350K
sonixj	0c45:607c	Sonix sn9c102p Hv7131R
sonixb	0c45:6083	VideoCAM Look
sonixb	0c45:608c	VideoCAM Look
sonixb	0c45:608f	PC Camera (SN9C103 + OV7630)
sonixb	0c45:60a8	VideoCAM Look
sonixb	0c45:60aa	VideoCAM Look
sonixb	0c45:60af	VideoCAM Look
sonixb	0c45:60b0	Genius VideoCam Look
sonixj	0c45:60c0	Sangha Sn535
sonixj	0c45:60ce	USB-PC-Camera-168 (TALK-5067)
sonixj	0c45:60ec	SN9C105+MO4000
sonixj	0c45:60fb	Surfer NoName
sonixj	0c45:60fc	LG-LIC300
sonixj	0c45:60fe	Microdia Audio
sonixj	0c45:6100	PC Camera (SN9C128)
sonixj	0c45:6102	PC Camera (SN9C128)
sonixj	0c45:610a	PC Camera (SN9C128)
sonixj	0c45:610b	PC Camera (SN9C128)
sonixj	0c45:610c	PC Camera (SN9C128)
sonixj	0c45:610e	PC Camera (SN9C128)
sonixj	0c45:6128	Microdia/Sonix SNP325
sonixj	0c45:612a	Avant Camera
sonixj	0c45:612b	Speed-Link REFLECT2
sonixj	0c45:612c	Typhoon Rasy Cam 1.3MPix
sonixj	0c45:612e	PC Camera (SN9C110)
sonixj	0c45:6130	Sonix Pccam
sonixj	0c45:6138	Sn9c120 Mo4000
sonixj	0c45:613a	Microdia Sonix PC Camera
sonixj	0c45:613b	Surfer SN-206
sonixj	0c45:613c	Sonix Pccam168
sonixj	0c45:613e	PC Camera (SN9C120)
sonixj	0c45:6142	Hama PC-Webcam AC-150
sonixj	0c45:6143	Sonix Pccam168
sonixj	0c45:6148	Digitus DA-70811/ZSMC USB PC Camera ZS211/Microdia
sonixj	0c45:614a	Frontech E-Ccam (JIL-2225)
sn9c20x	0c45:6240	PC Camera (SN9C201 + MT9M001)
sn9c20x	0c45:6242	PC Camera (SN9C201 + MT9M111)
sn9c20x	0c45:6248	PC Camera (SN9C201 + OV9655)
sn9c20x	0c45:624c	PC Camera (SN9C201 + MT9M112)
sn9c20x	0c45:624e	PC Camera (SN9C201 + SOI968)
sn9c20x	0c45:624f	PC Camera (SN9C201 + OV9650)
sn9c20x	0c45:6251	PC Camera (SN9C201 + OV9650)
sn9c20x	0c45:6253	PC Camera (SN9C201 + OV9650)
sn9c20x	0c45:6260	PC Camera (SN9C201 + OV7670)
sn9c20x	0c45:6270	PC Camera (SN9C201 + MT9V011/MT9V111/MT9V112)
sn9c20x	0c45:627b	PC Camera (SN9C201 + OV7660)
sn9c20x	0c45:627c	PC Camera (SN9C201 + HV7131R)
sn9c20x	0c45:627f	PC Camera (SN9C201 + OV9650)
sn9c20x	0c45:6280	PC Camera (SN9C202 + MT9M001)
sn9c20x	0c45:6282	PC Camera (SN9C202 + MT9M111)
sn9c20x	0c45:6288	PC Camera (SN9C202 + OV9655)

Continued on next page

Table 4.9 – continued from previous page

<i>driver</i>	vend:prod	Device
sn9c20x	0c45:628c	PC Camera (SN9C201 + MT9M112)
sn9c20x	0c45:628e	PC Camera (SN9C202 + SOI968)
sn9c20x	0c45:628f	PC Camera (SN9C202 + OV9650)
sn9c20x	0c45:62a0	PC Camera (SN9C202 + OV7670)
sn9c20x	0c45:62b0	PC Camera (SN9C202 + MT9V011/MT9V111/MT9V112)
sn9c20x	0c45:62b3	PC Camera (SN9C202 + OV9655)
sn9c20x	0c45:62bb	PC Camera (SN9C202 + OV7660)
sn9c20x	0c45:62bc	PC Camera (SN9C202 + HV7131R)
sn9c2028	0c45:8001	Wild Planet Digital Spy Camera
sn9c2028	0c45:8003	Sakar #11199, #6637x, #67480 keychain cams
sn9c2028	0c45:8008	Mini-Shotz ms-350
sn9c2028	0c45:800a	Vivitar Vivicam 3350B
sunplus	0d64:0303	Sunplus FashionCam DXG
ov519	0e96:c001	TRUST 380 USB2 SPACEC@M
etoms	102c:6151	Qcam Sangha CIF
etoms	102c:6251	Qcam xxxxxx VGA
ov519	1046:9967	W9967CF/W9968CF WebCam IC, Video Blaster WebCam Go
zc3xx	10fd:0128	Typhoon Webshot II USB 300k 0x0128
spca561	10fd:7e50	FlyCam Usb 100
zc3xx	10fd:804d	Typhoon Webshot II Webcam [zc0301]
zc3xx	10fd:8050	Typhoon Webshot II USB 300k
ov534	1415:2000	Sony HD Eye for PS3 (SLEH 00201)
pac207	145f:013a	Trust WB-1300N
pac7302	145f:013c	Trust
sn9c20x	145f:013d	Trust WB-3600R
vc032x	15b8:6001	HP 2.0 Megapixel
vc032x	15b8:6002	HP 2.0 Megapixel rz406aa
stk1135	174f:6a31	ASUSlaptop, MT9M112 sensor
spca501	1776:501c	Arowana 300K CMOS Camera
t613	17a1:0128	TASCORP JPEG Webcam, NGS Cyclops
vc032x	17ef:4802	Lenovo Vc0323+MI1310_SOC
pac7302	1ae7:2001	SpeedLinkSnappy Mic SL-6825-SBK
pac207	2001:f115	D-Link DSB-C120
sq905c	2770:9050	Disney pix micro (CIF)
sq905c	2770:9051	Lego Bionicle
sq905c	2770:9052	Disney pix micro 2 (VGA)
sq905c	2770:905c	All 11 known cameras with this ID
sq905	2770:9120	All 24 known cameras with this ID
sq905c	2770:913d	All 4 known cameras with this ID
sq930x	2770:930b	Sweex Motion Tracking / I-Tec iCam Tracer
sq930x	2770:930c	Trust WB-3500T / NSG Robbie 2.0
spca500	2899:012c	Toptro Industrial
ov519	8020:ef04	ov519
spca508	8086:0110	Intel Easy PC Camera
spca500	8086:0630	Intel Pocket PC Camera
spca506	99fa:8988	Grandtec V.cap
sn9c20x	a168:0610	Dino-Lite Digital Microscope (SN9C201 + HV7131R)
sn9c20x	a168:0611	Dino-Lite Digital Microscope (SN9C201 + HV7131R)
sn9c20x	a168:0613	Dino-Lite Digital Microscope (SN9C201 + HV7131R)
sn9c20x	a168:0614	Dino-Lite Digital Microscope (SN9C201 + MT9M111)
sn9c20x	a168:0615	Dino-Lite Digital Microscope (SN9C201 + MT9M111)
sn9c20x	a168:0617	Dino-Lite Digital Microscope (SN9C201 + MT9M111)
sn9c20x	a168:0618	Dino-Lite Digital Microscope (SN9C201 + HV7131R)

Continued on next page

Table 4.9 – continued from previous page

driver	vend:prod	Device
spca561	abcd:cdee	Petcam

## The bttv driver

### Release notes for bttv

You'll need at least these config options for bttv:

```
CONFIG_I2C=m
CONFIG_I2C_ALGOBIT=m
CONFIG_VIDEO_DEV=m
```

The latest bttv version is available from <http://bytesex.org/bttv/>

### Make bttv work with your card

Just try “modprobe bttv” and see if that works.

If it doesn't bttv likely could not autodetect your card and needs some insmod options. The most important insmod option for bttv is “card=n” to select the correct card type. If you get video but no sound you've very likely specified the wrong (or no) card type. A list of supported cards is in CARDLIST.bttv

If bttv takes very long to load (happens sometimes with the cheap cards which have no tuner), try adding this to your modules.conf:

```
options i2c-algo-bit bit_test=1
```

For the WinTV/PVR you need one firmware file from the driver CD: hcwamc.rbf. The file is in the pvr45xxx.exe archive (self-extracting zip file, unzip can unpack it). Put it into the /etc/pvr directory or use the firm\_altera=<path> insmod option to point the driver to the location of the file.

If your card isn't listed in CARDLIST.bttv or if you have trouble making audio work, you should read the Sound-FAQ.

### Autodetecting cards

bttv uses the PCI Subsystem ID to autodetect the card type. lspci lists the Subsystem ID in the second line, looks like this:

```
00:0a.0 Multimedia video controller: Brooktree Corporation Bt878 (rev 02)
    Subsystem: Hauppauge computer works Inc. WinTV/G0
    Flags: bus master, medium devsel, latency 32, IRQ 5
    Memory at e2000000 (32-bit, prefetchable) [size=4K]
```

only bt878-based cards can have a subsystem ID (which does not mean that every card really has one). bt848 cards can't have a Subsystem ID and therefore can't be autodetected. There is a list with the ID's in bttv-cards.c (in case you are interested or want to mail patches with updates).

### Still doesn't work?

I do NOT have a lab with 30+ different grabber boards and a PAL/NTSC/SECAM test signal generator at home, so I often can't reproduce your problems. This makes debugging very difficult for me. If you have some knowledge and spare time, please try to fix this yourself (patches very welcome of course...) You know: The linux slogan is “Do it yourself”.

There is a mailing list at <http://vger.kernel.org/vger-lists.html#linux-media>

If you have trouble with some specific TV card, try to ask there instead of mailing me directly. The chance that someone with the same card listens there is much higher...

For problems with sound: There are a lot of different systems used for TV sound all over the world. And there are also different chips which decode the audio signal. Reports about sound problems ("stereo doesn't work") are pretty useless unless you include some details about your hardware and the TV sound scheme used in your country (or at least the country you are living in).

## Modprobe options

Note: "modinfo <module>" prints various information about a kernel module, among them a complete and up-to-date list of insmod options. This list tends to be outdated because it is updated manually ...

---

bttv.o

```
the bt848/878 (grabber chip) driver

insmod args:
  card=n          card type, see CARDLIST for a list.
  tuner=n        tuner type, see CARDLIST for a list.
  radio=0/1      card supports radio
  pll=0/1/2      pll settings
                 0: don't use PLL
                 1: 28 MHz crystal installed
                 2: 35 MHz crystal installed

  triton1=0/1    for Triton1 (+others) compatibility
  vsfx=0/1       yet another chipset bug compatibility bit
                 see README.quirks for details on these two.

  big endian=n   Set the endianness of the gfx framebuffer.
                 Default is native endian.
  fieldnr=0/1    Count fields. Some TV descrambling software
                 needs this, for others it only generates
                 50 useless IRQs/sec. default is 0 (off).
  autoload=0/1    autoload helper modules (tuner, audio).
                 default is 1 (on).
  bttv_verbose=0/1/2 verbose level (at insmod time, while
                 looking at the hardware). default is 1.
  bttv_debug=0/1  debug messages (for capture).
                 default is 0 (off).
  irq_debug=0/1   irq handler debug messages.
                 default is 0 (off).
  gbuffers=2-32   number of capture buffers for mmap'ed capture.
                 default is 4.
  gbufsize=       size of capture buffers. default and
                 maximum value is 0x208000 (~2MB)
  no_overlay=0    Enable overlay on broken hardware. There
                 are some chipsets (SIS for example) which
                 are known to have problems with the PCI DMA
                 push used by bttv. bttv will disable overlay
                 by default on this hardware to avoid crashes.
                 With this insmod option you can override this.
  no_overlay=1    Disable overlay. It should be used by broken
                 hardware that doesn't support PCI2PCI direct
                 transfers.
  automute=0/1    Automatically mutes the sound if there is
                 no TV signal, on by default. You might try
                 to disable this if you have bad input signal
```

```

        quality which leading to unwanted sound
        dropouts.

chroma_agc=0/1   AGC of chroma signal, off by default.
adc_crush=0/1    Luminance ADC crush, on by default.
i2c_udelay=      Allow reduce I2C speed. Default is 5 usecs
                  (meaning 66,67 Kbps). The default is the
                  maximum supported speed by kernel bitbang
                  algorithm. You may use lower numbers, if I2C
                  messages are lost (16 is known to work on
                  all supported cards).

bttv_gpio=0/1
gpiomask=
audioall=
audiomux=

See Sound-FAQ for a detailed description.

remap, card, radio and pll accept up to four comma-separated arguments
(for multiple boards).

```

**tuner.o**

The tuner driver. You need this unless you want to use only with a camera or external tuner ...

```

insmod args:
  debug=1          print some debug info to the syslog
  type=n          type of the tuner chip. n as follows:
                  see CARDLIST for a complete list.
  pal=[bdgil]     select PAL variant (used for some tuners
                  only, important for the audio carrier).

```

**tvaudio.o**

new, experimental module which is supported to provide a single driver for all simple i2c audio control chips (tda/tea\*).

```

insmod args:
  tda8425 = 1    enable/disable the support for the
  tda9840 = 1    various chips.
  tda9850 = 1    The tea6300 can't be autodetected and is
  tda9855 = 1    therefore off by default, if you have
  tda9873 = 1    this one on your card (STB uses these)
  tda9874a = 1   you have to enable it explicitly.
  tea6300 = 0    The two tda985x chips use the same i2c
  tea6420 = 1    address and can't be distinguished from
  pic16c54 = 1   each other, you might have to disable
                  the wrong one.
  debug = 1       print debug messages

insmod args for tda9874a:
  tda9874a_SIF=1/2      select sound IF input pin (1 or 2)
                        (default is pin 1)
  tda9874a_AMSEL=0/1    auto-mute select for NICAM (default=0)
                        Please read note 3 below!
  tda9874a_STD=n       select TV sound standard (0..8):
                        0 - A2, B/G
                        1 - A2, M (Korea)
                        2 - A2, D/K (1)
                        3 - A2, D/K (2)
                        4 - A2, D/K (3)
                        5 - NICAM, I
                        6 - NICAM, B/G

```

```
7 - NICAM, D/K (default)
8 - NICAM, L
```

Note 1: tda9874a supports both tda9874h (old) and tda9874a (new) chips.

Note 2: tda9874h/a and tda9875 (which is supported separately by tda9875.o) use the same i2c address so both modules should not be used at the same time.

Note 3: Using tda9874a\_AMSEL option depends on your TV card design!

```
AMSEL=0: auto-mute will switch between NICAM sound
         and the sound on 1st carrier (i.e. FM mono or AM).
AMSEL=1: auto-mute will switch between NICAM sound
         and the analog mono input (MONOIN pin).
```

If tda9874a decoder on your card has MONOIN pin not connected, then use only tda9874\_AMSEL=0 or don't specify this option at all.

For example:

```
card=65 (FlyVideo 2000S) - set AMSEL=1 or AMSEL=0
card=72 (Prolink PV-BT878P rev.9B) - set AMSEL=0 only
```

### msp3400.o

The driver for the msp34xx sound processor chips. If you have a stereo card, you probably want to insmod this one.

insmod args:

```
debug=1/2      print some debug info to the syslog,
               2 is more verbose.
simple=1       Use the "short programming" method. Newer
               msp34xx versions support this. You need this
               for dbx stereo. Default is on if supported by
               the chip.
once=1        Don't check the TV-stations Audio mode
               every few seconds, but only once after
               channel switches.
amsound=1     Audio carrier is AM/NICAM at 6.5 Mhz. This
               should improve things for french people, the
               carrier autoscan seems to work with FM only...
```

### tea6300.o - OBSOLETE (use tvaudio instead)

The driver for the tea6300 fader chip. If you have a stereo card and the msp3400.o doesn't work, you might want to try this one. This chip is seen on most STB TV/FM cards (usually from Gateway OEM sold surplus on auction sites).

insmod args:

```
debug=1      print some debug info to the syslog.
```

### tda8425.o - OBSOLETE (use tvaudio instead)

The driver for the tda8425 fader chip. This driver used to be part of bttv.c, so if your sound used to work but does not anymore, try loading this module.

insmod args:

```
debug=1      print some debug info to the syslog.
```

### tda985x.o - OBSOLETE (use tvaudio instead)

The driver for the tda9850/55 audio chips.

insmod args:

```
debug=1      print some debug info to the syslog.
chip=9850/9855  set the chip type.
```

## If the box freezes hard with bttv

It might be a bttv driver bug. It also might be bad hardware. It also might be something else ...

Just mailing me “bttv freezes” isn’t going to help much. This README has a few hints how you can help to pin down the problem.

### bttv bugs

If some version works and another doesn’t it is likely to be a driver bug. It is very helpful if you can tell where exactly it broke (i.e. the last working and the first broken version).

With a hard freeze you probably doesn’t find anything in the logfiles. The only way to capture any kernel messages is to hook up a serial console and let some terminal application log the messages. /me uses screen. See Documentation/admin-guide/serial-console.rst for details on setting up a serial console.

Read Documentation/admin-guide/bug-hunting.rst to learn how to get any useful information out of a register+stack dump printed by the kernel on protection faults (so-called “kernel oops”).

If you run into some kind of deadlock, you can try to dump a call trace for each process using sysrq-t (see Documentation/admin-guide/sysrq.rst). This way it is possible to figure where *exactly* some process in “D” state is stuck.

I’ve seen reports that bttv 0.7.x crashes whereas 0.8.x works rock solid for some people. Thus probably a small buglet left somewhere in bttv 0.7.x. I have no idea where exactly, it works stable for me and a lot of other people. But in case you have problems with the 0.7.x versions you can give 0.8.x a try ...

### hardware bugs

Some hardware can’t deal with PCI-PCI transfers (i.e. grabber => vga). Sometimes problems show up with bttv just because of the high load on the PCI bus. The bt848/878 chips have a few workarounds for known incompatibilities, see README.quirks.

Some folks report that increasing the pci latency helps too, althrough I’m not sure whenever this really fixes the problems or only makes it less likely to happen. Both bttv and btaudio have a insmod option to set the PCI latency of the device.

Some mainboard have problems to deal correctly with multiple devices doing DMA at the same time. bttv + ide seems to cause this sometimes, if this is the case you likely see freezes only with video and hard disk access at the same time. Updating the IDE driver to get the latest and greatest workarounds for hardware bugs might fix these problems.

### other

If you use some binary-only junk (like nvidia module) try to reproduce the problem without.

IRQ sharing is known to cause problems in some cases. It works just fine in theory and many configurations. Nevertheless it might be worth a try to shuffle around the PCI cards to give bttv another IRQ or make it share the IRQ with some other piece of hardware. IRQ sharing with VGA cards seems to cause trouble sometimes. I’ve also seen funny effects with bttv sharing the IRQ with the ACPI bridge (and apci-enabled kernel).

## Bttv quirks

Below is what the bt878 data book says about the PCI bug compatibility modes of the bt878 chip.

The triton1 insmod option sets the EN\_TBFX bit in the control register. The vsfx insmod option does the same for EN\_VSFX bit. If you have stability problems you can try if one of these options makes your box work solid.

drivers/pci/quirks.c knows about these issues, this way these bits are enabled automagically for known-buggy chipsets (look at the kernel messages, bttv tells you).

### Normal PCI Mode

The PCI REQ signal is the logical-or of the incoming function requests. The internal GNT[0:1] signals are gated asynchronously with GNT and demultiplexed by the audio request signal. Thus the arbiter defaults to the video function at power-up and parks there during no requests for bus access. This is desirable since the video will request the bus more often. However, the audio will have highest bus access priority. Thus the audio will have first access to the bus even when issuing a request after the video request but before the PCI external arbiter has granted access to the Bt879. Neither function can preempt the other once on the bus. The duration to empty the entire video PCI FIFO onto the PCI bus is very short compared to the bus access latency the audio PCI FIFO can tolerate.

### 430FX Compatibility Mode

When using the 430FX PCI, the following rules will ensure compatibility:

1. Deassert REQ at the same time as asserting FRAME.
2. Do not reassert REQ to request another bus transaction until after finishing the previous transaction.

Since the individual bus masters do not have direct control of REQ, a simple logical-or of video and audio requests would violate the rules. Thus, both the arbiter and the initiator contain 430FX compatibility mode logic. To enable 430FX mode, set the EN\_TBFX bit as indicated in Device Control Register on page 104.

When EN\_TBFX is enabled, the arbiter ensures that the two compatibility rules are satisfied. Before GNT is asserted by the PCI arbiter, this internal arbiter may still logical-or the two requests. However, once the GNT is issued, this arbiter must lock in its decision and now route only the granted request to the REQ pin. The arbiter decision lock happens regardless of the state of FRAME because it does not know when FRAME will be asserted (typically - each initiator will assert FRAME on the cycle following GNT). When FRAME is asserted, it is the initiator's responsibility to remove its request at the same time. It is the arbiter's responsibility to allow this request to flow through to REQ and not allow the other request to hold REQ asserted. The decision lock may be removed at the end of the transaction: for example, when the bus is idle (FRAME and IRDY). The arbiter decision may then continue asynchronously until GNT is again asserted.

### Interfacing with Non-PCI 2.1 Compliant Core Logic

A small percentage of core logic devices may start a bus transaction during the same cycle that GNT is de-asserted. This is non PCI 2.1 compliant. To ensure compatibility when using PCs with these PCI controllers, the EN\_VSFX bit must be enabled (refer to Device Control Register on page 104). When in this mode, the arbiter does not pass GNT to the internal functions unless REQ is asserted. This prevents a bus transaction from starting the same cycle as GNT is de-asserted. This also has the side effect of not being able to take advantage of bus parking, thus lowering arbitration performance. The Bt879 drivers must query for these non-compliant devices, and set the EN\_VSFX bit only if required.

### bttv and sound mini howto

There are a lot of different Bt848/849/878/879 based boards available. Making video work often is not a big deal, because this is handled completely by the Bt8xx chip, which is common on all boards. But sound is handled in slightly different ways on each board.

To handle the grabber boards correctly, there is an array tvcards[] in bttv-cards.c, which holds the information required for each board. Sound will work only, if the correct entry is used (for video it often makes no difference). The bttv driver prints a line to the kernel log, telling which card type is used. Like this one:

```
bttv0: model: BT848(Hauppauge old) [autodetected]
```

You should verify this is correct. If it isn't, you have to pass the correct board type as insmod argument, "insmod bttv card=2" for example. The file CARDLIST has a list of valid arguments for card. If your card isn't listed there, you might check the source code for new entries which are not listed yet. If there isn't one for your card, you can check if one of the existing entries does work for you (just trial and error...).

Some boards have an extra processor for sound to do stereo decoding and other nice features. The msp34xx chips are used by Hauppauge for example. If your board has one, you might have to load a helper module like msp3400.o to make sound work. If there isn't one for the chip used on your board: Bad luck. Start writing a new one. Well, you might want to check the video4linux mailing list archive first...

Of course you need a correctly installed soundcard unless you have the speakers connected directly to the grabber board. Hint: check the mixer settings too. ALSA for example has everything muted by default.

## How sound works in detail

Still doesn't work? Looks like some driver hacking is required. Below is a do-it-yourself description for you.

The bt8xx chips have 32 general purpose pins, and registers to control these pins. One register is the output enable register (BT848\_GPIO\_OUT\_EN), it says which pins are actively driven by the bt848 chip. Another one is the data register (BT848\_GPIO\_DATA), where you can get/set the status if these pins. They can be used for input and output.

Most grabber board vendors use these pins to control an external chip which does the sound routing. But every board is a little different. These pins are also used by some companies to drive remote control receiver chips. Some boards use the i2c bus instead of the gpio pins to connect the mux chip.

As mentioned above, there is a array which holds the required information for each known board. You basically have to create a new line for your board. The important fields are these two:

```
struct tvcards
{
    [...]
    u32 gpiomask;
    u32 audiomux[6]; /* Tuner, Radio, external, internal, mute, stereo */
};
```

gpiomask specifies which pins are used to control the audio mux chip. The corresponding bits in the output enable register (BT848\_GPIO\_OUT\_EN) will be set as these pins must be driven by the bt848 chip.

The audiomux[] array holds the data values for the different inputs (i.e. which pins must be high/low for tuner/mute/...). This will be written to the data register (BT848\_GPIO\_DATA) to switch the audio mux.

What you have to do is figure out the correct values for gpiomask and the audiomux array. If you have Windows and the drivers four your card installed, you might to check out if you can read these registers values used by the windows driver. A tool to do this is available from <ftp://telepresence.dmem.strath.ac.uk/pub/bt848/winutil>, but it doesn't work with bt878 boards according to some reports I received. Another one with bt878 support is available from <http://btwincap.sourceforge.net/Files/btspy2.00.zip>

You might also dig around in the \*.ini files of the Windows applications. You can have a look at the board to see which of the gpio pins are connected at all and then start trial-and-error ...

Starting with release 0.7.41 bttv has a number of insmod options to make the gpio debugging easier:

bttv_gpio=0/1	enable/disable gpio debug messages
gpiomask=n	set the gpiomask value
audiomux=i,j,...	set the values of the audiomux array
audioall=a	set the values of the audiomux array (one

value for all array elements, useful to check out which effect the particular value has).

The messages printed with bttv\_gpio=1 look like this:

```
bttv0: gpio: en=00000027, out=00000024 in=00ffffd8 [audio: off]
en = output _en_enable register (BT848_GPIO_OUT_EN)
out = _out_put bits of the data register (BT848_GPIO_DATA),
      i.e. BT848_GPIO_DATA & BT848_GPIO_OUT_EN
in = _in_put bits of the data register,
      i.e. BT848_GPIO_DATA & ~BT848_GPIO_OUT_EN
```

### Other elements of the tvcards array

If you are trying to make a new card work you might find it useful to know what the other elements in the tvcards array are good for:

```
video_inputs      - # of video inputs the card has
audio_inputs     - historical cruft, not used any more.
tuner            - which input is the tuner
svhs              - which input is svhs (all others are labeled composite)
muxsel           - video mux, input->registervalue mapping
pll               - same as pll= insmod option
tuner_type       - same as tuner= insmod option
*_modulename     - hint whenever some card needs this or that audio
                   module loaded to work properly.
has_radio         - whenever this TV card has a radio tuner.
no_msp34xx       - "1" disables loading of msp3400.o module
no_tda9875       - "1" disables loading of tda9875.o module
needs_tvaudio    - set to "1" to load tvaudio.o module
```

If some config item is specified both from the tvcards array and as insmod option, the insmod option takes precedence.

## Cards

### Note:

For a more updated list, please check [https://linuxtv.org/wiki/index.php/Hardware\\_Device\\_Information](https://linuxtv.org/wiki/index.php/Hardware_Device_Information)

### Supported cards: Bt848/Bt848a/Bt849/Bt878/Bt879 cards

All cards with Bt848/Bt848a/Bt849/Bt878/Bt879 and normal Composite/S-VHS inputs are supported. Teletext and Intercast support (PAL only) for ALL cards via VBI sample decoding in software.

Some cards with additional multiplexing of inputs or other additional fancy chips are only partially supported (unless specifications by the card manufacturer are given). When a card is listed here it isn't necessarily fully supported.

All other cards only differ by additional components as tuners, sound decoders, EEPROMs, teletext decoders ...

### MATRIX Vision

MV-Delta - Bt848A - 4 Composite inputs, 1 S-VHS input (shared with 4th composite) - EEPROM

<http://www.matrix-vision.de/>

This card has no tuner but supports all 4 composite (1 shared with an S-VHS input) of the Bt848A. Very nice card if you only have satellite TV but several tuners connected to the card via composite.

Many thanks to Matrix-Vision for giving us 2 cards for free which made Bt848a/Bt849 single crystal operation support possible!!!

### Miro/Pinnacle PCTV

- Bt848 some (all???) come with 2 crystals for PAL/SECAM and NTSC
- PAL, SECAM or NTSC TV tuner (Philips or TEMIC)
- MSP34xx sound decoder on add on board decoder is supported but AFAIK does not yet work (other sound MUX setting in GPIO port needed??? somebody who fixed this???)
- 1 tuner, 1 composite and 1 S-VHS input
- tuner type is autodetected

<http://www.miro.de/> <http://www.miro.com/>

Many thanks for the free card which made first NTSC support possible back in 1997!

### Hauppauge Win/TV pci

There are many different versions of the Hauppauge cards with different tuners (TV+Radio ...), teletext decoders. Note that even cards with same model numbers have (depending on the revision) different chips on it.

- Bt848 (and others but always in 2 crystal operation???) newer cards have a Bt878
- PAL, SECAM, NTSC or tuner with or without Radio support

e.g.:

- PAL:
  - TDA5737: VHF, hyperband and UHF mixer/oscillator for TV and VCR 3-band tuners
  - TSA5522: 1.4 GHz I2C-bus controlled synthesizer, I2C 0xc2-0xc3
- NTSC:
  - TDA5731: VHF, hyperband and UHF mixer/oscillator for TV and VCR 3-band tuners
  - TSA5518: no datasheet available on Philips site
- Philips SAA5246 or SAA5284 (or no) Teletext decoder chip with buffer RAM (e.g. Winbond W24257AS-35: 32Kx8 CMOS static RAM) SAA5246 (I2C 0x22) is supported
- 256 bytes EEPROM: Microchip 24LC02B or Philips 8582E2Y with configuration information I2C address 0xa0 (24LC02B also responds to 0xa2-0xaf)
- 1 tuner, 1 composite and (depending on model) 1 S-VHS input
- 14052B: mux for selection of sound source
- sound decoder: TDA9800, MSP34xx (stereo cards)

### Askey CPH-Series

Developed by TelSignal(?), OEMed by many vendors (Typhoon, Anubis, Dynalink)

- Card series: - CPH01x: BT848 capture only - CPH03x: BT848 - CPH05x: BT878 with FM - CPH06x: BT878 (w/o FM) - CPH07x: BT878 capture only

- TV standards: - CPH0x0: NTSC-M/M - CPH0x1: PAL-B/G - CPH0x2: PAL-I/I - CPH0x3: PAL-D/K - CPH0x4: SECAM-L/L - CPH0x5: SECAM-B/G - CPH0x6: SECAM-D/K - CPH0x7: PAL-N/N - CPH0x8: PAL-B/H - CPH0x9: PAL-M/M
- CPH03x was often sold as “TV capturer”.

**Identifying:**

1. 878 cards can be identified by PCI Subsystem-ID: - 144f:3000 = CPH06x - 144F:3002 = CPH05x w/ FM - 144F:3005 = CPH06x\_LC (w/o remote control)
2. The cards have a sticker with “CPH”-model on the back.
3. These cards have a number printed on the PCB just above the tuner metal box: - “80-CP2000300-x” = CPH03X - “80-CP2000500-x” = CPH05X - “80-CP2000600-x” = CPH06X / CPH06x\_LC

Askey sells these cards as “Magic TView series”, Brand “MagicXpress”. Other OEM often call these “Tview”, “TView99” or else.

### **Lifeview Flyvideo Series:**

The naming of these series differs in time and space.

**Identifying:**

1. Some models can be identified by PCI subsystem ID:
  - 1852:1852 = Flyvideo 98 FM
  - 1851:1850 = Flyvideo 98
  - 1851:1851 = Flyvideo 98 EZ (capture only)
2. There is a print on the PCB:
  - LR25 = Flyvideo (Zoran ZR36120, SAA7110A)
  - LR26 Rev.N = Flyvideo II (Bt848)
  - LR26 Rev.O = Flyvideo II (Bt878)
  - LR37 Rev.C = Flyvideo EZ (Capture only, ZR36120 + SAA7110)
  - LR38 Rev.A1= Flyvideo II EZ (Bt848 capture only)
  - LR50 Rev.Q = Flyvideo 98 (w/eeprom and PCI subsystem ID)
  - LR50 Rev.W = Flyvideo 98 (no eeprom)
  - LR51 Rev.E = Flyvideo 98 EZ (capture only)
  - LR90 = Flyvideo 2000 (Bt878)
  - LR90 Flyvideo 2000S (Bt878) w/Stereo TV (Package incl. LR91 daughterboard)
  - LR91 = Stereo daughter card for LR90
  - LR97 = Flyvideo DVBS
  - LR99 Rev.E = Low profile card for OEM integration (only internal audio!) bt878
  - LR136 = Flyvideo 2100/3100 (Low profile, SAA7130/SAA7134)
  - LR137 = Flyvideo DV2000/DV3000 (SAA7130/SAA7134 + IEEE1394)
  - LR138 Rev.C= Flyvideo 2000 (SAA7130)
  - LR138 Flyvideo 3000 (SAA7134) w/Stereo TV
    - These exist in variations w/FM and w/Remote sometimes denoted by suffixes “FM” and “R”.

3. You have a laptop (miniPCI card):

- Product = FlyTV Platinum Mini
- Model/Chip = LR212/saa7135
- Lifeview.com.tw states (Feb. 2002): "The FlyVideo2000 and FlyVideo2000s product name have renamed to FlyVideo98." Their Bt8x8 cards are listed as discontinued.
- Flyvideo 2000S was probably sold as Flyvideo 3000 in some countries(Europe?). The new Flyvideo 2000/3000 are SAA7130/SAA7134 based.

"Flyvideo II" had been the name for the 848 cards, nowadays (in Germany) this name is re-used for LR50 Rev.W.

The Lifeview website mentioned Flyvideo III at some time, but such a card has not yet been seen (perhaps it was the german name for LR90 [stereo]). These cards are sold by many OEMs too.

FlyVideo A2 (Elta 8680)= LR90 Rev.F (w/Remote, w/o FM, stereo TV by tda9821) {Germany}

Lifeview 3000 (Elta 8681) as sold by Plus(April 2002), Germany = LR138 w/ saa7134

#### **lifeview config coding on gpio pins 0-9**

- LR50 rev. Q ("PARTS: 7031505116), Tuner wurde als Nr. 5 erkannt, Eingänge SVideo, TV, Composite, Audio, Remote:
- CP9..1=100001001 (1: 0-Ohm-Widerstand gegen GND unbestückt; 0: bestückt)

#### **Typhoon TV card series:**

These can be CPH, Flyvideo, Pixelview or KNC1 series. Typhoon is the brand of Anubis. Model 50680 got re-used, some model no. had different contents over time.

Models:

- 50680 "TV Tuner PCI Pal BG"(old,red package)=can be CPH03x(bt848) or CPH06x(bt878)
- 50680 "TV Tuner Pal BG" (blue package)= Pixelview PV-BT878P+ (Rev 9B)
- 50681 "TV Tuner PCI Pal I" (variant of 50680)
- 50682 "TView TV/FM Tuner Pal BG" = Flyvideo 98FM (LR50 Rev.Q)

#### **Note:**

*The package has a picture of CPH05x (which would be a real TView)*

- 50683 "TV Tuner PCI SECAM" (variant of 50680)
- 50684 "TV Tuner Pal BG" = Pixelview 878TV(Rev.3D)
- 50686 "TV Tuner" = KNC1 TV Station
- 50687 "TV Tuner stereo" = KNC1 TV Station pro
- 50688 "TV Tuner RDS" (black package) = KNC1 TV Station RDS
- 50689 TV SAT DVB-S CARD CI PCI (SAA7146AH, SU1278?) = "KNC1 TV Station DVB-S"
- 50692 "TV/FM Tuner" (small PCB)
- 50694 TV TUNER CARD RDS (PHILIPS CHIPSET SAA7134HL)
- 50696 TV TUNER STEREO (PHILIPS CHIPSET SAA7134HL, MK3ME Tuner)
- 50804 PC-SAT TV/Audio Karte = Techni-PC-Sat (ZORAN 36120PQC, Tuner:Alps)

- 50866 TVIEW SAT RECEIVER+ADR
- 50868 "TV/FM Tuner Pal I" (variant of 50682)
- 50999 "TV/FM Tuner Secam" (variant of 50682)

### Guillemot

Models:

- Maxi-TV PCI (ZR36120)
- Maxi TV Video 2 = LR50 Rev.Q (FI1216MF, PAL BG+SECAM)
- Maxi TV Video 3 = CPH064 (PAL BG + SECAM)

### Mentor

Mentor TV card ("55-878TV-U1") = Pixelview 878TV(Rev.3F) (w/FM w/Remote)

### Prolink

- TV cards:
  - PixelView Play TV pro - (Model: PV-BT878P+ REV 8E)
  - PixelView Play TV pro - (Model: PV-BT878P+ REV 9D)
  - PixelView Play TV pro - (Model: PV-BT878P+ REV 4C / 8D / 10A )
  - PixelView Play TV - (Model: PV-BT848P+)
  - 878TV - (Model: PV-BT878TV)
- Multimedia TV packages (card + software pack):
  - PixelView Play TV Theater - (Model: PV-M4200) = PixelView Play TV pro + Software
  - PixelView Play TV PAK - (Model: PV-BT878P+ REV 4E)
  - PixelView Play TV/VCR - (Model: PV-M3200 REV 4C / 8D / 10A )
  - PixelView Studio PAK - (Model: M2200 REV 4C / 8D / 10A )
  - PixelView PowerStudio PAK - (Model: PV-M3600 REV 4E)
  - PixelView DigitalVCR PAK - (Model: PV-M2400 REV 4C / 8D / 10A )
  - PixelView PlayTV PAK II (TV/FM card + usb camera) PV-M3800
  - PixelView PlayTV XP PV-M4700,PV-M4700(w/FM)
  - PixelView PlayTV DVR PV-M4600 package contents:PixelView PlayTV pro, windvr & videoMail s/w
- Further Cards:
  - PV-BT878P+rev.9B (Play TV Pro, opt. w/FM w/NICAM)
  - PV-BT878P+rev.2F
  - PV-BT878P Rev.1D (bt878, capture only)
  - XCapture PV-CX881P (cx23881)
  - PlayTV HD PV-CX881PL+, PV-CX881PL+(w/FM) (cx23881)
  - DTV3000 PV-DTV3000P+ DVB-S CI = Twinhan VP-1030
  - DTV2000 DVB-S = Twinhan VP-1020

- Video Conferencing:
  - PixelView Meeting PAK - (Model: PV-BT878P)
  - PixelView Meeting PAK Lite - (Model: PV-BT878P)
  - PixelView Meeting PAK plus - (Model: PV-BT878P+rev 4C/8D/10A)
  - PixelView Capture - (Model: PV-BT848P)
  - PixelView PlayTV USB pro
  - Model No. PV-NT1004+, PV-NT1004+ (w/FM) = NT1004 USB decoder chip + SAA7113 video decoder chip

## Dynalink

These are CPH series.

## Phoebemicro

- TV Master = CPH030 or CPH060
- TV Master FM = CPH050

## Genius/Kye

- Video Wonder/Genius Internet Video Kit = LR37 Rev.C
- Video Wonder Pro II (848 or 878) = LR26

## Tekram

- VideoCap C205 (Bt848)
- VideoCap C210 (zr36120 +Philips)
- CaptureTV M200 (ISA)
- CaptureTV M205 (Bt848)

## Lucky Star

- Image World Conference TV = LR50 Rev. Q

## Leadtek

- WinView 601 (Bt848)
- WinView 610 (Zoran)
- WinFast2000
- WinFast2000 XP

### Support for the Leadtek WinView 601 TV/FM

Author of this section: Jon Tombs <jon@gte.esi.us.es>

This card is basically the same as all the rest (Bt484A, Philips tuner), the main difference is that they have attached a programmable attenuator to 3 GPIO lines in order to give some volume control. They have also stuck an infra-red remote control decoded on the board, I will add support for this when I get time (it simple generates an interrupt for each key press, with the key code is placed in the GPIO port).

I don't yet have any application to test the radio support. The tuner frequency setting should work but it is possible that the audio multiplexer is wrong. If it doesn't work, send me email.

- No Thanks to Leadtek they refused to answer any questions about their hardware. The driver was written by visual inspection of the card. If you use this driver, send an email insult to them, and tell them you won't continue buying their hardware unless they support Linux.
- Little thanks to Princeton Technology Corp (<http://www.princeton.com.tw>) who make the audio attenuator. Their publicly available data-sheet available on their web site doesn't include the chip programming information! Hidden on their server are the full data-sheets, but don't ask how I found it.

To use the driver I use the following options, the tuner and pll settings might be different in your country  
insmod videodev insmod i2c scan=1 i2c\_debug=0 verbose=0 insmod tuner type=1 debug=0 insmod btvv  
pll=1 radio=1 card=17

### KNC One

- TV-Station
- TV-Station SE (+Software Bundle)
- TV-Station pro (+TV stereo)
- TV-Station FM (+Radio)
- TV-Station RDS (+RDS)
- TV Station SAT (analog satellite)
- TV-Station DVB-S

#### Note:

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*newer Cards have saa7134, but model name stayed the same?*

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### Provideo

- **PV951 or PV-951 (also are sold as):** Boeder TV-FM Video Capture Card, Titanmedia Supervision TV-2400, Provideo PV951 TF, 3DeMon PV951, MediaForte TV-Vision PV951, Yoko PV951, Vivanco Tuner Card PCI Art.-Nr.: 68404, ) now named PV-951T
- Surveillance Series:
- PV-141
- PV-143
- PV-147
- PV-148 (capture only)
- PV-150

- PV-151
- TV-FM Tuner Series:
- PV-951TDV (tv tuner + 1394)
- PV-951T/TF
- PV-951PT/TF
- PV-956T/TF Low Profile
- PV-911

## **Highscreen**

Models:

- TV Karte = LR50 Rev.S
- TV-Boostar = Terratec Terra TV+ Version 1.0 (Bt848, tda9821) "ceb105.pcb"

## **Zoltrix**

Models:

- Face to Face Capture (Bt848 capture only) (PCB "VP-2848")
- Face To Face TV MAX (Bt848) (PCB "VP-8482 Rev1.3")
- Genie TV (Bt878) (PCB "VP-8790 Rev 2.1")
- Genie Wonder Pro

## **AVerMedia**

- AVer FunTV Lite (ISA, AV3001 chipset) "M101.C"
- AVerTV
- AVerTV Stereo
- AVerTV Studio (w/FM)
- AVerMedia TV98 with Remote
- AVerMedia TV/FM98 Stereo
- AVerMedia TVCAM98
- TVCapture (Bt848)
- TVPhone (Bt848)
- TVCapture98 (= "AVerMedia TV98" in USA) (Bt878)
- TVPhone98 (Bt878, w/FM)

PCB	PCI-ID	Model-Name	Eeprom	Tuner	Sound	Country
M101.C	ISA !					
M108-B	Bt848		-	FR1236		US <sup>2, 3</sup>
M1A8-A	Bt848	AVer TV-Phone		FM1216	-	
M168-T	1461:0003	AVerTV Studio	48:17	FM1216	TDA9840T	D <sup>1</sup> w/FM w/Remote
M168-U	1461:0004	TCapture98	40:11	FI1216	-	D w/Remote
M168II-B	1461:0003	Medion MD9592	48:16	FM1216	TDA9873H	D w/FM

- US site has different drivers for (as of 09/2002):
  - EZ Capture/InterCam PCI (BT-848 chip)
  - EZ Capture/InterCam PCI (BT-878 chip)
  - TV-Phone (BT-848 chip)
  - TV98 (BT-848 chip)
  - TV98 With Remote (BT-848 chip)
  - TV98 (BT-878 chip)
  - TV98 With Remote (BT-878)
  - TV/FM98 (BT-878 chip)
  - AVerTV
  - AverTV Stereo
  - AVerTV Studio

DE hat diverse Treiber fuer diese Modelle (Stand 09/2002):

- TVPhone (848) mit Philips tuner FR12X6 (w/ FM radio)
- TVPhone (848) mit Philips tuner FM12X6 (w/ FM radio)
- TCapture (848) w/Philips tuner FI12X6
- TCapture (848) non-Philips tuner
- TCapture98 (Bt878)
- TVPhone98 (Bt878)
- AVerTV und TCapture98 w/VCR (Bt 878)
- AVerTVStudio und TVPhone98 w/VCR (Bt878)
- AVerTV GO Serie (Kein SVideo Input)
- AVerTV98 (BT-878 chip)
- AVerTV98 mit Fernbedienung (BT-878 chip)
- AVerTV/FM98 (BT-878 chip)
- VDOmate ([www.averm.com.cn](http://www.averm.com.cn)) = M168U ?

## Aimslab

Models:

- Video Highway or “Video Highway TR200” (ISA)
- Video Highway Xtreme (aka “VHX”) (Bt848, FM w/ TEA5757)

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<sup>2</sup>Sony NE41S soldered (stereo sound?)

<sup>3</sup>Daughterboard M118-A w/ pic 16c54 and 4 MHz quartz

<sup>1</sup>Daughterboard MB68-A with TDA9820T and TDA9840T

**IXMicro (former: IMS=Integrated Micro Solutions)**

Models:

- IXTV BT848 (=TurboTV)
- IXTV BT878
- IMS TurboTV (Bt848)

**Lifetec/Medion/Tevion/Aldi**

Models:

- LT9306/MD9306 = CPH061
- LT9415/MD9415 = LR90 Rev.F or Rev.G
- MD9592 = Avermedia TVphone98 (PCI\_ID=1461:0003), PCB-Rev=M168II-B (w/TDA9873H)
- MD9717 = KNC One (Rev D4, saa7134, FM1216 MK2 tuner)
- MD5044 = KNC One (Rev D4, saa7134, FM1216ME MK3 tuner)

**Modular Technologies ([www.modulartech.com](http://www.modulartech.com)) UK**

Models:

- MM100 PCTV (Bt848)
- MM201 PCTV (Bt878, Bt832) w/ Quartzsight camera
- MM202 PCTV (Bt878, Bt832, tda9874)
- MM205 PCTV (Bt878)
- MM210 PCTV (Bt878) (Galaxy TV, Galaxymedia ?)

**Terratec**

Models:

- Terra TV+ Version 1.0 (Bt848), "ceb105.PCB" printed on the PCB, TDA9821
- Terra TV+ Version 1.1 (Bt878), "LR74 Rev.E" printed on the PCB, TDA9821
- Terra TValueRadio, "LR102 Rev.C" printed on the PCB
- Terra TV/Radio+ Version 1.0, "80-CP2830100-0" TTTV3 printed on the PCB, "CPH010-E83" on the back, SAA6588T, TDA9873H
- Terra TValue Version BT878, "80-CP2830110-0 TTTV4" printed on the PCB, "CPH011-D83" on back
- Terra TValue Version 1.0 "ceb105.PCB" (really identical to Terra TV+ Version 1.0)
- Terra TValue New Revision "LR102 Rec.C"
- Terra Active Radio Upgrade (tea5757h, saa6588t)
- LR74 is a newer PCB revision of ceb105 (both incl. connector for Active Radio Upgrade)
- Cinergy 400 (saa7134), "E877 11(S)", "PM820092D" printed on PCB
- Cinergy 600 (saa7134)

### Technisat

Models:

- Discos ADR PC-Karte ISA (no TV!)
- Discos ADR PC-Karte PCI (probably no TV?)
- Techni-PC-Sat (Sat. analog) Rev 1.2 (zr36120, vpx3220, stv0030, saa5246, BSJE3-494A)
- Mediafocus I (zr36120/zr36125, drp3510, Sat. analog + ADR Radio)
- Mediafocus II (saa7146, Sat. analog)
- SatADR Rev 2.1 (saa7146a, saa7113h, stv0056a, msp3400c, drp3510a, BSKE3-307A)
- SkyStar 1 DVB (AV7110) = Technotrend Premium
- SkyStar 2 DVB (B2C2) (=Sky2PC)

### Siemens

Multimedia eXtension Board (MXB) (SAA7146, SAA7111)

### Powercolor

Models:

- **MTV878** Package comes with different contents:
  1. pcb "MTV878" (CARD=75)
  2. Pixelview Rev. 4\_
- MTV878R w/Remote Control
- MTV878F w/Remote Control w/FM radio

### Pinnacle

PCTV models:

- Mirovideo PCTV (Bt848)
- Mirovideo PCTV SE (Bt848)
- Mirovideo PCTV Pro (Bt848 + Daughterboard for TV Stereo and FM)
- Studio PCTV Rave (Bt848 Version = Mirovideo PCTV)
- Studio PCTV Rave (Bt878 package w/o infrared)
- Studio PCTV (Bt878)
- Studio PCTV Pro (Bt878 stereo w/ FM)
- Pinnacle PCTV (Bt878, MT2032)
- Pinnacle PCTV Pro (Bt878, MT2032)
- Pinnacle PCTV Sat (bt878a, HM1821/1221) ["Conexant CX24110 with CX24108 tuner, aka HM1221/HM1811"]
- Pinnacle PCTV Sat XE

M(J)PEG capture and playback models:

- DC1+ (ISA)

- DC10 (zr36057, zr36060, saa7110, adv7176)
- DC10+ (zr36067, zr36060, saa7110, adv7176)
- DC20 (ql16x24b,zr36050, zr36016, saa7110, saa7187 ...)
- DC30 (zr36057, zr36050, zr36016, vpx3220, adv7176, ad1843, tea6415, miro FST97A1)
- DC30+ (zr36067, zr36050, zr36016, vpx3220, adv7176)
- DC50 (zr36067, zr36050, zr36016, saa7112, adv7176 (2 pcs.?), ad1843, miro FST97A1, Lattice ???)

## Lenco

Models:

- MXR-9565 (=Technisat Mediafocus?)
- MXR-9571 (Bt848) (=CPH031?)
- MXR-9575
- MXR-9577 (Bt878) (=Prolink 878TV Rev.3x)
- MXTV-9578CP (Bt878) (= Prolink PV-BT878P+4E)

## Iomega

Buz (zr36067, zr36060, saa7111, saa7185)

## LML

LML33 (zr36067, zr36060, bt819, bt856)

## Grandtec

Models:

- Grand Video Capture (Bt848)
- Multi Capture Card (Bt878)

## Koutech

Models:

- KW-606 (Bt848)
- KW-607 (Bt848 capture only)
- KW-606RSF
- KW-607A (capture only)
- KW-608 (Zoran capture only)

## **IODATA (jp)**

Models:

- GV-BCTV/PCI
- GV-BCTV2/PCI
- GV-BCTV3/PCI
- GV-BCTV4/PCI
- GV-VCP/PCI (capture only)
- GV-VCP2/PCI (capture only)

## **Canopus (jp)**

WinDVR = Kworld "KW-TVL878RF"

## **www.sigmacom.co.kr**

Sigma Cyber TV II

## **www.sasem.co.kr**

Litte OnAir TV

## **hama**

TV/Radio-Tuner Card, PCI (Model 44677) = CPH051

## **Sigma Designs**

Hollywood plus (em8300, em9010, adv7175), (PCB "M340-10") MPEG DVD decoder

## **Formac**

Models:

- iProTV (Card for iMac Mezzanine slot, Bt848+SCSI)
- ProTV (Bt848)
- ProTV II = ProTV Stereo (Bt878) ["stereo" means FM stereo, tv is still mono]

## **ATI**

Models:

- TV-Wonder
- TV-Wonder VE

## **Diamond Multimedia**

DTV2000 (Bt848, tda9875)

## Aopen

- VA1000 Plus (w/ Stereo)
- VA1000 Lite
- VA1000 (=LR90)

## Intel

Models:

- Smart Video Recorder (ISA full-length)
- Smart Video Recorder pro (ISA half-length)
- Smart Video Recorder III (Bt848)

## STB

Models:

- STB Gateway 6000704 (bt878)
- STB Gateway 6000699 (bt848)
- STB Gateway 6000402 (bt848)
- STB TV130 PCI

## Videologic

Models:

- Captivator Pro/TV (ISA?)
- Captivator PCI/VC (Bt848 bundled with camera) (capture only)

## Technotrend

Models:

- TT-SAT PCI (PCB "Sat-PCI Rev.:1.3.1"; zr36125, vpx3225d, stc0056a, Tuner:BSKE6-155A)
- **TT-DVB-Sat**
  - revisions 1.1, 1.3, 1.5, 1.6 and 2.1
  - This card is sold as OEM from:
    - \* Siemens DVB-s Card
    - \* Hauppauge WinTV DVB-S
    - \* Technisat SkyStar 1 DVB
    - \* Galaxy DVB Sat
  - Now this card is called TT-PCline Premium Family
  - TT-Budget (saa7146, bsru6-701a) This card is sold as OEM from:
    - \* Hauppauge WinTV Nova
    - \* Satelco Standard PCI (DVB-S)
  - TT-DVB-C PCI

## **Teles**

DVB-s (Rev. 2.2, BSRV2-301A, data only?)

## **Remote Vision**

MX RV605 (Bt848 capture only)

## **Boeder**

Models:

- PC ChatCam (Model 68252) (Bt848 capture only)
- Tv/Fm Capture Card (Model 68404) = PV951

## **Media-Surfer ([esc-kathrein.de](http://esc-kathrein.de))**

Models:

- Sat-Surfer (ISA)
- Sat-Surfer PCI = Techni-PC-Sat
- Cable-Surfer 1
- Cable-Surfer 2
- Cable-Surfer PCI (zr36120)
- Audio-Surfer (ISA Radio card)

## **Jetway ([www.jetway.com.tw](http://www.jetway.com.tw))**

Models:

- JW-TV 878M
- JW-TV 878 = KWorld KW-TV878RF

## **Galaxis**

Models:

- Galaxis DVB Card S CI
- Galaxis DVB Card C CI
- Galaxis DVB Card S
- Galaxis DVB Card C
- Galaxis plug.in S [neuer Name: Galaxis DVB Card S CI]

## **Hauppauge**

Models:

- many many WinTV models ...
- WinTV DVBS = Technotrend Premium 1.3
- WinTV NOVA = Technotrend Budget 1.1 "S-DVB DATA"

- WinTV NOVA-CI “SDVBACI”
- WinTV Nova USB (=Technotrend USB 1.0)
- WinTV-Nexus-s (=Technotrend Premium 2.1 or 2.2)
- WinTV PVR
- WinTV PVR 250
- WinTV PVR 450

#### US models

-990 WinTV-PVR-350 (249USD) (iTVC15 chipset + radio) -980 WinTV-PVR-250 (149USD) (iTVC15 chipset)  
 -880 WinTV-PVR-PCI (199USD) (KFIR chipset + bt878) -881 WinTV-PVR-USB -190 WinTV-GO -191 WinTV-GO-FM -404 WinTV -401 WinTV-radio -495 WinTV-Theater -602 WinTV-USB -621 WinTV-USB-FM -600 USB-Live  
 -698 WinTV-HD -697 WinTV-D -564 WinTV-Nexus-S

#### Deutsche Modelle:

-603 WinTV GO -719 WinTV Primio-FM -718 WinTV PCI-FM -497 WinTV Theater -569 WinTV USB -568 WinTV USB-FM -882 WinTV PVR -981 WinTV PVR 250 -891 WinTV-PVR-USB -541 WinTV Nova -488 WinTV Nova-Ci -564 WinTV-Nexus-s -727 WinTV-DVB-c -545 Common Interface -898 WinTV-Nova-USB

#### UK models:

-607 WinTV Go -693,793 WinTV Primio FM -647,747 WinTV PCI FM -498 WinTV Theater -883 WinTV PVR -893 WinTV PVR USB (Duplicate entry) -566 WinTV USB (UK) -573 WinTV USB FM -429 Impact VCB (bt848) -600 USB Live (Video-In 1x Comp, 1xSVHS) -542 WinTV Nova -717 WinTV DVB-S -909 Nova-t PCI -893 Nova-t USB (Duplicate entry) -802 MyTV -804 MyView -809 MyVideo -872 MyTV2Go FM -546 WinTV Nova-S CI -543 WinTV Nova -907 Nova-S USB -908 Nova-T USB -717 WinTV Nexus-S -157 DEC3000-s Standalone + USB

#### Spain:

-685 WinTV-Go -690 WinTV-PrimioFM -416 WinTV-PCI Nicam Estereo -677 WinTV-PCI-FM -699 WinTV-Theater -683 WinTV-USB -678 WinTV-USB-FM -983 WinTV-PVR-250 -883 WinTV-PVR-PCI -993 WinTV-PVR-350 -893 WinTV-PVR-USB -728 WinTV-DVB-C PCI -832 MyTV2Go -869 MyTV2Go-FM -805 MyVideo (USB)

## Matrix-Vision

#### Models:

- MATRIX-Vision MV-Delta
- MATRIX-Vision MV-Delta 2
- MVsigma-SLC (Bt848)

## Conceptronic (.net)

#### Models:

- TVCON FM, TV card w/ FM = CPH05x
- TVCON = CPH06x

## BestData

#### Models:

- HCC100 = VCC100rev1 + camera
- VCC100 rev1 (Bt848)
- VCC100 rev2 (Bt878)

**Gallant ([www.gallantcom.com](http://www.gallantcom.com)) [www.minton.com.tw](http://www.minton.com.tw)**

Models:

- Intervision IV-510 (capture only bt8x8)
- Intervision IV-550 (bt8x8)
- Intervision IV-100 (zoran)
- Intervision IV-1000 (bt8x8)

**Asonic ([www.asonic.com.cn](http://www.asonic.com.cn)) (website down)**

SkyEye tv 878

**Hoontech**

878TV/FM

**Teppro ([www.itcteppro.com.tw](http://www.itcteppro.com.tw))**

Models:

- ITC PCITV (Card Ver 1.0) "Teppro TV1/TVFM1 Card"
- ITC PCITV (Card Ver 2.0)
- ITC PCITV (Card Ver 3.0) = "PV-BT878P+ (REV.9D)"
- ITC PCITV (Card Ver 4.0)
- TEPPRO IV-550 (For BT848 Main Chip)
- ITC DSTTV (bt878, satellite)
- ITC VideoMaker (saa7146, StreamMachine sm2110, tvtuner) "PV-SM2210P+ (REV:1C)"

**Kworld ([www.kworld.com.tw](http://www.kworld.com.tw))**

PC TV Station:

- KWORLD KW-TV878R TV (no radio)
- KWORLD KW-TV878RF TV (w/ radio)
- KWORLD KW-TVL878RF (low profile)
- KWORLD KW-TV713XRF (saa7134)  
MPEG TV Station (same cards as above plus WinDVR Software MPEG en/decoder)
- KWORLD KW-TV878R -Pro TV (no Radio)
- KWORLD KW-TV878RF-Pro TV (w/ Radio)
- KWORLD KW-TV878R -Ultra TV (no Radio)
- KWORLD KW-TV878RF-Ultra TV (w/ Radio)

**JTT/ Justy Corp. (<http://www.jtt.ne.jp/>)**

JTT-02 (JTT TV) "TV watchmate pro" (bt848)

## **ADS [www.adstech.com](http://www.adstech.com)**

Models:

- Channel Surfer TV ( CHX-950 )
- Channel Surfer TV+FM ( CHX-960FM )

## **AVEC [www.prochips.com](http://www.prochips.com)**

AVEC Intercapture (bt848, tea6320)

## **NoBrand**

TV Excel = Australian Name for "PV-BT878P+ 8E" or "878TV Rev.3\_"

## **Mach [www.machspeed.com](http://www.machspeed.com)**

Mach TV 878

## **Eline [www.eline-net.com/](http://www.eline-net.com/)**

Models:

- Eline Vision TVMaster / TVMaster FM (ELV-TVM/ ELV-TVM-FM) = LR26 (bt878)
- Eline Vision TVMaster-2000 (ELV-TVM-2000, ELV-TVM-2000-FM)= LR138 (saa713x)

## **Spirit**

- Spirit TV Tuner/Video Capture Card (bt848)

## **Boser [www.boser.com.tw](http://www.boser.com.tw)**

Models:

- HS-878 Mini PCI Capture Add-on Card
- HS-879 Mini PCI 3D Audio and Capture Add-on Card (w/ ES1938 Solo-1)

## **Satelco [www.citycom-gmbh.de](http://www.citycom-gmbh.de), [www.satelco.de](http://www.satelco.de)**

Models:

- TV-FM =KNC1 saa7134
- Standard PCI (DVB-S) = Technotrend Budget
- Standard PCI (DVB-S) w/ CI
- Satelco Highend PCI (DVB-S) = Technotrend Premium

## **Sensoray [www.sensoray.com](http://www.sensoray.com)**

Models:

- Sensoray 311 (PC/104 bus)
- Sensoray 611 (PCI)

### **CEI (Chartered Electronics Industries Pte Ltd [CEI] [FCC ID HBY])**

Models:

- TV Tuner - HBY-33A-RAFFLES Brooktree Bt848KPF + Philips
- TV Tuner MG9910 - HBY33A-TVO CEI + Philips SAA7110 + OKI M548262 + ST STV8438CV
- Primetime TV (ISA)
  - acquired by Singapore Technologies
  - now operating as Chartered Semiconductor Manufacturing
  - Manufacturer of video cards is listed as:
    - \* Cogent Electronics Industries [CEI]

### **AITech**

Models:

- Wavewatcher TV (ISA)
- AITech WaveWatcher TV-PCI = can be LR26 (Bt848) or LR50 (BT878)
- WaveWatcher TVR-202 TV/FM Radio Card (ISA)

### **MAXRON**

Maxron MaxTV/FM Radio (KW-TV878-FNT) = Kworld or JW-TV878-FBK

### **[www.ids-imaging.de](http://www.ids-imaging.de)**

Models:

- Falcon Series (capture only)

In USA: <http://www.theimagingsource.com/> - DFG/LC1

### **[www.sknet-web.co.jp](http://www.sknet-web.co.jp)**

SKnet Monster TV (saa7134)

### **A-Max [wwwamaxhk.com](http://wwwamaxhk.com) (Colormax, Amax, Napa)**

APAC Viewcomp 878

### **Cybertainment**

Models:

- CyberMail AV Video Email Kit w/ PCI Capture Card (capture only)
- CyberMail Xtreme

These are Flyvideo

### **[VCR \(http://www.vcrinc.com/\)](http://www.vcrinc.com/)**

Video Catcher 16

## Twinhan

Models:

- DST Card/DST-IP (bt878, twinhan asic) VP-1020 - Sold as:
  - KWorld DVBS Satellite TV-Card
  - Powercolor DSTV Satellite Tuner Card
  - Prolink Pixelview DTV2000
  - Provideo PV-911 Digital Satellite TV Tuner Card With Common Interface ?
- DST-CI Card (DVB Satellite) VP-1030
- DCT Card (DVB cable)

## MSI

Models:

- MSI [TV@nywhere](#) Tuner Card (MS-8876) (CX23881/883) Not Bt878 compatible.
- MS-8401 DVB-S

## Focus [www.focusinfo.com](http://www.focusinfo.com)

InVideo PCI (bt878)

## Sdisilk [www.sdisilk.com/](http://www.sdisilk.com/)

Models:

- SDI Silk 100
- SDI Silk 200 SDI Input Card

## [www.euresys.com](http://www.euresys.com)

PICOLO series

## PMC/Pace

[www.pacecom.co.uk](http://www.pacecom.co.uk) website closed

## Mercury [www.kobian.com](http://www.kobian.com) (UK and FR)

Models:

- LR50
- LR138RBG-Rx == LR138

## TEC sound

TV-Mate = Zoltrix VP-8482

Though educated googling found: [www.techmakers.com](http://www.techmakers.com)  
(package and manuals don't have any other manufacturer info) TecSound

### Lorenzen [www.lorenzen.de](http://www.lorenzen.de)

SL DVB-S PCI = Technotrend Budget PCI (su1278 or bsru version)

### Origo (.uk) [www.origo2000.com](http://www.origo2000.com)

PC TV Card = LR50

### I/O Magic [www.iomagic.com](http://www.iomagic.com)

PC PVR - Desktop TV Personal Video Recorder DR-PCTV100 = Pinnacle ROB2D-51009464 4.0 + Cyberlink PowerVCR II

### Arowana

TV-Karte / Poso Power TV (?) = Zoltrix VP-8482 (?)

### iTVC15 boards

[kuroutoshikou.com](http://kuroutoshikou.com) iTVC15 [yuan.com](http://yuan.com) MPG160 PCI TV (Internal PCI MPEG2 encoder card plus TV-tuner)

### Asus [www.asuscom.com](http://www.asuscom.com)

Models:

- Asus TV Tuner Card 880 NTSC (low profile, cx23880)
- Asus TV (saa7134)

### Hoontech

<http://www.hoontech.de/>

- HART Vision 848 (H-ART Vision 848)
- HART Vision 878 (H-Art Vision 878)

### Chips used at btv devices

- all boards:
  - Brooktree Bt848/848A/849/878/879: video capture chip
- Board specific
  - Miro PCTV:
    - \* Philips or Temic Tuner
  - Hauppauge Win/TV pci (version 405):
    - \* Microchip 24LC02B or Philips 8582E2Y:
      - 256 Byte EEPROM with configuration information
      - I2C 0xa0-0xa1, (24LC02B also responds to 0xa2-0xaf)
    - \* Philips SAA5246AGP/E: Videotext decoder chip, I2C 0x22-0x23
    - \* TDA9800: sound decoder

- \* Winbond W24257AS-35: 32Kx8 CMOS static RAM (Videotext buffer mem)
- \* 14052B: analog switch for selection of sound source
- PAL:
  - TDA5737: VHF, hyperband and UHF mixer/oscillator for TV and VCR 3-band tuners
  - TSA5522: 1.4 GHz I2C-bus controlled synthesizer, I2C 0xc2-0xc3
- NTSC:
  - TDA5731: VHF, hyperband and UHF mixer/oscillator for TV and VCR 3-band tuners
  - TSA5518: no datasheet available on Philips site
- STB TV pci:
  - ???
  - if you want better support for STB cards send me info! Look at the board! What chips are on it?

## Specs

Philips <http://www.Semiconductors.COM/pip/>

Conexant <http://www.conexant.com/>

Micronas <http://www.micronas.com/en/home/index.html>

## Thanks

Many thanks to:

- Markus Schroeder <[schroedm@uni-duesseldorf.de](mailto:schroedm@uni-duesseldorf.de)> for information on the Bt848 and tuner programming and his control program xtvc.
- Martin Buck <[martin-2.buck@student.uni-ulm.de](mailto:martin-2.buck@student.uni-ulm.de)> for his great Videotext package.
- Gerd Hoffmann for the MSP3400 support and the modular I2C, tuner, ... support.
- MATRIX Vision for giving us 2 cards for free, which made support of single crystal operation possible.
- MIRO for providing a free PCTV card and detailed information about the components on their cards. (E.g. how the tuner type is detected) Without their card I could not have debugged the NTSC mode.
- Hauppauge for telling how the sound input is selected and what components they do and will use on their radio cards. Also many thanks for faxing me the FM1216 data sheet.

## Contributors

**Michael Chu** <[mmchu@pobox.com](mailto:mmchu@pobox.com)> AverMedia fix and more flexible card recognition

**Alan Cox** <[alan@lxorguk.ukuu.org.uk](mailto:alan@lxorguk.ukuu.org.uk)> Video4Linux interface and 2.1.x kernel adaptation

**Chris Kleitsch** Hardware I2C

**Gerd Hoffmann** Radio card (ITT sound processor)

bigfoot <[bigfoot@net-way.net](mailto:bigfoot@net-way.net)>

**Ragnar Hojland Espinosa** <[ragnar@macula.net](mailto:ragnar@macula.net)> ConferenceTV card

- **many more (please mail me if you are missing in this list and would like to be mentioned)**

## The `cafe_ccic` driver

Author: Jonathan Corbet <[corbet@lwn.net](mailto:corbet@lwn.net)>

### Introduction

“`cafe_ccic`” is a driver for the Marvell 88ALP01 “cafe” CMOS camera controller. This is the controller found in first-generation OLPC systems, and this driver was written with support from the OLPC project.

Current status: the core driver works. It can generate data in YUV422, RGB565, and RGB444 formats. (Anybody looking at the code will see RGB32 as well, but that is a debugging aid which will be removed shortly). VGA and QVGA modes work; CIF is there but the colors remain funky. Only the OV7670 sensor is known to work with this controller at this time.

To try it out: either of these commands will work:

```
$ mplayer tv:// -tv driver=v4l2:width=640:height=480 -nosound  
$ mplayer tv:// -tv driver=v4l2:width=640:height=480:outfmt=bgr16 -nosound
```

The “`xawtv`” utility also works; `gqcam` does not, for unknown reasons.

### Load time options

There are a few load-time options, most of which can be changed after loading via sysfs as well:

- `alloc_bufs_at_load`: Normally, the driver will not allocate any DMA buffers until the time comes to transfer data. If this option is set, then worst-case-sized buffers will be allocated at module load time. This option nails down the memory for the life of the module, but perhaps decreases the chances of an allocation failure later on.
- `dma_buf_size`: The size of DMA buffers to allocate. Note that this option is only consulted for load-time allocation; when buffers are allocated at run time, they will be sized appropriately for the current camera settings.
- `n_dma_bufs`: The controller can cycle through either two or three DMA buffers. Normally, the driver tries to use three buffers; on faster systems, however, it will work well with only two.
- `min_buffers`: The minimum number of streaming I/O buffers that the driver will consent to work with. Default is one, but, on slower systems, better behavior with `mplayer` can be achieved by setting to a higher value (like six).
- `max_buffers`: The maximum number of streaming I/O buffers; default is ten. That number was carefully picked out of a hat and should not be assumed to actually mean much of anything.
- `flip`: If this boolean parameter is set, the sensor will be instructed to invert the video image. Whether it makes sense is determined by how your particular camera is mounted.

## The `cpia2` driver

Authors: Peter Pregler <[Peter\\_Pregler@email.com](mailto:Peter_Pregler@email.com)>, Scott J. Bertin <[scottbertin@yahoo.com](mailto:scottbertin@yahoo.com)>, and Jarl Totland <[Jarl.Totland@bdc.no](mailto:Jarl.Totland@bdc.no)> for the original `cpia` driver, which this one was modelled from.

### Introduction

This is a driver for STMicroelectronics’s CPiA2 (second generation Colour Processor Interface ASIC) based cameras. This camera outputs an MJPEG stream at up to vga size. It implements the Video4Linux interface as much as possible. Since the V4L interface does not support compressed formats, only an mjpeg enabled application can be used with the camera. We have modified the `gqcam` application to view this stream.

The driver is implemented as two kernel modules. The cpi2 module contains the camera functions and the V4L interface. The cpi2\_usb module contains usb specific functions. The main reason for this was the size of the module was getting out of hand, so I separated them. It is not likely that there will be a parallel port version.

## Features

- Supports cameras with the Vision stv6410 (CIF) and stv6500 (VGA) cmos sensors. I only have the vga sensor, so can't test the other.
- Image formats: VGA, QVGA, CIF, QCIF, and a number of sizes in between. VGA and QVGA are the native image sizes for the VGA camera. CIF is done in the coprocessor by scaling QVGA. All other sizes are done by clipping.
- Palette: YCrCb, compressed with MJPEG.
- Some compression parameters are settable.
- Sensor framerate is adjustable (up to 30 fps CIF, 15 fps VGA).
- Adjust brightness, color, contrast while streaming.
- Flicker control settable for 50 or 60 Hz mains frequency.

## Making and installing the stv672 driver modules

### Requirements

Video4Linux must be either compiled into the kernel or available as a module. Video4Linux2 is automatically detected and made available at compile time.

### Setup

Use 'modprobe cpi2' to load and 'modprobe -r cpi2' to unload. This may be done automatically by your distribution.

### Driver options

Option	Description
video_nr	video device to register (0=/dev/video0, etc) range -1 to 64. default is -1 (first available) If you have more than 1 camera, this MUST be -1.
buffer_size	Size for each frame buffer in bytes (default 68k)
num_buffers	Number of frame buffers (1-32, default 3)
alternate	USB Alternate (2-7, default 7)
flicker_freq	Frequency for flicker reduction(50 or 60, default 60)
flicker_mode	0 to disable, or 1 to enable flicker reduction. (default 0). This is only effective if the camera uses a stv0672 coprocessor.

### Setting the options

If you are using modules, edit /etc/modules.conf and add an options line like this:

```
options cpi2 num_buffers=3 buffer_size=65535
```

If the driver is compiled into the kernel, at boot time specify them like this:

```
cxia2.num_buffers=3 cxia2.buffer_size=65535
```

### What buffer size should I use?

The maximum image size depends on the alternate you choose, and the frame rate achieved by the camera. If the compression engine is able to keep up with the frame rate, the maximum image size is given by the table below.

The compression engine starts out at maximum compression, and will increase image quality until it is close to the size in the table. As long as the compression engine can keep up with the frame rate, after a short time the images will all be about the size in the table, regardless of resolution.

At low alternate settings, the compression engine may not be able to compress the image enough and will reduce the frame rate by producing larger images.

The default of 68k should be good for most users. This will handle any alternate at frame rates down to 15fps. For lower frame rates, it may be necessary to increase the buffer size to avoid having frames dropped due to insufficient space.

Alternate	bytes/ms	15fps	30fps
2	128	8533	4267
3	384	25600	12800
4	640	42667	21333
5	768	51200	25600
6	896	59733	29867
7	1023	68200	34100

Table: Image size(bytes)

### How many buffers should I use?

For normal streaming, 3 should give the best results. With only 2, it is possible for the camera to finish sending one image just after a program has started reading the other. If this happens, the driver must drop a frame. The exception to this is if you have a heavily loaded machine. In this case use 2 buffers. You are probably not reading at the full frame rate. If the camera can send multiple images before a read finishes, it could overwrite the third buffer before the read finishes, leading to a corrupt image. Single and double buffering have extra checks to avoid overwriting.

### Using the camera

We are providing a modified gqcam application to view the output. In order to avoid confusion, here it is called mview. There is also the qx5view program which can also control the lights on the qx5 microscope. MJPEG Tools (<http://mjpeg.sourceforge.net>) can also be used to record from the camera.

### Notes to developers

- This is a driver version stripped of the 2.4 back compatibility and old MJPEG ioctl API. See [cpia2.sf.net](http://cpia2.sf.net) for 2.4 support.

### Programmer's overview of cpia2 driver

Cpia2 is the second generation video coprocessor from VLSI Vision Ltd (now a division of ST Microelectronics). There are two versions. The first is the STV0672, which is capable of up to 30 frames per second (fps) in frame sizes up to CIF, and 15 fps for VGA frames. The STV0676 is an improved version, which can handle up to 30 fps VGA. Both coprocessors can be attached to two CMOS sensors - the vvl6410 CIF

sensor and the vvl6500 VGA sensor. These will be referred to as the 410 and the 500 sensors, or the CIF and VGA sensors.

The two chipsets operate almost identically. The core is an 8051 processor, running two different versions of firmware. The 672 runs the VP4 video processor code, the 676 runs VP5. There are a few differences in register mappings for the two chips. In these cases, the symbols defined in the header files are marked with VP4 or VP5 as part of the symbol name.

The cameras appear externally as three sets of registers. Setting register values is the only way to control the camera. Some settings are interdependant, such as the sequence required to power up the camera. I will try to make note of all of these cases.

The register sets are called blocks. Block 0 is the system block. This section is always powered on when the camera is plugged in. It contains registers that control housekeeping functions such as powering up the video processor. The video processor is the VP block. These registers control how the video from the sensor is processed. Examples are timing registers, user mode (vga, qvga), scaling, cropping, framerates, and so on. The last block is the video compressor (VC). The video stream sent from the camera is compressed as Motion JPEG (JPEGA). The VC controls all of the compression parameters. Looking at the file cplia2\_registers.h, you can get a full view of these registers and the possible values for most of them.

One or more registers can be set or read by sending a usb control message to the camera. There are three modes for this. Block mode requests a number of contiguous registers. Random mode reads or writes random registers with a tuple structure containing address/value pairs. The repeat mode is only used by VP4 to load a firmware patch. It contains a starting address and a sequence of bytes to be written into a gpio port.

## The cx18 driver

### Note:

*This documentation is outdated.*

Some notes regarding the cx18 driver for the Conexant CX23418 MPEG encoder chip:

1. Currently supported are:
  - Hauppauge HVR-1600
  - Compro VideoMate H900
  - Yuan MPC718
  - Conexant Raptor PAL/SECAM devkit
2. Some people have problems getting the i2c bus to work. The symptom is that the eeprom cannot be read and the card is unusable. This is probably fixed, but if you have problems then post to the video4linux or ivtv-users mailing list.
3. VBI (raw or sliced) has not yet been implemented.
4. MPEG indexing is not yet implemented.
5. The driver is still a bit rough around the edges, this should improve over time.

Firmware:

You can obtain the firmware files here:

<http://dl.ivtvdriver.org/ivtv/firmware/cx18-firmware.tar.gz>

Untar and copy the .fw files to your firmware directory.

## The cx2341x driver

### Memory at cx2341x chips

This section describes the cx2341x memory map and documents some of the register space.

#### Note:

*the memory long words are little-endian ('intel format').*

#### Warning:

*This information was figured out from searching through the memory and registers, this information may not be correct and is certainly not complete, and was not derived from anything more than searching through the memory space with commands like:*

*ivtvctl -0 min=0x02000000,max=0x020000ff*

*So take this as is, I'm always searching for more stuff, it's a large register space :-).*

### Memory Map

The cx2341x exposes its entire 64M memory space to the PCI host via the PCI BAR0 (Base Address Register 0). The addresses here are offsets relative to the address held in BAR0.

```
0x00000000-0x00fffff Encoder memory space
0x00000000-0x0003ffff Encode.rom
????-???? MPEG buffer(s)
????-???? Raw video capture buffer(s)
????-???? Raw audio capture buffer(s)
????-???? Display buffers (6 or 9)

0x01000000-0x01fffff Decoder memory space
0x01000000-0x0103ffff Decode.rom
????-???? MPEG buffers(s)
0x0114b000-0x0115afff Audio.rom (deprecated?)

0x02000000-0x0200ffff Register Space
```

### Registers

The registers occupy the 64k space starting at the 0x02000000 offset from BAR0. All of these registers are 32 bits wide.

#### DMA Registers 0x000-0xff:

```
0x00 - Control:
      0=reset/cancel, 1=read, 2=write, 4=stop
0x04 - DMA status:
      1=read busy, 2=write busy, 4=read error, 8=write error, 16=link list error
0x08 - pci DMA pointer for read link list
0x0c - pci DMA pointer for write link list
0x10 - read/write DMA enable:
      1=read enable, 2=write enable
0x14 - always 0xffffffff, if set any lower instability occurs, 0x00 crashes
0x18 - ?
0x1c - always 0x20 or 32, smaller values slow down DMA transactions
```

```

0x20 - always value of 0x780a010a
0x24-0x3c - usually just random values???
0x40 - Interrupt status
0x44 - Write a bit here and shows up in Interrupt status 0x40
0x48 - Interrupt Mask
0x4C - always value of 0xffffdfffff,
        if changed to 0xffffffff DMA write interrupts break.
0x50 - always 0xffffffff
0x54 - always 0xffffffff (0x4c, 0x50, 0x54 seem like interrupt masks, are
        3 processors on chip, Java ones, VPU, SPU, APU, maybe these are the
        interrupt masks???).
0x60-0x7C - random values
0x80 - first write linked list reg, for Encoder Memory addr
0x84 - first write linked list reg, for pci memory addr
0x88 - first write linked list reg, for length of buffer in memory addr
        (|0x80000000 or this for last link)
0x8c-0xdc - rest of write linked list reg, 8 sets of 3 total, DMA goes here
        from linked list addr in reg 0x0c, firmware must push through or
        something.
0xe0 - first (and only) read linked list reg, for pci memory addr
0xe4 - first (and only) read linked list reg, for Decoder memory addr
0xe8 - first (and only) read linked list reg, for length of buffer
0xec-0xff - Nothing seems to be in these registers, 0xec-f4 are 0x00000000.

```

Memory locations for Encoder Buffers 0x700-0x7ff:

These registers show offsets of memory locations pertaining to each buffer area used for encoding, have to shift them by <<1 first.

- 0x07F8: Encoder SDRAM refresh
- 0x07FC: Encoder SDRAM pre-charge

Memory locations for Decoder Buffers 0x800-0x8ff:

These registers show offsets of memory locations pertaining to each buffer area used for decoding, have to shift them by <<1 first.

- 0x08F8: Decoder SDRAM refresh
- 0x08FC: Decoder SDRAM pre-charge

Other memory locations:

- 0x2800: Video Display Module control
- 0x2D00: AO (audio output?) control
- 0x2D24: Bytes Flushed
- 0x7000: LSB I2C write clock bit (inverted)
- 0x7004: LSB I2C write data bit (inverted)
- 0x7008: LSB I2C read clock bit
- 0x700c: LSB I2C read data bit
- 0x9008: GPIO get input state
- 0x900c: GPIO set output state
- 0x9020: GPIO direction (Bit7 (GPIO 0..7) - 0:input, 1:output)
- 0x9050: SPU control
- 0x9054: Reset HW blocks
- 0x9058: VPU control
- 0xA018: Bit6: interrupt pending?

- 0xA064: APU command

### Interrupt Status Register

The definition of the bits in the interrupt status register 0x0040, and the interrupt mask 0x0048. If a bit is cleared in the mask, then we want our ISR to execute.

- bit 31 Encoder Start Capture
- bit 30 Encoder EOS
- bit 29 Encoder VBI capture
- bit 28 Encoder Video Input Module reset event
- bit 27 Encoder DMA complete
- bit 24 Decoder audio mode change detection event (through event notification)
- bit 22 Decoder data request
- bit 20 Decoder DMA complete
- bit 19 Decoder VBI re-insertion
- bit 18 Decoder DMA err (linked-list bad)

### Missing documentation

- Encoder API post(?)
- Decoder API post(?)
- Decoder VTRACE event

## The cx2341x firmware upload

This document describes how to upload the cx2341x firmware to the card.

### How to find

See the web pages of the various projects that uses this chip for information on how to obtain the firmware.

The firmware stored in a Windows driver can be detected as follows:

- Each firmware image is 256k bytes.
- The 1st 32-bit word of the Encoder image is 0x0000da7
- The 1st 32-bit word of the Decoder image is 0x00003a7
- The 2nd 32-bit word of both images is 0xaa55bb66

### How to load

- Issue the FWapi command to stop the encoder if it is running. Wait for the command to complete.
- Issue the FWapi command to stop the decoder if it is running. Wait for the command to complete.
- Issue the I2C command to the digitizer to stop emitting VSYNC events.
- Issue the FWapi command to halt the encoder's firmware.
- Sleep for 10ms.

- Issue the FWapi command to halt the decoder's firmware.
- Sleep for 10ms.
- Write 0x00000000 to register 0x2800 to stop the Video Display Module.
- Write 0x00000005 to register 0x2D00 to stop the AO (audio output?).
- Write 0x00000000 to register 0xA064 to ping? the APU.
- Write 0xFFFFFFF to register 0x9058 to stop the VPU.
- Write 0xFFFFFFFF to register 0x9054 to reset the HW blocks.
- Write 0x00000001 to register 0x9050 to stop the SPU.
- Sleep for 10ms.
- Write 0x00000001A to register 0x07FC to init the Encoder SDRAM's pre-charge.
- Write 0x80000640 to register 0x07F8 to init the Encoder SDRAM's refresh to 1us.
- Write 0x00000001A to register 0x08FC to init the Decoder SDRAM's pre-charge.
- Write 0x80000640 to register 0x08F8 to init the Decoder SDRAM's refresh to 1us.
- Sleep for 512ms. (600ms is recommended)
- Transfer the encoder's firmware image to offset 0 in Encoder memory space.
- Transfer the decoder's firmware image to offset 0 in Decoder memory space.
- Use a read-modify-write operation to Clear bit 0 of register 0x9050 to re-enable the SPU.
- Sleep for 1 second.
- Use a read-modify-write operation to Clear bits 3 and 0 of register 0x9058 to re-enable the VPU.
- Sleep for 1 second.
- Issue status API commands to both firmware images to verify.

## How to call the firmware API

The preferred calling convention is known as the firmware mailbox. The mailboxes are basically a fixed length array that serves as the call-stack.

Firmware mailboxes can be located by searching the encoder and decoder memory for a 16 byte signature. That signature will be located on a 256-byte boundary.

Signature:

```
0x78, 0x56, 0x34, 0x12, 0x12, 0x78, 0x56, 0x34,
0x34, 0x12, 0x78, 0x56, 0x56, 0x34, 0x12, 0x78
```

The firmware implements 20 mailboxes of 20 32-bit words. The first 10 are reserved for API calls. The second 10 are used by the firmware for event notification.

Index	Name
0	Flags
1	Command
2	Return value
3	Timeout
4-19	Parameter/Result

The flags are defined in the following table. The direction is from the perspective of the firmware.

Bit	Direction	Purpose
2	O	Firmware has processed the command.
1	I	Driver has finished setting the parameters.
0	I	Driver is using this mailbox.

The command is a 32-bit enumerator. The API specifics may be found in this chapter.

The return value is a 32-bit enumerator. Only two values are currently defined:

- 0=success
- -1=command undefined.

There are 16 parameters/results 32-bit fields. The driver populates these fields with values for all the parameters required by the call. The driver overwrites these fields with result values returned by the call.

The timeout value protects the card from a hung driver thread. If the driver doesn't handle the completed call within the timeout specified, the firmware will reset that mailbox.

To make an API call, the driver iterates over each mailbox looking for the first one available (bit 0 has been cleared). The driver sets that bit, fills in the command enumerator, the timeout value and any required parameters. The driver then sets the parameter ready bit (bit 1). The firmware scans the mailboxes for pending commands, processes them, sets the result code, populates the result value array with that call's return values and sets the call complete bit (bit 2). Once bit 2 is set, the driver should retrieve the results and clear all the flags. If the driver does not perform this task within the time set in the timeout register, the firmware will reset that mailbox.

Event notifications are sent from the firmware to the host. The host tells the firmware which events it is interested in via an API call. That call tells the firmware which notification mailbox to use. The firmware signals the host via an interrupt. Only the 16 Results fields are used, the Flags, Command, Return value and Timeout words are not used.

## OSD firmware API description

### Note:

*this API is part of the decoder firmware, so it's cx23415 only.*

### CX2341X\_OSD\_GET\_FRAMEBUFFER

Enum: 65/0x41

#### Description

Return base and length of contiguous OSD memory.

#### Result[0]

OSD base address

#### Result[1]

OSD length

## **CX2341X OSD GET\_PIXEL\_FORMAT**

Enum: 66/0x42

### **Description**

Query OSD format

### **Result[0]**

0=8bit index 1=16bit RGB 5:6:5 2=16bit ARGB 1:5:5:5 3=16bit ARGB 1:4:4:4 4=32bit ARGB 8:8:8:8

## **CX2341X OSD SET\_PIXEL\_FORMAT**

Enum: 67/0x43

### **Description**

Assign pixel format

### **Param[0]**

- 0=8bit index
- 1=16bit RGB 5:6:5
- 2=16bit ARGB 1:5:5:5
- 3=16bit ARGB 1:4:4:4
- 4=32bit ARGB 8:8:8:8

## **CX2341X OSD GET\_STATE**

Enum: 68/0x44

### **Description**

Query OSD state

### **Result[0]**

- Bit 0 0=off, 1=on
- Bits 1:2 alpha control
- Bits 3:5 pixel format

## **CX2341X OSD SET\_STATE**

Enum: 69/0x45

**Description**

OSD switch

**Param[0]**

0=off, 1=on

**CX2341X OSD\_GET OSD\_COORDS**

Enum: 70/0x46

**Description**

Retrieve coordinates of OSD area blended with video

**Result[0]**

OSD buffer address

**Result[1]**

Stride in pixels

**Result[2]**

Lines in OSD buffer

**Result[3]**

Horizontal offset in buffer

**Result[4]**

Vertical offset in buffer

**CX2341X OSD\_SET OSD\_COORDS**

Enum: 71/0x47

**Description**

Assign the coordinates of the OSD area to blend with video

**Param[0]**

buffer address

**Param[1]**

buffer stride in pixels

**Param[2]**

lines in buffer

**Param[3]**

horizontal offset

**Param[4]**

vertical offset

**CX2341X\_OSD\_GET\_SCREEN\_COORDS**

Enum: 72/0x48

**Description**

Retrieve OSD screen area coordinates

**Result[0]**

top left horizontal offset

**Result[1]**

top left vertical offset

**Result[2]**

bottom right horizontal offset

**Result[3]**

bottom right vertical offset

**CX2341X\_OSD\_SET\_SCREEN\_COORDS**

Enum: 73/0x49

**Description**

Assign the coordinates of the screen area to blend with video

**Param[0]**

top left horizontal offset

**Param[1]**

top left vertical offset

**Param[2]**

bottom left horizontal offset

**Param[3]**

bottom left vertical offset

**CX2341X OSD\_GET\_GLOBAL\_ALPHA**

Enum: 74/0x4A

**Description**

Retrieve OSD global alpha

**Result[0]**

global alpha: 0=off, 1=on

**Result[1]**

bits 0:7 global alpha

**CX2341X OSD\_SET\_GLOBAL\_ALPHA**

Enum: 75/0x4B

**Description**

Update global alpha

**Param[0]**

global alpha: 0=off, 1=on

**Param[1]**

global alpha (8 bits)

**Param[2]**

local alpha: 0=on, 1=off

**CX2341X OSD\_SET\_BLEND\_COORDS**

Enum: 78/0x4C

**Description**

Move start of blending area within display buffer

**Param[0]**

horizontal offset in buffer

**Param[1]**

vertical offset in buffer

**CX2341X OSD\_GET\_FLICKER\_STATE**

Enum: 79/0x4F

**Description**

Retrieve flicker reduction module state

**Result[0]**

flicker state: 0=off, 1=on

**CX2341X OSD\_SET\_FLICKER\_STATE**

Enum: 80/0x50

**Description**

Set flicker reduction module state

**Param[0]**

State: 0=off, 1=on

**CX2341X OSD\_BLT\_COPY**

Enum: 82/0x52

## Description

BLT copy

### Param[0]

```
'0000' zero
'0001' ~destination AND ~source
'0010' ~destination AND source
'0011' ~destination
'0100' destination AND ~source
'0101' ~source
'0110' destination XOR source
'0111' ~destination OR ~source
'1000' ~destination AND ~source
'1001' destination XNOR source
'1010' source
'1011' ~destination OR source
'1100' destination
'1101' destination OR ~source
'1110' destination OR source
'1111' one
```

### Param[1]

Resulting alpha blending

- '01' source\_alpha
- '10' destination\_alpha
- '11' source\_alpha\*destination\_alpha+1 (zero if both source and destination alpha are zero)

### Param[2]

```
'00' output_pixel = source_pixel

'01' if source_alpha==0:
    output_pixel = destination_pixel
if 256 > source_alpha > 1:
    output_pixel = ((source_alpha + 1)*source_pixel +
                    (255 - source_alpha)*destination_pixel)/256

'10' if destination_alpha==0:
    output_pixel = source_pixel
if 255 > destination_alpha > 0:
    output_pixel = ((255 - destination_alpha)*source_pixel +
                    (destination_alpha + 1)*destination_pixel)/256

'11' if source_alpha==0:
    source_temp = 0
if source_alpha==255:
    source_temp = source_pixel*256
if 255 > source_alpha > 0:
    source_temp = source_pixel*(source_alpha + 1)
if destination_alpha==0:
    destination_temp = 0
if destination_alpha==255:
    destination_temp = destination_pixel*256
```

```
if 255 > destination_alpha > 0:  
    destination_temp = destination_pixel*(destination_alpha + 1)  
    output_pixel = (source_temp + destination_temp)/256
```

**Param[3]**

width

**Param[4]**

height

**Param[5]**

destination pixel mask

**Param[6]**

destination rectangle start address

**Param[7]**

destination stride in dwords

**Param[8]**

source stride in dwords

**Param[9]**

source rectangle start address

**CX2341X OSD\_BLT\_FILL**

Enum: 83/0x53

**Description**

BLT fill color

**Param[0]**

Same as Param[0] on API 0x52

**Param[1]**

Same as Param[1] on API 0x52

**Param[2]**

Same as Param[2] on API 0x52

**Param[3]**

width

**Param[4]**

height

**Param[5]**

destination pixel mask

**Param[6]**

destination rectangle start address

**Param[7]**

destination stride in dwords

**Param[8]**

color fill value

**CX2341X OSD\_BLT\_TEXT**

Enum: 84/0x54

**Description**

BLT for 8 bit alpha text source

**Param[0]**

Same as Param[0] on API 0x52

**Param[1]**

Same as Param[1] on API 0x52

**Param[2]**

Same as Param[2] on API 0x52

**Param[3]**

width

**Param[4]**

height

**Param[5]**

destination pixel mask

**Param[6]**

destination rectangle start address

**Param[7]**

destination stride in dwords

**Param[8]**

source stride in dwords

**Param[9]**

source rectangle start address

**Param[10]**

color fill value

**CX2341X\_OSD\_SET\_FRAMEBUFFER\_WINDOW**

Enum: 86/0x56

**Description**

Positions the main output window on the screen. The coordinates must be such that the entire window fits on the screen.

**Param[0]**

window width

**Param[1]**

window height

**Param[2]**

top left window corner horizontal offset

**Param[3]**

top left window corner vertical offset

**CX2341X\_OSD\_SET\_CHROMA\_KEY**

Enum: 96/0x60

**Description**

Chroma key switch and color

**Param[0]**

state: 0=off, 1=on

**Param[1]**

color

**CX2341X\_OSD\_GET\_ALPHA\_CONTENT\_INDEX**

Enum: 97/0x61

**Description**

Retrieve alpha content index

**Result[0]**

alpha content index, Range 0:15

**CX2341X\_OSD\_SET\_ALPHA\_CONTENT\_INDEX**

Enum: 98/0x62

**Description**

Assign alpha content index

**Param[0]**

alpha content index, range 0:15

## Encoder firmware API description

### **CX2341X\_ENC\_PING\_FW**

Enum: 128/0x80

#### Description

Does nothing. Can be used to check if the firmware is responding.

### **CX2341X\_ENC\_START\_CAPTURE**

Enum: 129/0x81

#### Description

Commences the capture of video, audio and/or VBI data. All encoding parameters must be initialized prior to this API call. Captures frames continuously or until a predefined number of frames have been captured.

#### Param[0]

Capture stream type:

- 0=MPEG
- 1=Raw
- 2=Raw passthrough
- 3=VBI

#### Param[1]

Bitmask:

- Bit 0 when set, captures YUV
- Bit 1 when set, captures PCM audio
- Bit 2 when set, captures VBI (same as param[0]=3)
- Bit 3 when set, the capture destination is the decoder (same as param[0]=2)
- Bit 4 when set, the capture destination is the host

#### Note:

---

*this parameter is only meaningful for RAW capture type.*

---

### **CX2341X\_ENC\_STOP\_CAPTURE**

Enum: 130/0x82

**Description**

Ends a capture in progress

**Param[0]**

- 0=stop at end of GOP (generates IRQ)
- 1=stop immediate (no IRQ)

**Param[1]**

Stream type to stop, see param[0] of API 0x81

**Param[2]**

Subtype, see param[1] of API 0x81

**CX2341X\_ENC\_SET\_AUDIO\_ID**

Enum: 137/0x89

**Description**

Assigns the transport stream ID of the encoded audio stream

**Param[0]**

Audio Stream ID

**CX2341X\_ENC\_SET\_VIDEO\_ID**

Enum: 139/0x8B

**Description**

Set video transport stream ID

**Param[0]**

Video stream ID

**CX2341X\_ENC\_SET\_PCR\_ID**

Enum: 141/0x8D

**Description**

Assigns the transport stream ID for PCR packets

**Param[0]**

PCR Stream ID

**CX2341X\_ENC\_SET\_FRAME\_RATE**

Enum: 143/0x8F

**Description**

Set video frames per second. Change occurs at start of new GOP.

**Param[0]**

- 0=30fps
- 1=25fps

**CX2341X\_ENC\_SET\_FRAME\_SIZE**

Enum: 145/0x91

**Description**

Select video stream encoding resolution.

**Param[0]**

Height in lines. Default 480

**Param[1]**

Width in pixels. Default 720

**CX2341X\_ENC\_SET\_BIT\_RATE**

Enum: 149/0x95

**Description**

Assign average video stream bitrate.

**Param[0]**

0=variable bitrate, 1=constant bitrate

**Param[1]**

bitrate in bits per second

### Param[2]

peak bitrate in bits per second, divided by 400

### Param[3]

Mux bitrate in bits per second, divided by 400. May be 0 (default).

### Param[4]

Rate Control VBR Padding

### Param[5]

VBV Buffer used by encoder

#### **Note:**

- 
1. Param[3] and Param[4] seem to be always 0
  2. Param[5] doesn't seem to be used.
- 

## CX2341X\_ENC\_SET\_GOP\_PROPERTIES

Enum: 151/0x97

### Description

Setup the GOP structure

### Param[0]

GOP size (maximum is 34)

### Param[1]

Number of B frames between the I and P frame, plus 1. For example: IBBPBBPBBPBB -> GOP size: 12, number of B frames: 2+1 = 3

#### **Note:**

---

*GOP size must be a multiple of (B-frames + 1).*

---

## CX2341X\_ENC\_SET\_ASPECT\_RATIO

Enum: 153/0x99

**Description**

Sets the encoding aspect ratio. Changes in the aspect ratio take effect at the start of the next GOP.

**Param[0]**

- '0000' forbidden
- '0001' 1:1 square
- '0010' 4:3
- '0011' 16:9
- '0100' 2.21:1
- '0101' to '1111' reserved

**CX2341X\_ENC\_SET\_DNR\_FILTER\_MODE**

Enum: 155/0x9B

**Description**

Assign Dynamic Noise Reduction operating mode

**Param[0]**

Bit0: Spatial filter, set=auto, clear=manual Bit1: Temporal filter, set=auto, clear=manual

**Param[1]**

Median filter:

- 0=Disabled
- 1=Horizontal
- 2=Vertical
- 3=Horiz/Vert
- 4=Diagonal

**CX2341X\_ENC\_SET\_DNR\_FILTER\_PROPS**

Enum: 157/0x9D

**Description**

These Dynamic Noise Reduction filter values are only meaningful when the respective filter is set to "manual" (See API 0x9B)

**Param[0]**

Spatial filter: default 0, range 0:15

**Param[1]**

Temporal filter: default 0, range 0:31

**CX2341X\_ENC\_SET\_CORING\_LEVELS**

Enum: 159/0x9F

**Description**

Assign Dynamic Noise Reduction median filter properties.

**Param[0]**

Threshold above which the luminance median filter is enabled. Default: 0, range 0:255

**Param[1]**

Threshold below which the luminance median filter is enabled. Default: 255, range 0:255

**Param[2]**

Threshold above which the chrominance median filter is enabled. Default: 0, range 0:255

**Param[3]**

Threshold below which the chrominance median filter is enabled. Default: 255, range 0:255

**CX2341X\_ENC\_SET\_SPATIAL\_FILTER\_TYPE**

Enum: 161/0xA1

**Description**

Assign spatial prefilter parameters

**Param[0]**

Luminance filter

- 0=Off
- 1=1D Horizontal
- 2=1D Vertical
- 3=2D H/V Separable (default)
- 4=2D Symmetric non-separable

**Param[1]**

Chrominance filter

- 0=Off
- 1=1D Horizontal (default)

**CX2341X\_ENC\_SET\_VBI\_LINE**

Enum: 183/0xB7

**Description**

Selects VBI line number.

**Param[0]**

- Bits 0:4 line number
- Bit 31 0=top\_field, 1=bottom\_field
- Bits 0:31 all set specifies “all lines”

**Param[1]**

VBI line information features: 0=disabled, 1=enabled

**Param[2]**

Slicing: 0=None, 1=Closed Caption Almost certainly not implemented. Set to 0.

**Param[3]**

Luminance samples in this line. Almost certainly not implemented. Set to 0.

**Param[4]**

Chrominance samples in this line Almost certainly not implemented. Set to 0.

**CX2341X\_ENC\_SET\_STREAM\_TYPE**

Enum: 185/0xB9

**Description**

Assign stream type

### Note:

*Transport stream is not working in recent firmwares. And in older firmwares the timestamps in the TS seem to be unreliable.*

---

### Param[0]

- 0=Program stream
- 1=Transport stream
- 2=MPEG1 stream
- 3=PES A/V stream
- 5=PES Video stream
- 7=PES Audio stream
- 10=DVD stream
- 11=VCD stream
- 12=SVCD stream
- 13=DVD\_S1 stream
- 14=DVD\_S2 stream

## CX2341X\_ENC\_SET\_OUTPUT\_PORT

Enum: 187/0xBB

### Description

Assign stream output port. Normally 0 when the data is copied through the PCI bus (DMA), and 1 when the data is streamed to another chip (pvrusb and cx88-blackbird).

### Param[0]

- 0=Memory (default)
- 1=Streaming
- 2=Serial

### Param[1]

Unknown, but leaving this to 0 seems to work best. Indications are that this might have to do with USB support, although passing anything but 0 only breaks things.

## CX2341X\_ENC\_SET\_AUDIO\_PROPERTIES

Enum: 189/0xBD

## Description

Set audio stream properties, may be called while encoding is in progress.

### Note:

All bitfields are consistent with ISO11172 documentation except bits 2:3 which ISO docs define as:

- '11' Layer I
- '10' Layer II
- '01' Layer III
- '00' Undefined

This discrepancy may indicate a possible error in the documentation. Testing indicated that only Layer II is actually working, and that the minimum bitrate should be 192 kbps.

## Param[0]

Bitmask:

```

0:1  '00' 44.1Khz
      '01' 48Khz
      '10' 32Khz
      '11' reserved

2:3  '01'=Layer I
      '10'=Layer II

4:7  Bitrate:
      Index | Layer I      | Layer II
      -----+-----+
      '0000' | free format | free format
      '0001' | 32 kbit/s  | 32 kbit/s
      '0010' | 64 kbit/s  | 48 kbit/s
      '0011' | 96 kbit/s  | 56 kbit/s
      '0100' | 128 kbit/s | 64 kbit/s
      '0101' | 160 kbit/s | 80 kbit/s
      '0110' | 192 kbit/s | 96 kbit/s
      '0111' | 224 kbit/s | 112 kbit/s
      '1000' | 256 kbit/s | 128 kbit/s
      '1001' | 288 kbit/s | 160 kbit/s
      '1010' | 320 kbit/s | 192 kbit/s
      '1011' | 352 kbit/s | 224 kbit/s
      '1100' | 384 kbit/s | 256 kbit/s
      '1101' | 416 kbit/s | 320 kbit/s
      '1110' | 448 kbit/s | 384 kbit/s

... note::

      For Layer II, not all combinations of total bitrate
      and mode are allowed. See IS011172-3 3-Annex B,
      Table 3-B.2

8:9  '00'=Stereo
      '01'=JointStereo
      '10'=Dual
      '11'=Mono

... note::

      The cx23415 cannot decode Joint Stereo properly.
  
```

```
10:11 Mode Extension used in joint_stereo mode.  
    In Layer I and II they indicate which subbands are in  
    intensity_stereo. All other subbands are coded in stereo.  
    '00' subbands 4-31 in intensity_stereo, bound==4  
    '01' subbands 8-31 in intensity_stereo, bound==8  
    '10' subbands 12-31 in intensity_stereo, bound==12  
    '11' subbands 16-31 in intensity_stereo, bound==16  
  
12:13 Emphasis:  
    '00' None  
    '01' 50/15uS  
    '10' reserved  
    '11' CCITT J.17  
  
14    CRC:  
    '0' off  
    '1' on  
  
15    Copyright:  
    '0' off  
    '1' on  
  
16    Generation:  
    '0' copy  
    '1' original
```

### **CX2341X\_ENC\_HALT\_FW**

Enum: 195/0xC3

#### **Description**

The firmware is halted and no further API calls are serviced until the firmware is uploaded again.

### **CX2341X\_ENC\_GET\_VERSION**

Enum: 196/0xC4

#### **Description**

Returns the version of the encoder firmware.

#### **Result[0]**

Version bitmask: - Bits 0:15 build - Bits 16:23 minor - Bits 24:31 major

### **CX2341X\_ENC\_SET\_GOP\_CLOSURE**

Enum: 197/0xC5

#### **Description**

Assigns the GOP open/close property.

**Param[0]**

- 0=Open
- 1=Closed

**CX2341X\_ENC\_GET\_SEQ\_END**

Enum: 198/0xC6

**Description**

Obtains the sequence end code of the encoder's buffer. When a capture is started a number of interrupts are still generated, the last of which will have Result[0] set to 1 and Result[1] will contain the size of the buffer.

**Result[0]**

State of the transfer (1 if last buffer)

**Result[1]**

If Result[0] is 1, this contains the size of the last buffer, undefined otherwise.

**CX2341X\_ENC\_SET\_PGM\_INDEX\_INFO**

Enum: 199/0xC7

**Description**

Sets the Program Index Information. The information is stored as follows:

```
struct info {
    u32 length;           // Length of this frame
    u32 offset_low;       // Offset in the file of the
    u32 offset_high;      // start of this frame
    u32 mask1;            // Bits 0-2 are the type mask:
                          // 1=I, 2=P, 4=B
                          // 0=End of Program Index, other fields
                          // are invalid.
    u32 pts;              // The PTS of the frame
    u32 mask2;            // Bit 0 is bit 32 of the pts.
};

u32 table_ptr;
struct info index[400];
```

The table\_ptr is the encoder memory address in the table were new entries will be written.

**Note:**


---

*This is a ringbuffer, so the table\_ptr will wraparound.*

---

### Param[0]

Picture Mask: - 0=No index capture - 1=I frames - 3=I,P frames - 7=I,P,B frames  
(Seems to be ignored, it always indexes I, P and B frames)

### Param[1]

Elements requested (up to 400)

### Result[0]

Offset in the encoder memory of the start of the table.

### Result[1]

Number of allocated elements up to a maximum of Param[1]

## **CX2341X\_ENC\_SET\_VBI\_CONFIG**

Enum: 200/0xC8

### Description

Configure VBI settings

### Param[0]

Bitmap:

```
0    Mode '0' Sliced, '1' Raw
1:3  Insertion:
      '000' insert in extension & user data
      '001' insert in private packets
      '010' separate stream and user data
      '111' separate stream and private data
8:15 Stream ID (normally 0xBD)
```

### Param[1]

Frames per interrupt (max 8). Only valid in raw mode.

### Param[2]

Total raw VBI frames. Only valid in raw mode.

### Param[3]

Start codes

**Param[4]**

Stop codes

**Param[5]**

Lines per frame

**Param[6]**

Byte per line

**Result[0]**

Observed frames per interrupt in raw mode only. Range 1 to Param[1]

**Result[1]**

Observed number of frames in raw mode. Range 1 to Param[2]

**Result[2]**

Memory offset to start or raw VBI data

**CX2341X\_ENC\_SET\_DMA\_BLOCK\_SIZE**

Enum: 201/0xC9

**Description**

Set DMA transfer block size

**Param[0]**

DMA transfer block size in bytes or frames. When unit is bytes, supported block sizes are  $2^7$ ,  $2^8$  and  $2^9$  bytes.

**Param[1]**

Unit: 0=bytes, 1=frames

**CX2341X\_ENC\_GET\_PREV\_DMA\_INFO\_MB\_10**

Enum: 202/0xCA

**Description**

Returns information on the previous DMA transfer in conjunction with bit 27 of the interrupt mask. Uses mailbox 10.

**Result[0]**

Type of stream

**Result[1]**

Address Offset

**Result[2]**

Maximum size of transfer

**CX2341X\_ENC\_GET\_PREV\_DMA\_INFO\_MB\_9**

Enum: 203/0xCB

**Description**

Returns information on the previous DMA transfer in conjunction with bit 27 or 18 of the interrupt mask.  
Uses mailbox 9.

**Result[0]**

Status bits: - 0 read completed - 1 write completed - 2 DMA read error - 3 DMA write error - 4 Scatter-Gather array error

**Result[1]**

DMA type

**Result[2]**

Presentation Time Stamp bits 0..31

**Result[3]**

Presentation Time Stamp bit 32

**CX2341X\_ENC\_SCHED\_DMA\_TO\_HOST**

Enum: 204/0xCC

**Description**

Setup DMA to host operation

**Param[0]**

Memory address of link list

**Param[1]**

Length of link list (wtf: what units ???)

**Param[2]**

DMA type (0=MPEG)

**CX2341X\_ENC\_INITIALIZE\_INPUT**

Enum: 205/0xCD

**Description**

Initializes the video input

**CX2341X\_ENC\_SET\_FRAME\_DROP\_RATE**

Enum: 208/0xD0

**Description**

For each frame captured, skip specified number of frames.

**Param[0]**

Number of frames to skip

**CX2341X\_ENC\_PAUSE\_ENCODER**

Enum: 210/0xD2

**Description**

During a pause condition, all frames are dropped instead of being encoded.

**Param[0]**

- 0=Pause encoding
- 1=Continue encoding

**CX2341X\_ENC\_REFRESH\_INPUT**

Enum: 211/0xD3

**Description**

Refreshes the video input

## **CX2341X\_ENC\_SET\_COPYRIGHT**

Enum: 212/0xD4

### **Description**

Sets stream copyright property

### **Param[0]**

- 0=Stream is not copyrighted
- 1=Stream is copyrighted

## **CX2341X\_ENC\_SET\_EVENT\_NOTIFICATION**

Enum: 213/0xD5

### **Description**

Setup firmware to notify the host about a particular event. Host must unmask the interrupt bit.

### **Param[0]**

Event (0=refresh encoder input)

### **Param[1]**

Notification 0=disabled 1=enabled

### **Param[2]**

Interrupt bit

### **Param[3]**

Mailbox slot, -1 if no mailbox required.

## **CX2341X\_ENC\_SET\_NUM\_VSYNC\_LINES**

Enum: 214/0xD6

### **Description**

Depending on the analog video decoder used, this assigns the number of lines for field 1 and 2.

### **Param[0]**

Field 1 number of lines: - 0x00EF for SAA7114 - 0x00F0 for SAA7115 - 0x0105 for Micronas

**Param[1]**

Field 2 number of lines: - 0x00EF for SAA7114 - 0x00F0 for SAA7115 - 0x0106 for Micronas

**CX2341X\_ENC\_SET\_PLACEHOLDER**

Enum: 215/0xD7

**Description**

Provides a mechanism of inserting custom user data in the MPEG stream.

**Param[0]**

- 0=extension & user data
- 1=private packet with stream ID 0xBD

**Param[1]**

Rate at which to insert data, in units of frames (for private packet) or GOPs (for ext. & user data)

**Param[2]**

Number of data DWORDs (below) to insert

**Param[3]**

Custom data 0

**Param[4]**

Custom data 1

**Param[5]**

Custom data 2

**Param[6]**

Custom data 3

**Param[7]**

Custom data 4

**Param[8]**

Custom data 5

**Param[9]**

Custom data 6

**Param[10]**

Custom data 7

**Param[11]**

Custom data 8

**CX2341X\_ENC\_MUTE\_VIDEO**

Enum: 217/0xD9

**Description**

Video muting

**Param[0]**

Bit usage:

0	'0'=video not muted '1'=video muted, creates frames with the YUV color defined below
1:7	Unused
8:15	V chrominance information
16:23	U chrominance information
24:31	Y luminance information

**CX2341X\_ENC\_MUTE\_AUDIO**

Enum: 218/0xDA

**Description**

Audio muting

**Param[0]**

- 0=audio not muted
- 1=audio muted (produces silent mpeg audio stream)

**CX2341X\_ENC\_SET\_VERT\_CROP\_LINE**

Enum: 219/0xDB

**Description**

Something to do with 'Vertical Crop Line'

**Param[0]**

If saa7114 and raw VBI capture and 60 Hz, then set to 10001. Else 0.

**CX2341X\_ENC\_MISC**

Enum: 220/0xDC

**Description**

Miscellaneous actions. Not known for 100% what it does. It's really a sort of ioctl call. The first parameter is a command number, the second the value.

**Param[0]**

Command number:

```

1=set initial SCR value when starting encoding (works).
2=set quality mode (apparently some test setting).
3=setup advanced VIM protection handling.
    Always 1 for the cx23416 and 0 for cx23415.
4=generate DVD compatible PTS timestamps
5=USB flush mode
6=something to do with the quantization matrix
7=set navigation pack insertion for DVD: adds 0xbff (private stream 2)
    packets to the MPEG. The size of these packets is 2048 bytes (including
    the header of 6 bytes: 0x000001bf + length). The payload is zeroed and
    it is up to the application to fill them in. These packets are apparently
    inserted every four frames.
8=enable scene change detection (seems to be a failure)
9=set history parameters of the video input module
10=set input field order of VIM
11=set quantization matrix
12=reset audio interface after channel change or input switch (has no argument).
    Needed for the cx2584x, not needed for the mspx4xx, but it doesn't seem to
    do any harm calling it regardless.
13=set audio volume delay
14=set audio delay

```

**Param[1]**

Command value.

**Decoder firmware API description****Note:**


---

*this API is part of the decoder firmware, so it's cx23415 only.*

---

## **CX2341X\_DEC\_PING\_FW**

Enum: 0/0x00

### **Description**

This API call does nothing. It may be used to check if the firmware is responding.

## **CX2341X\_DEC\_START\_PLAYBACK**

Enum: 1/0x01

### **Description**

Begin or resume playback.

### **Param[0]**

0 based frame number in GOP to begin playback from.

### **Param[1]**

Specifies the number of muted audio frames to play before normal audio resumes. (This is not implemented in the firmware, leave at 0)

## **CX2341X\_DEC\_STOP\_PLAYBACK**

Enum: 2/0x02

### **Description**

Ends playback and clears all decoder buffers. If PTS is not zero, playback stops at specified PTS.

### **Param[0]**

Display 0=last frame, 1=black

#### **Note:**

---

*this takes effect immediately, so if you want to wait for a PTS, then use '0', otherwise the screen goes to black at once. You can call this later (even if there is no playback) with a 1 value to set the screen to black.*

---

### **Param[1]**

PTS low

**Param[2]**

PTS high

**CX2341X\_DEC\_SET\_PLAYBACK\_SPEED**

Enum: 3/0x03

**Description**

Playback stream at speed other than normal. There are two modes of operation:

- Smooth: host transfers entire stream and firmware drops unused frames.
- Coarse: host drops frames based on indexing as required to achieve desired speed.

**Param[0]**

```
Bitmap:
 0:7  0 normal
      1 fast only "1.5 times"
      n nX fast, 1/nX slow
 30   Framedrop:
        '0' during 1.5 times play, every other B frame is dropped
        '1' during 1.5 times play, stream is unchanged (bitrate
            must not exceed 8mbps)
 31   Speed:
        '0' slow
        '1' fast
```

**Note:**

*n* is limited to 2. Anything higher does not result in faster playback. Instead the host should start dropping frames.

**Param[1]**

Direction: 0=forward, 1=reverse

**Note:**

*to make reverse playback work you have to write full GOPs in reverse order.*

**Param[2]**

```
Picture mask:
 1=I frames
 3=I, P frames
 7=I, P, B frames
```

### Param[3]

B frames per GOP (for reverse play only)

#### Note:

---

*for reverse playback the Picture Mask should be set to I or I, P. Adding B frames to the mask will result in corrupt video. This field has to be set to the correct value in order to keep the timing correct.*

---

### Param[4]

Mute audio: 0=disable, 1=enable

### Param[5]

Display 0=frame, 1=field

### Param[6]

Specifies the number of muted audio frames to play before normal audio resumes. (Not implemented in the firmware, leave at 0)

## CX2341X\_DEC\_STEP\_VIDEO

Enum: 5/0x05

### Description

Each call to this API steps the playback to the next unit defined below in the current playback direction.

### Param[0]

0=frame, 1=top field, 2=bottom field

## CX2341X\_DEC\_SET\_DMA\_BLOCK\_SIZE

Enum: 8/0x08

### Description

Set DMA transfer block size. Counterpart to API 0xC9

### Param[0]

DMA transfer block size in bytes. A different size may be specified when issuing the DMA transfer command.

## **CX2341X\_DEC\_GET\_XFER\_INFO**

Enum: 9/0x09

### **Description**

This API call may be used to detect an end of stream condition.

### **Result[0]**

Stream type

### **Result[1]**

Address offset

### **Result[2]**

Maximum bytes to transfer

### **Result[3]**

Buffer fullness

## **CX2341X\_DEC\_GET\_DMA\_STATUS**

Enum: 10/0x0A

### **Description**

Status of the last DMA transfer

### **Result[0]**

Bit 1 set means transfer complete Bit 2 set means DMA error Bit 3 set means linked list error

### **Result[1]**

DMA type: 0=MPEG, 1=OSD, 2=YUV

## **CX2341X\_DEC\_SCHED\_DMA\_FROM\_HOST**

Enum: 11/0x0B

### **Description**

Setup DMA from host operation. Counterpart to API 0xCC

**Param[0]**

Memory address of link list

**Param[1]**

Total # of bytes to transfer

**Param[2]**

DMA type (0=MPEG, 1=OSD, 2=YUV)

**CX2341X\_DEC\_PAUSE\_PLAYBACK**

Enum: 13/0x0D

**Description**

Freeze playback immediately. In this mode, when internal buffers are full, no more data will be accepted and data request IRQs will be masked.

**Param[0]**

Display: 0=last frame, 1=black

**CX2341X\_DEC\_HALT\_FW**

Enum: 14/0x0E

**Description**

The firmware is halted and no further API calls are serviced until the firmware is uploaded again.

**CX2341X\_DEC\_SET\_STANDARD**

Enum: 16/0x10

**Description**

Selects display standard

**Param[0]**

0=NTSC, 1=PAL

**CX2341X\_DEC\_GET\_VERSION**

Enum: 17/0x11

**Description**

Returns decoder firmware version information

**Result[0]****Version bitmask:**

- Bits 0:15 build
- Bits 16:23 minor
- Bits 24:31 major

**CX2341X\_DEC\_SET\_STREAM\_INPUT**

Enum: 20/0x14

**Description**

Select decoder stream input port

**Param[0]**

0=memory (default), 1=streaming

**CX2341X\_DEC\_GET\_TIMING\_INFO**

Enum: 21/0x15

**Description**

Returns timing information from start of playback

**Result[0]**

Frame count by decode order

**Result[1]**

Video PTS bits 0:31 by display order

**Result[2]**

Video PTS bit 32 by display order

**Result[3]**

SCR bits 0:31 by display order

**Result[4]**

SCR bit 32 by display order

**CX2341X\_DEC\_SET\_AUDIO\_MODE**

Enum: 22/0x16

**Description**

Select audio mode

**Param[0]**

**Dual mono mode action** 0=Stereo, 1=Left, 2=Right, 3=Mono, 4=Swap, -1=Unchanged

**Param[1]**

**Stereo mode action:** 0=Stereo, 1=Left, 2=Right, 3=Mono, 4=Swap, -1=Unchanged

**CX2341X\_DEC\_SET\_EVENT\_NOTIFICATION**

Enum: 23/0x17

**Description**

Setup firmware to notify the host about a particular event. Counterpart to API 0xD5

**Param[0]**

**Event:**

- 0=Audio mode change between mono, (joint) stereo and dual channel.
- 3=Decoder started
- 4=Unknown: goes off 10-15 times per second while decoding.
- 5=Some sync event: goes off once per frame.

**Param[1]**

Notification 0=disabled, 1=enabled

**Param[2]**

Interrupt bit

**Param[3]**

Mailbox slot, -1 if no mailbox required.

## **CX2341X\_DEC\_SET\_DISPLAY\_BUFFERS**

Enum: 24/0x18

### **Description**

Number of display buffers. To decode all frames in reverse playback you must use nine buffers.

### **Param[0]**

0=six buffers, 1=nine buffers

## **CX2341X\_DEC\_EXTRACT\_VBI**

Enum: 25/0x19

### **Description**

Extracts VBI data

### **Param[0]**

0=extract from extension & user data, 1=extract from private packets

### **Result[0]**

VBI table location

### **Result[1]**

VBI table size

## **CX2341X\_DEC\_SET\_DECODER\_SOURCE**

Enum: 26/0x1A

### **Description**

Selects decoder source. Ensure that the parameters passed to this API match the encoder settings.

### **Param[0]**

Mode: 0=MPEG from host, 1=YUV from encoder, 2=YUV from host

### **Param[1]**

YUV picture width

### Param[2]

YUV picture height

### Param[3]

Bitmap: see Param[0] of API 0xBD

## CX2341X\_DEC\_SET\_PREBUFFERING

Enum: 30/0x1E

### Description

Decoder prebuffering, when enabled up to 128KB are buffered for streams <8mpbs or 640KB for streams >8mbps

### Param[0]

0=off, 1=on

## PVR350 Video decoder registers 0x02002800 -> 0x02002B00

Author: Ian Armstrong <[ian@iarmst.demon.co.uk](mailto:ian@iarmst.demon.co.uk)>

Version: v0.4

Date: 12 March 2007

This list has been worked out through trial and error. There will be mistakes and omissions. Some registers have no obvious effect so it's hard to say what they do, while others interact with each other, or require a certain load sequence. Horizontal filter setup is one example, with six registers working in unison and requiring a certain load sequence to correctly configure. The indexed colour palette is much easier to set at just two registers, but again it requires a certain load sequence.

Some registers are fussy about what they are set to. Load in a bad value & the decoder will fail. A firmware reload will often recover, but sometimes a reset is required. For registers containing size information, setting them to 0 is generally a bad idea. For other control registers i.e. 2878, you'll only find out what values are bad when it hangs.

```
-----  
2800  
bit 0  
    Decoder enable  
    0 = disable  
    1 = enable  
-----  
2804  
bits 0:31  
    Decoder horizontal Y alias register 1  
-----  
2808  
bits 0:31  
    Decoder horizontal Y alias register 2  
-----  
280C  
bits 0:31
```

```

        Decoder horizontal Y alias register 3
-----
2810
bits 0:31
        Decoder horizontal Y alias register 4
-----
2814
bits 0:31
        Decoder horizontal Y alias register 5
-----
2818
bits 0:31
        Decoder horizontal Y alias trigger

```

These six registers control the horizontal aliasing filter for the Y plane. The first five registers must all be loaded before accessing the trigger (2818), as this register actually clocks the data through for the first five.

To correctly program set the filter, this whole procedure must be done 16 times. The actual register contents are copied from a lookup-table in the firmware which contains 4 different filter settings.

```

-----
281C
bits 0:31
        Decoder horizontal UV alias register 1
-----
2820
bits 0:31
        Decoder horizontal UV alias register 2
-----
2824
bits 0:31
        Decoder horizontal UV alias register 3
-----
2828
bits 0:31
        Decoder horizontal UV alias register 4
-----
282C
bits 0:31
        Decoder horizontal UV alias register 5
-----
2830
bits 0:31
        Decoder horizontal UV alias trigger

```

These six registers control the horizontal aliasing for the UV plane. Operation is the same as the Y filter, with 2830 being the trigger register.

```

-----
2834
bits 0:15
        Decoder Y source width in pixels
bits 16:31
        Decoder Y destination width in pixels
-----
2838
bits 0:15
        Decoder UV source width in pixels

```

```
bits 16:31
    Decoder UV destination width in pixels

NOTE: For both registers, the resulting image must be fully visible on
screen. If the image exceeds the right edge both the source and destination
size must be adjusted to reflect the visible portion. For the source width,
you must take into account the scaling when calculating the new value.
-----

283C
bits 0:31
    Decoder Y horizontal scaling
        Normally = Reg 2854 >> 2
-----
2840
bits 0:31
    Decoder ?? unknown - horizontal scaling
        Usually 0x00080514
-----
2844
bits 0:31
    Decoder UV horizontal scaling
        Normally = Reg 2854 >> 2
-----
2848
bits 0:31
    Decoder ?? unknown - horizontal scaling
        Usually 0x00100514
-----
284C
bits 0:31
    Decoder ?? unknown - Y plane
        Usually 0x00200020
-----
2850
bits 0:31
    Decoder ?? unknown - UV plane
        Usually 0x00200020
-----
2854
bits 0:31
    Decoder 'master' value for horizontal scaling
-----
2858
bits 0:31
    Decoder ?? unknown
        Usually 0
-----
285C
bits 0:31
    Decoder ?? unknown
        Normally = Reg 2854 >> 1
-----
2860
bits 0:31
    Decoder ?? unknown
        Usually 0
-----
2864
bits 0:31
    Decoder ?? unknown
        Normally = Reg 2854 >> 1
```

```
-----
2868
bits 0:31
    Decoder ?? unknown
    Usually 0
```

Most of these registers either control horizontal scaling, or appear linked to it in some way. Register 2854 contains the 'master' value & the other registers can be calculated from that one. You must also remember to correctly set the divider in Reg 2874.

To enlarge:

```
Reg 2854 = (source_width * 0x00200000) / destination_width
Reg 2874 = No divide
```

To reduce from full size down to half size:

```
Reg 2854 = (source_width/2 * 0x00200000) / destination width
Reg 2874 = Divide by 2
```

To reduce from half size down to quarter size:

```
Reg 2854 = (source_width/4 * 0x00200000) / destination width
Reg 2874 = Divide by 4
```

The result is always rounded up.

```
-----
286C
bits 0:15
    Decoder horizontal Y buffer offset
```

```
bits 15:31
    Decoder horizontal UV buffer offset
```

Offset into the video image buffer. If the offset is gradually incremented, the on screen image will move left & wrap around higher up on the right.

```
-----
2870
bits 0:15
    Decoder horizontal Y output offset
```

```
bits 16:31
    Decoder horizontal UV output offset
```

Offsets the actual video output. Controls output alignment of the Y & UV planes. The higher the value, the greater the shift to the left. Use reg 2890 to move the image right.

```
-----
2874
bits 0:1
    Decoder horizontal Y output size divider
    00 = No divide
    01 = Divide by 2
    10 = Divide by 3
```

```
bits 4:5
    Decoder horizontal UV output size divider
    00 = No divide
    01 = Divide by 2
    10 = Divide by 3
```

bit 8

```
Decoder ?? unknown
0 = Normal
1 = Affects video output levels

bit 16
Decoder ?? unknown
0 = Normal
1 = Disable horizontal filter

-----
2878
bit 0
?? unknown

bit 1
osd on/off
0 = osd off
1 = osd on

bit 2
Decoder + osd video timing
0 = NTSC
1 = PAL

bits 3:4
?? unknown

bit 5
Decoder + osd
Swaps upper & lower fields

-----
287C
bits 0:10
Decoder & osd ?? unknown
Moves entire screen horizontally. Starts at 0x005 with the screen
shifted heavily to the right. Incrementing in steps of 0x004 will
gradually shift the screen to the left.

bits 11:31
?? unknown

Normally contents are 0x00101111 (NTSC) or 0x1010111d (PAL)

-----
2880 ----- ?? unknown
2884 ----- ?? unknown
-----
2888
bit 0
Decoder + osd ?? unknown
0 = Normal
1 = Misaligned fields (Correctable through 289C & 28A4)

bit 4
?? unknown

bit 8
?? unknown

Warning: Bad values will require a firmware reload to recover.
Known to be bad are 0x000, 0x011, 0x100, 0x111
```

```

288C
bits 0:15
    osd ?? unknown
    Appears to affect the osd position stability. The higher the value the
    more unstable it becomes. Decoder output remains stable.

bits 16:31
    osd ?? unknown
    Same as bits 0:15

-----
2890
bits 0:11
    Decoder output horizontal offset.

Horizontal offset moves the video image right. A small left shift is
possible, but it's better to use reg 2870 for that due to its greater
range.

NOTE: Video corruption will occur if video window is shifted off the right
edge. To avoid this read the notes for 2834 & 2838.

-----
2894
bits 0:23
    Decoder output video surround colour.

Contains the colour (in yuv) used to fill the screen when the video is
running in a window.

-----
2898
bits 0:23
    Decoder video window colour
    Contains the colour (in yuv) used to fill the video window when the
    video is turned off.

bit 24
    Decoder video output
    0 = Video on
    1 = Video off

bit 28
    Decoder plane order
    0 = Y,UV
    1 = UV,Y

bit 29
    Decoder second plane byte order
    0 = Normal (UV)
    1 = Swapped (VU)

In normal usage, the first plane is Y & the second plane is UV. Though the
order of the planes can be swapped, only the byte order of the second plane
can be swapped. This isn't much use for the Y plane, but can be useful for
the UV plane.

-----
289C
bits 0:15
    Decoder vertical field offset 1

bits 16:31
    Decoder vertical field offset 2

```

```
Controls field output vertical alignment. The higher the number, the lower  
the image on screen. Known starting values are 0x011E0017 (NTSC) &  
0x01500017 (PAL)
```

```
-----  
28A0  
bits 0:15  
    Decoder & osd width in pixels
```

```
bits 16:31  
    Decoder & osd height in pixels
```

```
All output from the decoder & osd are disabled beyond this area. Decoder  
output will simply go black outside of this region. If the osd tries to  
exceed this area it will become corrupt.
```

```
-----  
28A4  
bits 0:11  
    osd left shift.
```

```
Has a range of 0x770->0x7FF. With the exception of 0, any value outside of  
this range corrupts the osd.
```

```
-----  
28A8  
bits 0:15  
    osd vertical field offset 1  
  
bits 16:31  
    osd vertical field offset 2
```

```
Controls field output vertical alignment. The higher the number, the lower  
the image on screen. Known starting values are 0x011E0017 (NTSC) &  
0x01500017 (PAL)
```

```
-----  
28AC ----- ?? unknown
```

```
|  
V  
28BC ----- ?? unknown
```

```
-----  
28C0  
bit 0  
    Current output field  
    0 = first field  
    1 = second field
```

```
bits 16:31  
    Current scanline  
    The scanline counts from the top line of the first field  
    through to the last line of the second field.
```

```
-----  
28C4 ----- ?? unknown
```

```
|  
V  
28F8 ----- ?? unknown
```

```
-----  
28FC  
bit 0  
    ?? unknown  
    0 = Normal  
    1 = Breaks decoder & osd output
```

```
-----  
2900  
bits 0:31  
    Decoder vertical Y alias register 1
```

```
-----
2904
bits 0:31
    Decoder vertical Y alias register 2
-----
2908
bits 0:31
    Decoder vertical Y alias trigger
```

These three registers control the vertical aliasing filter for the Y plane. Operation is similar to the horizontal Y filter (2804). The only real difference is that there are only two registers to set before accessing the trigger register (2908). As for the horizontal filter, the values are taken from a lookup table in the firmware, and the procedure must be repeated 16 times to fully program the filter.

```
-----
290C
bits 0:31
    Decoder vertical UV alias register 1
-----
2910
bits 0:31
    Decoder vertical UV alias register 2
-----
2914
bits 0:31
    Decoder vertical UV alias trigger
```

These three registers control the vertical aliasing filter for the UV plane. Operation is the same as the Y filter, with 2914 being the trigger.

```
-----
2918
bits 0:15
    Decoder Y source height in pixels
bits 16:31
    Decoder Y destination height in pixels
-----
291C
bits 0:15
    Decoder UV source height in pixels divided by 2
bits 16:31
    Decoder UV destination height in pixels
```

NOTE: For both registers, the resulting image must be fully visible on screen. If the image exceeds the bottom edge both the source and destination size must be adjusted to reflect the visible portion. For the source height, you must take into account the scaling when calculating the new value.

```
-----
2920
bits 0:31
    Decoder Y vertical scaling
    Normally = Reg 2930 >> 2
-----
2924
bits 0:31
    Decoder Y vertical scaling
    Normally = Reg 2920 + 0x514
-----
2928
bits 0:31
```

```
Decoder UV vertical scaling
When enlarging = Reg 2930 >> 2
When reducing = Reg 2930 >> 3
-----
292C
bits 0:31
    Decoder UV vertical scaling
    Normally = Reg 2928 + 0x514
-----
2930
bits 0:31
    Decoder 'master' value for vertical scaling
-----
2934
bits 0:31
    Decoder ?? unknown - Y vertical scaling
-----
2938
bits 0:31
    Decoder Y vertical scaling
    Normally = Reg 2930
-----
293C
bits 0:31
    Decoder ?? unknown - Y vertical scaling
-----
2940
bits 0:31
    Decoder UV vertical scaling
    When enlarging = Reg 2930 >> 1
    When reducing = Reg 2930
-----
2944
bits 0:31
    Decoder ?? unknown - UV vertical scaling
-----
2948
bits 0:31
    Decoder UV vertical scaling
    Normally = Reg 2940
-----
294C
bits 0:31
    Decoder ?? unknown - UV vertical scaling
```

Most of these registers either control vertical scaling, or appear linked to it in some way. Register 2930 contains the 'master' value & all other registers can be calculated from that one. You must also remember to correctly set the divider in Reg 296C

To enlarge:

```
Reg 2930 = (source_height * 0x00200000) / destination_height
Reg 296C = No divide
```

To reduce from full size down to half size:

```
Reg 2930 = (source_height/2 * 0x00200000) / destination height
Reg 296C = Divide by 2
```

To reduce from half down to quarter.

```
Reg 2930 = (source_height/4 * 0x00200000) / destination height
Reg 296C = Divide by 4
```

```

2950
bits 0:15
    Decoder Y line index into display buffer, first field

bits 16:31
    Decoder Y vertical line skip, first field
-----
2954
bits 0:15
    Decoder Y line index into display buffer, second field

bits 16:31
    Decoder Y vertical line skip, second field
-----
2958
bits 0:15
    Decoder UV line index into display buffer, first field

bits 16:31
    Decoder UV vertical line skip, first field
-----
295C
bits 0:15
    Decoder UV line index into display buffer, second field

bits 16:31
    Decoder UV vertical line skip, second field
-----
2960
bits 0:15
    Decoder destination height minus 1

bits 16:31
    Decoder destination height divided by 2
-----
2964
bits 0:15
    Decoder Y vertical offset, second field

bits 16:31
    Decoder Y vertical offset, first field

These two registers shift the Y plane up. The higher the number, the
greater the shift.
-----
2968
bits 0:15
    Decoder UV vertical offset, second field

bits 16:31
    Decoder UV vertical offset, first field

These two registers shift the UV plane up. The higher the number, the
greater the shift.
-----
296C
bits 0:1
    Decoder vertical Y output size divider
    00 = No divide
    01 = Divide by 2
    10 = Divide by 4

bits 8:9

```

```
Decoder vertical UV output size divider
00 = No divide
01 = Divide by 2
10 = Divide by 4
-----
2970
bit 0
    Decoder ?? unknown
    0 = Normal
    1 = Affect video output levels

bit 16
    Decoder ?? unknown
    0 = Normal
    1 = Disable vertical filter
-----
2974 ----- ?? unknown
|
V
29EF ----- ?? unknown
-----
2A00
bits 0:2
    osd colour mode
    000 = 8 bit indexed
    001 = 16 bit (565)
    010 = 15 bit (555)
    011 = 12 bit (444)
    100 = 32 bit (8888)

bits 4:5
    osd display bpp
    01 = 8 bit
    10 = 16 bit
    11 = 32 bit

bit 8
    osd global alpha
    0 = Off
    1 = On

bit 9
    osd local alpha
    0 = Off
    1 = On

bit 10
    osd colour key
    0 = Off
    1 = On

bit 11
    osd ?? unknown
    Must be 1

bit 13
    osd colour space
    0 = ARGB
    1 = AYUV

bits 16:31
    osd ?? unknown
```

Must be 0x001B (some kind of buffer pointer ?)

When the bits-per-pixel is set to 8, the colour mode is ignored and assumed to be 8 bit indexed. For 16 & 32 bits-per-pixel the colour depth is honoured, and when using a colour depth that requires fewer bytes than allocated the extra bytes are used as padding. So for a 32 bpp with 8 bit index colour, there are 3 padding bytes per pixel. It's also possible to select 16bpp with a 32 bit colour mode. This results in the pixel width being doubled, but the color key will not work as expected in this mode.

Colour key is as it suggests. You designate a colour which will become completely transparent. When using 565, 555 or 444 colour modes, the colour key is always 16 bits wide. The colour to key on is set in Reg 2A18.

Local alpha works differently depending on the colour mode. For 32bpp & 8 bit indexed, local alpha is a per-pixel 256 step transparency, with 0 being transparent and 255 being solid. For the 16bpp modes 555 & 444, the unused bit(s) act as a simple transparency switch, with 0 being solid & 1 being fully transparent. There is no local alpha support for 16bit 565.

Global alpha is a 256 step transparency that applies to the entire osd, with 0 being transparent & 255 being solid.

It's possible to combine colour key, local alpha & global alpha.

---

2A04  
bits 0:15  
osd x coord for left edge

bits 16:31  
osd y coord for top edge

---

2A08  
bits 0:15  
osd x coord for right edge

bits 16:31  
osd y coord for bottom edge

For both registers, (0,0) = top left corner of the display area. These registers do not control the osd size, only where it's positioned & how much is visible. The visible osd area cannot exceed the right edge of the display, otherwise the osd will become corrupt. See reg 2A10 for setting osd width.

---

2A0C  
bits 0:31  
osd buffer index

An index into the osd buffer. Slowly incrementing this moves the osd left, wrapping around onto the right edge

---

2A10  
bits 0:11  
osd buffer 32 bit word width

Contains the width of the osd measured in 32 bit words. This means that all colour modes are restricted to a byte width which is divisible by 4.

---

2A14  
bits 0:15  
osd height in pixels

```
bits 16:32
    osd line index into buffer
    osd will start displaying from this line.
-----
2A18
bits 0:31
    osd colour key

Contains the colour value which will be transparent.
-----
2A1C
bits 0:7
    osd global alpha

Contains the global alpha value (equiv ivtvfbctl --alpha XX)
-----
2A20 ----- ?? unknown
|
V
2A2C ----- ?? unknown
-----
2A30
bits 0:7
    osd colour to change in indexed palette
-----
2A34
bits 0:31
    osd colour for indexed palette

To set the new palette, first load the index of the colour to change into
2A30, then load the new colour into 2A34. The full palette is 256 colours,
so the index range is 0x00-0xFF
-----
2A38 ----- ?? unknown
2A3C ----- ?? unknown
-----
2A40
bits 0:31
    osd ?? unknown

Affects overall brightness, wrapping around to black
-----
2A44
bits 0:31
    osd ?? unknown

Green tint
-----
2A48
bits 0:31
    osd ?? unknown

Red tint
-----
2A4C
bits 0:31
    osd ?? unknown

Affects overall brightness, wrapping around to black
-----
2A50
bits 0:31
    osd ?? unknown
```

```
Colour shift
-----
2A54
bits 0:31
    osd ?? unknown
```

```
Colour shift
-----
2A58 ----- ?? unknown
|
V
2AFC ----- ?? unknown
-----
2B00
bit 0
    osd filter control
    0 = filter off
    1 = filter on

bits 1:4
    osd ?? unknown
```

## The cx231xx DMA engine

This page describes the structures and procedures used by the cx2341x DMA engine.

### Introduction

The cx2341x PCI interface is busmaster capable. This means it has a DMA engine to efficiently transfer large volumes of data between the card and main memory without requiring help from a CPU. Like most hardware, it must operate on contiguous physical memory. This is difficult to come by in large quantities on virtual memory machines.

Therefore, it also supports a technique called “scatter-gather”. The card can transfer multiple buffers in one operation. Instead of allocating one large contiguous buffer, the driver can allocate several smaller buffers.

In practice, I’ve seen the average transfer to be roughly 80K, but transfers above 128K were not uncommon, particularly at startup. The 128K figure is important, because that is the largest block that the kernel can normally allocate. Even still, 128K blocks are hard to come by, so the driver writer is urged to choose a smaller block size and learn the scatter-gather technique.

Mailbox #10 is reserved for DMA transfer information.

Note: the hardware expects little-endian data (‘intel format’).

### Flow

This section describes, in general, the order of events when handling DMA transfers. Detailed information follows this section.

- The card raises the Encoder interrupt.
- The driver reads the transfer type, offset and size from Mailbox #10.
- The driver constructs the scatter-gather array from enough free dma buffers to cover the size.
- The driver schedules the DMA transfer via the ScheduleDMAtoHost API call.

- The card raises the DMA Complete interrupt.
- The driver checks the DMA status register for any errors.
- The driver post-processes the newly transferred buffers.

NOTE! It is possible that the Encoder and DMA Complete interrupts get raised simultaneously. (End of the last, start of the next, etc.)

### Mailbox #10

The Flags, Command, Return Value and Timeout fields are ignored.

- Name: Mailbox #10
- Results[0]: Type: 0: MPEG.
- Results[1]: Offset: The position relative to the card's memory space.
- Results[2]: Size: The exact number of bytes to transfer.

My speculation is that since the StartCapture API has a capture type of "RAW" available, that the type field will have other values that correspond to YUV and PCM data.

### Scatter-Gather Array

The scatter-gather array is a contiguously allocated block of memory that tells the card the source and destination of each data-block to transfer. Card "addresses" are derived from the offset supplied by Mailbox #10. Host addresses are the physical memory location of the target DMA buffer.

Each S-G array element is a struct of three 32-bit words. The first word is the source address, the second is the destination address. Both take up the entire 32 bits. The lowest 18 bits of the third word is the transfer byte count. The high-bit of the third word is the "last" flag. The last-flag tells the card to raise the DMA\_DONE interrupt. From hard personal experience, if you forget to set this bit, the card will still "work" but the stream will most likely get corrupted.

The transfer count must be a multiple of 256. Therefore, the driver will need to track how much data in the target buffer is valid and deal with it accordingly.

Array Element:

- 32-bit Source Address
- 32-bit Destination Address
- 14-bit reserved (high bit is the last flag)
- 18-bit byte count

### DMA Transfer Status

Register 0x0004 holds the DMA Transfer Status:

- bit 0: read completed
- bit 1: write completed
- bit 2: DMA read error
- bit 3: DMA write error
- bit 4: Scatter-Gather array error

## Non-compressed file format

The cx23416 can produce (and the cx23415 can also read) raw YUV output. The format of a YUV frame is specific to this chip and is called HM12. 'HM' stands for 'Hauppauge Macroblock', which is a misnomer as 'Conexant Macroblock' would be more accurate.

The format is YUV 4:2:0 which uses 1 Y byte per pixel and 1 U and V byte per four pixels.

The data is encoded as two macroblock planes, the first containing the Y values, the second containing UV macroblocks.

The Y plane is divided into blocks of 16x16 pixels from left to right and from top to bottom. Each block is transmitted in turn, line-by-line.

So the first 16 bytes are the first line of the top-left block, the second 16 bytes are the second line of the top-left block, etc. After transmitting this block the first line of the block on the right to the first block is transmitted, etc.

The UV plane is divided into blocks of 16x8 UV values going from left to right, top to bottom. Each block is transmitted in turn, line-by-line.

So the first 16 bytes are the first line of the top-left block and contain 8 UV value pairs (16 bytes in total). The second 16 bytes are the second line of 8 UV pairs of the top-left block, etc. After transmitting this block the first line of the block on the right to the first block is transmitted, etc.

The code below is given as an example on how to convert HM12 to separate Y, U and V planes. This code assumes frames of 720x576 (PAL) pixels.

The width of a frame is always 720 pixels, regardless of the actual specified width.

If the height is not a multiple of 32 lines, then the captured video is missing macroblocks at the end and is unusable. So the height must be a multiple of 32.

## Raw format c example

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>

static unsigned char frame[576*720*3/2];
static unsigned char framey[576*720];
static unsigned char frameu[576*720 / 4];
static unsigned char framenv[576*720 / 4];

static void de_macro_y(unsigned char* dst, unsigned char *src, int dstride, int w, int h)
{
    unsigned int y, x, i;

    // descramble Y plane
    // dstride = 720 = w
    // The Y plane is divided into blocks of 16x16 pixels
    // Each block is transmitted in turn, line-by-line.
    for (y = 0; y < h; y += 16) {
        for (x = 0; x < w; x += 16) {
            for (i = 0; i < 16; i++) {
                memcpy(dst + x + (y + i) * dstride, src, 16);
                src += 16;
            }
        }
    }
}

static void de_macro_uv(unsigned char *dstu, unsigned char *dstv, unsigned char *src, int dstride,
{
```

```

unsigned int y, x, i;

// descramble U/V plane
// dstride = 720 / 2 = w
// The U/V values are interlaced (UVUV...).
// Again, the UV plane is divided into blocks of 16x16 UV values.
// Each block is transmitted in turn, line-by-line.
for (y = 0; y < h; y += 16) {
    for (x = 0; x < w; x += 8) {
        for (i = 0; i < 16; i++) {
            int idx = x + (y + i) * dstride;

            dstu[idx+0] = src[0]; dstv[idx+0] = src[1];
            dstu[idx+1] = src[2]; dstv[idx+1] = src[3];
            dstu[idx+2] = src[4]; dstv[idx+2] = src[5];
            dstu[idx+3] = src[6]; dstv[idx+3] = src[7];
            dstu[idx+4] = src[8]; dstv[idx+4] = src[9];
            dstu[idx+5] = src[10]; dstv[idx+5] = src[11];
            dstu[idx+6] = src[12]; dstv[idx+6] = src[13];
            dstu[idx+7] = src[14]; dstv[idx+7] = src[15];
            src += 16;
        }
    }
}
}

//*****
int main(int argc, char **argv)
{
FILE *fin;
int i;

if (argc == 1) fin = stdin;
else fin = fopen(argv[1], "r");

if (fin == NULL) {
    fprintf(stderr, "cannot open input\n");
    exit(-1);
}
while (fread(frame, sizeof(frame), 1, fin) == 1) {
    de_macro_y(framey, frame, 720, 576);
    de_macro_uv(frameu, framev, frame + 720 * 576, 720 / 2, 720 / 2, 576 / 2);
    fwrite(framey, sizeof(framey), 1, stdout);
    fwrite(framev, sizeof(framev), 1, stdout);
    fwrite(frameu, sizeof(frameu), 1, stdout);
}
fclose(fin);
return 0;
}

```

## Format of embedded V4L2\_MPEG\_STREAM\_VBI\_FMT\_IVTV VBI data

Author: Hans Verkuil <[hverkuil@xs4all.nl](mailto:hverkuil@xs4all.nl)>

This section describes the V4L2\_MPEG\_STREAM\_VBI\_FMT\_IVTV format of the VBI data embedded in an MPEG-2 program stream. This format is in part dictated by some hardware limitations of the ivtv driver (the driver for the Conexant cx23415/6 chips), in particular a maximum size for the VBI data. Anything longer is cut off when the MPEG stream is played back through the cx23415.

The advantage of this format is it is very compact and that all VBI data for all lines can be stored while still fitting within the maximum allowed size.

The stream ID of the VBI data is 0xBD. The maximum size of the embedded data is  $4 + 43 * 36$ , which is 4 bytes for a header and  $2 * 18$  VBI lines with a 1 byte header and a 42 bytes payload each. Anything beyond this limit is cut off by the cx23415/6 firmware. Besides the data for the VBI lines we also need 36 bits for a bitmask determining which lines are captured and 4 bytes for a magic cookie, signifying that this data package contains V4L2\_MPEG\_STREAM\_VBI\_FMT\_ITV VBI data. If all lines are used, then there is no longer room for the bitmask. To solve this two different magic numbers were introduced:

'itv0': After this magic number two unsigned longs follow. Bits 0-17 of the first unsigned long denote which lines of the first field are captured. Bits 18-31 of the first unsigned long and bits 0-3 of the second unsigned long are used for the second field.

'ITV0': This magic number assumes all VBI lines are captured, i.e. it implicitly implies that the bitmasks are 0xffffffff and 0xf.

After these magic cookies (and the 8 byte bitmask in case of cookie 'itv0') the captured VBI lines start:

For each line the least significant 4 bits of the first byte contain the data type. Possible values are shown in the table below. The payload is in the following 42 bytes.

Here is the list of possible data types:

<code>#define ITV_SLICED_TYPE_TELETEXT</code>	<code>0x1</code>	// Teletext (uses lines 6-22 for PAL)
<code>#define ITV_SLICED_TYPE_CC</code>	<code>0x4</code>	// Closed Captions (line 21 NTSC)
<code>#define ITV_SLICED_TYPE_WSS</code>	<code>0x5</code>	// Wide Screen Signal (line 23 PAL)
<code>#define ITV_SLICED_TYPE_VPS</code>	<code>0x7</code>	// Video Programming System (PAL) (line 16)

## The cx88 driver

Author: Gerd Hoffmann

This is a v4l2 device driver for the cx2388x chip.

### Current status

#### video

- Works.
- Overlay isn't supported.

#### audio

- Works. The TV standard detection is made by the driver, as the hardware has bugs to auto-detect.
- audio data dma (i.e. recording without loopback cable to the sound card) is supported via cx88-alsa.

#### vbi

- Works.

### How to add support for new cards

The driver needs some config info for the TV cards. This stuff is in cx88-cards.c. If the driver doesn't work well you likely need a new entry for your card in that file. Check the kernel log (using dmesg) to see whenever the driver knows your card or not. There is a line like this one:

```
cx8800[0]: subsystem: 0070:3400, board: Hauppauge WinTV \
34xxx models [card=1,autodetected]
```

If your card is listed as "board: UNKNOWN/GENERIC" it is unknown to the driver. What to do then?

1. Try upgrading to the latest snapshot, maybe it has been added meanwhile.
2. You can try to create a new entry yourself, have a look at cx88-cards.c. If that worked, mail me your changes as unified diff ("diff -u").
3. Or you can mail me the config information. We need at least the following information to add the card:
  - the PCI Subsystem ID ("0070:3400" from the line above, "lspci -v" output is fine too).
  - the tuner type used by the card. You can try to find one by trial-and-error using the tuner=<n> insmod option. If you know which one the card has you can also have a look at the list in CARDLIST.tuner

## Documentation missing at the cx88 datasheet

### MO\_OUTPUT\_FORMAT (0x310164)

```
Previous default from DScaler: 0x1c1f0008
Digit 8: 31-28
28: PREVREMOD = 1

Digit 7: 27-24 (0xc = 12 = b1100 )
27: COMBALT = 1
26: PAL_INV_PHASE
(DScaler apparently set this to 1, resulted in sucky picture)

Digits 6,5: 23-16
25-16: COMB_RANGE = 0x1f [default] (9 bits -> max 512)

Digit 4: 15-12
15: DISIFX = 0
14: INVCBF = 0
13: DISADAPT = 0
12: NARROWADAPT = 0

Digit 3: 11-8
11: FORCE2H
10: FORCEREMD
9: NCHROMAEN
8: NREMODEN

Digit 2: 7-4
7-6: YCORE
5-4: CCORE

Digit 1: 3-0
3: RANGE = 1
2: HACTEXT
1: HSFMT
```

0x47 is the sync byte for MPEG-2 transport stream packets. Datasheet incorrectly states to use 47 decimal.  
188 is the length. All DVB compliant frontends output packets with this start code.

## Hauppauge WinTV cx88 IR information

The controls for the mux are GPIO [0,1] for source, and GPIO 2 for muting.

GPIO0	GPIO1	
0	0	TV Audio
1	0	FM radio
0	1	Line-In
1	1	Mono tuner bypass or CD passthru (tuner specific)

GPIO 16(I believe) is tied to the IR port (if present).

From the data sheet:

- Register 24'h20004 PCI Interrupt Status
- bit [18] IR\_SMP\_INT Set when 32 input samples have been collected over
- gpio[16] pin into GP\_SAMPLE register.

What's missing from the data sheet:

- Setup 4KHz sampling rate (roughly 2x oversampled; good enough for our RC5 compat remote)
- set register 0x35C050 to 0xa80a80
- enable sampling
- set register 0x35C054 to 0x5
- enable the IRQ bit 18 in the interrupt mask register (and provide for a handler)

GP\_SAMPLE register is at 0x35C058

Bits are then right shifted into the GP\_SAMPLE register at the specified rate; you get an interrupt when a full DWORD is received. You need to recover the actual RC5 bits out of the (oversampled) IR sensor bits. (Hint: look for the 0/1and 1/0 crossings of the RC5 bi-phase data) An actual raw RC5 code will span 2-3 DWORDS, depending on the actual alignment.

I'm pretty sure when no IR signal is present the receiver is always in a marking state(1); but stray light, etc can cause intermittent noise values as well. Remember, this is a free running sample of the IR receiver state over time, so don't assume any sample starts at any particular place.

## Additional info

This data sheet (google search) seems to have a lovely description of the RC5 basics:  
[http://www.atmel.com/dyn/resources/prod\\_documents/doc2817.pdf](http://www.atmel.com/dyn/resources/prod_documents/doc2817.pdf)

This document has more data: <http://www.nenya.be/beor/electronics/rc5.htm>

This document has a how to decode a bi-phase data stream: [http://www.ee.washington.edu/circuit\\_archive/text/ir/](http://www.ee.washington.edu/circuit_archive/text/ir/)

This document has still more info: <http://www.xs4all.nl/~sbp/knowledge/ir/rc5.htm>

## The VPBE V4L2 driver design

### File partitioning

**V4L2 display device driver** drivers/media/platform/davinci/vpbe\_display.c  
 drivers/media/platform/davinci/vpbe\_display.h

**VPBE display controller** drivers/media/platform/davinci/vpbe.c drivers/media/platform/davinci/vpbe.h

**VPBE venc sub device driver** drivers/media/platform/davinci/vpbe\_venc.c  
 drivers/media/platform/davinci/vpbe\_venc.h drivers/media/platform/davinci/vpbe\_venc\_regs.h

**VPBE osd driver** drivers/media/platform/davinci/vpbe\_osd.c drivers/media/platform/davinci/vpbe\_osd.h  
 drivers/media/platform/davinci/vpbe\_osd\_regs.h

## Functional partitioning

Consists of the following (in the same order as the list under file partitioning):

1. V4L2 display driver Implements creation of video2 and video3 device nodes and provides v4l2 device interface to manage VID0 and VID1 layers.
2. Display controller Loads up VENC, OSD and external encoders such as ths8200. It provides a set of API calls to V4L2 drivers to set the output/standards in the VENC or external sub devices. It also provides a device object to access the services from OSD subdevice using sub device ops. The connection of external encoders to VENC LCD controller port is done at init time based on default output and standard selection or at run time when application change the output through V4L2 IOCTLs.

When connected to an external encoder, vpbe controller is also responsible for setting up the interface between VENC and external encoders based on board specific settings (specified in board-xxx-evm.c). This allows interfacing external encoders such as ths8200. The `setup_if_config()` is implemented for this as well as `configure_venc()` (part of the next patch) API to set timings in VENC for a specific display resolution. As of this patch series, the interconnection and enabling and setting of the external encoders is not present, and would be a part of the next patch series.

3. VENC subdevice module Responsible for setting outputs provided through internal DACs and also setting timings at LCD controller port when external encoders are connected at the port or LCD panel timings required. When external encoder/LCD panel is connected, the timings for a specific standard/preset is retrieved from the board specific table and the values are used to set the timings in venc using non-standard timing mode.

Support LCD Panel displays using the VENC. For example to support a Logic PD display, it requires setting up the LCD controller port with a set of timings for the resolution supported and setting the dot clock. So we could add the available outputs as a board specific entry (i.e add the "LogicPD" output name to board-xxx-evm.c). A table of timings for various LCDs supported can be maintained in the board specific setup file to support various LCD displays. As of this patch a basic driver is present, and this support for external encoders and displays forms a part of the next patch series.

4. OSD module OSD module implements all OSD layer management and hardware specific features. The VPBE module interacts with the OSD for enabling and disabling appropriate features of the OSD.

## Current status

A fully functional working version of the V4L2 driver is available. This driver has been tested with NTSC and PAL standards and buffer streaming.

## To be done

### **vpbe display controller**

- Add support for external encoders.
- add support for selecting external encoder as default at probe time.

### **vpbe venc sub device**

- add timings for supporting ths8200
- add support for LogicPD LCD.

### **FB drivers**

- Add support for fbdev drivers.- Ready and part of subsequent patches.

# The Samsung S5P/EXYNOS4 FIMC driver

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The FIMC (Fully Interactive Mobile Camera) device available in Samsung SoC Application Processors is an integrated camera host interface, color space converter, image resizer and rotator. It's also capable of capturing data from LCD controller (FIMD) through the SoC internal writeback data path. There are multiple FIMC instances in the SoCs (up to 4), having slightly different capabilities, like pixel alignment constraints, rotator availability, LCD writeback support, etc. The driver is located at drivers/media/platform/exynos4-is directory.

## Supported SoCs

S5PC100 (mem-to-mem only), S5PV210, EXYNOS4210

## Supported features

- camera parallel interface capture (ITU-R.BT601/565);
- camera serial interface capture (MIPI-CSI2);
- memory-to-memory processing (color space conversion, scaling, mirror and rotation);
- dynamic pipeline re-configuration at runtime (re-attachment of any FIMC instance to any parallel video input or any MIPI-CSI front-end);
- runtime PM and system wide suspend/resume

## Not currently supported

- LCD writeback input
- per frame clock gating (mem-to-mem)

## Files partitioning

- media device driver drivers/media/platform/exynos4-is/media-dev.[ch]
- camera capture video device driver drivers/media/platform/exynos4-is/fimc-capture.c
- MIPI-CSI2 receiver subdev drivers/media/platform/exynos4-is/mipi-csis.[ch]
- video post-processor (mem-to-mem) drivers/media/platform/exynos4-is/fimc-core.c
- common files drivers/media/platform/exynos4-is/fimc-core.h drivers/media/platform/exynos4-is/fimc-reg.h drivers/media/platform/exynos4-is/regs-fimc.h

## User space interfaces

### Media device interface

The driver supports Media Controller API as defined at [Part IV - Media Controller API](#). The media device driver name is "SAMSUNG S5P FIMC".

The purpose of this interface is to allow changing assignment of FIMC instances to the SoC peripheral camera input at runtime and optionally to control internal connections of the MIPI-CSIS device(s) to the FIMC entities.

The media device interface allows to configure the SoC for capturing image data from the sensor through more than one FIMC instance (e.g. for simultaneous viewfinder and still capture setup). Reconfiguration is done by enabling/disabling media links created by the driver during initialization. The internal device topology can be easily discovered through media entity and links enumeration.

### Memory-to-memory video node

V4L2 memory-to-memory interface at /dev/video? device node. This is standalone video device, it has no media pads. However please note the mem-to-mem and capture video node operation on same FIMC instance is not allowed. The driver detects such cases but the applications should prevent them to avoid an undefined behaviour.

### Capture video node

The driver supports V4L2 Video Capture Interface as defined at [Interfaces](#).

At the capture and mem-to-mem video nodes only the multi-planar API is supported. For more details see: [Single- and multi-planar APIs](#).

### Camera capture subdevs

Each FIMC instance exports a sub-device node (/dev/v4l-subdev?), a sub-device node is also created per each available and enabled at the platform level MIPI-CSI receiver device (currently up to two).

#### sysfs

In order to enable more precise camera pipeline control through the sub-device API the driver creates a sysfs entry associated with "s5p-fimc-md" platform device. The entry path is: /sys/platform/devices/s5p-fimc-md/subdev\_conf\_mode.

In typical use case there could be a following capture pipeline configuration: sensor subdev -> miqi-csi subdev -> fimc subdev -> video node

When we configure these devices through sub-device API at user space, the configuration flow must be from left to right, and the video node is configured as last one. When we don't use sub-device user space API the whole configuration of all devices belonging to the pipeline is done at the video node driver. The sysfs entry allows to instruct the capture node driver not to configure the sub-devices (format, crop), to avoid resetting the subdevs' configuration when the last configuration steps at the video node is performed.

For full sub-device control support (subdevs configured at user space before starting streaming):

```
# echo "sub-dev" > /sys/platform/devices/s5p-fimc-md/subdev_conf_mode
```

For V4L2 video node control only (subdevs configured internally by the host driver):

```
# echo "vid-dev" > /sys/platform/devices/s5p-fimc-md/subdev_conf_mode
```

This is a default option.

## 5. Device mapping to video and subdev device nodes

There are associated two video device nodes with each device instance in hardware - video capture and mem-to-mem and additionally a subdev node for more precise FIMC capture subsystem control. In addition a separate v4l2 sub-device node is created per each MIPI-CSIS device.

How to find out which /dev/video? or /dev/v4l-subdev? is assigned to which device?

You can either grep through the kernel log to find relevant information, i.e.

```
# dmesg | grep -i fimc
```

(note that udev, if present, might still have rearranged the video nodes), or retrieve the information from /dev/media? with help of the media-ctl tool:

```
# media-ctl -p
```

## 7. Build

If the driver is built as a loadable kernel module (CONFIG\_VIDEO\_SAMSUNG\_S5P\_FIMC=m) two modules are created (in addition to the core v4l2 modules): s5p-fimc.ko and optional s5p-csis.ko (MIPI-CSI receiver subdev).

# i.MX Video Capture Driver

## Introduction

The Freescale i.MX5/6 contains an Image Processing Unit (IPU), which handles the flow of image frames to and from capture devices and display devices.

For image capture, the IPU contains the following internal subunits:

- Image DMA Controller (IDMAC)
- Camera Serial Interface (CSI)
- Image Converter (IC)
- Sensor Multi-FIFO Controller (SMFC)
- Image Rotator (IRT)
- Video De-Interlacing or Combining Block (VDIC)

The IDMAC is the DMA controller for transfer of image frames to and from memory. Various dedicated DMA channels exist for both video capture and display paths. During transfer, the IDMAC is also capable of vertical image flip, 8x8 block transfer (see IRT description), pixel component re-ordering (for example UYVY to YUYV) within the same colorspace, and even packed <-> planar conversion. It can also perform a simple de-interlacing by interleaving even and odd lines during transfer (without motion compensation which requires the VDIC).

The CSI is the backend capture unit that interfaces directly with camera sensors over Parallel, BT.656/1120, and MIPI CSI-2 busses.

The IC handles color-space conversion, resizing (downscaling and upscaling), horizontal flip, and 90/270 degree rotation operations.

There are three independent “tasks” within the IC that can carry out conversions concurrently: pre-process encoding, pre-process viewfinder, and post-processing. Within each task, conversions are split into three sections: downsizing section, main section (upsizing, flip, colorspace conversion, and graphics plane combining), and rotation section.

The IPU time-shares the IC task operations. The time-slice granularity is one burst of eight pixels in the downsizing section, one image line in the main processing section, one image frame in the rotation section.

The SMFC is composed of four independent FIFOs that each can transfer captured frames from sensors directly to memory concurrently via four IDMAC channels.

The IRT carries out 90 and 270 degree image rotation operations. The rotation operation is carried out on 8x8 pixel blocks at a time. This operation is supported by the IDMAC which handles the 8x8 block transfer along with block reordering, in coordination with vertical flip.

The VDIC handles the conversion of interlaced video to progressive, with support for different motion compensation modes (low, medium, and high motion). The deinterlaced output frames from the VDIC can be sent to the IC pre-process viewfinder task for further conversions. The VDIC also contains a Combiner that combines two image planes, with alpha blending and color keying.

In addition to the IPU internal subunits, there are also two units outside the IPU that are also involved in video capture on i.MX:

- MIPI CSI-2 Receiver for camera sensors with the MIPI CSI-2 bus interface. This is a Synopsys Design-Ware core.
- Two video multiplexers for selecting among multiple sensor inputs to send to a CSI.

For more info, refer to the latest versions of the i.MX5/6 reference manuals <sup>1</sup> and <sup>2</sup>.

## Features

Some of the features of this driver include:

- Many different pipelines can be configured via media controller API, that correspond to the hardware video capture pipelines supported in the i.MX.
- Supports parallel, BT.565, and MIPI CSI-2 interfaces.
- Concurrent independent streams, by configuring pipelines to multiple video capture interfaces using independent entities.
- Scaling, color-space conversion, horizontal and vertical flip, and image rotation via IC task subdevs.
- Many pixel formats supported (RGB, packed and planar YUV, partial planar YUV).
- The VDIC subdev supports motion compensated de-interlacing, with three motion compensation modes: low, medium, and high motion. Pipelines are defined that allow sending frames to the VDIC subdev directly from the CSI. There is also support in the future for sending frames to the VDIC from memory buffers via a output/mem2mem devices.
- Includes a Frame Interval Monitor (FIM) that can correct vertical sync problems with the ADV718x video decoders.

## Entities

### imx6-mipi-csi2

This is the MIPI CSI-2 receiver entity. It has one sink pad to receive the MIPI CSI-2 stream (usually from a MIPI CSI-2 camera sensor). It has four source pads, corresponding to the four MIPI CSI-2 demuxed virtual channel outputs. Multiple source pads can be enabled to independently stream from multiple virtual channels.

This entity actually consists of two sub-blocks. One is the MIPI CSI-2 core. This is a Synopsys Designware MIPI CSI-2 core. The other sub-block is a “CSI-2 to IPU gasket”. The gasket acts as a demultiplexer of the four virtual channels streams, providing four separate parallel buses containing each virtual channel that are routed to CSIs or video multiplexers as described below.

On i.MX6 solo/dual-lite, all four virtual channel buses are routed to two video multiplexers. Both CSI0 and CSI1 can receive any virtual channel, as selected by the video multiplexers.

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.nxp.com/assets/documents/data/en/reference-manuals/IMX6DQRM.pdf>

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.nxp.com/assets/documents/data/en/reference-manuals/IMX6SDLRM.pdf>

On i.MX6 Quad, virtual channel 0 is routed to IPU1-CSI0 (after selected by a video mux), virtual channels 1 and 2 are hard-wired to IPU1-CSI1 and IPU2-CSI0, respectively, and virtual channel 3 is routed to IPU2-CSI1 (again selected by a video mux).

## **ipuX\_csiY\_mux**

These are the video multiplexers. They have two or more sink pads to select from either camera sensors with a parallel interface, or from MIPI CSI-2 virtual channels from imx6-mipi-csi2 entity. They have a single source pad that routes to a CSI (ipuX\_csiY entities).

On i.MX6 solo/dual-lite, there are two video mux entities. One sits in front of IPU1-CSI0 to select between a parallel sensor and any of the four MIPI CSI-2 virtual channels (a total of five sink pads). The other mux sits in front of IPU1-CSI1, and again has five sink pads to select between a parallel sensor and any of the four MIPI CSI-2 virtual channels.

On i.MX6 Quad, there are two video mux entities. One sits in front of IPU1-CSI0 to select between a parallel sensor and MIPI CSI-2 virtual channel 0 (two sink pads). The other mux sits in front of IPU2-CSI1 to select between a parallel sensor and MIPI CSI-2 virtual channel 3 (two sink pads).

## **ipuX\_csiY**

These are the CSI entities. They have a single sink pad receiving from either a video mux or from a MIPI CSI-2 virtual channel as described above.

This entity has two source pads. The first source pad can link directly to the ipuX\_vdic entity or the ipuX\_ic\_prp entity, using hardware links that require no IDMAC memory buffer transfer.

When the direct source pad is routed to the ipuX\_ic\_prp entity, frames from the CSI can be processed by one or both of the IC pre-processing tasks.

When the direct source pad is routed to the ipuX\_vdic entity, the VDIC will carry out motion-compensated de-interlace using “high motion” mode (see description of ipuX\_vdic entity).

The second source pad sends video frames directly to memory buffers via the SMFC and an IDMAC channel, bypassing IC pre-processing. This source pad is routed to a capture device node, with a node name of the format “ipuX\_csiY capture”.

Note that since the IDMAC source pad makes use of an IDMAC channel, it can do pixel reordering within the same colorspace. For example, the sink pad can take UYVY2X8, but the IDMAC source pad can output YUYV2X8. If the sink pad is receiving YUV, the output at the capture device can also be converted to a planar YUV format such as YUV420.

It will also perform simple de-interlace without motion compensation, which is activated if the sink pad’s field type is an interlaced type, and the IDMAC source pad field type is set to none.

This subdev can generate the following event when enabling the second IDMAC source pad:

- V4L2\_EVENT\_IMX\_FRAME\_INTERVAL\_ERROR

The user application can subscribe to this event from the ipuX\_csiY subdev node. This event is generated by the Frame Interval Monitor (see below for more on the FIM).

## **Cropping in ipuX\_csiY**

The CSI supports cropping the incoming raw sensor frames. This is implemented in the ipuX\_csiY entities at the sink pad, using the crop selection subdev API.

The CSI also supports fixed divide-by-two downscaling independently in width and height. This is implemented in the ipuX\_csiY entities at the sink pad, using the compose selection subdev API.

The output rectangle at the ipuX\_csiY source pad is the same as the compose rectangle at the sink pad. So the source pad rectangle cannot be negotiated, it must be set using the compose selection API at sink pad (if /2 downscale is desired, otherwise source pad rectangle is equal to incoming rectangle).

To give an example of crop and /2 downscale, this will crop a 1280x960 input frame to 640x480, and then /2 downscale in both dimensions to 320x240 (assumes ipu1\_csi0 is linked to ipu1\_csi0\_mux):

```
media-ctl -V "'ipu1_csi0_mux':2[fmt:UYVY2X8/1280x960]"
media-ctl -V "'ipu1_csi0':0[crop:(0,0)/640x480]"
media-ctl -V "'ipu1_csi0':0[compose:(0,0)/320x240"]"
```

## Frame Skipping in ipuX\_csiY

The CSI supports frame rate decimation, via frame skipping. Frame rate decimation is specified by setting the frame intervals at sink and source pads. The ipuX\_csiY entity then applies the best frame skip setting to the CSI to achieve the desired frame rate at the source pad.

The following example reduces an assumed incoming 60 Hz frame rate by half at the IDMAC output source pad:

```
media-ctl -V "'ipu1_csi0':0[fmt:UYVY2X8/640x480@1/60]"
media-ctl -V "'ipu1_csi0':2[fmt:UYVY2X8/640x480@1/30]"
```

## Frame Interval Monitor in ipuX\_csiY

The adv718x decoders can occasionally send corrupt fields during NTSC/PAL signal re-sync (too little or too many video lines). When this happens, the IPU triggers a mechanism to re-establish vertical sync by adding 1 dummy line every frame, which causes a rolling effect from image to image, and can last a long time before a stable image is recovered. Or sometimes the mechanism doesn't work at all, causing a permanent split image (one frame contains lines from two consecutive captured images).

From experiment it was found that during image rolling, the frame intervals (elapsed time between two EOF's) drop below the nominal value for the current standard, by about one frame time (60 usec), and remain at that value until rolling stops.

While the reason for this observation isn't known (the IPU dummy line mechanism should show an increase in the intervals by 1 line time every frame, not a fixed value), we can use it to detect the corrupt fields using a frame interval monitor. If the FIM detects a bad frame interval, the ipuX\_csiY subdev will send the event V4L2\_EVENT\_IMX\_FRAME\_INTERVAL\_ERROR. Userland can register with the FIM event notification on the ipuX\_csiY subdev device node. Userland can issue a streaming restart when this event is received to correct the rolling/split image.

The ipuX\_csiY subdev includes custom controls to tweak some dials for FIM. If one of these controls is changed during streaming, the FIM will be reset and will continue at the new settings.

- V4L2\_CID\_IMX\_FIM\_ENABLE

Enable/disable the FIM.

- V4L2\_CID\_IMX\_FIM\_NUM

How many frame interval measurements to average before comparing against the nominal frame interval reported by the sensor. This can reduce noise caused by interrupt latency.

- V4L2\_CID\_IMX\_FIM\_TOLERANCE\_MIN

If the averaged intervals fall outside nominal by this amount, in microseconds, the V4L2\_EVENT\_IMX\_FRAME\_INTERVAL\_ERROR event is sent.

- V4L2\_CID\_IMX\_FIM\_TOLERANCE\_MAX

If any intervals are higher than this value, those samples are discarded and do not enter into the average. This can be used to discard really high interval errors that might be due to interrupt latency from high system load.

- V4L2\_CID\_IMX\_FIM\_NUM\_SKIP

How many frames to skip after a FIM reset or stream restart before FIM begins to average intervals.

- V4L2\_CID\_IMX\_FIM\_ICAP\_CHANNEL
- V4L2\_CID\_IMX\_FIM\_ICAP\_EDGE

These controls will configure an input capture channel as the method for measuring frame intervals. This is superior to the default method of measuring frame intervals via EOF interrupt, since it is not subject to uncertainty errors introduced by interrupt latency.

Input capture requires hardware support. A VSYNC signal must be routed to one of the i.MX6 input capture channel pads.

V4L2\_CID\_IMX\_FIM\_ICAP\_CHANNEL configures which i.MX6 input capture channel to use. This must be 0 or 1.

V4L2\_CID\_IMX\_FIM\_ICAP\_EDGE configures which signal edge will trigger input capture events. By default the input capture method is disabled with a value of IRQ\_TYPE\_NONE. Set this control to IRQ\_TYPE\_EDGE\_RISING, IRQ\_TYPE\_EDGE\_FALLING, or IRQ\_TYPE\_EDGE\_BOTH to enable input capture, triggered on the given signal edge(s).

When input capture is disabled, frame intervals will be measured via EOF interrupt.

## ipuX\_vdic

The VDIC carries out motion compensated de-interlacing, with three motion compensation modes: low, medium, and high motion. The mode is specified with the menu control V4L2\_CID\_DEINTERLACING\_MODE. It has two sink pads and a single source pad.

The direct sink pad receives from an ipuX\_csiY direct pad. With this link the VDIC can only operate in high motion mode.

When the IDMAC sink pad is activated, it receives from an output or mem2mem device node. With this pipeline, it can also operate in low and medium modes, because these modes require receiving frames from memory buffers. Note that an output or mem2mem device is not implemented yet, so this sink pad currently has no links.

The source pad routes to the IC pre-processing entity ipuX\_ic\_prp.

## ipuX\_ic\_prp

This is the IC pre-processing entity. It acts as a router, routing data from its sink pad to one or both of its source pads.

It has a single sink pad. The sink pad can receive from the ipuX\_csiY direct pad, or from ipuX\_vdic.

This entity has two source pads. One source pad routes to the pre-process encode task entity (ipuX\_ic\_prpenc), the other to the pre-process viewfinder task entity (ipuX\_ic\_prpvf). Both source pads can be activated at the same time if the sink pad is receiving from ipuX\_csiY. Only the source pad to the pre-process viewfinder task entity can be activated if the sink pad is receiving from ipuX\_vdic (frames from the VDIC can only be processed by the pre-process viewfinder task).

## ipuX\_ic\_prpenc

This is the IC pre-processing encode entity. It has a single sink pad from ipuX\_ic\_prp, and a single source pad. The source pad is routed to a capture device node, with a node name of the format “ipuX\_ic\_prpenc capture”.

This entity performs the IC pre-process encode task operations: color-space conversion, resizing (down-scaling and upscaling), horizontal and vertical flip, and 90/270 degree rotation. Flip and rotation are provided via standard V4L2 controls.

Like the ipuX\_csiY IDMAC source, it can also perform simple de-interlace without motion compensation, and pixel reordering.

### ipuX\_ic\_prpvf

This is the IC pre-processing viewfinder entity. It has a single sink pad from ipuX\_ic\_prp, and a single source pad. The source pad is routed to a capture device node, with a node name of the format “ipuX\_ic\_prpvf capture”.

It is identical in operation to ipuX\_ic\_prpenc, with the same resizing and CSC operations and flip/rotation controls. It will receive and process de-interlaced frames from the ipuX\_vdic if ipuX\_ic\_prp is receiving from ipuX\_vdic.

Like the ipuX\_csiY IDMAC source, it can perform simple de-interlace without motion compensation. However, note that if the ipuX\_vdic is included in the pipeline (ipuX\_ic\_prp is receiving from ipuX\_vdic), it's not possible to use simple de-interlace in ipuX\_ic\_prpvf, since the ipuX\_vdic has already carried out de-interlacing (with motion compensation) and therefore the field type output from ipuX\_ic\_prp can only be none.

## Capture Pipelines

The following describe the various use-cases supported by the pipelines.

The links shown do not include the backend sensor, video mux, or mipi csi-2 receiver links. This depends on the type of sensor interface (parallel or mipi csi-2). So these pipelines begin with:

sensor -> ipuX\_csiY\_mux -> ...

for parallel sensors, or:

sensor -> imx6-mipi-csi2 -> (ipuX\_csiY\_mux) -> ...

for mipi csi-2 sensors. The imx6-mipi-csi2 receiver may need to route to the video mux (ipuX\_csiY\_mux) before sending to the CSI, depending on the mipi csi-2 virtual channel, hence ipuX\_csiY\_mux is shown in parenthesis.

### Unprocessed Video Capture:

Send frames directly from sensor to camera device interface node, with no conversions, via ipuX\_csiY IDMAC source pad:

-> ipuX\_csiY:2 -> ipuX\_csiY capture

### IC Direct Conversions:

This pipeline uses the preprocess encode entity to route frames directly from the CSI to the IC, to carry out scaling up to 1024x1024 resolution, CSC, flipping, and image rotation:

-> ipuX\_csiY:1 -> 0:ipuX\_ic\_prp:1 -> 0:ipuX\_ic\_prpenc:1 -> ipuX\_ic\_prpenc capture

### Motion Compensated De-interlace:

This pipeline routes frames from the CSI direct pad to the VDIC entity to support motion-compensated de-interlacing (high motion mode only), scaling up to 1024x1024, CSC, flip, and rotation:

-> ipuX\_csiY:1 -> 0:ipuX\_vdic:2 -> 0:ipuX\_ic\_prp:2 -> 0:ipuX\_ic\_prpvf:1 -> ipuX\_ic\_prpvf capture

## Usage Notes

To aid in configuration and for backward compatibility with V4L2 applications that access controls only from video device nodes, the capture device interfaces inherit controls from the active entities in the current pipeline, so controls can be accessed either directly from the subdev or from the active capture device interface. For example, the FIM controls are available either from the ipuX\_csiY subdevs or from the active capture device.

The following are specific usage notes for the Sabre\* reference boards:

### SabreLite with OV5642 and OV5640

This platform requires the OmniVision OV5642 module with a parallel camera interface, and the OV5640 module with a MIPI CSI-2 interface. Both modules are available from Boundary Devices:

- [https://boundarydevices.com/product/nit6x\\_5mp](https://boundarydevices.com/product/nit6x_5mp)
- [https://boundarydevices.com/product/nit6x\\_5mp\\_mipi](https://boundarydevices.com/product/nit6x_5mp_mipi)

Note that if only one camera module is available, the other sensor node can be disabled in the device tree.

The OV5642 module is connected to the parallel bus input on the i.MX internal video mux to IPU1 CSI0. It's i2c bus connects to i2c bus 2.

The MIPI CSI-2 OV5640 module is connected to the i.MX internal MIPI CSI-2 receiver, and the four virtual channel outputs from the receiver are routed as follows: vc0 to the IPU1 CSI0 mux, vc1 directly to IPU1 CSI1, vc2 directly to IPU2 CSI0, and vc3 to the IPU2 CSI1 mux. The OV5640 is also connected to i2c bus 2 on the SabreLite, therefore the OV5642 and OV5640 must not share the same i2c slave address.

The following basic example configures unprocessed video capture pipelines for both sensors. The OV5642 is routed to ipu1\_csi0, and the OV5640, transmitting on MIPI CSI-2 virtual channel 1 (which is imx6-mipi-csi2 pad 2), is routed to ipu1\_csi1. Both sensors are configured to output 640x480, and the OV5642 outputs YUYV2X8, the OV5640 UYVY2X8:

```
# Setup links for OV5642
media-ctl -l "'ov5642 1-0042':0 -> 'ipu1_csi0_mux':1[1]"
media-ctl -l "'ipu1_csi0_mux':2 -> 'ipu1_csi0':0[1]"
media-ctl -l "'ipu1_csi0':2 -> 'ipu1_csi0 capture':0[1]"
# Setup links for OV5640
media-ctl -l "'ov5640 1-0040':0 -> 'imx6-mipi-csi2':0[1]"
media-ctl -l "'imx6-mipi-csi2':2 -> 'ipu1_csi1':0[1]"
media-ctl -l "'ipu1_csi1':2 -> 'ipu1_csi1 capture':0[1]"
# Configure pads for OV5642 pipeline
media-ctl -V "'ov5642 1-0042':0 [fmt:YUYV2X8/640x480 field:none]"
media-ctl -V "'ipu1_csi0_mux':2 [fmt:YUYV2X8/640x480 field:none]"
media-ctl -V "'ipu1_csi0':2 [fmt:AYUV32/640x480 field:none]"
# Configure pads for OV5640 pipeline
media-ctl -V "'ov5640 1-0040':0 [fmt:UYVY2X8/640x480 field:none]"
media-ctl -V "'imx6-mipi-csi2':2 [fmt:UYVY2X8/640x480 field:none]"
media-ctl -V "'ipu1_csi1':2 [fmt:AYUV32/640x480 field:none]"
```

Streaming can then begin independently on the capture device nodes "ipu1\_csi0 capture" and "ipu1\_csi1 capture". The v4l2-ctl tool can be used to select any supported YUV pixelformat on the capture device nodes, including planar.

### SabreAuto with ADV7180 decoder

On the SabreAuto, an on-board ADV7180 SD decoder is connected to the parallel bus input on the internal video mux to IPU1 CSI0.

The following example configures a pipeline to capture from the ADV7180 video decoder, assuming NTSC 720x480 input signals, with Motion Compensated de-interlacing. Pad field types assume the adv7180 outputs “interlaced”. \$outputfmt can be any format supported by the ipu1\_ic\_prpvf entity at its output pad:

```
# Setup links
media-ctl -l "'adv7180 3-0021':0 -> 'ipu1_csi0_mux':1[1]"
media-ctl -l "'ipu1_csi0_mux':2 -> 'ipu1_csi0':0[1]"
media-ctl -l "'ipu1_csi0':1 -> 'ipu1_vdic':0[1]"
media-ctl -l "'ipu1_vdic':2 -> 'ipu1_ic_prp':0[1]"
media-ctl -l "'ipu1_ic_prp':2 -> 'ipu1_ic_prpvf':0[1]"
media-ctl -l "'ipu1_ic_prpvf':1 -> 'ipu1_ic_prpvf capture':0[1]"
# Configure pads
media-ctl -V "'adv7180 3-0021':0 [fmt:UYVY2X8/720x480]"
media-ctl -V "'ipu1_csi0_mux':2 [fmt:UYVY2X8/720x480 field:interlaced]"
media-ctl -V "'ipu1_csi0':1 [fmt:AYUV32/720x480 field:interlaced]"
media-ctl -V "'ipu1_vdic':2 [fmt:AYUV32/720x480 field:none]"
media-ctl -V "'ipu1_ic_prp':2 [fmt:AYUV32/720x480 field:none]"
media-ctl -V "'ipu1_ic_prpvf':1 [fmt:$outputfmt field:none]"
```

Streaming can then begin on the capture device node at “ipu1\_ic\_prpvf capture”. The v4l2-ctl tool can be used to select any supported YUV or RGB pixelformat on the capture device node.

This platform accepts Composite Video analog inputs to the ADV7180 on Ain1 (connector J42).

## SabreSD with MIPI CSI-2 OV5640

Similarly to SabreLite, the SabreSD supports a parallel interface OV5642 module on IPU1 CSI0, and a MIPI CSI-2 OV5640 module. The OV5642 connects to i2c bus 1 and the OV5640 to i2c bus 2.

The device tree for SabreSD includes OF graphs for both the parallel OV5642 and the MIPI CSI-2 OV5640, but as of this writing only the MIPI CSI-2 OV5640 has been tested, so the OV5642 node is currently disabled. The OV5640 module connects to MIPI connector J5 (sorry I don't have the compatible module part number or URL).

The following example configures a direct conversion pipeline to capture from the OV5640, transmitting on MIPI CSI-2 virtual channel 1. \$sensorfmt can be any format supported by the OV5640. \$sensordim is the frame dimension part of \$sensorfmt (minus the mbus pixel code). \$outputfmt can be any format supported by the ipu1\_ic\_prpenc entity at its output pad:

```
# Setup links
media-ctl -l "'ov5640 1-003c':0 -> 'imx6-mipi-csi2':0[1]"
media-ctl -l "'imx6-mipi-csi2':2 -> 'ipu1_csil':0[1]"
media-ctl -l "'ipu1_csil':1 -> 'ipu1_ic_prp':0[1]"
media-ctl -l "'ipu1_ic_prp':1 -> 'ipu1_ic_prpenc':0[1]"
media-ctl -l "'ipu1_ic_prpenc':1 -> 'ipu1_ic_prpenc capture':0[1]"
# Configure pads
media-ctl -V "'ov5640 1-003c':0 [fmt:$sensorfmt field:none]"
media-ctl -V "'imx6-mipi-csi2':2 [fmt:$sensorfmt field:none]"
media-ctl -V "'ipu1_csil':1 [fmt:AYUV32/$sensordim field:none]"
media-ctl -V "'ipu1_ic_prp':1 [fmt:AYUV32/$sensordim field:none]"
media-ctl -V "'ipu1_ic_prpenc':1 [fmt:$outputfmt field:none]"
```

Streaming can then begin on “ipu1\_ic\_prpenc capture” node. The v4l2-ctl tool can be used to select any supported YUV or RGB pixelformat on the capture device node.

## Known Issues

1. When using 90 or 270 degree rotation control at capture resolutions near the IC resizer limit of 1024x1024, and combined with planar pixel formats (YUV420, YUV422p), frame capture will often

fail with no end-of-frame interrupts from the IDMAC channel. To work around this, use lower resolution and/or packed formats (YUYV, RGB3, etc.) when 90 or 270 rotations are needed.

## File list

drivers/staging/media/imx/ include/media/imx.h include/linux/imx-media.h

## References

## Authors

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## The ivtv driver

Author: Hans Verkuil <[hverkuil@xs4all.nl](mailto:hverkuil@xs4all.nl)>

This is a v4l2 device driver for the Conexant cx23415/6 MPEG encoder/decoder. The cx23415 can do both encoding and decoding, the cx23416 can only do MPEG encoding. Currently the only card featuring full decoding support is the Hauppauge PVR-350.

### Note:

- 
1. *This driver requires the latest encoder firmware (version 2.06.039, size 376836 bytes). Get the firmware from here:  
<https://linuxtv.org/downloads/firmware/#conexant>*
  2. *'normal' TV applications do not work with this driver, you need an application that can handle MPEG input such as mplayer, xine, MythTV, etc.*
- 

The primary goal of the IVTV project is to provide a “clean room” Linux Open Source driver implementation for video capture cards based on the iCompression iTVC15 or Conexant CX23415/CX23416 MPEG Codec.

## Features

- Hardware mpeg2 capture of broadcast video (and sound) via the tuner or S-Video/Composite and audio line-in.
- Hardware mpeg2 capture of FM radio where hardware support exists
- Supports NTSC, PAL, SECAM with stereo sound
- Supports SAP and bilingual transmissions.
- Supports raw VBI (closed captions and teletext).
- Supports sliced VBI (closed captions and teletext) and is able to insert this into the captured MPEG stream.
- Supports raw YUV and PCM input.

## Additional features for the PVR-350 (CX23415 based)

- Provides hardware mpeg2 playback
- Provides comprehensive OSD (On Screen Display: ie. graphics overlaying the video signal)
- Provides a framebuffer (allowing X applications to appear on the video device)
- Supports raw YUV output.

**IMPORTANT: In case of problems first read this page:** [https://help.ubuntu.com/community/Install\\_IVTV\\_Troubleshooting](https://help.ubuntu.com/community/Install_IVTV_Troubleshooting)

## See also

<https://linuxtv.org>

## IRC

<irc://irc.freenode.net/#v4l>

---

## Devices

A maximum of 12 ivtv boards are allowed at the moment.

Cards that don't have a video output capability (i.e. non PVR350 cards) lack the vbi8, vbi16, video16 and video48 devices. They also do not support the framebuffer device /dev/fbx for OSD.

The radio0 device may or may not be present, depending on whether the card has a radio tuner or not.

Here is a list of the base v4l devices:

crw-rw----	1	root	video	81,	0	Jun	19	22:22	/dev/video0
crw-rw----	1	root	video	81,	16	Jun	19	22:22	/dev/video16
crw-rw----	1	root	video	81,	24	Jun	19	22:22	/dev/video24
crw-rw----	1	root	video	81,	32	Jun	19	22:22	/dev/video32
crw-rw----	1	root	video	81,	48	Jun	19	22:22	/dev/video48
crw-rw----	1	root	video	81,	64	Jun	19	22:22	/dev/radio0
crw-rw----	1	root	video	81,	224	Jun	19	22:22	/dev/vbi0
crw-rw----	1	root	video	81,	228	Jun	19	22:22	/dev/vbi8
crw-rw----	1	root	video	81,	232	Jun	19	22:22	/dev/vbi16

## Base devices

For every extra card you have the numbers increased by one. For example, /dev/video0 is listed as the 'base' encoding capture device so we have:

- /dev/video0 is the encoding capture device for the first card (card 0)
- /dev/video1 is the encoding capture device for the second card (card 1)
- /dev/video2 is the encoding capture device for the third card (card 2)

Note that if the first card doesn't have a feature (eg no decoder, so no video16, the second card will still use video17. The simple rule is 'add the card number to the base device number'. If you have other capture cards (e.g. WinTV PCI) that are detected first, then you have to tell the ivtv module about it so that it will start counting at 1 (or 2, or whatever). Otherwise the device numbers can get confusing. The ivtv 'ivtv\_first\_minor' module option can be used for that.

- /dev/video0

The encoding capture device(s).

Read-only.

Reading from this device gets you the MPEG1/2 program stream. Example:

```
cat /dev/video0 > my.mpg (you need to hit ctrl-c to exit)
```

- /dev/video16

The decoder output device(s)

Write-only. Only present if the MPEG decoder (i.e. CX23415) exists.

An mpeg2 stream sent to this device will appear on the selected video display, audio will appear on the line-out/audio out. It is only available for cards that support video out. Example:

```
cat my.mpg >/dev/video16
```

- /dev/video24

The raw audio capture device(s).

Read-only

The raw audio PCM stereo stream from the currently selected tuner or audio line-in. Reading from this device results in a raw (signed 16 bit Little Endian, 48000 Hz, stereo pcm) capture. This device only captures audio. This should be replaced by an ALSA device in the future. Note that there is no corresponding raw audio output device, this is not supported in the decoder firmware.

- /dev/video32

The raw video capture device(s)

Read-only

The raw YUV video output from the current video input. The YUV format is non-standard (V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_HM12).

Note that the YUV and PCM streams are not synchronized, so they are of limited use.

- /dev/video48

The raw video display device(s)

Write-only. Only present if the MPEG decoder (i.e. CX23415) exists.

Writes a YUV stream to the decoder of the card.

- /dev/radio0

The radio tuner device(s)

Cannot be read or written.

Used to enable the radio tuner and tune to a frequency. You cannot read or write audio streams with this device. Once you use this device to tune the radio, use /dev/video24 to read the raw pcm stream or /dev/video0 to get an mpeg2 stream with black video.

- /dev/vbi0

The ‘vertical blank interval’ (Teletext, CC, WSS etc) capture device(s)

Read-only

Captures the raw (or sliced) video data sent during the Vertical Blank Interval. This data is used to encode teletext, closed captions, VPS, widescreen signalling, electronic program guide information, and other services.

- /dev/vbi8

Processed vbi feedback device(s)

Read-only. Only present if the MPEG decoder (i.e. CX23415) exists.

The sliced VBI data embedded in an MPEG stream is reproduced on this device. So while playing back a recording on /dev/video16, you can read the embedded VBI data from /dev/vbi8.

- /dev/vbi16

The vbi 'display' device(s)

Write-only. Only present if the MPEG decoder (i.e. CX23415) exists.

Can be used to send sliced VBI data to the video-out connector.

## Maxim Integrated MAX2175 RF to bits tuner driver

The MAX2175 driver implements the following driver-specific controls:

### V4L2\_CID\_MAX2175\_I2S\_ENABLE

Enable/Disable I2S output of the tuner. This is a private control that can be accessed only using the subdev interface. Refer to Documentation/media/kapi/v4l2-controls.rst for more details.

(0)	I2S output is disabled.
(1)	I2S output is enabled.

### V4L2\_CID\_MAX2175\_HSLS

The high-side/low-side (HSLS) control of the tuner for a given band.

(0)	The LO frequency position is below the desired frequency.
(1)	The LO frequency position is above the desired frequency.

### V4L2\_CID\_MAX2175\_RX\_MODE (menu)

The Rx mode controls a number of preset parameters of the tuner like sample clock (sck), sampling rate etc. These multiple settings are provided under one single label called Rx mode in the datasheet. The list below shows the supported modes with a brief description.

"Europe modes"	
"FM 1.2"	This configures FM band with a sample rate of 0.512 million samples/sec with a 10.24 MHz sck. (0)
"DAB 1.2"	This configures VHF band with a sample rate of 2.048 million samples/sec with a 32.768 MHz sck. (1)
"North America modes"	
"FM 1.0"	This configures FM band with a sample rate of 0.7441875 million samples/sec with a 14.88375 MHz sck. (0)
"DAB 1.2"	This configures FM band with a sample rate of 0.372 million samples/sec with a 7.441875 MHz sck. (1)

## Vaio Picturebook Motion Eye Camera Driver

Copyright © 2001-2004 Stelian Pop <[stelian@popies.net](mailto:stelian@popies.net)>

Copyright © 2001-2002 Alcôve <www.alcove.com>

Copyright © 2000 Andrew Tridgell <tridge@samba.org>

This driver enable the use of video4linux compatible applications with the Motion Eye camera. This driver requires the “Sony Laptop Extras” driver (which can be found in the “Misc devices” section of the kernel configuration utility) to be compiled and installed (using its “camera=1” parameter).

It can do at maximum 30 fps @ 320x240 or 15 fps @ 640x480.

Grabbing is supported in packed YUV colorspace only.

MJPEG hardware grabbing is supported via a private API (see below).

## Hardware supported

This driver supports the ‘second’ version of the MotionEye camera :)

The first version was connected directly on the video bus of the Neomagic video card and is unsupported.

The second one, made by Kawasaki Steel is fully supported by this driver (PCI vendor/device is 0x136b/0xff01)

The third one, present in recent (more or less last year) Picturebooks (C1M\* models), is not supported. The manufacturer has given the specs to the developers under a NDA (which allows the development of a GPL driver however), but things are not moving very fast (see <http://r-engine.sourceforge.net/>) (PCI vendor/device is 0x10cf/0x2011).

There is a forth model connected on the USB bus in TR1\* Vaio laptops. This camera is not supported at all by the current driver, in fact little information if any is available for this camera (USB vendor/device is 0x054c/0x0107).

## Driver options

Several options can be passed to the meye driver using the standard module argument syntax (<param>=<value> when passing the option to the module or meye.<param>=<value> on the kernel boot line when meye is statically linked into the kernel). Those options are:

gbuffers:	number of capture buffers, default is 2 (32 max)
gbufsize:	size of each capture buffer, default is 614400
video_nr:	video device to register (0 = /dev/video0, etc)

## Module use

In order to automatically load the meye module on use, you can put those lines in your /etc/modprobe.d/meye.conf file:

alias char-major-81 videodev
alias char-major-81-0 meye
options meye gbuffers=32

## Usage:

xawtv >= 3.49 (< <a href="http://bytesex.org/xawtv/">http://bytesex.org/xawtv/</a> >)
for display and uncompressed video capture:
 xawtv -c /dev/video0 -geometry 640x480

```
or
xawtv -c /dev/video0 -geometry 320x240

motioneye (<http://popies.net/meye/>)
for getting ppm or jpg snapshots, mjpeg video
```

## Private API

The driver supports frame grabbing with the video4linux API, so all video4linux tools (like xawtv) should work with this driver.

Besides the video4linux interface, the driver has a private interface for accessing the Motion Eye extended parameters (camera sharpness, agc, video framerate), the snapshot and the MJPEG capture facilities.

This interface consists of several ioctls (prototypes and structures can be found in include/linux/meye.h):

**MEYEIOC\_G\_PARAMS and MEYEIOC\_S\_PARAMS** Get and set the extended parameters of the motion eye camera. The user should always query the current parameters with MEYEIOC\_G\_PARAMS, change what he likes and then issue the MEYEIOC\_S\_PARAMS call (checking for -EINVAL). The extended parameters are described by the meye\_params structure.

**MEYEIOC\_QBUF\_CAPT** Queue a buffer for capture (the buffers must have been obtained with a VIDIOCQBUF call and mmap'ed by the application). The argument to MEYEIOC\_QBUF\_CAPT is the buffer number to queue (or -1 to end capture). The first call to MEYEIOC\_QBUF\_CAPT starts the streaming capture.

**MEYEIOC\_SYNC** Takes as an argument the buffer number you want to sync. This ioctl blocks until the buffer is filled and ready for the application to use. It returns the buffer size.

**MEYEIOC\_STILLCAPT and MEYEIOC\_STILLJCAPT** Takes a snapshot in an uncompressed or compressed jpeg format. This ioctl blocks until the snapshot is done and returns (for jpeg snapshot) the size of the image. The image data is available from the first mmap'ed buffer.

Look at the ‘motioneye’ application code for an actual example.

## Bugs / Todo

- ‘motioneye’ still uses the meye private v4l1 API extensions.

## OMAP 3 Image Signal Processor (ISP) driver

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## Introduction

This file documents the Texas Instruments OMAP 3 Image Signal Processor (ISP) driver located under drivers/media/platform/omap3isp. The original driver was written by Texas Instruments but since that it has been rewritten (twice) at Nokia.

The driver has been successfully used on the following versions of OMAP 3:

- 3430
- 3530

- 3630

The driver implements V4L2, Media controller and v4l2\_subdev interfaces. Sensor, lens and flash drivers using the v4l2\_subdev interface in the kernel are supported.

## Split to subdevs

The OMAP 3 ISP is split into V4L2 subdevs, each of the blocks inside the ISP having one subdev to represent it. Each of the subdevs provide a V4L2 subdev interface to userspace.

- OMAP3 ISP CCP2
- OMAP3 ISP CSI2a
- OMAP3 ISP CCDC
- OMAP3 ISP preview
- OMAP3 ISP resizer
- OMAP3 ISP AEWB
- OMAP3 ISP AF
- OMAP3 ISP histogram

Each possible link in the ISP is modelled by a link in the Media controller interface. For an example program see <sup>2</sup>.

## Controlling the OMAP 3 ISP

In general, the settings given to the OMAP 3 ISP take effect at the beginning of the following frame. This is done when the module becomes idle during the vertical blanking period on the sensor. In memory-to-memory operation the pipe is run one frame at a time. Applying the settings is done between the frames.

All the blocks in the ISP, excluding the CSI-2 and possibly the CCP2 receiver, insist on receiving complete frames. Sensors must thus never send the ISP partial frames.

Autoidle does have issues with some ISP blocks on the 3430, at least. Autoidle is only enabled on 3630 when the omap3isp module parameter autoidle is non-zero.

## Events

The OMAP 3 ISP driver does support the V4L2 event interface on CCDC and statistics (AEWB, AF and histogram) subdevs.

The CCDC subdev produces V4L2\_EVENT\_FRAME\_SYNC type event on HS\_VS interrupt which is used to signal frame start. Earlier version of this driver used V4L2\_EVENT\_OMAP3ISP\_HS\_VS for this purpose. The event is triggered exactly when the reception of the first line of the frame starts in the CCDC module. The event can be subscribed on the CCDC subdev.

(When using parallel interface one must pay account to correct configuration of the VS signal polarity. This is automatically correct when using the serial receivers.)

Each of the statistics subdevs is able to produce events. An event is generated whenever a statistics buffer can be dequeued by a user space application using the VIDIOC\_OMAP3ISP\_STAT\_REQ IOCTL. The events available are:

- V4L2\_EVENT\_OMAP3ISP\_AEWB
- V4L2\_EVENT\_OMAP3ISP\_AF

<sup>2</sup> <http://git.ideasonboard.org/?p=media-ctl.git;a=summary>

- V4L2\_EVENT OMAP3ISP\_HIST

The type of the event data is struct omap3isp\_stat\_event\_status for these ioctls. If there is an error calculating the statistics, there will be an event as usual, but no related statistics buffer. In this case omap3isp\_stat\_event\_status.buf\_err is set to non-zero.

## Private IOCTLs

The OMAP 3 ISP driver supports standard V4L2 IOCTLs and controls where possible and practical. Much of the functions provided by the ISP, however, does not fall under the standard IOCTLs — gamma tables and configuration of statistics collection are examples of such.

In general, there is a private ioctl for configuring each of the blocks containing hardware-dependent functions.

The following private IOCTLs are supported:

- VIDIOC\_OMAP3ISP\_CCDC\_CFG
- VIDIOC\_OMAP3ISP\_PRV\_CFG
- VIDIOC\_OMAP3ISP\_AEWB\_CFG
- VIDIOC\_OMAP3ISP\_HIST\_CFG
- VIDIOC\_OMAP3ISP\_AF\_CFG
- VIDIOC\_OMAP3ISP\_STAT\_REQ
- VIDIOC\_OMAP3ISP\_STAT\_EN

The parameter structures used by these ioctls are described in include/linux/omap3isp.h. The detailed functions of the ISP itself related to a given ISP block is described in the Technical Reference Manuals (TRMs) — see the end of the document for those.

While it is possible to use the ISP driver without any use of these private IOCTLs it is not possible to obtain optimal image quality this way. The AEWB, AF and histogram modules cannot be used without configuring them using the appropriate private IOCTLs.

## CCDC and preview block IOCTLs

The VIDIOC\_OMAP3ISP\_CCDC\_CFG and VIDIOC\_OMAP3ISP\_PRV\_CFG IOCTLs are used to configure, enable and disable functions in the CCDC and preview blocks, respectively. Both IOCTLs control several functions in the blocks they control. VIDIOC\_OMAP3ISP\_CCDC\_CFG IOCTL accepts a pointer to struct omap3isp\_ccdc\_update\_config as its argument. Similarly VIDIOC\_OMAP3ISP\_PRV\_CFG accepts a pointer to struct omap3isp\_prev\_update\_config. The definition of both structures is available in <sup>1</sup>.

The update field in the structures tells whether to update the configuration for the specific function and the flag tells whether to enable or disable the function.

The update and flag bit masks accept the following values. Each separate functions in the CCDC and preview blocks is associated with a flag (either disable or enable; part of the flag field in the structure) and a pointer to configuration data for the function.

Valid values for the update and flag fields are listed here for VIDIOC\_OMAP3ISP\_CCDC\_CFG. Values may be or'ed to configure more than one function in the same IOCTL call.

- OMAP3ISP\_CCDC\_ALAW
- OMAP3ISP\_CCDC\_LPF
- OMAP3ISP\_CCDC\_BLCLAMP
- OMAP3ISP\_CCDC\_BCOMP

---

<sup>1</sup> include/linux/omap3isp.h

- OMAP3ISP\_CCDC\_FPC
- OMAP3ISP\_CCDC\_CULL
- OMAP3ISP\_CCDC\_CONFIG\_LSC
- OMAP3ISP\_CCDC\_TBL\_LSC

The corresponding values for the VIDIOC\_OMAP3ISP\_PRV\_CFG are here:

- OMAP3ISP\_PREV\_LUMAENH
- OMAP3ISP\_PREV\_INVALAW
- OMAP3ISP\_PREV\_HRZ\_MED
- OMAP3ISP\_PREV\_CFA
- OMAP3ISP\_PREV\_CHROMA\_SUPP
- OMAP3ISP\_PREV\_WB
- OMAP3ISP\_PREV\_BLKADJ
- OMAP3ISP\_PREV\_RGB2RGB
- OMAP3ISP\_PREV\_COLOR\_CONV
- OMAP3ISP\_PREV\_YC\_LIMIT
- OMAP3ISP\_PREV\_DEFECT\_COR
- OMAP3ISP\_PREV\_GAMMABYPASS
- OMAP3ISP\_PREV\_DRK\_FRM\_CAPTURE
- OMAP3ISP\_PREV\_DRK\_FRM\_SUBTRACT
- OMAP3ISP\_PREV\_LENS\_SHADING
- OMAP3ISP\_PREV\_NF
- OMAP3ISP\_PREV\_GAMMA

The associated configuration pointer for the function may not be NULL when enabling the function. When disabling a function the configuration pointer is ignored.

## Statistic blocks IOCTLs

The statistics subdevs do offer more dynamic configuration options than the other subdevs. They can be enabled, disable and reconfigured when the pipeline is in streaming state.

The statistics blocks always get the input image data from the CCDC (as the histogram memory read isn't implemented). The statistics are dequeuable by the user from the statistics subdev nodes using private IOCTLs.

The private IOCTLs offered by the AEWB, AF and histogram subdevs are heavily reflected by the register level interface offered by the ISP hardware. There are aspects that are purely related to the driver implementation and these are discussed next.

## VIDIOC\_OMAP3ISP\_STAT\_EN

This private IOCTL enables/disables a statistic module. If this request is done before streaming, it will take effect as soon as the pipeline starts to stream. If the pipeline is already streaming, it will take effect as soon as the CCDC becomes idle.

## **VIDIOC\_OMAP3ISP\_AEWB\_CFG, VIDIOC\_OMAP3ISP\_HIST\_CFG and VIDIOC\_OMAP3ISP\_AF\_CFG**

Those IOCTLs are used to configure the modules. They require user applications to have an in-depth knowledge of the hardware. Most of the fields explanation can be found on OMAP's TRMs. The two following fields common to all the above configure private IOCTLs require explanation for better understanding as they are not part of the TRM.

`omap3isp_[h3a_af/h3a_aewb/hist]_config.buf_size:`

The modules handle their buffers internally. The necessary buffer size for the module's data output depends on the requested configuration. Although the driver supports reconfiguration while streaming, it does not support a reconfiguration which requires bigger buffer size than what is already internally allocated if the module is enabled. It will return -EBUSY on this case. In order to avoid such condition, either disable/reconfigure/enable the module or request the necessary buffer size during the first configuration while the module is disabled.

The internal buffer size allocation considers the requested configuration's minimum buffer size and the value set on `buf_size` field. If `buf_size` field is out of [minimum, maximum] buffer size range, it's clamped to fit in there. The driver then selects the biggest value. The corrected `buf_size` value is written back to user application.

`omap3isp_[h3a_af/h3a_aewb/hist]_config.config_counter:`

As the configuration doesn't take effect synchronously to the request, the driver must provide a way to track this information to provide more accurate data. After a configuration is requested, the `config_counter` returned to user space application will be an unique value associated to that request. When user application receives an event for buffer availability or when a new buffer is requested, this `config_counter` is used to match a buffer data and a configuration.

## **VIDIOC\_OMAP3ISP\_STAT\_REQ**

Send to user space the oldest data available in the internal buffer queue and discards such buffer afterwards. The field `omap3isp_stat_data.frame_number` matches with the video buffer's `field_count`.

## **Technical reference manuals (TRMs) and other documentation**

OMAP 3430 TRM: <URL:[http://focus.ti.com/pdfs/wtbu/OMAP34xx\\_ES3.1.x\\_PUBLIC\\_TRM\\_vZM.zip](http://focus.ti.com/pdfs/wtbu/OMAP34xx_ES3.1.x_PUBLIC_TRM_vZM.zip)> Referenced 2011-03-05.

OMAP 35xx TRM: <URL:<http://www.ti.com/litv/pdf/spruf98o>> Referenced 2011-03-05.

OMAP 3630 TRM: <URL:[http://focus.ti.com/pdfs/wtbu/OMAP36xx\\_ES1.x\\_PUBLIC\\_TRM\\_vQ.zip](http://focus.ti.com/pdfs/wtbu/OMAP36xx_ES1.x_PUBLIC_TRM_vQ.zip)> Referenced 2011-03-05.

DM 3730 TRM: <URL:<http://www.ti.com/litv/pdf/sprugn4h>> Referenced 2011-03-06.

## **References**

### **OMAP4 ISS Driver**

Author: Sergio Aguirre <[sergio.a.aguirre@gmail.com](mailto:sergio.a.aguirre@gmail.com)>

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## Introduction

The OMAP44XX family of chips contains the Imaging SubSystem (a.k.a. ISS), Which contains several components that can be categorized in 3 big groups:

- Interfaces (2 Interfaces: CSI2-A & CSI2-B/CCP2)
- ISP (Image Signal Processor)
- SIMCOP (Still Image Coprocessor)

For more information, please look in <sup>1</sup> for latest version of: "OMAP4430 Multimedia Device Silicon Revision 2.x"

As of Revision AB, the ISS is described in detail in section 8.

This driver is supporting **only** the CSI2-A/B interfaces for now.

It makes use of the Media Controller framework <sup>2</sup>, and inherited most of the code from OMAP3 ISP driver (found under drivers/media/platform/omap3isp/\*), except that it doesn't need an IOMMU now for ISS buffers memory mapping.

Supports usage of MMAP buffers only (for now).

## Tested platforms

- OMAP4430SDP, w/ ES2.1 GP & SEVM4430-CAM-V1-0 (Contains IMX060 & OV5640, in which only the last one is supported, outputting YUV422 frames).
- TI Blaze MDP, w/ OMAP4430 ES2.2 EMU (Contains 1 IMX060 & 2 OV5650 sensors, in which only the OV5650 are supported, outputting RAW10 frames).
- PandaBoard, Rev. A2, w/ OMAP4430 ES2.1 GP & OV adapter board, tested with following sensors: \* OV5640 \* OV5650
- Tested on mainline kernel:

<http://git.kernel.org/?p=linux/kernel/git/torvalds/linux.git;a=summary>

Tag: v3.3 (commit c16fa4f2ad19908a47c63d8fa436a1178438c7e7)

## File list

drivers/staging/media/omap4iss/ include/linux/platform\_data/media/omap4iss.h

## References

### Philips webcams (pwc driver)

This file contains some additional information for the Philips and OEM webcams. E-mail: [webcam@smcc.demon.nl](mailto:webcam@smcc.demon.nl) Last updated: 2004-01-19 Site: <http://www.smcc.demon.nl/webcam/>

As of this moment, the following cameras are supported:

- Philips PCA645
- Philips PCA646
- Philips PCVC675
- Philips PCVC680

<sup>1</sup> <http://focus.ti.com/general/docs/wtbu/wtbudocumentcenter.tsp?navigationId=12037&templateId=6123#62>

<sup>2</sup> <http://lwn.net/Articles/420485/>

- Philips PCVC690
- Philips PCVC720/40
- Philips PCVC730
- Philips PCVC740
- Philips PCVC750
- Askey VC010
- Creative Labs Webcam 5
- Creative Labs Webcam Pro Ex
- Logitech QuickCam 3000 Pro
- Logitech QuickCam 4000 Pro
- Logitech QuickCam Notebook Pro
- Logitech QuickCam Zoom
- Logitech QuickCam Orbit
- Logitech QuickCam Sphere
- Samsung MPC-C10
- Samsung MPC-C30
- Sotec Afina Eye
- AME CU-001
- Visionite VCS-UM100
- Visionite VCS-UC300

The main webpage for the Philips driver is at the address above. It contains a lot of extra information, a FAQ, and the binary plugin ‘PWCX’. This plugin contains decompression routines that allow you to use higher image sizes and framerates; in addition the webcam uses less bandwidth on the USB bus (handy if you want to run more than 1 camera simultaneously). These routines fall under a NDA, and may therefore not be distributed as source; however, its use is completely optional.

You can build this code either into your kernel, or as a module. I recommend the latter, since it makes troubleshooting a lot easier. The built-in microphone is supported through the USB Audio class.

When you load the module you can set some default settings for the camera; some programs depend on a particular image-size or -format and don’t know how to set it properly in the driver. The options are:

**size** Can be one of ‘sqcif’, ‘qsif’, ‘qcif’, ‘sif’, ‘cif’ or ‘vga’, for an image size of resp. 128x96, 160x120, 176x144, 320x240, 352x288 and 640x480 (of course, only for those cameras that support these resolutions).

**fps** Specifies the desired framerate. Is an integer in the range of 4-30.

**fbufs** This parameter specifies the number of internal buffers to use for storing frames from the cam. This will help if the process that reads images from the cam is a bit slow or momentarily busy. However, on slow machines it only introduces lag, so choose carefully. The default is 3, which is reasonable. You can set it between 2 and 5.

**mbufs** This is an integer between 1 and 10. It will tell the module the number of buffers to reserve for mmap(), VIDIOC\_GMBUF, VIDIOC\_CAPTURE and friends. The default is 2, which is adequate for most applications (double buffering).

Should you experience a lot of ‘Dumping frame...’ messages during grabbing with a tool that uses mmap(), you might want to increase it. However, it doesn’t really buffer images, it just gives you a bit more slack when your program is behind. But you need a multi-threaded or forked program to really take advantage of these buffers.

The absolute maximum is 10, but don't set it too high! Every buffer takes up 460 KB of RAM, so unless you have a lot of memory setting this to something more than 4 is an absolute waste. This memory is only allocated during open(), so nothing is wasted when the camera is not in use.

**power\_save** When power\_save is enabled (set to 1), the module will try to shut down the cam on close() and re-activate on open(). This will save power and turn off the LED. Not all cameras support this though (the 645 and 646 don't have power saving at all), and some models don't work either (they will shut down, but never wake up). Consider this experimental. By default this option is disabled.

**compression (only useful with the plugin)** With this option you can control the compression factor that the camera uses to squeeze the image through the USB bus. You can set the parameter between 0 and 3:

```
0 = prefer uncompressed images; if the requested mode is not available
      in an uncompressed format, the driver will silently switch to low
      compression.
1 = low compression.
2 = medium compression.
3 = high compression.
```

High compression takes less bandwidth of course, but it could also introduce some unwanted artefacts. The default is 2, medium compression. See the FAQ on the website for an overview of which modes require compression.

The compression parameter does not apply to the 645 and 646 cameras and OEM models derived from those (only a few). Most cams honour this parameter.

**leds** This setting takes 2 integers, that define the on/off time for the LED (in milliseconds). One of the interesting things that you can do with this is let the LED blink while the camera is in use. This:

```
leds=500,500
```

will blink the LED once every second. But with:

```
leds=0,0
```

the LED never goes on, making it suitable for silent surveillance.

By default the camera's LED is on solid while in use, and turned off when the camera is not used anymore.

This parameter works only with the ToUCam range of cameras (720, 730, 740, 750) and OEMs. For other cameras this command is silently ignored, and the LED cannot be controlled.

Finally: this parameter does not take effect UNTIL the first time you open the camera device. Until then, the LED remains on.

**dev\_hint** A long standing problem with USB devices is their dynamic nature: you never know what device a camera gets assigned; it depends on module load order, the hub configuration, the order in which devices are plugged in, and the phase of the moon (i.e. it can be random). With this option you can give the driver a hint as to what video device node (/dev/videoX) it should use with a specific camera. This is also handy if you have two cameras of the same model.

A camera is specified by its type (the number from the camera model, like PCA645, PCVC750VC, etc) and optionally the serial number (visible in /sys/kernel/debug/usb/devices). A hint consists of a string with the following format:

```
[type[.serialnumber]:]node
```

The square brackets mean that both the type and the serialnumber are optional, but a serialnumber cannot be specified without a type (which would be rather pointless). The serialnumber is separated from the type by a '.'; the node number by a ':'.

This somewhat cryptic syntax is best explained by a few examples:

dev_hint=3,5	The first detected cam gets assigned /dev/video3, the second /dev/video5. Any other cameras will get the first free available slot (see below).
dev_hint=645:1,680:2	The PCA645 camera will get /dev/video1, and a PCVC680 /dev/video2.
dev_hint=645.0123:3,645.4567:0	The PCA645 camera with serialnumber 0123 goes to /dev/video3, the same camera model with the 4567 serial gets /dev/video0.
dev_hint=750:1,4,5,6	The PCVC750 camera will get /dev/video1, the next 3 Philips cams will use /dev/video4 through /dev/video6.

Some points worth knowing:

- Serialnumbers are case sensitive and must be written full, including leading zeroes (it's treated as a string).
- If a device node is already occupied, registration will fail and the webcam is not available.
- You can have up to 64 video devices; be sure to make enough device nodes in /dev if you want to spread the numbers. After /dev/video9 comes /dev/video10 (not /dev/videoA).
- If a camera does not match any dev\_hint, it will simply get assigned the first available device node, just as it used to be.

**trace** In order to better detect problems, it is now possible to turn on a ‘trace’ of some of the calls the module makes; it logs all items in your kernel log at debug level.

The trace variable is a bitmask; each bit represents a certain feature. If you want to trace something, look up the bit value(s) in the table below, add the values together and supply that to the trace variable.

Value	Value	Description	De-default
(dec)	(hex)		
1	0x1	Module initialization; this will log messages while loading and unloading the module	On
2	0x2	probe() and disconnect() traces	On
4	0x4	Trace open() and close() calls	Off
8	0x8	read(), mmap() and associated ioctl() calls	Off
16	0x10	Memory allocation of buffers, etc.	Off
32	0x20	Showing underflow, overflow and Dumping frame messages	On
64	0x40	Show viewport and image sizes	Off
128	0x80	PWCX debugging	Off

For example, to trace the open() & read() functions, sum  $8 + 4 = 12$ , so you would supply trace=12 during insmod or modprobe. If you want to turn the initialization and probing tracing off, set trace=0. The default value for trace is 35 (0x23).

Example:

```
# modprobe pwc size=cif fps=15 power_save=1
```

The fbufs, mbufs and trace parameters are global and apply to all connected cameras. Each camera has its own set of buffers.

size and fps only specify defaults when you open() the device; this is to accommodate some tools that don't set the size. You can change these settings after open() with the Video4Linux ioctl() calls. The default of defaults is QCIF size at 10 fps.

The compression parameter is semiglobal; it sets the initial compression preference for all camera's, but this parameter can be set per camera with the VIDIOCPCSCQUAL ioctl() call.

All parameters are optional.

## The pvrusb2 driver

Author: Mike Isely <[isely@pobox.com](mailto:isely@pobox.com)>

### Background

This driver is intended for the “Hauppauge WinTV PVR USB 2.0”, which is a USB 2.0 hosted TV Tuner. This driver is a work in progress. Its history started with the reverse-engineering effort by Björn Danielsson <[pvrusb2@dax.nu](mailto:pvrusb2@dax.nu)> whose web page can be found here: <http://pvrusb2.dax.nu/>

From there Aurelien Alleaume <[selts@free.fr](mailto:selts@free.fr)> began an effort to create a video4linux compatible driver. I began with Aurelien's last known snapshot and evolved the driver to the state it is in here.

More information on this driver can be found at: <http://www.isely.net/pvrusb2.html>

This driver has a strong separation of layers. They are very roughly:

1. Low level wire-protocol implementation with the device.
2. I2C adaptor implementation and corresponding I2C client drivers implemented elsewhere in V4L.
3. High level hardware driver implementation which coordinates all activities that ensure correct operation of the device.
4. A “context” layer which manages instancing of driver, setup, tear-down, arbitration, and interaction with high level interfaces appropriately as devices are hotplugged in the system.
5. High level interfaces which glue the driver to various published Linux APIs (V4L, sysfs, maybe DVB in the future).

The most important shearing layer is between the top 2 layers. A lot of work went into the driver to ensure that any kind of conceivable API can be laid on top of the core driver. (Yes, the driver internally leverages V4L to do its work but that really has nothing to do with the API published by the driver to the outside world.) The architecture allows for different APIs to simultaneously access the driver. I have a strong sense of fairness about APIs and also feel that it is a good design principle to keep implementation and interface isolated from each other. Thus while right now the V4L high level interface is the most complete, the sysfs high level interface will work equally well for similar functions, and there's no reason I see right now why it shouldn't be possible to produce a DVB high level interface that can sit right alongside V4L.

### Building

To build these modules essentially amounts to just running “Make”, but you need the kernel source tree nearby and you will likely also want to set a few controlling environment variables first in order to link things up with that source tree. Please see the Makefile here for comments that explain how to do that.

### Source file list / functional overview

(Note: The term “module” used below generally refers to loosely defined functional units within the pvrusb2 driver and bears no relation to the Linux kernel's concept of a loadable module.)

**pvrusb2-audio.[ch] - This is glue logic that resides between this** driver and the msp3400.ko I2C client driver (which is found elsewhere in V4L).

**pvrusb2-context.[ch]** - This module implements the context for an instance of the driver. Everything else eventually ties back to or is otherwise instanced within the data structures implemented here. Hotplugging is ultimately coordinated here. All high level interfaces tie into the driver through this module. This module helps arbitrate each interface's access to the actual driver core, and is designed to allow concurrent access through multiple instances of multiple interfaces (thus you can for example change the tuner's frequency through sysfs while simultaneously streaming video through V4L out to an instance of mplayer).

**pvrusb2-debug.h** - This header defines a **printk()** wrapper and a **mask** of debugging bit definitions for the various kinds of debug messages that can be enabled within the driver.

**pvrusb2-debugifc.[ch]** - This module implements a crude command line oriented debug interface into the driver. Aside from being part of the process for implementing manual firmware extraction (see the pvrusb2 web site mentioned earlier), probably I'm the only one who has ever used this. It is mainly a debugging aid.

**pvrusb2-eeprom.[ch]** - This is glue logic that resides between this driver and the tveeprom.ko module, which is itself implemented elsewhere in V4L.

**pvrusb2-encoder.[ch]** - This module implements all protocol needed to interact with the Conexant mpeg2 encoder chip within the pvrusb2 device. It is a crude echo of corresponding logic in ivtv, however the design goals (strict isolation) and physical layer (proxy through USB instead of PCI) are enough different that this implementation had to be completely different.

**pvrusb2-hdw-internal.h** - This header defines the core data structure in the driver used to track ALL internal state related to control of the hardware. Nobody outside of the core hardware-handling modules should have any business using this header. All external access to the driver should be through one of the high level interfaces (e.g. V4L, sysfs, etc), and in fact even those high level interfaces are restricted to the API defined in pvrusb2-hdw.h and NOT this header.

**pvrusb2-hdw.h** - This header defines the full internal API for controlling the hardware. High level interfaces (e.g. V4L, sysfs) will work through here.

**pvrusb2-hdw.c** - This module implements all the various bits of logic that handle overall control of a specific pvrusb2 device. (Policy, instantiation, and arbitration of pvrusb2 devices fall within the jurisdiction of pvrusb-context not here).

**pvrusb2-i2c-chips-\*.[ch]** - These modules implement the glue logic to tie together and configure various I2C modules as they attach to the I2C bus. There are two versions of this file. The "v4I2" version is intended to be used in-tree alongside V4L, where we implement just the logic that makes sense for a pure V4L environment. The "all" version is intended for use outside of V4L, where we might encounter other possibly "challenging" modules from ivtv or older kernel snapshots (or even the support modules in the standalone snapshot).

**pvrusb2-i2c-cmd-v4I1.[ch]** - This module implements generic V4L1 compatible commands to the I2C modules. It is here where state changes inside the pvrusb2 driver are translated into V4L1 commands that are in turn sent to the various I2C modules.

**pvrusb2-i2c-cmd-v4I2.[ch]** - This module implements generic V4L2 compatible commands to the I2C modules. It is here where state changes inside the pvrusb2 driver are translated into V4L2 commands that are in turn sent to the various I2C modules.

**pvrusb2-i2c-core.[ch]** - This module provides an implementation of a kernel-friendly I2C adaptor driver, through which other external I2C client drivers (e.g. msp3400, tuner, lirc) may connect and operate corresponding chips within the pvrusb2 device. It is through here that other V4L modules can reach into this driver to operate specific pieces (and those modules are in turn driven by glue logic which is coordinated by pvrusb2-hdw, doled out by pvrusb2-context, and then ultimately made available to users through one of the high level interfaces).

**pvrusb2-io.[ch]** - This module implements a very low level ring of transfer buffers, required in order to stream data from the device. This module is very low level. It only operates the buffers and makes no attempt to define any policy or mechanism for how such buffers might be used.

**pvrusb2-ioread.[ch]** - This module layers on top of pvrusb2-io.[ch] to provide a streaming API usable by a read() system call style of I/O. Right now this is the only layer on top of pvrusb2-io.[ch],

however the underlying architecture here was intended to allow for other styles of I/O to be implemented with additional modules, like mmap()'ed buffers or something even more exotic.

**pvrusb2-main.c - This is the top level of the driver. Module level** and USB core entry points are here. This is our “main”.

**pvrusb2-sysfs.[ch] - This is the high level interface which ties the** pvrusb2 driver into sysfs. Through this interface you can do everything with the driver except actually stream data.

**pvrusb2-tuner.[ch] - This is glue logic that resides between this** driver and the tuner.ko I2C client driver (which is found elsewhere in V4L).

**pvrusb2-util.h - This header defines some common macros used** throughout the driver. These macros are not really specific to the driver, but they had to go somewhere.

**pvrusb2-v4l2.[ch] - This is the high level interface which ties the** pvrusb2 driver into video4linux. It is through here that V4L applications can open and operate the driver in the usual V4L ways. Note that **ALL** V4L functionality is published only through here and nowhere else.

**pvrusb2-video-\*. [ch] - This is glue logic that resides between this** driver and the saa711x.ko I2C client driver (which is found elsewhere in V4L). Note that saa711x.ko used to be known as saa7115.ko in ivtv. There are two versions of this; one is selected depending on the particular saa711[5x].ko that is found.

**pvrusb2.h - This header contains compile time tunable parameters** (and at the moment the driver has very little that needs to be tuned).

## PXA-Camera Host Driver

Author: Robert Jarzmik <[robert.jarzmik@free.fr](mailto:robert.jarzmik@free.fr)>

### Constraints

1. Image size for YUV422P format All YUV422P images are enforced to have width x height % 16 = 0. This is due to DMA constraints, which transfers only planes of 8 byte multiples.

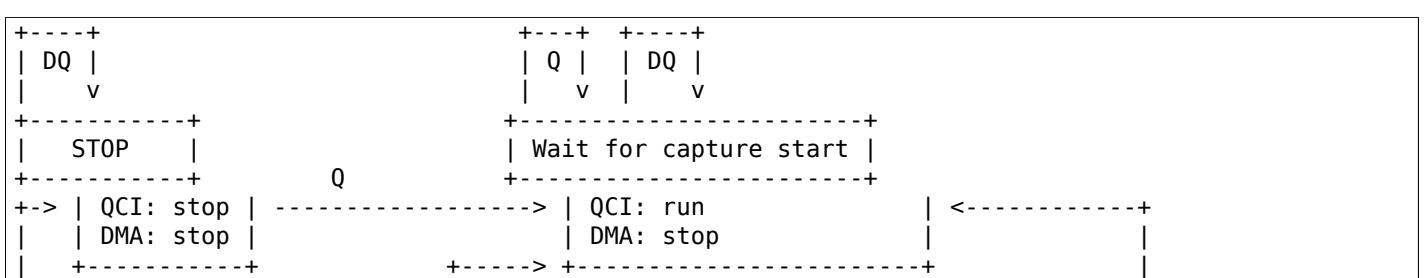
### Global video workflow

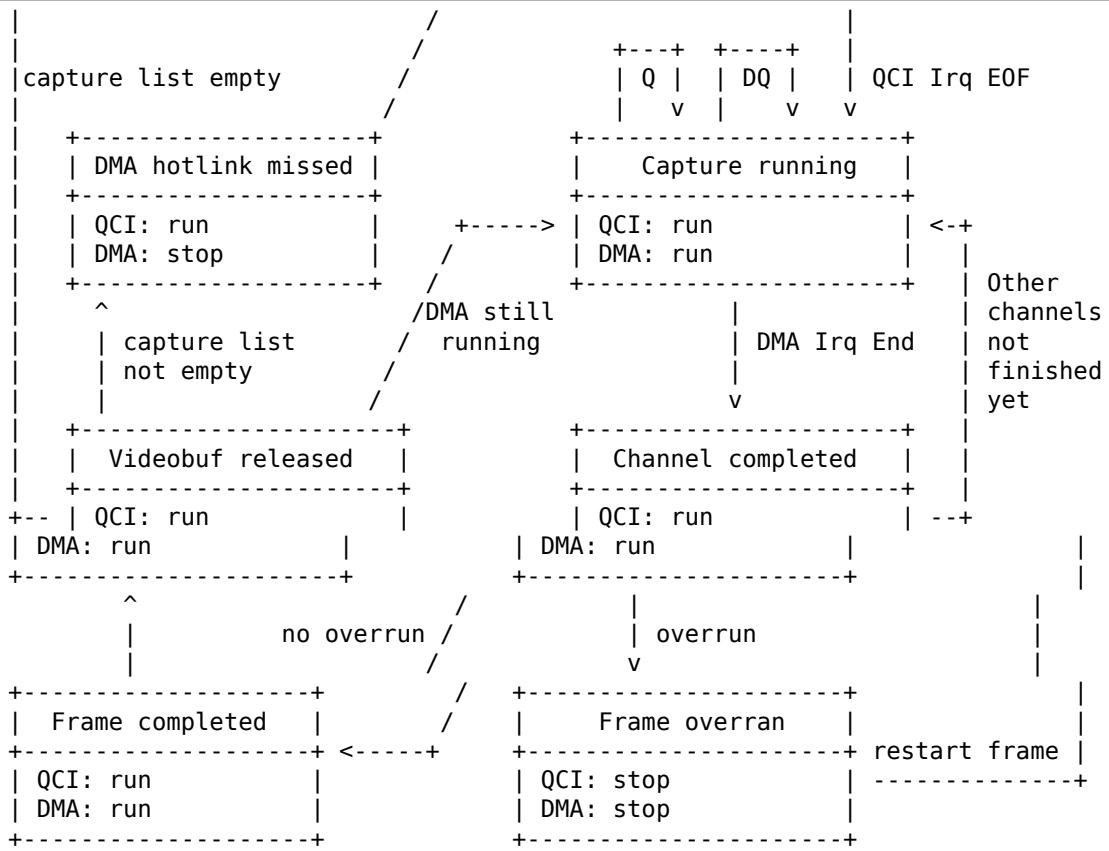
1. QCI stopped Initially, the QCI interface is stopped. When a buffer is queued (pxa\_videobuf\_ops->buf\_queue), the QCI starts.
2. QCI started More buffers can be queued while the QCI is started without halting the capture. The new buffers are “appended” at the tail of the DMA chain, and smoothly captured one frame after the other.

Once a buffer is filled in the QCI interface, it is marked as “DONE” and removed from the active buffers list. It can be then requeued or dequeued by userland application.

Once the last buffer is filled in, the QCI interface stops.

3. Capture global finite state machine schema





Legend:

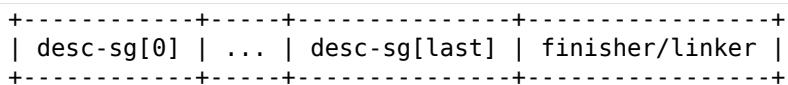
- each box is a FSM state
- each arrow is the condition to transition to another state
- an arrow with a comment is a mandatory transition (no condition)
- arrow "Q" means : a buffer was enqueued
- arrow "DQ" means : a buffer was dequeued
- "QCI: stop" means the QCI interface is not enabled
- "DMA: stop" means all 3 DMA channels are stopped
- "DMA: run" means at least 1 DMA channel is still running

## DMA usage

## 1. DMA flow

- first buffer queued for capture Once a first buffer is queued for capture, the QCI is started, but data transfer is not started. On “End Of Frame” interrupt, the irq handler starts the DMA chain.
  - capture of one videobuffer The DMA chain starts transferring data into videobuffer RAM pages. When all pages are transferred, the DMA irq is raised on “ENDINTR” status
  - finishing one videobuffer The DMA irq handler marks the videobuffer as “done”, and removes it from the active running queue Meanwhile, the next videobuffer (if there is one), is transferred by DMA
  - finishing the last videobuffer On the DMA irq of the last videobuffer, the QCI is stopped.

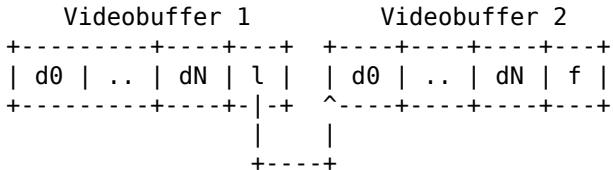
2. DMA prepared buffer will have this structure



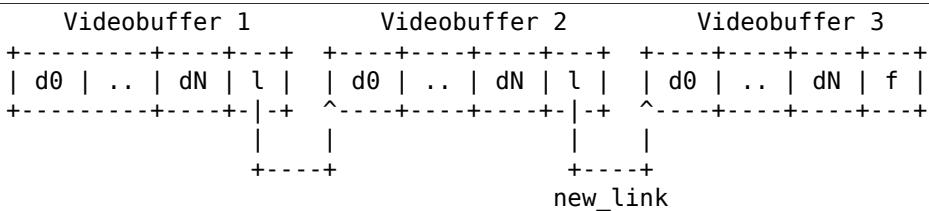
This structure is pointed by dma->sq cpu. The descriptors are used as follows:

- desc-sg[i]: i-th descriptor, transferring the i-th sg element to the video buffer scatter gather
- finisher: has ddaddr=DADDR\_STOP, dcmd=ENDIRQEN
- linker: has ddaddr= desc-sg[0] of next video buffer, dcmd=0

For the next schema, let's assume d0=desc-sg[0] .. dN=desc-sg[N], "f" stands for finisher and "l" for linker. A typical running chain is :



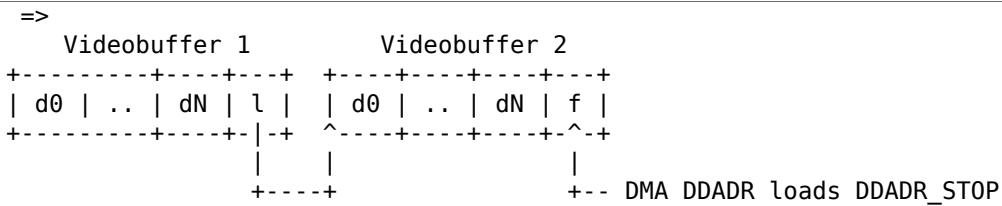
After the chaining is finished, the chain looks like :



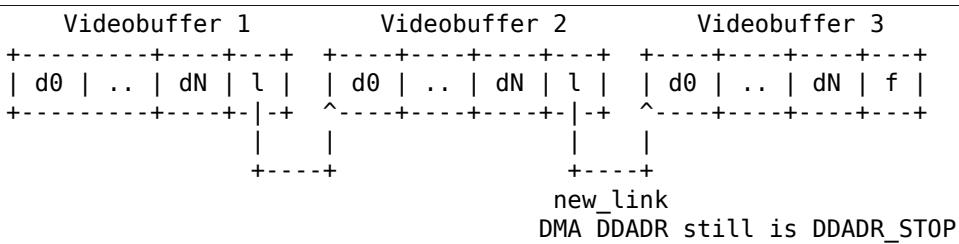
### 3. DMA hot chaining timeslice issue

As DMA chaining is done while DMA\_is\_running, the linking may be done while the DMA jumps from one Videobuffer to another. On the schema, that would be a problem if the following sequence is encountered :

- DMA chain is Videobuffer1 + Videobuffer2
- pxa\_videobuf\_queue() is called to queue Videobuffer3
- DMA controller finishes Videobuffer2, and DMA stops



- pxa\_dma\_add\_tail\_buf() is called, the Videobuffer2 "finisher" is replaced by a "linker" to Videobuffer3 (creation of new\_link)
- pxa\_videobuf\_queue() finishes
- the DMA irq handler is called, which terminates Videobuffer2
- Videobuffer3 capture is not scheduled on DMA chain (as it stopped !!!)



- pxa\_camera\_check\_link\_miss() is called. This checks if the DMA is finished and a buffer is still on the pcdev->capture list. If that's the case, the capture will be restarted, and Videobuffer3 is scheduled on DMA chain.

- the DMA irq handler finishes

### Note:

If DMA stops just after `pxa_camera_check_link_miss()` reads `DDADDR()` value, we have the guarantee that the DMA irq handler will be called back when the DMA will finish the buffer, and `pxa_camera_check_link_miss()` will be called again, to reschedule Videobuffer3.

# Qualcomm Camera Subsystem driver

## Introduction

This file documents the Qualcomm Camera Subsystem driver located under `drivers/media/platform/qcom/camss-8x16`.

The current version of the driver supports the Camera Subsystem found on Qualcomm MSM8916 and APQ8016 processors.

The driver implements V4L2, Media controller and V4L2 subdev interfaces. Camera sensor using V4L2 subdev interface in the kernel is supported.

The driver is implemented using as a reference the Qualcomm Camera Subsystem driver for Android as found in Code Aurora<sup>1</sup>.

## Qualcomm Camera Subsystem hardware

The Camera Subsystem hardware found on 8x16 processors and supported by the driver consists of:

- 2 CSIPHY modules. They handle the Physical layer of the CSI2 receivers. A separate camera sensor can be connected to each of the CSIPHY module;
- 2 CSID (CSI Decoder) modules. They handle the Protocol and Application layer of the CSI2 receivers. A CSID can decode data stream from any of the CSIPHY. Each CSID also contains a TG (Test Generator) block which can generate artificial input data for test purposes;
- ISPIF (ISP Interface) module. Handles the routing of the data streams from the CSIDs to the inputs of the VFE;
- VFE (Video Front End) module. Contains a pipeline of image processing hardware blocks. The VFE has different input interfaces. The PIX (Pixel) input interface feeds the input data to the image processing pipeline. The image processing pipeline contains also a scale and crop module at the end. Three RDI (Raw Dump Interface) input interfaces bypass the image processing pipeline. The VFE also contains the AXI bus interface which writes the output data to memory.

## Supported functionality

The current version of the driver supports:

- Input from camera sensor via CSIPHY;
- Generation of test input data by the TG in CSID;
- RDI interface of VFE - raw dump of the input data to memory.

Supported formats:

---

<sup>1</sup> <https://source.codeaurora.org/quic/la/kernel/msm-3.10/>

- YUYV/UYYV/YVYU/VYUY (packed YUV 4:2:2 - V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_YUYV / V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_UYVY / V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_YVYU / V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_VYUY);
- MIPI RAW8 (8bit Bayer RAW - V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_SRGG8 / V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_SGRBG8 / V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_SGBRG8 / V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_SBGRG8);
- MIPI RAW10 (10bit packed Bayer RAW - V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_SBGR10P / V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_SGBRG10P / V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_SGRBG10P / V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_SRGG10P);
- MIPI RAW12 (12bit packed Bayer RAW - V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_SRGG12P / V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_SGBRG12P / V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_SGRBG12P / V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_SRGG12P).
- PIX interface of VFE
  - Format conversion of the input data.

Supported input formats:

  - \* YUYV/UYYV/YVYU/VYUY (packed YUV 4:2:2 - V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_YUYV / V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_UYVY / V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_YVYU / V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_VYUY).

Supported output formats:

  - \* NV12/NV21 (two plane YUV 4:2:0 - V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_NV12 / V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_NV21);
  - \* NV16/NV61 (two plane YUV 4:2:2 - V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_NV16 / V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_NV61).
  - Scaling support. Configuration of the VFE Encoder Scale module for downscaling with ratio up to 16x.
  - Cropping support. Configuration of the VFE Encoder Crop module.
- Concurrent and independent usage of two data inputs - could be camera sensors and/or TG.

## Driver Architecture and Design

The driver implements the V4L2 subdev interface. With the goal to model the hardware links between the modules and to expose a clean, logical and usable interface, the driver is split into V4L2 sub-devices as follows:

- 2 CSIPHY sub-devices - each CSIPHY is represented by a single sub-device;
- 2 CSID sub-devices - each CSID is represented by a single sub-device;
- 2 ISPIF sub-devices - ISPIF is represented by a number of sub-devices equal to the number of CSID sub-devices;
- 4 VFE sub-devices - VFE is represented by a number of sub-devices equal to the number of the input interfaces (3 RDI and 1 PIX).

The considerations to split the driver in this particular way are as follows:

- representing CSIPHY and CSID modules by a separate sub-device for each module allows to model the hardware links between these modules;
- representing VFE by a separate sub-devices for each input interface allows to use the input interfaces concurrently and independently as this is supported by the hardware;
- representing ISPIF by a number of sub-devices equal to the number of CSID sub-devices allows to create linear media controller pipelines when using two cameras simultaneously. This avoids branches in the pipelines which otherwise will require a) userspace and b) media framework (e.g. power on/off operations) to make assumptions about the data flow from a sink pad to a source pad on a single media entity.

Each VFE sub-device is linked to a separate video device node.

The media controller pipeline graph is as follows (with connected two OV5645 camera sensors):

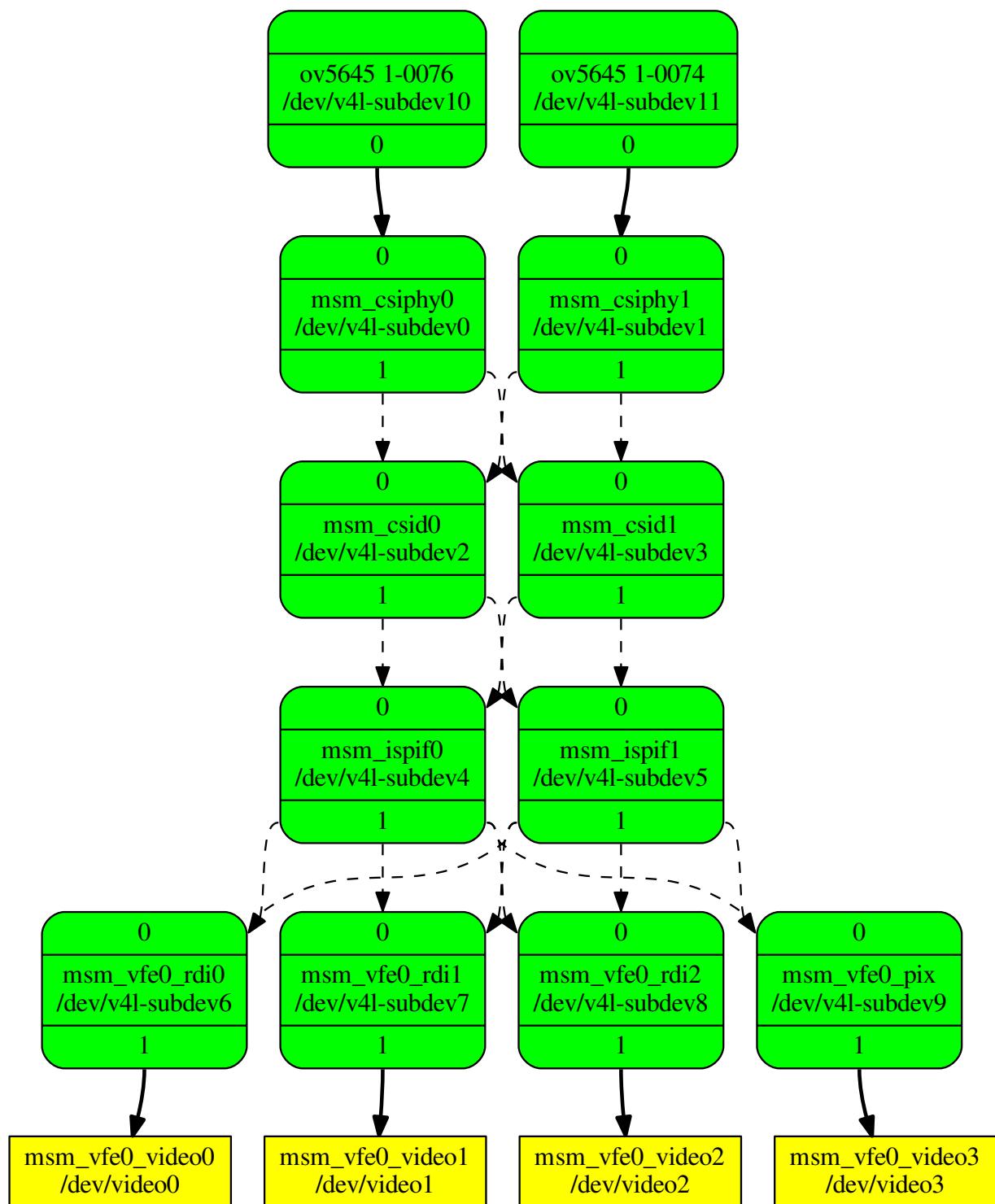


Fig. 4.1: Media pipeline graph

## Implementation

Runtime configuration of the hardware (updating settings while streaming) is not required to implement the currently supported functionality. The complete configuration on each hardware module is applied on STREAMON ioctl based on the current active media links, formats and controls set.

The output size of the scaler module in the VFE is configured with the actual compose selection rectangle on the sink pad of the 'msm\_vfe0\_pix' entity.

The crop output area of the crop module in the VFE is configured with the actual crop selection rectangle on the source pad of the 'msm\_vfe0\_pix' entity.

## Documentation

APQ8016 Specification: <https://developer.qualcomm.com/download/sd410/snapdragon-410-processor-device-specification.pdf> Referenced 2016-11-24.

## References

### The Radiotrack radio driver

Author: Stephen M. Benoit <[benoits@servicepro.com](mailto:benoits@servicepro.com)>

Date: Dec 14, 1996

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This document was made based on 'C' code for Linux from Gideon le Grange ([legrang@active.co.za](mailto:legrang@active.co.za) or [legrang@cs.sun.ac.za](mailto:legrang@cs.sun.ac.za)) in 1994, and elaborations from Frans Brinkman ([brinkman@esd.nl](mailto:brinkman@esd.nl)) in 1996. The results reported here are from experiments that the author performed on his own setup, so your mileage may vary... I make no guarantees, claims or warranties to the suitability or validity of this information. No other documentation on the AIMS Lab (<http://www.aimslab.com/>) RadioTrack card was made available to the author. This document is offered in the hopes that it might help users who want to use the RadioTrack card in an environment other than MS Windows.

## WHY THIS DOCUMENT?

I have a RadioTrack card from back when I ran an MS-Windows platform. After converting to Linux, I found Gideon le Grange's command-line software for running the card, and found that it was good! Frans Brinkman made a comfortable X-windows interface, and added a scanning feature. For hack value, I wanted to see if the tuner could be tuned beyond the usual FM radio broadcast band, so I could pick up the audio carriers from North American broadcast TV channels, situated just below and above the 87.0-109.0 MHz range. I did not get much success, but I learned about programming iports under Linux and gained some insights about the hardware design used for the card.

So, without further delay, here are the details.

## PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The RadioTrack card is an ISA 8-bit FM radio card. The radio frequency (RF) input is simply an antenna lead, and the output is a power audio signal available through a miniature phone plug. Its RF frequencies of operation are more or less limited from 87.0 to 109.0 MHz (the commercial FM broadcast band). Although the registers can be programmed to request frequencies beyond these limits, experiments did not give promising results. The variable frequency oscillator (VFO) that demodulates the intermediate frequency

(IF) signal probably has a small range of useful frequencies, and wraps around or gets clipped beyond the limits mentioned above.

## CONTROLLING THE CARD WITH IOPORT

The RadioTrack (base) ioport is configurable for 0x30c or 0x20c. Only one ioport seems to be involved. The ioport decoding circuitry must be pretty simple, as individual ioport bits are directly matched to specific functions (or blocks) of the radio card. This way, many functions can be changed in parallel with one write to the ioport. The only feedback available through the ioports appears to be the "Stereo Detect" bit.

The bits of the ioport are arranged as follows:

MSb	VolA	VolB	????	Stereo Detect	Radio Audio Enable	TuneA (bit) Enable	TuneB (latch)	Tune Update	LSb
+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
	VolA	VolB	?????	Stereo Detect	Radio Audio Enable	TuneA (bit) Enable	TuneB (latch)	Tune Update	
	(+)	(-)		Detect	Audio Enable	(bit) Enable	(latch)	Update	
+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+

VolA	VolB	Description
0	0	audio mute
0	1	volume + (some delay required)
1	0	volume - (some delay required)
1	1	stay at present volume

Stereo Detect Enable	Description
0	No Detect
1	Detect

Results available by reading ioport >60 msec after last port write.

0xff ==> no stereo detected, 0xfd ==> stereo detected.

Radio to Audio (path) Enable	Description
0	Disable path (silence)
1	Enable path (audio produced)

TuneA	TuneB	Description
0	0	"zero" bit phase 1
0	1	"zero" bit phase 2
1	0	"one" bit phase 1
1	1	"one" bit phase 2

24-bit code, where bits = (freq\*40) + 10486188. The Most Significant 11 bits must be 1010 xxxx 0x0 to be valid. The bits are shifted in Lsb first.

Tune Update Enable	Description
0	Tuner held constant
1	Tuner updating in progress

## PROGRAMMING EXAMPLES

Default:	BASE <- 0xc8 (current volume, no stereo detect, radio enable, tuner adjust disable)
Card Off:	BASE <- 0x00 (audio mute, no stereo detect, radio disable, tuner adjust disable)
Card On:	BASE <- 0x00 (see "Card Off", clears any unfinished business) BASE <- 0xc8 (see "Default")

```

Volume Down:    BASE <-- 0x48  (volume down, no stereo detect,
                           radio enable, tuner adjust disable)
                  wait 10 msec
                  BASE <-- 0xc8  (see "Default")

Volume Up:      BASE <-- 0x88  (volume up, no stereo detect,
                           radio enable, tuner adjust disable)
                  wait 10 msec
                  BASE <-- 0xc8  (see "Default")

Check Stereo:   BASE <-- 0xd8  (current volume, stereo detect,
                           radio enable, tuner adjust disable)
                  wait 100 msec
                  x <-- BASE    (read ioport)
                  BASE <-- 0xc8  (see "Default")

                  x=0xff ==> "not stereo", x=0xfd ==> "stereo detected"

Set Frequency: code = (freq*40) + 10486188
                 foreach of the 24 bits in code,
                 (from Least to Most Significant):
                 to write a "zero" bit,
                 BASE <-- 0x01  (audio mute, no stereo detect, radio
                               disable, "zero" bit phase 1, tuner adjust)
                 BASE <-- 0x03  (audio mute, no stereo detect, radio
                               disable, "zero" bit phase 2, tuner adjust)
                 to write a "one" bit,
                 BASE <-- 0x05  (audio mute, no stereo detect, radio
                               disable, "one" bit phase 1, tuner adjust)
                 BASE <-- 0x07  (audio mute, no stereo detect, radio
                               disable, "one" bit phase 2, tuner adjust)

```

## Renesas R-Car Fine Display Processor (FDP1) Driver

The R-Car FDP1 driver implements driver-specific controls as follows.

**V4L2\_CID\_DEINTERLACING\_MODE (menu)** The video deinterlacing mode (such as Bob, Weave, ...). The R-Car FDP1 driver implements the following modes.

"Progressive" (0)	The input image video stream is progressive (not interlaced). No deinterlacing is performed. Apart from (optional) format and encoding conversion output frames are identical to the input frames.
"Adaptive 2D/3D" (1)	Motion adaptive version of 2D and 3D deinterlacing. Use 3D deinterlacing in the presence of fast motion and 2D deinterlacing with diagonal interpolation otherwise.
"Fixed 2D" (2)	The current field is scaled vertically by averaging adjacent lines to recover missing lines. This method is also known as blending or Line Averaging (LAV).
"Fixed 3D" (3)	The previous and next fields are averaged to recover lines missing from the current field. This method is also known as Field Averaging (FAV).
"Previous field" (4)	The current field is weaved with the previous field, i.e. the previous field is used to fill missing lines from the current field. This method is also known as weave deinterlacing.
"Next field" (5)	The current field is weaved with the next field, i.e. the next field is used to fill missing lines from the current field. This method is also known as weave deinterlacing.

## The saa7134 driver

Author Gerd Hoffmann

This is a v4l2/oss device driver for saa7130/33/34/35 based capture / TV boards. See <http://www.semiconductors.philips.com/pip/saa7134hl> for a description.

## Status

Almost everything is working. video, sound, tuner, radio, mpeg ts, ...

As with bttv, card-specific tweaks are needed. Check CARDLIST for a list of known TV cards and saa7134-cards.c for the drivers card configuration info.

## Build

Pick up videodev + v4l2 patches from <http://bytesex.org/patches/>. Configure, build, install + boot the new kernel. You'll need at least these config options:

```
CONFIG_I2C=m  
CONFIG_VIDEO0_DEV=m
```

Type "make" to build the driver now. "make install" installs the driver. "modprobe saa7134" should load it. Depending on the card you might have to pass card=<nr> as insmod option, check CARDLIST for valid choices.

## Changes / Fixes

Please mail me unified diffs ("diff -u") with your changes, and don't forget to tell me what it changes / which problem it fixes / whatever it is good for ...

## Known Problems

- The tuner for the flyvideos isn't detected automatically and the default might not work for you depending on which version you have. There is a tuner= insmod option to override the driver's default.

## Card Variations:

Cards can use either of these two crystals (xtal):

- 32.11 MHz -> .audio\_clock=0x187de7
- 24.576MHz -> .audio\_clock=0x200000 (xtal \* .audio\_clock = 51539600)

Some details about 30/34/35:

- saa7130 - low-price chip, doesn't have mute, that is why all those cards should have .mute field defined in their tuner structure.
- saa7134 - usual chip
- saa7133/35 - saa7135 is probably a marketing decision, since all those chips identifies itself as 33 on pci.

## LifeView GPIOs

This section was authored by: Peter Missel <[peter.missel@onlinehome.de](mailto:peter.missel@onlinehome.de)>

- LifeView FlyTV Platinum FM (LR214WF)
  - GP27 MDT2005 PB4 pin 10

- GP26 MDT2005 PB3 pin 9
- GP25 MDT2005 PB2 pin 8
- GP23 MDT2005 PB1 pin 7
- GP22 MDT2005 PB0 pin 6
- GP21 MDT2005 PB5 pin 11
- GP20 MDT2005 PB6 pin 12
- GP19 MDT2005 PB7 pin 13
- nc MDT2005 PA3 pin 2
- Remote MDT2005 PA2 pin 1
- GP18 MDT2005 PA1 pin 18
- nc MDT2005 PA0 pin 17 strap low
- GP17 Strap "GP7"=High
- GP16 Strap "GP6"=High
  - \* 0=Radio 1=TV
  - \* Drives SA630D ENCH1 and HEF4052 A1 pinsto do FM radio through SIF input
- GP15 nc
- GP14 nc
- GP13 nc
- GP12 Strap "GP5" = High
- GP11 Strap "GP4" = High
- GP10 Strap "GP3" = High
- GP09 Strap "GP2" = Low
- GP08 Strap "GP1" = Low
- GP07.00 nc

## Credits

[andrew.stevens@philips.com](mailto:andrew.stevens@philips.com) + [werner.leeb@philips.com](mailto:werner.leeb@philips.com) for providing saa7134 hardware specs and sample board.

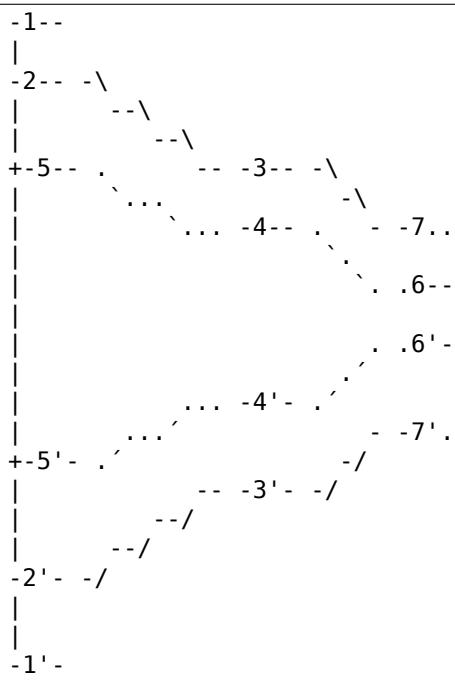
## Cropping and Scaling algorithm, used in the sh\_mobile\_ceu\_camera driver

Author: Guennadi Liakhovetski <[g.liakhovetski@gmx.de](mailto:g.liakhovetski@gmx.de)>

## Terminology

sensor scales: horizontal and vertical scales, configured by the sensor driver host scales: -- host driver combined scales: `sensor_scale * host_scale`

## Generic scaling / cropping scheme



In the above chart minuses and slashes represent “real” data amounts, points and accents represent “useful” data, basically, CEU scaled and cropped output, mapped back onto the client’s source plane.

Such a configuration can be produced by user requests:

`S_CROP(left / top = (5) - (1), width / height = (5') - (5)) S_FMT(width / height = (6') - (6))`

Here:

(1) to (1') - whole max width or height (1) to (2) - sensor cropped left or top (2) to (2') - sensor cropped width or height (3) to (3') - sensor scale (3) to (4) - CEU cropped left or top (4) to (4') - CEU cropped width or height (5) to (5') - reverse sensor scale applied to CEU cropped width or height (2) to (5) - reverse sensor scale applied to CEU cropped left or top (6) to (6') - CEU scale - user window

## S\_FMT

Do not touch input rectangle - it is already optimal.

1. Calculate current sensor scales:

$$\text{scale\_s} = ((2') - (2)) / ((3') - (3))$$

2. Calculate “effective” input crop (sensor subwindow) - CEU crop scaled back at current sensor scales onto input window - this is user `S_CROP`:

$$\text{width\_u} = (5') - (5) = ((4') - (4)) * \text{scale\_s}$$

3. Calculate new combined scales from “effective” input window to requested user window:

$$\text{scale\_comb} = \text{width\_u} / ((6') - (6))$$

4. Calculate sensor output window by applying combined scales to real input window:

$$\text{width\_s\_out} = ((7') - (7)) = ((2') - (2)) / \text{scale\_comb}$$

5. Apply iterative sensor `S_FMT` for sensor output window.

$$\text{subdev->video_ops->s_fmt(.width = width\_s\_out)}$$

6. Retrieve sensor output window (`g_fmt`)

7. Calculate new sensor scales:

$$\text{scale\_s\_new} = ((3')_{\text{new}} - (3)_{\text{new}}) / ((2') - (2))$$

8. Calculate new CEU crop - apply sensor scales to previously calculated “effective” crop:

$$\text{width\_ceu} = (4')_{\text{new}} - (4)_{\text{new}} = \text{width\_u} / \text{scale\_s\_new}$$

$$\text{left\_ceu} = (4)_{\text{new}} - (3)_{\text{new}} = ((5) - (2)) / \text{scale\_s\_new}$$

9. Use CEU cropping to crop to the new window:

$$\text{ceu\_crop}(\text{.width} = \text{width\_ceu}, \text{.left} = \text{left\_ceu})$$

10. Use CEU scaling to scale to the requested user window:

$$\text{scale\_ceu} = \text{width\_ceu} / \text{width}$$

## S\_CROP

The API at <http://v4l2spec.bytesex.org/spec/x1904.htm> says:

“...specification does not define an origin or units. However by convention drivers should horizontally count unscaled samples relative to 0H.”

We choose to follow the advise and interpret cropping units as client input pixels.

Cropping is performed in the following 6 steps:

1. Request exactly user rectangle from the sensor.
2. If smaller - iterate until a larger one is obtained. Result: sensor cropped to 2 : 2', target crop 5 : 5', current output format 6' - 6.
3. In the previous step the sensor has tried to preserve its output frame as good as possible, but it could have changed. Retrieve it again.
4. Sensor scaled to 3 : 3'. Sensor's scale is  $(2' - 2) / (3' - 3)$ . Calculate intermediate window:  $4' - 4 = (5' - 5) * (3' - 3) / (2' - 2)$
5. Calculate and apply host scale =  $(6' - 6) / (4' - 4)$
6. Calculate and apply host crop:  $6 - 7 = (5 - 2) * (6' - 6) / (5' - 5)$

## The Silicon Labs Si470x FM Radio Receivers driver

Copyright © 2009 Tobias Lorenz <tobias.lorenz@gmx.net>

### Information from Silicon Labs

Silicon Laboratories is the manufacturer of the radio ICs, that nowadays are the most often used radio receivers in cell phones. Usually they are connected with I2C. But SiLabs also provides a reference design, which integrates this IC, together with a small microcontroller C8051F321, to form a USB radio. Part of this reference design is also a radio application in binary and source code. The software also contains an automatic firmware upgrade to the most current version. Information on these can be downloaded here: <http://www.silabs.com/usbradio>

### Supported ICs

The following ICs have a very similar register set, so that they are or will be supported somewhere by the driver:

- Si4700: FM radio receiver

- Si4701: FM radio receiver, RDS Support
- Si4702: FM radio receiver
- Si4703: FM radio receiver, RDS Support
- Si4704: FM radio receiver, no external antenna required
- Si4705: FM radio receiver, no external antenna required, RDS support, Dig I/O
- **Si4706: Enhanced FM RDS/TMC radio receiver, no external antenna required, RDS Support**
- Si4707: Dedicated weather band radio receiver with SAME decoder, RDS Support
- Si4708: Smallest FM receivers
- Si4709: Smallest FM receivers, RDS Support

More information on these can be downloaded here: <http://www.silabs.com/products/mcu/Pages/USBFMRadioRD.aspx>

## Supported USB devices

Currently the following USB radios (vendor:product) with the Silicon Labs si470x chips are known to work:

- 10c4:818a: Silicon Labs USB FM Radio Reference Design
- 06e1:a155: ADS/Tech FM Radio Receiver (formerly Instant FM Music) (RDX-155-EF)
- 1b80:d700: KWorld USB FM Radio SnapMusic Mobile 700 (FM700)
- 10c5:819a: Sanei Electric, Inc. FM USB Radio (sold as DealExtreme.com PCear)

## Software

Testing is usually done with most application under Debian/testing:

- fmtools - Utility for managing FM tuner cards
- gnomeradio - FM-radio tuner for the GNOME desktop
- gradio - GTK FM radio tuner
- kradio - Comfortable Radio Application for KDE
- radio - ncurses-based radio application
- mplayer - The Ultimate Movie Player For Linux
- v4l2-ctl - Collection of command line video4linux utilities

For example, you can use:

```
v4l2-ctl -d /dev/radio0 --set-ctrl=volume=10,mute=0 --set-freq=95.21 --all
```

There is also a library libv4l, which can be used. It's going to have a function for frequency seeking, either by using hardware functionality as in radio-si470x or by implementing a function as we currently have in every of the mentioned programs. Somewhen the radio programs should make use of libv4l.

For processing RDS information, there is a project ongoing at: <http://rdsd.berlios.de/>

There is currently no project for making TMC sentences human readable.

## Audio Listing

USB Audio is provided by the ALSA `snd_usb_audio` module. It is recommended to also select `SND_USB_AUDIO`, as this is required to get sound from the radio. For listing you have to redirect the sound, for example using one of the following commands. Please adjust the audio devices to your needs (`/dev/dsp*` and `hw:x,x`).

If you just want to test audio (very poor quality):

```
cat /dev/dsp1 > /dev/dsp
```

If you use sox + OSS try:

```
sox -2 --endian little -r 96000 -t oss /dev/dsp1 -t oss /dev/dsp
```

or using sox + alsal:

```
sox --endian little -c 2 -S -r 96000 -t alsa hw:1 -t alsa -r 96000 hw:0
```

If you use arts try:

```
arecord -D hw:1,0 -r96000 -c2 -f S16_LE | artsdsp aplay -B -
```

If you use mplayer try:

```
mplayer -radio adevice=hw=1.0:arate=96000 \
         -rawaudio rate=96000 \
         radio://<frequency>/capture
```

## Module Parameters

After loading the module, you still have access to some of them in the sysfs mount under `/sys/module/radio_si470x/parameters`. The contents of read-only files (0444) are not updated, even if space, band and de are changed using private video controls. The others are runtime changeable.

## Errors

Increase `tune_timeout`, if you often get -EIO errors.

When timed out or band limit is reached, `hw_freq_seek` returns -EAGAIN.

If you get any errors from `snd_usb_audio`, please report them to the ALSA people.

## Open Issues

V4L minor device allocation and parameter setting is not perfect. A solution is currently under discussion.

There is an USB interface for downloading/uploading new firmware images. Support for it can be implemented using the `request_firmware` interface.

There is a RDS interrupt mode. The driver is already using the same interface for polling RDS information, but is currently not using the interrupt mode.

There is a LED interface, which can be used to override the LED control programmed in the firmware. This can be made available using the LED support functions in the kernel.

## Other useful information and links

<http://www.silabs.com/usbradio>

# The Silicon Labs Si4713 FM Radio Transmitter Driver

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Contact: Eduardo Valentin <eduardo.valentin@nokia.com>

## Information about the Device

This chip is a Silicon Labs product. It is a I2C device, currently on 0x63 address. Basically, it has transmission and signal noise level measurement features.

The Si4713 integrates transmit functions for FM broadcast stereo transmission. The chip also allows integrated receive power scanning to identify low signal power FM channels.

The chip is programmed using commands and responses. There are also several properties which can change the behavior of this chip.

Users must comply with local regulations on radio frequency (RF) transmission.

## Device driver description

There are two modules to handle this device. One is a I2C device driver and the other is a platform driver.

The I2C device driver exports a v4l2-subdev interface to the kernel. All properties can also be accessed by v4l2 extended controls interface, by using the v4l2-subdev calls (g\_ext\_ctrls, s\_ext\_ctrls).

The platform device driver exports a v4l2 radio device interface to user land. So, it uses the I2C device driver as a sub device in order to send the user commands to the actual device. Basically it is a wrapper to the I2C device driver.

Applications can use v4l2 radio API to specify frequency of operation, mute state, etc. But mostly of its properties will be present in the extended controls.

When the v4l2 mute property is set to 1 (true), the driver will turn the chip off.

## Properties description

The properties can be accessed using v4l2 extended controls. Here is an output from v4l2-ctl util:

```
/ # v4l2-ctl -d /dev/radio0 --all -L
Driver Info:
  Driver name      : radio-si4713
  Card type       : Silicon Labs Si4713 Modulator
  Bus info        :
  Driver version: 0
  Capabilities   : 0x00080800
                    RDS Output
                    Modulator
Audio output: 0 (FM Modulator Audio Out)
Frequency: 1408000 (88.000000 MHz)
Video Standard = 0x00000000
Modulator:
  Name            : FM Modulator
  Capabilities    : 62.5 Hz stereo rds
  Frequency range : 76.0 MHz - 108.0 MHz
  Subchannel modulation: stereo+rds
User Controls

  mute (bool) : default=1 value=0
```

### FM Radio Modulator Controls

```

rds_signal_deviation (int) : min=0 max=90000 step=10 default=200 value=200 flags=slider
    rds_program_id (int) : min=0 max=65535 step=1 default=0 value=0
    rds_program_type (int) : min=0 max=31 step=1 default=0 value=0
        rds_ps_name (str) : min=0 max=96 step=8 value='si4713'
        rds_radio_text (str) : min=0 max=384 step=32 value=''
audio_limiter_feature_enabled (bool) : default=1 value=1
audio_limiter_release_time (int) : min=250 max=102390 step=50 default=5010 value=5010 flags=slider
    audio_limiter_deviation (int) : min=0 max=90000 step=10 default=66250 value=66250 flags=slider
audio_compression_feature_enabl (bool) : default=1 value=1
    audio_compression_gain (int) : min=0 max=20 step=1 default=15 value=15 flags=slider
audio_compression_threshold (int) : min=-40 max=0 step=1 default=-40 value=-40 flags=slider
audio_compression_attack_time (int) : min=0 max=5000 step=500 default=0 value=0 flags=slider
audio_compression_release_time (int) : min=100000 max=1000000 step=100000 default=1000000 value=1000000
pilot_tone_feature_enabled (bool) : default=1 value=1
    pilot_tone_deviation (int) : min=0 max=90000 step=10 default=6750 value=6750 flags=slider
    pilot_tone_frequency (int) : min=0 max=19000 step=1 default=19000 value=19000 flags=slider
pre_emphasis_settings (menu) : min=0 max=2 default=1 value=1
tune_power_level (int) : min=0 max=120 step=1 default=88 value=88 flags=slider
tune_antenna_capacitor (int) : min=0 max=191 step=1 default=0 value=110 flags=slider

```

Here is a summary of them:

- Pilot is an audible tone sent by the device.
- pilot\_frequency - Configures the frequency of the stereo pilot tone.
- pilot\_deviation - Configures pilot tone frequency deviation level.
- pilot\_enabled - Enables or disables the pilot tone feature.
- The si4713 device is capable of applying audio compression to the transmitted signal.
- acomp\_enabled - Enables or disables the audio dynamic range control feature.
- acomp\_gain - Sets the gain for audio dynamic range control.
- acomp\_threshold - Sets the threshold level for audio dynamic range control.
- acomp\_attack\_time - Sets the attack time for audio dynamic range control.
- acomp\_release\_time - Sets the release time for audio dynamic range control.
- Limiter setups audio deviation limiter feature. Once a over deviation occurs, it is possible to adjust the front-end gain of the audio input and always prevent over deviation.
- limiter\_enabled - Enables or disables the limiter feature.
- limiter\_deviation - Configures audio frequency deviation level.
- limiter\_release\_time - Sets the limiter release time.
- Tuning power
- power\_level - Sets the output power level for signal transmission. antenna\_capacitor - This selects the value of antenna tuning capacitor manually or automatically if set to zero.
- RDS related
- rds\_ps\_name - Sets the RDS ps name field for transmission.
- rds\_radio\_text - Sets the RDS radio text for transmission.
- rds\_pi - Sets the RDS PI field for transmission.
- rds\_pty - Sets the RDS PTY field for transmission.
- Region related
- preemphasis - sets the preemphasis to be applied for transmission.

## RNL

This device also has an interface to measure received noise level. To do that, you should ioctl the device node. Here is an code of example:

```
int main (int argc, char *argv[])
{
    struct si4713_rnl rnl;
    int fd = open("/dev/radio0", O_RDWR);
    int rval;

    if (argc < 2)
        return -EINVAL;

    if (fd < 0)
        return fd;

    sscanf(argv[1], "%d", &rnl.frequency);

    rval = ioctl(fd, SI4713_IOC_MEASURE_RNL, &rnl);
    if (rval < 0)
        return rval;

    printf("received noise level: %d\n", rnl.rnl);

    close(fd);
}
```

The struct si4713\_rnl and SI4713\_IOC\_MEASURE\_RNL are defined under include/linux/platform\_data/media/si4713.h.

## Stereo/Mono and RDS subchannels

The device can also be configured using the available sub channels for transmission. To do that use S/G\_MODULATOR ioctl and configure txsubchans properly. Refer to the V4L2 API specification for proper use of this ioctl.

## Testing

Testing is usually done with v4l2-ctl utility for managing FM tuner cards. The tool can be found in v4l-dvb repository under v4l2-apps/util directory.

Example for setting rds ps name:

```
# v4l2-ctl -d /dev/radio0 --set-ctrl=rds_ps_name="Dummy"
```

## The SI476x Driver

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## TODO for the driver

- According to the SiLabs' datasheet it is possible to update the firmware of the radio chip in the run-time, thus bringing it to the most recent version. Unfortunately I couldn't find any mentioning of the said firmware update for the old chips that I tested the driver against, so for chips like that the driver only exposes the old functionality.

## Parameters exposed over debugfs

SI476x allow user to get multiple characteristics that can be very useful for EoL testing/RF performance estimation, parameters that have very little to do with V4L2 subsystem. Such parameters are exposed via debugfs and can be accessed via regular file I/O operations.

The drivers exposes following files:

- `/sys/kernel/debug/<device-name>/acf` This file contains ACF(Automatically Controlled Features) status information. The contents of the file is binary data of the following layout:

Offset	Name	Description
0x00	blend_int	Flag, set when stereo separation has crossed below the blend threshold
0x01	hblend_int	Flag, set when HiBlend cutoff frequency is lower than threshold
0x02	hicut_int	Flag, set when HiCut cutoff frequency is lower than threshold
0x03	chbw_int	Flag, set when channel filter bandwidth is less than threshold
0x04	softmute_int	Flag indicating that softmute attenuation has increased above softmute threshold
0x05	smute	0 - Audio is not soft muted 1 - Audio is soft muted
0x06	smattn	Soft mute attenuation level in dB
0x07	chbw	Channel filter bandwidth in kHz
0x08	hicut	HiCut cutoff frequency in units of 100Hz
0x09	hiblend	HiBlend cutoff frequency in units of 100 Hz
0x10	pilot	0 - Stereo pilot is not present 1 - Stereo pilot is present
0x11	stblend	Stereo blend in %

- `/sys/kernel/debug/<device-name>/rds_blkcnt` This file contains statistics about RDS receptions. It's binary data has the following layout:

Offset	Name	Description
0x00	expected	Number of expected RDS blocks
0x02	received	Number of received RDS blocks
0x04	uncorrectable	Number of uncorrectable RDS blocks

- `/sys/kernel/debug/<device-name>/agc` This file contains information about parameters pertaining to AGC(Automatic Gain Control)

The layout is:

Offset	Name	Description
0x00	mxhi	0 - FM Mixer PD high threshold is not tripped 1 - FM Mixer PD high threshold is tripped
0x01	mxlo	ditto for FM Mixer PD low
0x02	Inahi	ditto for FM LNA PD high
0x03	Inalo	ditto for FM LNA PD low
0x04	fmagc1	FMAGC1 attenuator resistance (see datasheet for more detail)
0x05	fmagc2	ditto for FMAGC2
0x06	pgagain	PGA gain in dB
0x07	fmwblang	FM/WB LNA Gain in dB

- `/sys/kernel/debug/<device-name>/rsq` This file contains information about parameters pertaining to RSQ(Received Signal Quality)

The layout is:

Offset	Name	Description
0x00	multihint	0 - multipath value has not crossed the Multipath high threshold 1 - multipath value has crossed the Multipath high threshold
0x01	multlint	ditto for Multipath low threshold
0x02	snrhint	0 - received signal's SNR has not crossed high threshold 1 - received signal's SNR has crossed high threshold
0x03	snrlint	ditto for low threshold
0x04	rssihiint	ditto for RSSI high threshold
0x05	rssilint	ditto for RSSI low threshold
0x06	bltf	Flag indicating if seek command reached/wrapped seek band limit
0x07	snr_ready	Indicates that SNR metrics is ready
0x08	rssiready	ditto for RSSI metrics
0x09	injside	0 - Low-side injection is being used 1 - High-side injection is used
0x10	afcrl	Flag indicating if AFC rails
0x11	valid	Flag indicating if channel is valid
0x12	readfreq	Current tuned frequency
0x14	freqoff	Signed frequency offset in units of 2ppm
0x15	rssi	Signed value of RSSI in dBuV
0x16	snr	Signed RF SNR in dB
0x17	issi	Signed Image Strength Signal indicator
0x18	lassi	Signed Low side adjacent Channel Strength indicator
0x19	hassi	ditto fpr High side
0x20	mult	Multipath indicator
0x21	dev	Frequency deviation
0x24	assi	Adjacent channel SSI
0x25	usn	Ultrasonic noise indicator
0x26	pilotdev	Pilot deviation in units of 100 Hz
0x27	rdsdev	ditto for RDS
0x28	assidev	ditto for ASSI
0x29	strongdev	Frequency deviation
0x30	rdspi	RDS PI code

- /sys/kernel/debug/<device-name>/rsq\_primary This file contains information about parameters pertaining to RSQ(Received Signal Quality) for primary tuner only. Layout is as the one above.

## The Soc-Camera Drivers

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### Terminology

#### The following terms are used in this document:

- camera / camera device / camera sensor - a video-camera sensor chip, capable of connecting to a variety of systems and interfaces, typically uses i2c for control and configuration, and a parallel or a serial bus for data.
- camera host - an interface, to which a camera is connected. Typically a specialised interface, present on many SoCs, e.g. PXA27x and PXA3xx, SuperH, i.MX27, i.MX31.
- camera host bus - a connection between a camera host and a camera. Can be parallel or serial, consists of data and control lines, e.g. clock, vertical and horizontal synchronization signals.

## Purpose of the soc-camera subsystem

The soc-camera subsystem initially provided a unified API between camera host drivers and camera sensor drivers. Later the soc-camera sensor API has been replaced with the V4L2 standard subdev API. This also made camera driver re-use with non-soc-camera hosts possible. The camera host API to the soc-camera core has been preserved.

Soc-camera implements a V4L2 interface to the user, currently only the “mmap” method is supported by host drivers. However, the soc-camera core also provides support for the “read” method.

The subsystem has been designed to support multiple camera host interfaces and multiple cameras per interface, although most applications have only one camera sensor.

## Existing drivers

As of 3.7 there are seven host drivers in the mainline: atmel-isi.c, mx1\_camera.c (broken, scheduled for removal), mx2\_camera.c, mx3\_camera.c, omap1\_camera.c, pxa\_camera.c, sh\_mobile\_ceu\_camera.c, and multiple sensor drivers under drivers/media/i2c/soc\_camera/.

## Camera host API

A host camera driver is registered using the

```
soc_camera_host_register(struct soc_camera_host *);
```

function. The host object can be initialized as follows:

```
struct soc_camera_host *ici;
ici->drv_name      = DRV_NAME;
ici->ops            = &camera_host_ops;
ici->priv           = pcdev;
ici->v4l2_dev.dev   = &pdev->dev;
ici->nr              = pdev->id;
```

All camera host methods are passed in a struct soc\_camera\_host\_ops:

```
static struct soc_camera_host_ops camera_host_ops = {
    .owner          = THIS_MODULE,
    .add            = camera_add_device,
    .remove         = camera_remove_device,
    .set_fmt        = camera_set_fmt_cap,
    .try_fmt        = camera_try_fmt_cap,
    .init_videobuf2 = camera_init_videobuf2,
    .poll           = camera_poll,
    .querycap       = camera_querycap,
    .set_bus_param  = camera_set_bus_param,
    /* The rest of host operations are optional */
};
```

.add and .remove methods are called when a sensor is attached to or detached from the host. .set\_bus\_param is used to configure physical connection parameters between the host and the sensor. .init\_videobuf2 is called by soc-camera core when a video-device is opened, the host driver would typically call vb2\_queue\_init() in this method. Further video-buffer management is implemented completely by the specific camera host driver. If the host driver supports non-standard pixel format conversion, it should implement a .get\_formats and, possibly, a .put\_formats operations. See below for more details about format conversion. The rest of the methods are called from respective V4L2 operations.

## Camera API

Sensor drivers can use struct soc\_camera\_link, typically provided by the platform, and used to specify to which camera host bus the sensor is connected, and optionally provide platform .power and .reset methods for the camera. This struct is provided to the camera driver via the I2C client device platform data and can be obtained, using the soc\_camera\_i2c\_to\_link() macro. Care should be taken, when using soc\_camera\_vdev\_to\_subdev() and when accessing struct soc\_camera\_device, using v4l2\_get\_subdev\_hostdata(): both only work, when running on an soc-camera host. The actual camera driver operation is implemented using the V4L2 subdev API. Additionally soc-camera camera drivers can use auxiliary soc-camera helper functions like soc\_camera\_power\_on() and soc\_camera\_power\_off(), which switch regulators, provided by the platform and call board-specific power switching methods. soc\_camera\_apply\_board\_flags() takes camera bus configuration capability flags and applies any board transformations, e.g. signal polarity inversion. soc\_mbus\_get\_fmtdesc() can be used to obtain a pixel format descriptor, corresponding to a certain media-bus pixel format code. soc\_camera\_limit\_side() can be used to restrict beginning and length of a frame side, based on camera capabilities.

## VIDIOC\_S\_CROP and VIDIOC\_S\_FMT behaviour

Above user ioctls modify image geometry as follows:

VIDIOC\_S\_CROP: sets location and sizes of the sensor window. Unit is one sensor pixel. Changing sensor window sizes preserves any scaling factors, therefore user window sizes change as well.

VIDIOC\_S\_FMT: sets user window. Should preserve previously set sensor window as much as possible by modifying scaling factors. If the sensor window cannot be preserved precisely, it may be changed too.

In soc-camera there are two locations, where scaling and cropping can take place: in the camera driver and in the host driver. User ioctls are first passed to the host driver, which then generally passes them down to the camera driver. It is more efficient to perform scaling and cropping in the camera driver to save camera bus bandwidth and maximise the framerate. However, if the camera driver failed to set the required parameters with sufficient precision, the host driver may decide to also use its own scaling and cropping to fulfill the user's request.

Camera drivers are interfaced to the soc-camera core and to host drivers over the v4l2-subdev API, which is completely functional, it doesn't pass any data. Therefore all camera drivers shall reply to .g\_fmt() requests with their current output geometry. This is necessary to correctly configure the camera bus. .s\_fmt() and .try\_fmt() have to be implemented too. Sensor window and scaling factors have to be maintained by camera drivers internally. According to the V4L2 API all capture drivers must support the VIDIOC\_CROPCAP ioctl, hence we rely on camera drivers implementing .cropcap(). If the camera driver does not support cropping, it may choose to not implement .s\_crop(), but to enable cropping support by the camera host driver at least the .g\_crop method must be implemented.

User window geometry is kept in .user\_width and .user\_height fields in struct soc\_camera\_device and used by the soc-camera core and host drivers. The core updates these fields upon successful completion of a .s\_fmt() call, but if these fields change elsewhere, e.g. during .s\_crop() processing, the host driver is responsible for updating them.

## Format conversion

V4L2 distinguishes between pixel formats, as they are stored in memory, and as they are transferred over a media bus. Soc-camera provides support to conveniently manage these formats. A table of standard transformations is maintained by soc-camera core, which describes, what FOURCC pixel format will be obtained, if a media-bus pixel format is stored in memory according to certain rules. E.g. if MEDIA\_BUS\_FMT\_YUYV8\_2X8 data is sampled with 8 bits per sample and stored in memory in the little-endian order with no gaps between bytes, data in memory will represent the V4L2\_PIX\_FMT\_YUYV FOURCC format. These standard transformations will be used by soc-camera or by camera host drivers to configure camera drivers to produce the FOURCC format, requested by the user, using the VIDIOC\_S\_FMT ioctl(). Apart from those standard format conversions, host drivers can also provide their own conversion rules by implementing a .get\_formats and, if required, a .put\_formats methods.

# The Linux USB Video Class (UVC) driver

This file documents some driver-specific aspects of the UVC driver, such as driver-specific ioctls and implementation notes.

Questions and remarks can be sent to the Linux UVC development mailing list at [linux-uvc-devel@lists.berlios.de](mailto:linux-uvc-devel@lists.berlios.de).

## Extension Unit (XU) support

### Introduction

The UVC specification allows for vendor-specific extensions through extension units (XUs). The Linux UVC driver supports extension unit controls (XU controls) through two separate mechanisms:

- through mappings of XU controls to V4L2 controls
- through a driver-specific ioctl interface

The first one allows generic V4L2 applications to use XU controls by mapping certain XU controls onto V4L2 controls, which then show up during ordinary control enumeration.

The second mechanism requires uvcvideo-specific knowledge for the application to access XU controls but exposes the entire UVC XU concept to user space for maximum flexibility.

Both mechanisms complement each other and are described in more detail below.

### Control mappings

The UVC driver provides an API for user space applications to define so-called control mappings at runtime. These allow for individual XU controls or byte ranges thereof to be mapped to new V4L2 controls. Such controls appear and function exactly like normal V4L2 controls (i.e. the stock controls, such as brightness, contrast, etc.). However, reading or writing of such a V4L2 controls triggers a read or write of the associated XU control.

The ioctl used to create these control mappings is called `UVCIOC_CTRL_MAP`. Previous driver versions (before 0.2.0) required another ioctl to be used beforehand (`UVCIOC_CTRL_ADD`) to pass XU control information to the UVC driver. This is no longer necessary as newer uvcvideo versions query the information directly from the device.

For details on the `UVCIOC_CTRL_MAP` ioctl please refer to the section titled “IOCTL reference” below.

#### 3. Driver specific XU control interface

For applications that need to access XU controls directly, e.g. for testing purposes, firmware upload, or accessing binary controls, a second mechanism to access XU controls is provided in the form of a driver-specific ioctl, namely `UVCIOC_CTRL_QUERY`.

A call to this ioctl allows applications to send queries to the UVC driver that directly map to the low-level UVC control requests.

In order to make such a request the UVC unit ID of the control’s extension unit and the control selector need to be known. This information either needs to be hardcoded in the application or queried using other ways such as by parsing the UVC descriptor or, if available, using the media controller API to enumerate a device’s entities.

Unless the control size is already known it is necessary to first make a `UVC_GET_LEN` requests in order to be able to allocate a sufficiently large buffer and set the buffer size to the correct value. Similarly, to find out whether `UVC_GET_CUR` or `UVC_SET_CUR` are valid requests for a given control, a `UVC_GET_INFO` request should be made. The bits 0 (GET supported) and 1 (SET supported) of the resulting byte indicate which requests are valid.

With the addition of the UVCIOC\_CTRL\_QUERY ioctl the UVCIOC\_CTRL\_GET and UVCIOC\_CTRL\_SET ioctls have become obsolete since their functionality is a subset of the former ioctl. For the time being they are still supported but application developers are encouraged to use UVCIOC\_CTRL\_QUERY instead.

For details on the UVCIOC\_CTRL\_QUERY ioctl please refer to the section titled “IOCTL reference” below.

### Security

The API doesn't currently provide a fine-grained access control facility. The UVCIOC\_CTRL\_ADD and UVCIOC\_CTRL\_MAP ioctls require super user permissions.

Suggestions on how to improve this are welcome.

### Debugging

In order to debug problems related to XU controls or controls in general it is recommended to enable the UVC\_TRACE\_CONTROL bit in the module parameter ‘trace’. This causes extra output to be written into the system log.

### IOCTL reference

#### **UVCIOC\_CTRL\_MAP - Map a UVC control to a V4L2 control**

Argument: struct uvc\_xu\_control\_mapping

##### **Description:**

This ioctl creates a mapping between a UVC control or part of a UVC control and a V4L2 control. Once mappings are defined, userspace applications can access vendor-defined UVC control through the V4L2 control API.

To create a mapping, applications fill the uvc\_xu\_control\_mapping structure with information about an existing UVC control defined with UVCIOC\_CTRL\_ADD and a new V4L2 control.

A UVC control can be mapped to several V4L2 controls. For instance, a UVC pan/tilt control could be mapped to separate pan and tilt V4L2 controls. The UVC control is divided into non overlapping fields using the ‘size’ and ‘offset’ fields and are then independently mapped to V4L2 control.

For signed integer V4L2 controls the data\_type field should be set to UVC\_CTRL\_DATA\_TYPE\_SIGNED. Other values are currently ignored.

##### **Return value:**

On success 0 is returned. On error -1 is returned and errno is set appropriately.

**ENOMEM** Not enough memory to perform the operation.

**EPERM** Insufficient privileges (super user privileges are required).

**EINVAL** No such UVC control.

**EOVERFLOW** The requested offset and size would overflow the UVC control.

**EEXIST** Mapping already exists.

##### **Data types:**

```
* struct uvc_xu_control_mapping
{
    __u32 id;           /* V4L2 control identifier */
    __u8 name[32];      /* V4L2 control name */
    __u8 entity[16];    /* UVC extension unit GUID */
    __u8 selector;     /* UVC control selector */
```

```

__u8    size          V4L2 control size (in bits)
__u8    offset        V4L2 control offset (in bits)
enum v4l2_ctrl_type
    v4l2_type      V4L2 control type
enum uvc_control_data_type
    data_type       UVC control data type
struct uvc_menu_info
    *menu_info     Array of menu entries (for menu controls only)
__u32   menu_count    Number of menu entries (for menu controls only)

* struct uvc_menu_info

__u32   value         Menu entry value used by the device
__u8    name[32]       Menu entry name

* enum uvc_control_data_type

UVC_CTRL_DATA_TYPE_RAW      Raw control (byte array)
UVC_CTRL_DATA_TYPE_SIGNED   Signed integer
UVC_CTRL_DATA_TYPE_UNSIGNED Unsigned integer
UVC_CTRL_DATA_TYPE_BOOLEAN  Boolean
UVC_CTRL_DATA_TYPE_ENUM     Enumeration
UVC_CTRL_DATA_TYPE_BITMASK Bitmask

```

## UVCIOC\_CTRL\_QUERY - Query a UVC XU control

Argument: struct uvc\_xu\_control\_query

### Description:

This ioctl queries a UVC XU control identified by its extension unit ID and control selector.

There are a number of different queries available that closely correspond to the low-level control requests described in the UVC specification. These requests are:

**UVC\_GET\_CUR** Obtain the current value of the control.

**UVC\_GET\_MIN** Obtain the minimum value of the control.

**UVC\_GET\_MAX** Obtain the maximum value of the control.

**UVC\_GET\_DEF** Obtain the default value of the control.

**UVC\_GET\_RES** Query the resolution of the control, i.e. the step size of the allowed control values.

**UVC\_GET\_LEN** Query the size of the control in bytes.

**UVC\_GET\_INFO** Query the control information bitmap, which indicates whether get/set requests are supported.

**UVC\_SET\_CUR** Update the value of the control.

Applications must set the ‘size’ field to the correct length for the control. Exceptions are the UVC\_GET\_LEN and UVC\_GET\_INFO queries, for which the size must be set to 2 and 1, respectively. The ‘data’ field must point to a valid writable buffer big enough to hold the indicated number of data bytes.

Data is copied directly from the device without any driver-side processing. Applications are responsible for data buffer formatting, including little-endian/big-endian conversion. This is particularly important for the result of the UVC\_GET\_LEN requests, which is always returned as a little-endian 16-bit integer by the device.

### Return value:

On success 0 is returned. On error -1 is returned and errno is set appropriately.

**ENOENT** The device does not support the given control or the specified extension unit could not be found.

**ENOBUFS** The specified buffer size is incorrect (too big or too small).

**EINVAL** An invalid request code was passed.

**EBADRQC** The given request is not supported by the given control.

**EFAULT** The data pointer references an inaccessible memory area.

**Data types:**

```
* struct uvc_xu_control_query
{
    __u8    unit          Extension unit ID
    __u8    selector      Control selector
    __u8    query         Request code to send to the device
    __u16   size          Control data size (in bytes)
    __u8    *data         Control value
```

## The Virtual Video Test Driver (vivid)

This driver emulates video4linux hardware of various types: video capture, video output, vbi capture and output, radio receivers and transmitters and a software defined radio receiver. In addition a simple framebuffer device is available for testing capture and output overlays.

Up to 64 vivid instances can be created, each with up to 16 inputs and 16 outputs.

Each input can be a webcam, TV capture device, S-Video capture device or an HDMI capture device. Each output can be an S-Video output device or an HDMI output device.

These inputs and outputs act exactly as a real hardware device would behave. This allows you to use this driver as a test input for application development, since you can test the various features without requiring special hardware.

This document describes the features implemented by this driver:

- Support for read()/write(), MMAP, USERPTR and DMABUF streaming I/O.
- A large list of test patterns and variations thereof
- Working brightness, contrast, saturation and hue controls
- Support for the alpha color component
- Full colorspace support, including limited/full RGB range
- All possible control types are present
- Support for various pixel aspect ratios and video aspect ratios
- Error injection to test what happens if errors occur
- Supports crop/compose/scale in any combination for both input and output
- Can emulate up to 4K resolutions
- All Field settings are supported for testing interlaced capturing
- Supports all standard YUV and RGB formats, including two multiplanar YUV formats
- Raw and Sliced VBI capture and output support
- Radio receiver and transmitter support, including RDS support
- Software defined radio (SDR) support

- Capture and output overlay support

These features will be described in more detail below.

## Configuring the driver

By default the driver will create a single instance that has a video capture device with webcam, TV, S-Video and HDMI inputs, a video output device with S-Video and HDMI outputs, one vbi capture device, one vbi output device, one radio receiver device, one radio transmitter device and one SDR device.

The number of instances, devices, video inputs and outputs and their types are all configurable using the following module options:

- `n_devs`:  
number of driver instances to create. By default set to 1. Up to 64 instances can be created.
- `node_types`:  
which devices should each driver instance create. An array of hexadecimal values, one for each instance. The default is `0x1d3d`. Each value is a bitmask with the following meaning:
  - bit 0: Video Capture node
  - bit 2-3: VBI Capture node: 0 = none, 1 = raw vbi, 2 = sliced vbi, 3 = both
  - bit 4: Radio Receiver node
  - bit 5: Software Defined Radio Receiver node
  - bit 8: Video Output node
  - bit 10-11: VBI Output node: 0 = none, 1 = raw vbi, 2 = sliced vbi, 3 = both
  - bit 12: Radio Transmitter node
  - bit 16: Framebuffer for testing overlays

So to create four instances, the first two with just one video capture device, the second two with just one video output device you would pass these module options to `vivid`:

```
n_devs=4 node_types=0x1,0x1,0x100,0x100
```

- `num_inputs`:  
the number of inputs, one for each instance. By default 4 inputs are created for each video capture device. At most 16 inputs can be created, and there must be at least one.
- `input_types`:  
the input types for each instance, the default is `0xe4`. This defines what the type of each input is when the inputs are created for each driver instance. This is a hexadecimal value with up to 16 pairs of bits, each pair gives the type and bits 0-1 map to input 0, bits 2-3 map to input 1, 30-31 map to input 15. Each pair of bits has the following meaning:
  - 00: this is a webcam input
  - 01: this is a TV tuner input
  - 10: this is an S-Video input
  - 11: this is an HDMI input

So to create a video capture device with 8 inputs where input 0 is a TV tuner, inputs 1-3 are S-Video inputs and inputs 4-7 are HDMI inputs you would use the following module options:

```
num_inputs=8 input_types=0xffa9
```

- `num_outputs`:

the number of outputs, one for each instance. By default 2 outputs are created for each video output device. At most 16 outputs can be created, and there must be at least one.

- **output\_types:**

the output types for each instance, the default is 0x02. This defines what the type of each output is when the outputs are created for each driver instance. This is a hexadecimal value with up to 16 bits, each bit gives the type and bit 0 maps to output 0, bit 1 maps to output 1, bit 15 maps to output 15. The meaning of each bit is as follows:

- 0: this is an S-Video output
- 1: this is an HDMI output

So to create a video output device with 8 outputs where outputs 0-3 are S-Video outputs and outputs 4-7 are HDMI outputs you would use the following module options:

```
num_outputs=8 output_types=0xf0
```

- **vid\_cap\_nr:**

give the desired videoX start number for each video capture device. The default is -1 which will just take the first free number. This allows you to map capture video nodes to specific videoX device nodes. Example:

```
n_devs=4 vid_cap_nr=2,4,6,8
```

This will attempt to assign /dev/video2 for the video capture device of the first vivid instance, video4 for the next up to video8 for the last instance. If it can't succeed, then it will just take the next free number.

- **vid\_out\_nr:**

give the desired videoX start number for each video output device. The default is -1 which will just take the first free number.

- **vbi\_cap\_nr:**

give the desired vbiX start number for each vbi capture device. The default is -1 which will just take the first free number.

- **vbi\_out\_nr:**

give the desired vbiX start number for each vbi output device. The default is -1 which will just take the first free number.

- **radio\_rx\_nr:**

give the desired radioX start number for each radio receiver device. The default is -1 which will just take the first free number.

- **radio\_tx\_nr:**

give the desired radioX start number for each radio transmitter device. The default is -1 which will just take the first free number.

- **sdr\_cap\_nr:**

give the desired swradioX start number for each SDR capture device. The default is -1 which will just take the first free number.

- **ccs\_cap\_mode:**

specify the allowed video capture crop/compose/scaling combination for each driver instance. Video capture devices can have any combination of cropping, composing and scaling capabilities and this will tell the vivid driver which of those is should emulate. By default the user can select this through controls.

The value is either -1 (controlled by the user) or a set of three bits, each enabling (1) or disabling (0) one of the features:

- bit 0:  
Enable crop support. Cropping will take only part of the incoming picture.
  - bit 1:  
Enable compose support. Composing will copy the incoming picture into a larger buffer.
  - bit 2:  
Enable scaling support. Scaling can scale the incoming picture. The scaler of the vivid driver can enlarge up or down to four times the original size. The scaler is very simple and low-quality. Simplicity and speed were key, not quality.
- Note that this value is ignored by webcam inputs: those enumerate discrete framesizes and that is incompatible with cropping, composing or scaling.
- `ccs_out_mode`:  
specify the allowed video output crop/compose/scaling combination for each driver instance. Video output devices can have any combination of cropping, composing and scaling capabilities and this will tell the vivid driver which of those is should emulate. By default the user can select this through controls.  
The value is either -1 (controlled by the user) or a set of three bits, each enabling (1) or disabling (0) one of the features:
    - bit 0:  
Enable crop support. Cropping will take only part of the outgoing buffer.
    - bit 1:  
Enable compose support. Composing will copy the incoming buffer into a larger picture frame.
    - bit 2:  
Enable scaling support. Scaling can scale the incoming buffer. The scaler of the vivid driver can enlarge up or down to four times the original size. The scaler is very simple and low-quality. Simplicity and speed were key, not quality.
  - `multiplanar`:  
select whether each device instance supports multi-planar formats, and thus the V4L2 multi-planar API. By default device instances are single-planar.  
This module option can override that for each instance. Values are:
    - 1: this is a single-planar instance.
    - 2: this is a multi-planar instance.
  - `vivid_debug`:  
enable driver debugging info
  - `no_error_inj`:  
if set disable the error injecting controls. This option is needed in order to run a tool like v4l2-compliance. Tools like that exercise all controls including a control like 'Disconnect' which emulates a USB disconnect, making the device inaccessible and so all tests that v4l2-compliance is doing will fail afterwards.  
There may be other situations as well where you want to disable the error injection support of vivid. When this option is set, then the controls that select crop, compose and scale behavior are also removed. Unless overridden by `ccs_cap_mode` and/or `ccs_out_mode` the will default to enabling crop, compose and scaling.
  - `allocators`:

memory allocator selection, default is 0. It specifies the way buffers will be allocated.

- 0: vmalloc
- 1: dma-contig

Taken together, all these module options allow you to precisely customize the driver behavior and test your application with all sorts of permutations. It is also very suitable to emulate hardware that is not yet available, e.g. when developing software for a new upcoming device.

## Video Capture

This is probably the most frequently used feature. The video capture device can be configured by using the module options num\_inputs, input\_types and ccs\_cap\_mode (see section 1 for more detailed information), but by default four inputs are configured: a webcam, a TV tuner, an S-Video and an HDMI input, one input for each input type. Those are described in more detail below.

Special attention has been given to the rate at which new frames become available. The jitter will be around 1 jiffie (that depends on the HZ configuration of your kernel, so usually 1/100, 1/250 or 1/1000 of a second), but the long-term behavior is exactly following the framerate. So a framerate of 59.94 Hz is really different from 60 Hz. If the framerate exceeds your kernel's HZ value, then you will get dropped frames, but the frame/field sequence counting will keep track of that so the sequence count will skip whenever frames are dropped.

### Webcam Input

The webcam input supports three framesizes: 320x180, 640x360 and 1280x720. It supports frames per second settings of 10, 15, 25, 30, 50 and 60 fps. Which ones are available depends on the chosen framesize: the larger the framesize, the lower the maximum frames per second.

The initially selected colorspace when you switch to the webcam input will be sRGB.

### TV and S-Video Inputs

The only difference between the TV and S-Video input is that the TV has a tuner. Otherwise they behave identically.

These inputs support audio inputs as well: one TV and one Line-In. They both support all TV standards. If the standard is queried, then the Vivid controls 'Standard Signal Mode' and 'Standard' determine what the result will be.

These inputs support all combinations of the field setting. Special care has been taken to faithfully reproduce how fields are handled for the different TV standards. This is particularly noticeable when generating a horizontally moving image so the temporal effect of using interlaced formats becomes clearly visible. For 50 Hz standards the top field is the oldest and the bottom field is the newest in time. For 60 Hz standards that is reversed: the bottom field is the oldest and the top field is the newest in time.

When you start capturing in V4L2\_FIELD\_ALTERNATE mode the first buffer will contain the top field for 50 Hz standards and the bottom field for 60 Hz standards. This is what capture hardware does as well.

Finally, for PAL/SECAM standards the first half of the top line contains noise. This simulates the Wide Screen Signal that is commonly placed there.

The initially selected colorspace when you switch to the TV or S-Video input will be SMPTE-170M.

The pixel aspect ratio will depend on the TV standard. The video aspect ratio can be selected through the 'Standard Aspect Ratio' Vivid control. Choices are '4x3', '16x9' which will give letterboxed widescreen video and '16x9 Anamorphic' which will give full screen squashed anamorphic widescreen video that will need to be scaled accordingly.

The TV 'tuner' supports a frequency range of 44-958 MHz. Channels are available every 6 MHz, starting from 49.25 MHz. For each channel the generated image will be in color for the +/- 0.25 MHz around it,

and in grayscale for +/- 1 MHz around the channel. Beyond that it is just noise. The VIDIOC\_G\_TUNER ioctl will return 100% signal strength for +/- 0.25 MHz and 50% for +/- 1 MHz. It will also return correct afc values to show whether the frequency is too low or too high.

The audio subchannels that are returned are MONO for the +/- 1 MHz range around a valid channel frequency. When the frequency is within +/- 0.25 MHz of the channel it will return either MONO, STEREO, either MONO | SAP (for NTSC) or LANG1 | LANG2 (for others), or STEREO | SAP.

Which one is returned depends on the chosen channel, each next valid channel will cycle through the possible audio subchannel combinations. This allows you to test the various combinations by just switching channels..

Finally, for these inputs the v4l2\_timecode struct is filled in in the dequeued v4l2\_buffer struct.

## HDMI Input

The HDMI inputs supports all CEA-861 and DMT timings, both progressive and interlaced, for pixelclock frequencies between 25 and 600 MHz. The field mode for interlaced formats is always V4L2\_FIELD\_ALTERNATE. For HDMI the field order is always top field first, and when you start capturing an interlaced format you will receive the top field first.

The initially selected colorspace when you switch to the HDMI input or select an HDMI timing is based on the format resolution: for resolutions less than or equal to 720x576 the colorspace is set to SMPTE-170M, for others it is set to REC-709 (CEA-861 timings) or sRGB (VESA DMT timings).

The pixel aspect ratio will depend on the HDMI timing: for 720x480 is it set as for the NTSC TV standard, for 720x576 it is set as for the PAL TV standard, and for all others a 1:1 pixel aspect ratio is returned.

The video aspect ratio can be selected through the ‘DV Timings Aspect Ratio’ Vivid control. Choices are ‘Source Width x Height’ (just use the same ratio as the chosen format), ‘4x3’ or ‘16x9’, either of which can result in pillarboxed or letterboxed video.

For HDMI inputs it is possible to set the EDID. By default a simple EDID is provided. You can only set the EDID for HDMI inputs. Internally, however, the EDID is shared between all HDMI inputs.

No interpretation is done of the EDID data with the exception of the physical address. See the CEC section for more details.

There is a maximum of 15 HDMI inputs (if there are more, then they will be reduced to 15) since that’s the limitation of the EDID physical address.

## Video Output

The video output device can be configured by using the module options num\_outputs, output\_types and ccs\_out\_mode (see section 1 for more detailed information), but by default two outputs are configured: an S-Video and an HDMI input, one output for each output type. Those are described in more detail below.

Like with video capture the framerate is also exact in the long term.

### S-Video Output

This output supports audio outputs as well: “Line-Out 1” and “Line-Out 2”. The S-Video output supports all TV standards.

This output supports all combinations of the field setting.

The initially selected colorspace when you switch to the TV or S-Video input will be SMPTE-170M.

## HDMI Output

The HDMI output supports all CEA-861 and DMT timings, both progressive and interlaced, for pixelclock frequencies between 25 and 600 MHz. The field mode for interlaced formats is always V4L2\_FIELD\_ALTERNATE.

The initially selected colorspace when you switch to the HDMI output or select an HDMI timing is based on the format resolution: for resolutions less than or equal to 720x576 the colorspace is set to SMPTE-170M, for others it is set to REC-709 (CEA-861 timings) or sRGB (VESA DMT timings).

The pixel aspect ratio will depend on the HDMI timing: for 720x480 it is set as for the NTSC TV standard, for 720x576 it is set as for the PAL TV standard, and for all others a 1:1 pixel aspect ratio is returned.

An HDMI output has a valid EDID which can be obtained through VIDIOC\_G\_EDID.

There is a maximum of 15 HDMI outputs (if there are more, then they will be reduced to 15) since that's the limitation of the EDID physical address. See also the CEC section for more details.

## VBI Capture

There are three types of VBI capture devices: those that only support raw (undecoded) VBI, those that only support sliced (decoded) VBI and those that support both. This is determined by the node\_types module option. In all cases the driver will generate valid VBI data: for 60 Hz standards it will generate Closed Caption and XDS data. The closed caption stream will alternate between "Hello world!" and "Closed captions test" every second. The XDS stream will give the current time once a minute. For 50 Hz standards it will generate the Wide Screen Signal which is based on the actual Video Aspect Ratio control setting and teletext pages 100-159, one page per frame.

The VBI device will only work for the S-Video and TV inputs, it will give back an error if the current input is a webcam or HDMI.

## VBI Output

There are three types of VBI output devices: those that only support raw (undecoded) VBI, those that only support sliced (decoded) VBI and those that support both. This is determined by the node\_types module option.

The sliced VBI output supports the Wide Screen Signal and the teletext signal for 50 Hz standards and Closed Captioning + XDS for 60 Hz standards.

The VBI device will only work for the S-Video output, it will give back an error if the current output is HDMI.

## Radio Receiver

The radio receiver emulates an FM/AM/SW receiver. The FM band also supports RDS. The frequency ranges are:

- FM: 64 MHz - 108 MHz
- AM: 520 kHz - 1710 kHz
- SW: 2300 kHz - 26.1 MHz

Valid channels are emulated every 1 MHz for FM and every 100 kHz for AM and SW. The signal strength decreases the further the frequency is from the valid frequency until it becomes 0% at +/- 50 kHz (FM) or 5 kHz (AM/SW) from the ideal frequency. The initial frequency when the driver is loaded is set to 95 MHz.

The FM receiver supports RDS as well, both using 'Block I/O' and 'Controls' modes. In the 'Controls' mode the RDS information is stored in read-only controls. These controls are updated every time the frequency is changed, or when the tuner status is requested. The Block I/O method uses the read() interface to pass the RDS blocks on to the application for decoding.

The RDS signal is ‘detected’ for +/- 12.5 kHz around the channel frequency, and the further the frequency is away from the valid frequency the more RDS errors are randomly introduced into the block I/O stream, up to 50% of all blocks if you are +/- 12.5 kHz from the channel frequency. All four errors can occur in equal proportions: blocks marked ‘CORRECTED’, blocks marked ‘ERROR’, blocks marked ‘INVALID’ and dropped blocks.

The generated RDS stream contains all the standard fields contained in a 0B group, and also radio text and the current time.

The receiver supports HW frequency seek, either in Bounded mode, Wrap Around mode or both, which is configurable with the “Radio HW Seek Mode” control.

## Radio Transmitter

The radio transmitter emulates an FM/AM/SW transmitter. The FM band also supports RDS. The frequency ranges are:

- FM: 64 MHz - 108 MHz
- AM: 520 kHz - 1710 kHz
- SW: 2300 kHz - 26.1 MHz

The initial frequency when the driver is loaded is 95.5 MHz.

The FM transmitter supports RDS as well, both using ‘Block I/O’ and ‘Controls’ modes. In the ‘Controls’ mode the transmitted RDS information is configured using controls, and in ‘Block I/O’ mode the blocks are passed to the driver using write().

## Software Defined Radio Receiver

The SDR receiver has three frequency bands for the ADC tuner:

- 300 kHz
- 900 kHz - 2800 kHz
- 3200 kHz

The RF tuner supports 50 MHz - 2000 MHz.

The generated data contains the In-phase and Quadrature components of a 1 kHz tone that has an amplitude of  $\sqrt{2}$ .

## Controls

Different devices support different controls. The sections below will describe each control and which devices support them.

### User Controls - Test Controls

The Button, Boolean, Integer 32 Bits, Integer 64 Bits, Menu, String, Bitmask and Integer Menu are controls that represent all possible control types. The Menu control and the Integer Menu control both have ‘holes’ in their menu list, meaning that one or more menu items return EINVAL when VIDIOC\_QUERYMENU is called. Both menu controls also have a non-zero minimum control value. These features allow you to check if your application can handle such things correctly. These controls are supported for every device type.

### User Controls - Video Capture

The following controls are specific to video capture.

The Brightness, Contrast, Saturation and Hue controls actually work and are standard. There is one special feature with the Brightness control: each video input has its own brightness value, so changing input will restore the brightness for that input. In addition, each video input uses a different brightness range (minimum and maximum control values). Switching inputs will cause a control event to be sent with the V4L2\_EVENT\_CTRL\_CH\_RANGE flag set. This allows you to test controls that can change their range.

The ‘Gain, Automatic’ and Gain controls can be used to test volatile controls: if ‘Gain, Automatic’ is set, then the Gain control is volatile and changes constantly. If ‘Gain, Automatic’ is cleared, then the Gain control is a normal control.

The ‘Horizontal Flip’ and ‘Vertical Flip’ controls can be used to flip the image. These combine with the ‘Sensor Flipped Horizontally/Vertically’ Vivid controls.

The ‘Alpha Component’ control can be used to set the alpha component for formats containing an alpha channel.

### User Controls - Audio

The following controls are specific to video capture and output and radio receivers and transmitters.

The ‘Volume’ and ‘Mute’ audio controls are typical for such devices to control the volume and mute the audio. They don’t actually do anything in the vivid driver.

### Vivid Controls

These vivid custom controls control the image generation, error injection, etc.

#### Test Pattern Controls

The Test Pattern Controls are all specific to video capture.

- Test Pattern:
  - selects which test pattern to use. Use the CSC Colorbar for testing colorspace conversions: the colors used in that test pattern map to valid colors in all colorspaces. The colorspace conversion is disabled for the other test patterns.
- OSD Text Mode:
  - selects whether the text superimposed on the test pattern should be shown, and if so, whether only counters should be displayed or the full text.
- Horizontal Movement:
  - selects whether the test pattern should move to the left or right and at what speed.
- Vertical Movement:
  - does the same for the vertical direction.
- Show Border:
  - show a two-pixel wide border at the edge of the actual image, excluding letter or pillarboxing.
- Show Square:
  - show a square in the middle of the image. If the image is displayed with the correct pixel and image aspect ratio corrections, then the width and height of the square on the monitor should be the same.
- Insert SAV Code in Image:

adds a SAV (Start of Active Video) code to the image. This can be used to check if such codes in the image are inadvertently interpreted instead of being ignored.

- Insert EAV Code in Image:
  - does the same for the EAV (End of Active Video) code.

## Capture Feature Selection Controls

These controls are all specific to video capture.

- Sensor Flipped Horizontally:
  - the image is flipped horizontally and the V4L2\_IN\_ST\_HFLIP input status flag is set. This emulates the case where a sensor is for example mounted upside down.
- Sensor Flipped Vertically:
  - the image is flipped vertically and the V4L2\_IN\_ST\_VFLIP input status flag is set. This emulates the case where a sensor is for example mounted upside down.
- Standard Aspect Ratio:
  - selects if the image aspect ratio as used for the TV or S-Video input should be 4x3, 16x9 or anamorphic widescreen. This may introduce letterboxing.
- DV Timings Aspect Ratio:
  - selects if the image aspect ratio as used for the HDMI input should be the same as the source width and height ratio, or if it should be 4x3 or 16x9. This may introduce letter or pillarboxing.
- Timestamp Source:
  - selects when the timestamp for each buffer is taken.
- Colorspace:
  - selects which colorspace should be used when generating the image. This only applies if the CSC Colorbar test pattern is selected, otherwise the test pattern will go through unconverted. This behavior is also what you want, since a 75% Colorbar should really have 75% signal intensity and should not be affected by colorspace conversions.  
Changing the colorspace will result in the V4L2\_EVENT\_SOURCE\_CHANGE to be sent since it emulates a detected colorspace change.
- Transfer Function:
  - selects which colorspace transfer function should be used when generating an image. This only applies if the CSC Colorbar test pattern is selected, otherwise the test pattern will go through unconverted. This behavior is also what you want, since a 75% Colorbar should really have 75% signal intensity and should not be affected by colorspace conversions.  
Changing the transfer function will result in the V4L2\_EVENT\_SOURCE\_CHANGE to be sent since it emulates a detected colorspace change.
- Y'CbCr Encoding:
  - selects which Y'CbCr encoding should be used when generating a Y'CbCr image. This only applies if the format is set to a Y'CbCr format as opposed to an RGB format.  
Changing the Y'CbCr encoding will result in the V4L2\_EVENT\_SOURCE\_CHANGE to be sent since it emulates a detected colorspace change.
- Quantization:
  - selects which quantization should be used for the RGB or Y'CbCr encoding when generating the test pattern.

Changing the quantization will result in the V4L2\_EVENT\_SOURCE\_CHANGE to be sent since it emulates a detected colorspace change.

- Limited RGB Range (16-235):  
selects if the RGB range of the HDMI source should be limited or full range. This combines with the Digital Video ‘Rx RGB Quantization Range’ control and can be used to test what happens if a source provides you with the wrong quantization range information. See the description of that control for more details.
- Apply Alpha To Red Only:  
apply the alpha channel as set by the ‘Alpha Component’ user control to the red color of the test pattern only.
- Enable Capture Cropping:  
enables crop support. This control is only present if the ccs\_cap\_mode module option is set to the default value of -1 and if the no\_error\_inj module option is set to 0 (the default).
- Enable Capture Composing:  
enables composing support. This control is only present if the ccs\_cap\_mode module option is set to the default value of -1 and if the no\_error\_inj module option is set to 0 (the default).
- Enable Capture Scaler:  
enables support for a scaler (maximum 4 times upscaling and downscaling). This control is only present if the ccs\_cap\_mode module option is set to the default value of -1 and if the no\_error\_inj module option is set to 0 (the default).
- Maximum EDID Blocks:  
determines how many EDID blocks the driver supports. Note that the vivid driver does not actually interpret new EDID data, it just stores it. It allows for up to 256 EDID blocks which is the maximum supported by the standard.
- Fill Percentage of Frame:  
can be used to draw only the top X percent of the image. Since each frame has to be drawn by the driver, this demands a lot of the CPU. For large resolutions this becomes problematic. By drawing only part of the image this CPU load can be reduced.

### Output Feature Selection Controls

These controls are all specific to video output.

- Enable Output Cropping:  
enables crop support. This control is only present if the ccs\_out\_mode module option is set to the default value of -1 and if the no\_error\_inj module option is set to 0 (the default).
- Enable Output Composing:  
enables composing support. This control is only present if the ccs\_out\_mode module option is set to the default value of -1 and if the no\_error\_inj module option is set to 0 (the default).
- Enable Output Scaler:  
enables support for a scaler (maximum 4 times upscaling and downscaling). This control is only present if the ccs\_out\_mode module option is set to the default value of -1 and if the no\_error\_inj module option is set to 0 (the default).

## Error Injection Controls

The following two controls are only valid for video and vbi capture.

- Standard Signal Mode:

selects the behavior of VIDIOC\_QUERYSTD: what should it return?

Changing this control will result in the V4L2\_EVENT\_SOURCE\_CHANGE to be sent since it emulates a changed input condition (e.g. a cable was plugged in or out).

- Standard:

selects the standard that VIDIOC\_QUERYSTD should return if the previous control is set to "Selected Standard".

Changing this control will result in the V4L2\_EVENT\_SOURCE\_CHANGE to be sent since it emulates a changed input standard.

The following two controls are only valid for video capture.

- DV Timings Signal Mode:

selects the behavior of VIDIOC\_QUERY\_DV\_TIMINGS: what should it return?

Changing this control will result in the V4L2\_EVENT\_SOURCE\_CHANGE to be sent since it emulates a changed input condition (e.g. a cable was plugged in or out).

- DV Timings:

selects the timings the VIDIOC\_QUERY\_DV\_TIMINGS should return if the previous control is set to "Selected DV Timings".

Changing this control will result in the V4L2\_EVENT\_SOURCE\_CHANGE to be sent since it emulates changed input timings.

The following controls are only present if the no\_error\_inj module option is set to 0 (the default). These controls are valid for video and vbi capture and output streams and for the SDR capture device except for the Disconnect control which is valid for all devices.

- Wrap Sequence Number:

test what happens when you wrap the sequence number in struct v4l2\_buffer around.

- Wrap Timestamp:

test what happens when you wrap the timestamp in struct v4l2\_buffer around.

- Percentage of Dropped Buffers:

sets the percentage of buffers that are never returned by the driver (i.e., they are dropped).

- Disconnect:

emulates a USB disconnect. The device will act as if it has been disconnected. Only after all open filehandles to the device node have been closed will the device become 'connected' again.

- Inject V4L2\_BUF\_FLAG\_ERROR:

when pressed, the next frame returned by the driver will have the error flag set (i.e. the frame is marked corrupt).

- Inject VIDIOC\_REQBUFS Error:

when pressed, the next REQBUFS or CREATE\_BUFS ioctl call will fail with an error. To be precise: the videobuf2 queue\_setup() op will return -EINVAL.

- Inject VIDIOC\_QBUF Error:

when pressed, the next VIDIOC\_QBUF or VIDIOC\_PREPARE\_BUFFER ioctl call will fail with an error. To be precise: the videobuf2 buf\_prepare() op will return -EINVAL.

- Inject VIDIOC\_STREAMON Error:  
when pressed, the next VIDIOC\_STREAMON ioctl call will fail with an error. To be precise: the videobuf2 start\_streaming() op will return -EINVAL.
- Inject Fatal Streaming Error:  
when pressed, the streaming core will be marked as having suffered a fatal error, the only way to recover from that is to stop streaming. To be precise: the videobuf2 vb2\_queue\_error() function is called.

### VBI Raw Capture Controls

- Interlaced VBI Format:  
if set, then the raw VBI data will be interlaced instead of providing it grouped by field.

### Digital Video Controls

- Rx RGB Quantization Range:  
sets the RGB quantization detection of the HDMI input. This combines with the Vivid ‘Limited RGB Range (16-235)’ control and can be used to test what happens if a source provides you with the wrong quantization range information. This can be tested by selecting an HDMI input, setting this control to Full or Limited range and selecting the opposite in the ‘Limited RGB Range (16-235)’ control. The effect is easy to see if the ‘Gray Ramp’ test pattern is selected.
- Tx RGB Quantization Range:  
sets the RGB quantization detection of the HDMI output. It is currently not used for anything in vivid, but most HDMI transmitters would typically have this control.
- Transmit Mode:  
sets the transmit mode of the HDMI output to HDMI or DVI-D. This affects the reported colorspace since DVI\_D outputs will always use sRGB.

### FM Radio Receiver Controls

- RDS Reception:  
set if the RDS receiver should be enabled.
- RDS Program Type:
- RDS PS Name:
- RDS Radio Text:
- RDS Traffic Announcement:
- RDS Traffic Program:
- RDS Music:  
these are all read-only controls. If RDS Rx I/O Mode is set to “Block I/O”, then they are inactive as well. If RDS Rx I/O Mode is set to “Controls”, then these controls report the received RDS data.

**Note:**

*The vivid implementation of this is pretty basic: they are only updated when you set a new frequency or when you get the tuner status (VIDIOC\_G\_TUNER).*

- Radio HW Seek Mode:  
can be one of “Bounded”, “Wrap Around” or “Both”. This determines if VIDIOC\_S\_HW\_FREQ\_SEEK will be bounded by the frequency range or wrap-around or if it is selectable by the user.
- Radio Programmable HW Seek:  
if set, then the user can provide the lower and upper bound of the HW Seek. Otherwise the frequency range boundaries will be used.
- Generate RBDS Instead of RDS:  
if set, then generate RBDS (the US variant of RDS) data instead of RDS (European-style RDS). This affects only the PICODE and PTY codes.
- RDS Rx I/O Mode:  
this can be “Block I/O” where the RDS blocks have to be read() by the application, or “Controls” where the RDS data is provided by the RDS controls mentioned above.

**FM Radio Modulator Controls**

- RDS Program ID:
- RDS Program Type:
- RDS PS Name:
- RDS Radio Text:
- RDS Stereo:
- RDS Artificial Head:
- RDS Compressed:
- RDS Dynamic PTY:
- RDS Traffic Announcement:
- RDS Traffic Program:
- RDS Music:  
these are all controls that set the RDS data that is transmitted by the FM modulator.
- RDS Tx I/O Mode:  
this can be “Block I/O” where the application has to use write() to pass the RDS blocks to the driver, or “Controls” where the RDS data is Provided by the RDS controls mentioned above.

**Video, VBI and RDS Looping**

The vivid driver supports looping of video output to video input, VBI output to VBI input and RDS output to RDS input. For video/VBI looping this emulates as if a cable was hooked up between the output and input connector. So video and VBI looping is only supported between S-Video and HDMI inputs and outputs. VBI is only valid for S-Video as it makes no sense for HDMI.

Since radio is wireless this looping always happens if the radio receiver frequency is close to the radio transmitter frequency. In that case the radio transmitter will ‘override’ the emulated radio stations.

Looping is currently supported only between devices created by the same vivid driver instance.

## **Video and Sliced VBI looping**

The way to enable video/VBI looping is currently fairly crude. A ‘Loop Video’ control is available in the “Vivid” control class of the video capture and VBI capture devices. When checked the video looping will be enabled. Once enabled any video S-Video or HDMI input will show a static test pattern until the video output has started. At that time the video output will be looped to the video input provided that:

- the input type matches the output type. So the HDMI input cannot receive video from the S-Video output.
- the video resolution of the video input must match that of the video output. So it is not possible to loop a 50 Hz (720x576) S-Video output to a 60 Hz (720x480) S-Video input, or a 720p60 HDMI output to a 1080p30 input.
- the pixel formats must be identical on both sides. Otherwise the driver would have to do pixel format conversion as well, and that’s taking things too far.
- the field settings must be identical on both sides. Same reason as above: requiring the driver to convert from one field format to another complicated matters too much. This also prohibits capturing with ‘Field Top’ or ‘Field Bottom’ when the output video is set to ‘Field Alternate’. This combination, while legal, became too complicated to support. Both sides have to be ‘Field Alternate’ for this to work. Also note that for this specific case the sequence and field counting in struct v4l2\_buffer on the capture side may not be 100% accurate.
- field settings V4L2\_FIELD\_SEQ\_TB/BT are not supported. While it is possible to implement this, it would mean a lot of work to get this right. Since these field values are rarely used the decision was made not to implement this for now.
- on the input side the “Standard Signal Mode” for the S-Video input or the “DV Timings Signal Mode” for the HDMI input should be configured so that a valid signal is passed to the video input.

The framerates do not have to match, although this might change in the future.

By default you will see the OSD text superimposed on top of the looped video. This can be turned off by changing the “OSD Text Mode” control of the video capture device.

For VBI looping to work all of the above must be valid and in addition the vbi output must be configured for sliced VBI. The VBI capture side can be configured for either raw or sliced VBI. Note that at the moment only CC/XDS (60 Hz formats) and WSS (50 Hz formats) VBI data is looped. Teletext VBI data is not looped.

## **Radio & RDS Looping**

As mentioned in section 6 the radio receiver emulates stations are regular frequency intervals. Depending on the frequency of the radio receiver a signal strength value is calculated (this is returned by VIDIOC\_G\_TUNER). However, it will also look at the frequency set by the radio transmitter and if that results in a higher signal strength than the settings of the radio transmitter will be used as if it was a valid station. This also includes the RDS data (if any) that the transmitter ‘transmits’. This is received faithfully on the receiver side. Note that when the driver is loaded the frequencies of the radio receiver and transmitter are not identical, so initially no looping takes place.

## **Cropping, Composing, Scaling**

This driver supports cropping, composing and scaling in any combination. Normally which features are supported can be selected through the Vivid controls, but it is also possible to hardcode it when the module is loaded through the ccs\_cap\_mode and ccs\_out\_mode module options. See section 1 on the details of these module options.

This allows you to test your application for all these variations.

Note that the webcam input never supports cropping, composing or scaling. That only applies to the TV/S-Video/HDMI inputs and outputs. The reason is that webcams, including this virtual implementation, normally use VIDIOC\_ENUM\_FRAMESIZES to list a set of discrete framesizes that it supports. And that does not combine with cropping, composing or scaling. This is primarily a limitation of the V4L2 API which is carefully reproduced here.

The minimum and maximum resolutions that the scaler can achieve are 16x16 and (4096 \* 4) x (2160 x 4), but it can only scale up or down by a factor of 4 or less. So for a source resolution of 1280x720 the minimum the scaler can do is 320x180 and the maximum is 5120x2880. You can play around with this using the qv4l2 test tool and you will see these dependencies.

This driver also supports larger ‘bytesperline’ settings, something that VIDIOC\_S\_FMT allows but that few drivers implement.

The scaler is a simple scaler that uses the Coarse Bresenham algorithm. It’s designed for speed and simplicity, not quality.

If the combination of crop, compose and scaling allows it, then it is possible to change crop and compose rectangles on the fly.

## Formats

The driver supports all the regular packed and planar 4:4:4, 4:2:2 and 4:2:0 YUYV formats, 8, 16, 24 and 32 RGB packed formats and various multiplanar formats.

The alpha component can be set through the ‘Alpha Component’ User control for those formats that support it. If the ‘Apply Alpha To Red Only’ control is set, then the alpha component is only used for the color red and set to 0 otherwise.

The driver has to be configured to support the multiplanar formats. By default the driver instances are single-planar. This can be changed by setting the multiplanar module option, see section 1 for more details on that option.

If the driver instance is using the multiplanar formats/API, then the first single planar format (YUYV) and the multiplanar NV16M and NV61M formats will have a plane that has a non-zero `data_offset` of 128 bytes. It is rare for `data_offset` to be non-zero, so this is a useful feature for testing applications.

Video output will also honor any `data_offset` that the application set.

## Capture Overlay

Note: capture overlay support is implemented primarily to test the existing V4L2 capture overlay API. In practice few if any GPUs support such overlays anymore, and neither are they generally needed anymore since modern hardware is so much more capable. By setting flag 0x10000 in the `node_types` module option the vivid driver will create a simple framebuffer device that can be used for testing this API. Whether this API should be used for new drivers is questionable.

This driver has support for a destructive capture overlay with bitmap clipping and list clipping (up to 16 rectangles) capabilities. Overlays are not supported for multiplanar formats. It also honors the `struct v4l2_window` field setting: if it is set to `FIELD_TOP` or `FIELD_BOTTOM` and the capture setting is `FIELD_ALTERNATE`, then only the top or bottom fields will be copied to the overlay.

The overlay only works if you are also capturing at that same time. This is a vivid limitation since it copies from a buffer to the overlay instead of filling the overlay directly. And if you are not capturing, then no buffers are available to fill.

In addition, the pixelformat of the capture format and that of the framebuffer must be the same for the overlay to work. Otherwise VIDIOC\_OVERLAY will return an error.

In order to really see what is going on you will need to create two vivid instances: the first with a framebuffer enabled. You configure the capture overlay of the second instance to use the framebuffer of the first, then you start capturing in the second instance. For the first instance you setup the output overlay

for the video output, turn on video looping and capture to see the blended framebuffer overlay that's being written to by the second instance. This setup would require the following commands:

```
$ sudo modprobe vivid n_devs=2 node_types=0x10101,0x1
$ v4l2-ctl -d1 --find-fb
/dev/fb1 is the framebuffer associated with base address 0x12800000
$ sudo v4l2-ctl -d2 --set-fbuf fb=1
$ v4l2-ctl -d1 --set-fbuf fb=1
$ v4l2-ctl -d0 --set-fmt-video=pixelformat='AR15'
$ v4l2-ctl -d1 --set-fmt-video-out=pixelformat='AR15'
$ v4l2-ctl -d2 --set-fmt-video=pixelformat='AR15'
$ v4l2-ctl -d0 -i2
$ v4l2-ctl -d2 -i2
$ v4l2-ctl -d2 -c horizontal_movement=4
$ v4l2-ctl -d1 --overlay=1
$ v4l2-ctl -d1 -c loop_video=1
$ v4l2-ctl -d2 --stream-mmap --overlay=1
```

And from another console:

```
$ v4l2-ctl -d1 --stream-out-mmap
```

And yet another console:

```
$ qv4l2
```

and start streaming.

As you can see, this is not for the faint of heart...

## Output Overlay

Note: output overlays are primarily implemented in order to test the existing V4L2 output overlay API. Whether this API should be used for new drivers is questionable.

This driver has support for an output overlay and is capable of:

- bitmap clipping,
- list clipping (up to 16 rectangles)
- chromakey
- source chromakey
- global alpha
- local alpha
- local inverse alpha

Output overlays are not supported for multiplanar formats. In addition, the pixelformat of the capture format and that of the framebuffer must be the same for the overlay to work. Otherwise VIDIOC\_OVERLAY will return an error.

Output overlays only work if the driver has been configured to create a framebuffer by setting flag 0x10000 in the node\_types module option. The created framebuffer has a size of 720x576 and supports ARGB 1:5:5:5 and RGB 5:6:5.

In order to see the effects of the various clipping, chromakeying or alpha processing capabilities you need to turn on video looping and see the results on the capture side. The use of the clipping, chromakeying or alpha processing capabilities will slow down the video loop considerably as a lot of checks have to be done per pixel.

## CEC (Consumer Electronics Control)

If there are HDMI inputs then a CEC adapter will be created that has the same number of input ports. This is the equivalent of e.g. a TV that has that number of inputs. Each HDMI output will also create a CEC adapter that is hooked up to the corresponding input port, or (if there are more outputs than inputs) is not hooked up at all. In other words, this is the equivalent of hooking up each output device to an input port of the TV. Any remaining output devices remain unconnected.

The EDID that each output reads reports a unique CEC physical address that is based on the physical address of the EDID of the input. So if the EDID of the receiver has physical address A.B.0.0, then each output will see an EDID containing physical address A.B.C.0 where C is 1 to the number of inputs. If there are more outputs than inputs then the remaining outputs have a CEC adapter that is disabled and reports an invalid physical address.

## Some Future Improvements

Just as a reminder and in no particular order:

- Add a virtual alsaaudio driver to test audio
- Add virtual sub-devices and media controller support
- Some support for testing compressed video
- Add support to loop raw VBI output to raw VBI input
- Add support to loop teletext sliced VBI output to VBI input
- Fix sequence/field numbering when looping of video with alternate fields
- Add support for V4L2\_CID\_BG\_COLOR for video outputs
- Add ARGB888 overlay support: better testing of the alpha channel
- Improve pixel aspect support in the tpg code by passing a real v4l2\_fract
- Use per-queue locks and/or per-device locks to improve throughput
- Add support to loop from a specific output to a specific input across vivid instances
- The SDR radio should use the same ‘frequencies’ for stations as the normal radio receiver, and give back noise if the frequency doesn’t match up with a station frequency
- Make a thread for the RDS generation, that would help in particular for the “Controls” RDS Rx I/O Mode as the read-only RDS controls could be updated in real-time.
- Changing the EDID should cause hotplug detect emulation to happen.

## The Zoran driver

unified zoran driver (zr360x7, zoran, buz, dc10(+), dc30(+), lml33)

website: <http://mjpeg.sourceforge.net/driver-zoran/>

## Frequently Asked Questions

### What cards are supported

Iomega Buz, Linux Media Labs LML33/LML33R10, Pinnacle/Miro DC10/DC10+/DC30/DC30+ and related boards (available under various names).

### Iomega Buz

- Zoran zr36067 PCI controller
- Zoran zr36060 MJPEG codec
- Philips saa7111 TV decoder
- Philips saa7185 TV encoder

Drivers to use: videodev, i2c-core, i2c-algo-bit, videocodec, saa7111, saa7185, zr36060, zr36067

Inputs/outputs: Composite and S-video

Norms: PAL, SECAM (720x576 @ 25 fps), NTSC (720x480 @ 29.97 fps)

Card number: 7

### AverMedia 6 Eyes AVS6EYES

- Zoran zr36067 PCI controller
- Zoran zr36060 MJPEG codec
- Samsung ks0127 TV decoder
- Conexant bt866 TV encoder

Drivers to use: videodev, i2c-core, i2c-algo-bit, videocodec, ks0127, bt866, zr36060, zr36067

**Inputs/outputs:** Six physical inputs. 1-6 are composite, 1-2, 3-4, 5-6 doubles as S-video, 1-3 triples as component. One composite output.

Norms: PAL, SECAM (720x576 @ 25 fps), NTSC (720x480 @ 29.97 fps)

Card number: 8

#### **Note:**

---

*Not autodetected, card=8 is necessary.*

---

### Linux Media Labs LML33

- Zoran zr36067 PCI controller
- Zoran zr36060 MJPEG codec
- Brooktree bt819 TV decoder
- Brooktree bt856 TV encoder

Drivers to use: videodev, i2c-core, i2c-algo-bit, videocodec, bt819, bt856, zr36060, zr36067

Inputs/outputs: Composite and S-video

Norms: PAL (720x576 @ 25 fps), NTSC (720x480 @ 29.97 fps)

Card number: 5

### Linux Media Labs LML33R10

- Zoran zr36067 PCI controller
- Zoran zr36060 MJPEG codec
- Philips saa7114 TV decoder

- Analog Devices adv7170 TV encoder

Drivers to use: videodev, i2c-core, i2c-algo-bit, videocodec, saa7114, adv7170, zr36060, zr36067

Inputs/outputs: Composite and S-video

Norms: PAL (720x576 @ 25 fps), NTSC (720x480 @ 29.97 fps)

Card number: 6

### Pinnacle/Miro DC10(new)

- Zoran zr36057 PCI controller
- Zoran zr36060 MJPEG codec
- Philips saa7110a TV decoder
- Analog Devices adv7176 TV encoder

Drivers to use: videodev, i2c-core, i2c-algo-bit, videocodec, saa7110, adv7175, zr36060, zr36067

Inputs/outputs: Composite, S-video and Internal

Norms: PAL, SECAM (768x576 @ 25 fps), NTSC (640x480 @ 29.97 fps)

Card number: 1

### Pinnacle/Miro DC10+

- Zoran zr36067 PCI controller
- Zoran zr36060 MJPEG codec
- Philips saa7110a TV decoder
- Analog Devices adv7176 TV encoder

Drivers to use: videodev, i2c-core, i2c-algo-bit, videocodec, saa7110, adv7175, zr36060, zr36067

Inputs/outputs: Composite, S-video and Internal

Norms: PAL, SECAM (768x576 @ 25 fps), NTSC (640x480 @ 29.97 fps)

Card number: 2

### Pinnacle/Miro DC10(old)

- Zoran zr36057 PCI controller
- Zoran zr36050 MJPEG codec
- Zoran zr36016 Video Front End or Fuji md0211 Video Front End (clone?)
- Micronas vpx3220a TV decoder
- mse3000 TV encoder or Analog Devices adv7176 TV encoder

Drivers to use: videodev, i2c-core, i2c-algo-bit, videocodec, vpx3220, mse3000/adv7175, zr36050, zr36016, zr36067

Inputs/outputs: Composite, S-video and Internal

Norms: PAL, SECAM (768x576 @ 25 fps), NTSC (640x480 @ 29.97 fps)

Card number: 0

### Pinnacle/Miro DC30

- Zoran zr36057 PCI controller
- Zoran zr36050 MJPEG codec
- Zoran zr36016 Video Front End
- Micronas vpx3225d/vpx3220a/vpx3216b TV decoder
- Analog Devices adv7176 TV encoder

Drivers to use: videodev, i2c-core, i2c-algo-bit, videocodec, vpx3220/vpx3224, adv7175, zr36050, zr36016, zr36067

Inputs/outputs: Composite, S-video and Internal

Norms: PAL, SECAM (768x576 @ 25 fps), NTSC (640x480 @ 29.97 fps)

Card number: 3

### Pinnacle/Miro DC30+

- Zoran zr36067 PCI controller
- Zoran zr36050 MJPEG codec
- Zoran zr36016 Video Front End
- Micronas vpx3225d/vpx3220a/vpx3216b TV decoder
- Analog Devices adv7176 TV encoder

Drivers to use: videodev, i2c-core, i2c-algo-bit, videocodec, vpx3220/vpx3224, adv7175, zr36050, zr36015, zr36067

Inputs/outputs: Composite, S-video and Internal

Norms: PAL, SECAM (768x576 @ 25 fps), NTSC (640x480 @ 29.97 fps)

Card number: 4

#### Note:

- 
1. No module for the mse3000 is available yet
  2. No module for the vpx3224 is available yet
- 

## 1.1 What the TV decoder can do an what not

The best known TV standards are NTSC/PAL/SECAM. but for decoding a frame that information is not enough. There are several formats of the TV standards. And not every TV decoder is able to handle every format. Also the every combination is supported by the driver. There are currently 11 different tv broadcast formats all over the world.

The CCIR defines parameters needed for broadcasting the signal. The CCIR has defined different standards: A,B,D,E,F,G,D,H,I,K,K1,L,M,N,... The CCIR says not much about the colorsystem used !!! And talking about a colorsystem says not too much about how it is broadcast.

The CCIR standards A,E,F are not used any more.

When you speak about NTSC, you usually mean the standard: CCIR - M using the NTSC colorsystem which is used in the USA, Japan, Mexico, Canada and a few others.

When you talk about PAL, you usually mean: CCIR - B/G using the PAL colorsystem which is used in many Countries.

When you talk about SECAM, you mean: CCIR - L using the SECAM Colorsystem which is used in France, and a few others.

There the other version of SECAM, CCIR - D/K is used in Bulgaria, China, Slovakia, Hungary, Korea (Rep.), Poland, Rumania and a others.

The CCIR - H uses the PAL colorsystem (sometimes SECAM) and is used in Egypt, Libya, Sri Lanka, Syria in Arab. Rep.

The CCIR - I uses the PAL colorsystem, and is used in Great Britain, Hong Kong, Ireland, Nigeria, South Africa.

The CCIR - N uses the PAL colorsystem and PAL frame size but the NTSC framerate, and is used in Argentina, Uruguay, and a few others

We do not talk about how the audio is broadcast !

A rather good sites about the TV standards are: <http://www.sony.jp/support/> [http://info.electronicwerkstatt.de/bereiche/fernsehtechnik/frequenzen\\_und\\_normen/Fernsehnormen/](http://info.electronicwerkstatt.de/bereiche/fernsehtechnik/frequenzen_und_normen/Fernsehnormen/) and <http://www.cabl.com/restaurant/channel.html>

Other weird things around: NTSC 4.43 is a modified NTSC, which is mainly used in PAL VCR's that are able to play back NTSC. PAL 60 seems to be the same as NTSC 4.43 . The Datasheets also talk about NTSC 44, It seems as if it would be the same as NTSC 4.43. NTSC Combs seems to be a decoder mode where the decoder uses a comb filter to split coma and luma instead of a Delay line.

But I did not defiantly find out what NTSC Comb is.

### **Philips saa7111 TV decoder**

- was introduced in 1997, is used in the BUZ and
- can handle: PAL B/G/H/I, PAL N, PAL M, NTSC M, NTSC N, NTSC 4.43 and SECAM

### **Philips saa7110a TV decoder**

- was introduced in 1995, is used in the Pinnacle/Miro DC10(new), DC10+ and
- can handle: PAL B/G, NTSC M and SECAM

### **Philips saa7114 TV decoder**

- was introduced in 2000, is used in the LML33R10 and
- can handle: PAL B/G/D/H/I/N, PAL N, PAL M, NTSC M, NTSC 4.43 and SECAM

### **Brooktree bt819 TV decoder**

- was introduced in 1996, and is used in the LML33 and
- can handle: PAL B/D/G/H/I, NTSC M

### **Micronas vpx3220a TV decoder**

- was introduced in 1996, is used in the DC30 and DC30+ and
- can handle: PAL B/G/H/I, PAL N, PAL M, NTSC M, NTSC 44, PAL 60, SECAM,NTSC Comb

### Samsung ks0127 TV decoder

- is used in the AVS6EYES card and
- can handle: NTSC-M/N/44, PAL-M/N/B/G/H/I/D/K/L and SECAM

### What the TV encoder can do an what not

The TV encoder are doing the “same” as the decoder, but in the other direction. You feed them digital data and they generate a Composite or SVHS signal. For information about the colorsystems and TV norm take a look in the TV decoder section.

### Philips saa7185 TV Encoder

- was introduced in 1996, is used in the BUZ
- can generate: PAL B/G, NTSC M

### Brooktree bt856 TV Encoder

- was introduced in 1994, is used in the LML33
- can generate: PAL B/D/G/H/I/N, PAL M, NTSC M, PAL-N (Argentina)

### Analog Devices adv7170 TV Encoder

- was introduced in 2000, is used in the LML300R10
- can generate: PAL B/D/G/H/I/N, PAL M, NTSC M, PAL 60

### Analog Devices adv7175 TV Encoder

- was introduced in 1996, is used in the DC10, DC10+, DC10 old, DC30, DC30+
- can generate: PAL B/D/G/H/I/N, PAL M, NTSC M

### ITT mse3000 TV encoder

- was introduced in 1991, is used in the DC10 old
- can generate: PAL , NTSC , SECAM

### Conexant bt866 TV encoder

- is used in AVS6EYES, and
- can generate: NTSC/PAL, PALM, PALN

The adv717x, should be able to produce PAL N. But you find nothing PAL N specific in the registers. Seem that you have to reuse a other standard to generate PAL N, maybe it would work if you use the PAL M settings.

## How do I get this damn thing to work

Load zr36067.o. If it can't autodetect your card, use the card=X insmod option with X being the card number as given in the previous section. To have more than one card, use card=X1[,X2[,X3,[X4[...]]]]

To automate this, add the following to your /etc/modprobe.d/zoran.conf:

```
options zr36067 card=X1[,X2[,X3[,X4[...]]]] alias char-major-81-0 zr36067
```

One thing to keep in mind is that this doesn't load zr36067.o itself yet. It just automates loading. If you start using xawtv, the device won't load on some systems, since you're trying to load modules as a user, which is not allowed ("permission denied"). A quick workaround is to add 'Load "v4l"' to XF86Config-4 when you use X by default, or to run 'v4l-conf -c <device>' in one of your startup scripts (normally rc.local) if you don't use X. Both make sure that the modules are loaded on startup, under the root account.

## What mainboard should I use (or why doesn't my card work)

<insert lousy disclaimer here>. In short: good=SiS/Intel, bad=VIA.

Experience tells us that people with a Buz, on average, have more problems than users with a DC10+/LML33. Also, it tells us that people owning a VIA-based mainboard (ktXXX, MVP3) have more problems than users with a mainboard based on a different chipset. Here's some notes from Andrew Stevens:

Here's my experience of using LML33 and Buz on various motherboards:

- **VIA MVP3**
  - Forget it. Pointless. Doesn't work.
- **Intel 430FX (Pentium 200)**
  - LML33 perfect, Buz tolerable (3 or 4 frames dropped per movie)
- **Intel 440BX (early stepping)**
  - LML33 tolerable. Buz starting to get annoying (6-10 frames/hour)
- **Intel 440BX (late stepping)**
  - Buz tolerable, LML3 almost perfect (occasional single frame drops)
- **SiS735**
  - LML33 perfect, Buz tolerable.
- **VIA KT133(\*)**
  - LML33 starting to get annoying, Buz poor enough that I have up.
- Both 440BX boards were dual CPU versions.

Bernhard Praschinger later added:

- **AMD 751**
  - Buz perfect-tolerable
- **AMD 760**
  - Buz perfect-tolerable

In general, people on the user mailinglist won't give you much of a chance if you have a VIA-based motherboard. They may be cheap, but sometimes, you'd rather want to spend some more money on better boards. In general, VIA mainboard's IDE/PCI performance will also suck badly compared to others. You'll noticed the DC10+/DC30+ aren't mentioned anywhere in the overview. Basically, you can assume that if the Buz works, the LML33 will work too. If the LML33 works, the DC10+/DC30+ will work too. They're most tolerant to different mainboard chipsets from all of the supported cards.

If you experience timeouts during capture, buy a better mainboard or lower the quality/buffersize during capture (see ‘Concerning buffer sizes, quality, output size etc.’). If it hangs, there’s little we can do as of now. Check your IRQs and make sure the card has its own interrupts.

## Programming interface

This driver conforms to video4linux2. Support for V4L1 and for the custom zoran ioctls has been removed in kernel 2.6.38.

For programming example, please, look at lavrec.c and lavplay.c code in the MJPEG-tools (<http://mjpeg.sf.net/>).

Additional notes for software developers:

The driver returns maxwidth and maxheight parameters according to the current TV standard (norm). Therefore, the software which communicates with the driver and “asks” for these parameters should first set the correct norm. Well, it seems logically correct: TV standard is “more constant” for current country than geometry settings of a variety of TV capture cards which may work in ITU or square pixel format.

## Applications

Applications known to work with this driver:

TV viewing:

- xawtv
- kwintv
- probably any TV application that supports video4linux or video4linux2.

MJPEG capture/playback:

- mjpegtools/lavtools (or Linux Video Studio)
- gstreamer
- mplayer

General raw capture:

- xawtv
- gstreamer
- probably any application that supports video4linux or video4linux2

Video editing:

- Cinelerra
- MainActor
- mjpegtools (or Linux Video Studio)

## Concerning buffer sizes, quality, output size etc.

The zr36060 can do 1:2 JPEG compression. This is really the theoretical maximum that the chipset can reach. The driver can, however, limit compression to a maximum (size) of 1:4. The reason for this is that some cards (e.g. Buz) can’t handle 1:2 compression without stopping capture after only a few minutes. With 1:4, it’ll mostly work. If you have a Buz, use ‘low\_bitrate=1’ to go into 1:4 max. compression mode.

100% JPEG quality is thus 1:2 compression in practice. So for a full PAL frame (size 720x576). The JPEG fields are stored in YUY2 format, so the size of the fields are 720x288x16/2 bits/field (2 fields/frame) =

$207360 \text{ bytes/field} \times 2 = 414720 \text{ bytes/frame}$  (add some more bytes for headers and DHT (huffman)/DQT (quantization) tables, and you'll get to something like 512kB per frame for 1:2 compression. For 1:4 compression, you'd have frames of half this size.

Some additional explanation by Martin Samuelsson, which also explains the importance of buffer sizes: -> Hmm, I do not think it is really that way. With the current (downloaded > at 18:00 Monday) driver I get that output sizes for 10 sec: > -q 50 -b 128 : 24.283.332 Bytes > -q 50 -b 256 : 48.442.368 > -q 25 -b 128 : 24.655.992 > -q 25 -b 256 : 25.859.820

I woke up, and can't go to sleep again. I'll kill some time explaining why this doesn't look strange to me.

Let's do some math using a width of 704 pixels. I'm not sure whether the Buz actually use that number or not, but that's not too important right now.

704x288 pixels, one field, is 202752 pixels. Divided by 64 pixels per block; 3168 blocks per field. Each pixel consist of two bytes; 128 bytes per block; 1024 bits per block. 100% in the new driver mean 1:2 compression; the maximum output becomes 512 bits per block. Actually 510, but 512 is simpler to use for calculations.

Let's say that we specify d1q50. We thus want 256 bits per block; times 3168 becomes 811008 bits; 101376 bytes per field. We're talking raw bits and bytes here, so we don't need to do any fancy corrections for bits-per-pixel or such things. 101376 bytes per field.

d1 video contains two fields per frame. Those sum up to 202752 bytes per frame, and one of those frames goes into each buffer.

But wait a second! -b128 gives 128kB buffers! It's not possible to cram 202752 bytes of JPEG data into 128kB!

This is what the driver notice and automatically compensate for in your examples. Let's do some math using this information:

128kB is 131072 bytes. In this buffer, we want to store two fields, which leaves 65536 bytes for each field. Using 3168 blocks per field, we get 20.6868686... available bytes per block; 165 bits. We can't allow the request for 256 bits per block when there's only 165 bits available! The -q50 option is silently overridden, and the -b128 option takes precedence, leaving us with the equivalence of -q32.

This gives us a data rate of 165 bits per block, which, times 3168, sums up to 65340 bytes per field, out of the allowed 65536. The current driver has another level of rate limiting; it won't accept -q values that fill more than 6/8 of the specified buffers. (I'm not sure why. "Playing it safe" seem to be a safe bet. Personally, I think I would have lowered requested-bits-per-block by one, or something like that.) We can't use 165 bits per block, but have to lower it again, to 6/8 of the available buffer space: We end up with 124 bits per block, the equivalence of -q24. With 128kB buffers, you can't use greater than -q24 at -d1. (And PAL, and 704 pixels width...)

The third example is limited to -q24 through the same process. The second example, using very similar calculations, is limited to -q48. The only example that actually grab at the specified -q value is the last one, which is clearly visible, looking at the file size. -

Conclusion: the quality of the resulting movie depends on buffer size, quality, whether or not you use 'low\_bitrate=1' as insmod option for the zr36060.c module to do 1:4 instead of 1:2 compression, etc.

If you experience timeouts, lowering the quality/buffersize or using 'low\_bitrate=1' as insmod option for zr36060.o might actually help, as is proven by the Buz.

## It hangs/crashes/fails/whatevers! Help!

Make sure that the card has its own interrupts (see /proc/interrupts), check the output of dmesg at high verbosity (load zr36067.o with debug=2, load all other modules with debug=1). Check that your mainboard is favorable (see question 2) and if not, test the card in another computer. Also see the notes given in question 3 and try lowering quality/buffersize/capturesize if recording fails after a period of time.

If all this doesn't help, give a clear description of the problem including detailed hardware information (memory+brand, mainboard+chipset+brand, which MJPEG card, processor, other PCI cards that might

be of interest), give the system PnP information (/proc/interrupts, /proc/dma, /proc/devices), and give the kernel version, driver version, glibc version, gcc version and any other information that might possibly be of interest. Also provide the dmesg output at high verbosity. See 'Contacting' on how to contact the developers.

## Maintainers/Contacting

The driver is currently maintained by Laurent Pinchart and Ronald Bultje (<[laurent.pinchart@skynet.be](mailto:laurent.pinchart@skynet.be)> and <[rbultje@ronald.bitfreak.net](mailto:rbultje@ronald.bitfreak.net)>). For bug reports or questions, please contact the mailinglist instead of the developers individually. For user questions (i.e. bug reports or how-to questions), send an email to <[mjpeg-users@lists.sf.net](mailto:mjpeg-users@lists.sf.net)>, for developers (i.e. if you want to help programming), send an email to <[mjpeg-developer@lists.sf.net](mailto:mjpeg-developer@lists.sf.net)>. See <http://www.sf.net/projects/mjpeg/> for subscription information.

For bug reports, be sure to include all the information as described in the section 'It hangs/crashes/fails/whatevers! Help!'. Please make sure you're using the latest version (<http://mjpeg.sf.net/driver-zoran/>).

Previous maintainers/developers of this driver include Serguei Miridonov <[mirsev@cicese.mx](mailto:mirsev@cicese.mx)>, Wolfgang Scherr <[scherr@net4you.net](mailto:scherr@net4you.net)>, Dave Perks <[dperks@ibm.net](mailto:dperks@ibm.net)> and Rainer Johann <[Rainer@Johanni.de](mailto:Rainer@Johanni.de)>.

## Driver's License

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See <http://www.gnu.org/> for more information.

## Zoran 364xx based USB webcam module

site: <http://royale.zerezo.com/zr364xx/>

mail: [royale@zerezo.com](mailto:royale@zerezo.com)

### Note:

---

*This documentation is outdated*

---

## Introduction

This brings support under Linux for the Aiptek PocketDV 3300 in webcam mode. If you just want to get on your PC the pictures and movies on the camera, you should use the usb-storage module instead.

The driver works with several other cameras in webcam mode (see the list below).

Maybe this code can work for other JPEG/USB cams based on the Coach chips from Zoran?

Possible chipsets are : ZR36430 (ZR36430BGC) and maybe ZR36431, ZR36440, ZR36442...

You can try the experience changing the vendor/product ID values (look at the source code).

You can get these values by looking at /var/log/messages when you plug your camera, or by typing : cat /sys/kernel/debug/usb/devices.

If you manage to use your cam with this code, you can send me a mail ([royale@zerezo.com](mailto:royale@zerezo.com)) with the name of your cam and a patch if needed.

This is a beta release of the driver. Since version 0.70, this driver is only compatible with V4L2 API and 2.6.x kernels. If you need V4L1 or 2.4x kernels support, please use an older version, but the code is not maintained anymore. Good luck!

## Install

In order to use this driver, you must compile it with your kernel.

Location: Device Drivers -> Multimedia devices -> Video For Linux -> Video Capture Adapters -> V4L USB devices

## Usage

`modprobe zr364xx debug=X mode=Y`

- debug : set to 1 to enable verbose debug messages
- mode : 0 = 320x240, 1 = 160x120, 2 = 640x480

You can then use the camera with V4L2 compatible applications, for example Ekiga.

To capture a single image, try this: `dd if=/dev/video0 of=test.jpg bs=1M count=1`

## links

<http://mxhaard.free.fr/> (support for many others cams including some Aiptek PocketDV)  
<http://www.harmwal.nl/pccam880/> (this project also supports cameras based on this chipset)

## Supported devices

Vendor	Product	Distributor	Model
0x08ca	0x0109	Aiptek	PocketDV 3300
0x08ca	0x0109	Maxell	Maxcam PRO DV3
0x041e	0x4024	Creative	PC-CAM 880
0xd64	0x0108	Aiptek	Fidelity 3200
0xd64	0x0108	Praktica	DCZ 1.3 S
0xd64	0x0108	Genius	Digital Camera (?)
0xd64	0x0108	DXG Technology	Fashion Cam
0x0546	0x3187	Polaroid	iON 230
0xd64	0x3108	Praktica	Exakta DC 2200
0xd64	0x3108	Genius	G-Shot D211
0x0595	0x4343	Concord	Eye-Q Duo 1300
0x0595	0x4343	Concord	Eye-Q Duo 2000
0x0595	0x4343	Fujifilm	EX-10
0x0595	0x4343	Ricoh	RDC-6000
0x0595	0x4343	Digitrex	DSC 1300
0x0595	0x4343	Firstline	FDC 2000
0xbb0	0x500d	Concord	EyeQ Go Wireless
0xeb	0x2004	CRS Electronic	3.3 Digital Camera
0xeb	0x2004	Packard Bell	DSC-300

Continued on next page

Table 4.10 – continued from previous page

Vendor	Product	Distributor	Model
0x055f	0xb500	Mustek	MDC 3000
0x08ca	0x2062	Aiptek	PocketDV 5700
0x052b	0x1a18	Chiphead	Megapix V12
0x04c8	0x0729	Konica	Revio 2
0x04f2	0xa208	Creative	PC-CAM 850
0x0784	0x0040	Traveler	Slimline X5
0x06d6	0x0034	Trust	Powerc@m 750
0xa17	0x0062	Pentax	Optio 50L
0x06d6	0x003b	Trust	Powerc@m 970Z
0xa17	0x004e	Pentax	Optio 50
0x041e	0x405d	Creative	DiVi CAM 516
0x08ca	0x2102	Aiptek	DV T300
0x06d6	0x003d	Trust	Powerc@m 910Z

## CEC DRIVER-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION

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For more details see the file COPYING in the source distribution of Linux.

### Pulse-Eight CEC Adapter driver

The pulse8-cec driver implements the following module option:

#### **persistent\_config**

By default this is off, but when set to 1 the driver will store the current settings to the device's internal eeprom and restore it the next time the device is connected to the USB port.



## Symbols

`_media_device_register` (C function), 815  
`_media_device_usb_init` (C function), 817  
`_media_entity_enum_init` (C function), 825  
`_media_entity_setup_link` (C function), 830  
`_media_pipeline_start` (C function), 832  
`_media_pipeline_stop` (C function), 833  
`_media_remove_intf_link` (C function), 834  
`_media_remove_intf_links` (C function), 834  
`_v4l2_ctrl_handler_setup` (C function), 677  
`_v4l2_ctrl_modify_range` (C function), 681  
`_v4l2_ctrl_s_ctrl` (C function), 683  
`_v4l2_ctrl_s_ctrl_int64` (C function), 683  
`_v4l2_ctrl_s_ctrl_string` (C function), 684  
`_v4l2_device_call_subdevs` (C function), 625  
`_v4l2_device_call_subdevs_p` (C function), 625  
`_v4l2_device_call_subdevs_until_err` (C function), 626  
`_v4l2_device_call_subdevs_until_err_p` (C function), 625  
`_video_register_device` (C function), 617

## A

`a8293_platform_data` (C type), 868  
`af9013_platform_data` (C type), 868  
`analog_demod_info` (C type), 778  
`analog_demod_ops` (C type), 778  
`analog_parameters` (C type), 776  
`ascot2e_attach` (C function), 870  
`ascot2e_config` (C type), 869  
`atscmh_rs_code_mode` (C type), 405  
`atscmh_rs_frame_ensemble` (C type), 405  
`atscmh_rs_frame_mode` (C type), 405  
`atscmh_sccc_block_mode` (C type), 405  
`atscmh_sccc_code_mode` (C type), 405  
`audio_attributes` (C type), 469  
`AUDIO_BILINGUAL_CHANNEL_SELECT` (C function), 475  
`AUDIO_CHANNEL_SELECT` (C function), 475  
`audio_channel_select` (C type), 468  
`AUDIO_CLEAR_BUFFER` (C function), 477  
`AUDIO_CONTINUE` (C function), 472  
`AUDIO_GET_CAPABILITIES` (C function), 476  
`AUDIO_GET PTS` (C function), 476  
`AUDIO_GET_STATUS` (C function), 476  
`audio_karaoke` (C type), 469

`audio_mixer` (C type), 469  
`AUDIO_PAUSE` (C function), 472  
`AUDIO_PLAY` (C function), 471  
`audio_play_state` (C type), 468  
`AUDIO_SELECT_SOURCE` (C function), 473  
`AUDIO_SET_ATTRIBUTES` (C function), 479  
`AUDIO_SET_AV_SYNC` (C function), 474  
`AUDIO_SET_BYPASS_MODE` (C function), 474  
`AUDIO_SET_EXT_ID` (C function), 479  
`AUDIO_SET_ID` (C function), 477  
`AUDIO_SET_KARAOKE` (C function), 480  
`AUDIO_SET_MIXER` (C function), 478  
`AUDIO_SET_MUTE` (C function), 473  
`AUDIO_SET_STREAMTYPE` (C function), 478  
`audio_status` (C type), 468  
`AUDIO_STOP` (C function), 471  
`audio_stream_source` (C type), 468

## C

`ca_caps` (C type), 432  
`ca_descr` (C type), 433  
`ca_descr_info` (C type), 432  
`CA_GET_CAP` (C function), 435  
`CA_GET_DESCR_INFO` (C function), 435  
`CA_GET_MSG` (C function), 436  
`CA_GET_SLOT_INFO` (C function), 435  
`ca_msg` (C type), 432  
`CA_RESET` (C function), 434  
`CA_SEND_MSG` (C function), 436  
`CA_SET_DESCR` (C function), 437  
`ca_slot_info` (C type), 431  
`can_reduce_fps` (C function), 714  
`cec-close` (C function), 561  
`cec-ioctl` (C function), 561  
`cec-open` (C function), 560  
`cec-poll` (C function), 562  
`CEC_ADAP_G_CAPS` (C function), 563  
`CEC_ADAP_G_LOG_ADDRS` (C function), 564  
`CEC_ADAP_G_PHYS_ADDR` (C function), 568  
`cec_adap_ops` (C type), 836  
`CEC_ADAP_S_LOG_ADDRS` (C function), 564  
`CEC_ADAP_S_PHYS_ADDR` (C function), 568  
`cec_caps` (C type), 563  
`CEC_DQEVENT` (C function), 569  
`cec_event` (C type), 570  
`cec_event_lost_msgs` (C type), 570  
`cec_event_state_change` (C type), 570

**CEC\_G\_MODE** (C function), 571  
**cec\_log\_addrs** (C type), 565  
**cec\_msg** (C type), 575  
**cec\_notifier\_get** (C function), 842  
**cec\_notifier\_phys\_addr\_invalidate** (C function), 843  
**cec\_notifier\_put** (C function), 842  
**cec\_notifier\_register** (C function), 843  
**cec\_notifier\_set\_phys\_addr** (C function), 842  
**cec\_notifier\_set\_phys\_addr\_from\_edid** (C function),  
 842  
**cec\_notifier\_unregister** (C function), 843  
**cec\_pin\_allocate\_adapter** (C function), 841  
**cec\_pin\_changed** (C function), 841  
**cec\_pin\_ops** (C type), 841  
**CEC\_RECEIVE** (C function), 575  
**cec\_register\_cec\_notifier** (C function), 843  
**CEC\_S\_MODE** (C function), 571  
**CEC\_TRANSMIT** (C function), 575  
**close** (C function), 452  
**cx2820r\_attach** (C function), 871  
**cx2820r\_config** (C type), 870  
**cx2820r\_platform\_data** (C type), 870

**D**

**demod\_pad\_index** (C type), 717  
**devm\_rc\_allocate\_device** (C function), 807  
**devm\_rc\_register\_device** (C function), 807  
**dmx-mmap** (C function), 422  
**dmx-munmap** (C function), 423  
**DMX\_ADD\_PID** (C function), 427  
**dmx\_buffer** (C type), 418  
**dmx\_buffer\_flags** (C type), 418  
**dmx\_demux** (C type), 798  
**dmx\_demux\_caps** (C type), 797  
**DMX\_QBUF** (C function), 430  
**DMX\_EXPBUF** (C function), 429  
**dmx\_exportbuffer** (C type), 419  
**DMX\_FE\_ENTRY** (C function), 797  
**dmx\_filter** (C type), 416  
**dmx\_frontend** (C type), 797  
**dmx\_frontend\_source** (C type), 797  
**DMX\_GET\_PES\_PIDS** (C function), 426  
**DMX\_GET\_STC** (C function), 426  
**dmx\_input** (C type), 415  
**dmx\_output** (C type), 415  
**dmx\_pes\_filter\_params** (C type), 417  
**DMX\_QBUF** (C function), 430  
**DMX\_QUERYBUF** (C function), 428  
**DMX\_REMOVE\_PID** (C function), 427  
**DMX\_REQBUFS** (C function), 428  
**dmx\_requestbuffers** (C type), 418  
**dmx\_sct\_filter\_params** (C type), 416  
**dmx\_section\_cb** (C type), 796  
**dmx\_section\_feed** (C type), 795  
**dmx\_section\_filter** (C type), 794  
**DMX\_SET\_BUFFER\_SIZE** (C function), 425  
**DMX\_SET\_FILTER** (C function), 424  
**DMX\_SET\_PES\_FILTER** (C function), 425

**DMX\_START** (C function), 423  
**dmx\_stc** (C type), 417  
**DMX\_STOP** (C function), 424  
**dmx\_ts\_cb** (C type), 795  
**dmx\_ts\_feed** (C type), 794  
**dmx\_ts\_pes** (C type), 415  
**dmxdev** (C type), 788  
**dmxdev\_feed** (C type), 786  
**dmxdev\_filter** (C type), 787  
**dmxdev\_state** (C type), 786  
**dmxdev\_type** (C type), 786  
**drxk\_attach** (C function), 872  
**drxk\_config** (C type), 871  
**dvt\_fe\_stats** (C type), 407  
**dvt\_frontend\_properties** (C type), 780  
**dvt\_properties** (C type), 407  
**dvt\_property** (C type), 407  
**dvt\_stats** (C type), 406  
**dvb-audio-close** (C function), 470  
**dvb-audio-open** (C function), 470  
**dvb-audio-write** (C function), 471  
**dvb-ca-close** (C function), 434  
**dvb-ca-open** (C function), 433  
**dvb-dmx-close** (C function), 420  
**dvb-dmx-open** (C function), 419  
**dvb-dmx-read** (C function), 420  
**dvb-dmx-write** (C function), 421  
**dvb-fe-close** (C function), 409  
**dvb-fe-open** (C function), 408  
**dvb\_adapter** (C type), 755  
**dvb\_attach** (C function), 760  
**dvb\_buf\_type** (C type), 765  
**dvb\_buffer** (C type), 765  
**dvb\_ca\_en50221** (C type), 800  
**dvb\_ca\_en50221\_camchange\_irq** (C function), 800  
**dvb\_ca\_en50221\_camready\_irq** (C function), 801  
**dvb\_ca\_en50221\_frda\_irq** (C function), 801  
**dvb\_ca\_en50221\_init** (C function), 801  
**dvb\_ca\_en50221\_release** (C function), 801  
**dvb\_create\_media\_graph** (C function), 758  
**dvb\_demux** (C type), 791  
**dvb\_demux\_feed** (C type), 789  
**dvb\_demux\_filter** (C type), 789  
**dvb\_detach** (C function), 760  
**dvb\_device** (C type), 756  
**dvb\_device\_type** (C type), 755  
**dvb\_diseqc\_master\_cmd** (C type), 400  
**dvb\_diseqc\_slave\_reply** (C type), 400  
**dvb\_dmx\_filter\_type** (C type), 789  
**dvb\_dmx\_init** (C function), 792  
**dvb\_dmx\_release** (C function), 792  
**dvb\_dmx\_state** (C type), 789  
**dvb\_dmx\_swfilter** (C function), 793  
**dvb\_dmx\_swfilter\_204** (C function), 793  
**dvb\_dmx\_swfilter\_packets** (C function), 792  
**dvb\_dmx\_swfilter\_raw** (C function), 793  
**dvb\_dmxdev\_init** (C function), 788  
**dvb\_dmxdev\_release** (C function), 789

**dvb\_free\_device** (C function), 758  
**dvb\_frontend** (C type), 783  
**dvb\_frontend\_detach** (C function), 784  
**dvb\_frontend\_event** (C type), 442  
**dvb\_frontend\_info** (C type), 399  
**dvb\_frontend\_ops** (C type), 778  
**dvb\_frontend\_parameters** (C type), 441  
**dvb\_frontend\_reinitialise** (C function), 785  
**dvb\_frontend\_resume** (C function), 784  
**dvb\_frontend\_sleep\_until** (C function), 785  
**dvb\_frontend\_suspend** (C function), 784  
**dvb\_frontend\_tune\_settings** (C type), 775  
**dvb\_generic\_ioctl** (C function), 759  
**dvb\_generic\_open** (C function), 758  
**dvb\_generic\_release** (C function), 758  
**dvb\_get\_media\_controller** (C function), 758  
**DVB\_IX2505V\_H** (C function), 873  
**dvb\_module\_probe** (C function), 759  
**dvb\_module\_release** (C function), 760  
**dvb\_net** (C type), 801  
**dvb\_net\_if** (C type), 438  
**dvb\_net\_init** (C function), 802  
**dvb\_net\_release** (C function), 802  
**dvb\_ofdm\_parameters** (C type), 442  
**dvb\_pll\_attach** (C function), 872  
**dvb\_qam\_parameters** (C type), 441  
**dvb\_qpsk\_parameters** (C type), 441  
**dvb\_register\_adapter** (C function), 757  
**dvb\_register\_device** (C function), 757  
**dvb\_register\_frontend** (C function), 783  
**dvb\_register\_media\_controller** (C function), 758  
**dvb\_remove\_device** (C function), 757  
**dvb\_ringbuffer** (C type), 761  
**dvb\_ringbuffer\_avail** (C function), 762  
**dvb\_ringbuffer\_empty** (C function), 761  
**dvb\_ringbuffer\_flush** (C function), 762  
**dvb\_ringbuffer\_flush\_spinlock\_wakeup** (C function), 762  
**dvb\_ringbuffer\_free** (C function), 762  
**dvb\_ringbuffer\_init** (C function), 761  
**DVB\_RINGBUFFER\_PEEK** (C function), 762  
**dvb\_ringbuffer\_pkt\_dispose** (C function), 765  
**dvb\_ringbuffer\_pkt\_next** (C function), 765  
**dvb\_ringbuffer\_pkt\_read** (C function), 764  
**dvb\_ringbuffer\_pkt\_read\_user** (C function), 764  
**dvb\_ringbuffer\_pkt\_write** (C function), 764  
**dvb\_ringbuffer\_read** (C function), 763  
**dvb\_ringbuffer\_read\_user** (C function), 762  
**dvb\_ringbuffer\_reset** (C function), 762  
**DVB\_RINGBUFFER\_SKIP** (C function), 762  
**dvb\_ringbuffer\_write** (C function), 763  
**DVB\_RINGBUFFER\_WRITE\_BYTE** (C function), 763  
**dvb\_ringbuffer\_write\_user** (C function), 763  
**dvb\_tuner\_info** (C type), 775  
**dvb\_tuner\_ops** (C type), 776  
**dvb\_unregister\_adapter** (C function), 757  
**dvb\_unregister\_device** (C function), 758  
**dvb\_unregister\_frontend** (C function), 784

**dvb\_usercopy** (C function), 759  
**dvb\_vb2\_ctx** (C type), 765  
**dvb\_vb2\_dqbuf** (C function), 768  
**dvb\_vb2\_exobuf** (C function), 768  
**dvb\_vb2\_fill\_buffer** (C function), 767  
**dvb\_vb2\_init** (C function), 766  
**dvb\_vb2\_is\_streaming** (C function), 766  
**dvb\_vb2\_mmap** (C function), 768  
**dvb\_vb2\_poll** (C function), 767  
**dvb\_vb2\_qbuf** (C function), 768  
**dvb\_vb2\_querybuf** (C function), 767  
**dvb\_vb2\_release** (C function), 766  
**dvb\_vb2\_reqbufs** (C function), 767  
**dvb\_vb2\_states** (C type), 765  
**dvb\_vb2\_stream\_off** (C function), 767  
**dvb\_vb2\_stream\_on** (C function), 767  
**dvb\_vsb\_parameters** (C type), 442  
**DVB\_ZL10036\_H** (C function), 880  
**dvbfe\_algo** (C type), 776  
**dvbfe\_search** (C type), 776

## F

**fe\_bandwidth** (C type), 440  
**fe\_caps** (C type), 399  
**fe\_code\_rate** (C type), 402  
**fe\_delivery\_system** (C type), 404  
**FE\_DISEQC\_RECV\_SLAVE\_REPLY** (C function), 412  
**FE\_DISEQC\_RESET\_OVERLOAD** (C function), 411  
**FE\_DISEQC\_SEND\_BURST** (C function), 412  
**FE\_DISEQC\_SEND\_MASTER\_CMD** (C function), 412  
**FE\_DISHNETHWORK\_SEND\_LEGACY\_CMD** (C function), 446  
**FE\_ENABLE\_HIGH\_LNB\_VOLTAGE** (C function), 414  
**FE\_GET\_EVENT** (C function), 446  
**FE\_GET\_FRONTEND** (C function), 445  
**FE\_GET\_INFO** (C function), 409  
**FE\_GET\_PROPERTY** (C function), 410  
**fe\_guard\_interval** (C type), 403  
**fe\_hierarchy** (C type), 403  
**fe\_interleaving** (C type), 404  
**fe\_modulation** (C type), 402  
**fe\_pilot** (C type), 404  
**FE\_READ\_BER** (C function), 442  
**FE\_READ\_SIGNAL\_STRENGTH** (C function), 443  
**FE\_READ\_SNR** (C function), 443  
**FE\_READ\_STATUS** (C function), 410  
**FE\_READ\_UNCORRECTED\_BLOCKS** (C function), 444  
**fe\_rolloff** (C type), 404  
**fe\_sec\_mini\_cmd** (C type), 401  
**fe\_sec\_tone\_mode** (C type), 401  
**fe\_sec\_voltage** (C type), 401  
**FE\_SET\_FRONTEND** (C function), 444  
**FE\_SET\_FRONTEND\_TUNE\_MODE** (C function), 415  
**FE\_SET\_PROPERTY** (C function), 410  
**FE\_SET\_TONE** (C function), 413  
**FE\_SET\_VOLTAGE** (C function), 413  
**fe\_spectral\_inversion** (C type), 401  
**fe\_status** (C type), 401

fe\_transmit\_mode (C type), 403  
 fe\_type (C type), 440  
 fecap\_scale\_params (C type), 406

## G

gobj\_to\_entity (C function), 827  
 gobj\_to\_intf (C function), 827  
 gobj\_to\_link (C function), 827  
 gobj\_to\_pad (C function), 827

## H

helene\_attach (C function), 872  
 helene\_attach\_s (C function), 873  
 helene\_config (C type), 872  
 horus3a\_attach (C function), 873  
 horus3a\_config (C type), 873

## I

if\_aud\_dec\_pad\_index (C type), 717  
 if\_vid\_dec\_pad\_index (C type), 717  
 intf\_to\_devnode (C function), 827  
 intlog10 (C function), 754  
 intlog2 (C function), 754  
 is\_media\_entity\_v4l2\_subdev (C function), 825  
 is\_media\_entity\_v4l2\_video\_device (C function), 825  
 isdbt\_layer\_interleaving\_table (C type), 387  
 ix2505v\_attach (C function), 874  
 ix2505v\_config (C type), 873

## L

lirc-read (C function), 525  
 lirc-write (C function), 526  
 lirc\_fh (C type), 803  
 LIRC\_GET\_FEATURES (C function), 526  
 LIRC\_GET\_MAX\_TIMEOUT (C function), 530  
 LIRC\_GET\_MIN\_TIMEOUT (C function), 530  
 LIRC\_GET\_REC\_MODE (C function), 528  
 LIRC\_GET\_REC\_RESOLUTION (C function), 529  
 LIRC\_GET\_REC\_TIMEOUT (C function), 530  
 LIRC\_GET\_SEND\_MODE (C function), 528  
 LIRC\_SET\_MEASURE\_CARRIER\_MODE (C function), 533  
 LIRC\_SET\_REC\_CARRIER (C function), 531  
 LIRC\_SET\_REC\_CARRIER\_RANGE (C function), 531  
 LIRC\_SET\_REC\_MODE (C function), 528  
 LIRC\_SET\_REC\_TIMEOUT (C function), 530  
 LIRC\_SET\_REC\_TIMEOUT\_REPORTS (C function), 532  
 LIRC\_SET\_SEND\_CARRIER (C function), 532  
 LIRC\_SET\_SEND\_DUTY\_CYCLE (C function), 529  
 LIRC\_SET\_SEND\_MODE (C function), 528  
 LIRC\_SET\_TRANSMITTER\_MASK (C function), 532  
 LIRC\_SET\_WIDEBAND\_RECEIVER (C function), 533

## M

m88ds3103\_attach (C function), 876  
 m88ds3103\_clock\_out (C type), 874

m88ds3103\_config (C type), 875  
 m88ds3103\_platform\_data (C type), 874  
 m88ds3103\_ts\_mode (C type), 874  
 mb86a20s\_attach (C function), 876  
 mb86a20s\_config (C type), 876  
 mc-close (C function), 544  
 mc\_ioctl (C function), 545  
 mc-open (C function), 543  
 media\_create\_intf\_link (C function), 834  
 media\_create\_pad\_link (C function), 828  
 media\_create\_pad\_links (C function), 829  
 media\_device (C type), 812  
 media\_device\_cleanup (C function), 814  
 media\_device\_info (C type), 546  
 media\_device\_init (C function), 814  
 media\_device\_ops (C type), 812  
 media\_device\_pci\_init (C function), 817  
 media\_device\_register (C function), 815  
 media\_device\_register\_entity (C function), 816  
 media\_device\_register\_entity\_notify (C function), 816  
 media\_device\_unregister (C function), 815  
 media\_device\_unregister\_entity (C function), 816  
 media\_device\_unregister\_entity\_notify (C function), 817  
 media\_device\_usb\_init (C function), 817  
 media\_devnode (C type), 818  
 media\_devnode\_create (C function), 833  
 media\_devnode\_data (C function), 819  
 media\_devnode\_is\_registered (C function), 819  
 media\_devnode\_register (C function), 819  
 media\_devnode\_remove (C function), 833  
 media\_devnode\_unregister (C function), 819  
 media\_devnode\_unregister\_prepare (C function), 819  
 media\_entity (C type), 823  
 media\_entity\_call (C function), 835  
 media\_entity\_cleanup (C function), 828  
 media\_entity\_desc (C type), 549  
 media\_entity\_enum (C type), 820  
 media\_entity\_enum\_cleanup (C function), 825  
 media\_entity\_enum\_clear (C function), 826  
 media\_entity\_enum\_empty (C function), 826  
 media\_entity\_enum\_init (C function), 814  
 media\_entity\_enum\_intersects (C function), 826  
 media\_entity\_enum\_set (C function), 826  
 media\_entity\_enum\_test (C function), 826  
 media\_entity\_enum\_test\_and\_set (C function), 826  
 media\_entity\_enum\_zero (C function), 826  
 media\_entity\_find\_link (C function), 830  
 media\_entity\_get (C function), 831  
 media\_entity\_get\_fwnode\_pad (C function), 831  
 media\_entity\_id (C function), 825  
 media\_entity\_notify (C type), 812  
 media\_entity\_operations (C type), 822  
 media\_entity\_pads\_init (C function), 827  
 media\_entity\_put (C function), 832  
 media\_entity\_remote\_pad (C function), 831

media\_entity\_remove\_links (C function), 829  
 media\_entity\_setup\_link (C function), 830  
 media\_entity\_to\_v4l2\_subdev (C function), 648  
 media\_entity\_to\_video\_device (C function), 617  
 media\_entity\_type (C type), 822  
 media\_file\_operations (C type), 818  
 media\_gobj (C type), 820  
 media\_gobj\_create (C function), 827  
 media\_gobj\_destroy (C function), 827  
 media\_gobj\_gen\_id (C function), 825  
 media\_gobj\_type (C type), 820  
 media\_graph (C type), 820  
 media\_graph\_walk\_cleanup (C function), 831  
 media\_graph\_walk\_init (C function), 831  
 media\_graph\_walk\_next (C function), 832  
 media\_graph\_walk\_start (C function), 832  
 media\_id (C function), 825  
 media\_interface (C type), 824  
 media\_intf\_devnode (C type), 824  
 MEDIA\_IOC\_DEVICE\_INFO (C function), 545  
 MEDIA\_IOC\_ENUM\_ENTITIES (C function), 549  
 MEDIA\_IOC\_ENUM\_LINKS (C function), 550  
 MEDIA\_IOC\_G\_TOPOLOGY (C function), 547  
 MEDIA\_IOC\_SETUP\_LINK (C function), 551  
 media\_link (C type), 821  
 media\_link\_desc (C type), 550  
 media\_links\_enum (C type), 550  
 media\_pad (C type), 822  
 media\_pad\_desc (C type), 550  
 media\_pipeline (C type), 821  
 media\_pipeline\_start (C function), 832  
 media\_pipeline\_stop (C function), 833  
 media\_remove\_intf\_link (C function), 834  
 media\_remove\_intf\_links (C function), 835  
 media\_type (C function), 825  
 media\_v2\_entity (C type), 547  
 media\_v2\_interface (C type), 548  
 media\_v2\_intf\_devnode (C type), 548  
 media\_v2\_link (C type), 548  
 media\_v2\_pad (C type), 548  
 media\_v2\_topology (C type), 547  
 mn88472\_config (C type), 877

## N

NET\_ADD\_IF (C function), 438  
 NET\_GET\_IF (C function), 439  
 NET\_REMOVE\_IF (C function), 439

## O

open (C function), 451

## P

param\_type (C type), 738  
 parse\_endpoint\_func (C type), 734

## R

rc\_allocate\_device (C function), 807

rc\_dev (C type), 804  
 rc\_driver\_type (C type), 803  
 rc\_filter\_type (C type), 803  
 rc\_free\_device (C function), 807  
 rc\_map (C type), 808  
 rc\_map\_get (C function), 809  
 rc\_map\_list (C type), 808  
 rc\_map\_register (C function), 808  
 rc\_map\_table (C type), 807  
 rc\_map\_unregister (C function), 808  
 rc\_proto (C type), 524  
 rc\_register\_device (C function), 807  
 rc\_scancode\_filter (C type), 803  
 rc\_unregister\_device (C function), 807  
 rtl2830\_platform\_data (C type), 877  
 rtl2832\_platform\_data (C type), 878  
 rtl2832\_sdr\_platform\_data (C type), 878

## S

stb6000\_attach (C function), 879

## T

tda10071\_platform\_data (C type), 879  
 tda826x\_attach (C function), 879  
 to\_v4l2\_subdev\_fh (C function), 649  
 to\_video\_device (C function), 617  
 ts\_filter\_type (C type), 794  
 tuner\_mode (C type), 737  
 tuner\_pad\_index (C type), 717  
 tuner\_params (C type), 739  
 tuner\_range (C type), 738  
 tuner\_setup (C type), 737  
 tunertype (C type), 740  
 tveeprom (C type), 752  
 tveeprom\_audio\_processor (C type), 752  
 tveeprom\_hauppauge\_analog (C function), 753  
 tveeprom\_read (C function), 753

## V

v4l2-close (C function), 192  
 v4l2\_ioctl (C function), 193  
 v4l2\_mmap (C function), 304  
 v4l2\_unmap (C function), 305  
 v4l2\_open (C function), 306  
 v4l2\_poll (C function), 307  
 v4l2\_read (C function), 308  
 v4l2\_select (C function), 309  
 v4l2\_write (C function), 311  
 v4l2\_async\_match\_type (C type), 651, 727  
 v4l2\_async\_notifier (C type), 653, 729  
 v4l2\_async\_notifier\_cleanup (C function), 653, 730  
 v4l2\_async\_notifier\_operations (C type), 652, 728  
 v4l2\_async\_notifier\_parse\_fwnode\_endpoints (C function), 734  
 v4l2\_async\_notifier\_parse\_fwnode\_endpoints\_by\_port (C function), 735  
 v4l2\_async\_notifier\_parse\_fwnode\_sensor\_common (C function), 735

v4l2\_async\_notifier\_register (C function), 653, 729  
 v4l2\_async\_notifier\_unregister (C function), 653, 729  
 v4l2\_async\_register\_subdev (C function), 654, 730  
 v4l2\_async\_register\_subdev\_sensor\_common (C function), 654, 730  
 v4l2\_async\_subdev (C type), 651, 728  
 v4l2\_async\_subdev\_notifier\_register (C function), 653, 729  
 v4l2\_async\_unregister\_subdev (C function), 654, 730  
 v4l2\_audio (C type), 230  
 v4l2\_audioout (C type), 231  
 v4l2\_bt\_timings (C type), 235  
 v4l2\_bt\_timings\_cap (C type), 207  
 v4l2\_buf\_type (C type), 123  
 v4l2\_buffer (C type), 120  
 v4l2\_calc\_aspect\_ratio (C function), 713  
 v4l2\_capability (C type), 278  
 v4l2\_captureparm (C type), 259  
 v4l2\_check\_dv\_timings\_fnc (C type), 711  
 v4l2\_clip (C type), 135  
 v4l2\_close (C function), 169  
 v4l2\_colorspace (C type), 101  
 v4l2\_compat\_ioctl32 (C function), 751  
 v4l2\_control (C type), 233  
 v4l2\_create\_buffers (C type), 194  
 v4l2\_crop (C type), 232  
 v4l2\_croppcap (C type), 195  
 v4l2\_ctrl (C type), 671  
 v4l2\_ctrl\_activate (C function), 681  
 v4l2\_ctrl\_add\_handler (C function), 679  
 v4l2\_ctrl\_auto\_cluster (C function), 680  
 v4l2\_ctrl\_cluster (C function), 680  
 v4l2\_ctrl\_config (C type), 674  
 v4l2\_ctrl\_fill (C function), 675  
 v4l2\_ctrl\_filter (C type), 679  
 v4l2\_ctrl\_find (C function), 681  
 v4l2\_ctrl\_g\_ctrl (C function), 683  
 v4l2\_ctrl\_g\_ctrl\_int64 (C function), 683  
 v4l2\_ctrl\_get\_int\_menu (C function), 682  
 v4l2\_ctrl\_get\_menu (C function), 682  
 v4l2\_ctrl\_get\_name (C function), 682  
 v4l2\_ctrl\_grab (C function), 681  
 v4l2\_ctrl\_handler (C type), 674  
 v4l2\_ctrl\_handler\_free (C function), 677  
 v4l2\_ctrl\_handler\_init (C function), 676  
 v4l2\_ctrl\_handler\_init\_class (C function), 676  
 v4l2\_ctrl\_handler\_log\_status (C function), 677  
 v4l2\_ctrl\_handler\_setup (C function), 677  
 v4l2\_ctrl\_lock (C function), 677  
 v4l2\_ctrl\_log\_status (C function), 684  
 v4l2\_ctrl\_merge (C function), 684  
 v4l2\_ctrl\_modify\_range (C function), 681  
 v4l2\_ctrl\_new\_custom (C function), 678  
 v4l2\_ctrl\_new\_int\_menu (C function), 679  
 v4l2\_ctrl\_new\_std (C function), 678  
 v4l2\_ctrl\_new\_std\_menu (C function), 678  
 v4l2\_ctrl\_new\_std\_menu\_items (C function), 679  
 v4l2\_ctrl\_notify (C function), 682  
 v4l2\_ctrl\_notify\_fnc (C type), 671  
 v4l2\_ctrl\_ops (C type), 670  
 v4l2\_ctrl\_poll (C function), 685  
 v4l2\_ctrl\_ptr (C type), 670  
 v4l2\_ctrl\_query\_fill (C function), 741  
 v4l2\_ctrl\_radio\_filter (C function), 680  
 v4l2\_ctrl\_ref (C type), 673  
 v4l2\_ctrl\_replace (C function), 684  
 v4l2\_ctrl\_s\_ctrl (C function), 683  
 v4l2\_ctrl\_s\_ctrl\_int64 (C function), 684  
 v4l2\_ctrl\_s\_ctrl\_string (C function), 684  
 v4l2\_ctrl\_subdev\_log\_status (C function), 687  
 v4l2\_ctrl\_subdev\_subscribe\_event (C function), 686  
 v4l2\_ctrl\_subscribe\_event (C function), 685  
 v4l2\_ctrl\_to\_v4l2\_flash (C function), 716  
 v4l2\_ctrl\_type (C type), 284  
 v4l2\_ctrl\_type\_ops (C type), 671  
 v4l2\_ctrl\_unlock (C function), 677  
 v4l2\_dbg\_chip\_info (C type), 198  
 v4l2\_dbg\_match (C type), 199  
 v4l2\_dbg\_register (C type), 199  
 v4l2\_decode\_vbi\_line (C type), 637  
 v4l2\_decoder\_cmd (C type), 200  
 v4l2\_detect\_cvt (C function), 713  
 v4l2\_detect\_gtf (C function), 713  
 v4l2\_device (C type), 622  
 v4l2\_device\_call\_all (C function), 626  
 v4l2\_device\_call\_until\_err (C function), 626  
 v4l2\_device\_disconnect (C function), 623  
 v4l2\_device\_for\_each\_subdev (C function), 624  
 v4l2\_device\_get (C function), 622  
 v4l2\_device\_has\_op (C function), 628  
 v4l2\_device\_mask\_call\_all (C function), 627  
 v4l2\_device\_mask\_call\_until\_err (C function), 627  
 v4l2\_device\_mask\_has\_op (C function), 628  
 v4l2\_device\_put (C function), 623  
 v4l2\_device\_register (C function), 623  
 v4l2\_device\_register\_subdev (C function), 624  
 v4l2\_device\_register\_subdev\_nodes (C function), 624  
 v4l2\_device\_set\_name (C function), 623  
 v4l2\_device\_unregister (C function), 624  
 v4l2\_device\_unregister\_subdev (C function), 624  
 v4l2\_disable\_ioctl (C function), 619  
 v4l2\_dup (C function), 169  
 v4l2\_dv\_timings (C type), 235  
 v4l2\_dv\_timings\_aspect\_ratio (C function), 714  
 v4l2\_dv\_timings\_cap (C type), 207  
 v4l2\_edid (C type), 238  
 v4l2\_enc\_idx (C type), 240  
 v4l2\_enc\_idx\_entry (C type), 240  
 v4l2\_encoder\_cmd (C type), 208  
 v4l2\_enum\_dv\_timings (C type), 212  
 v4l2\_enum\_dv\_timings\_cap (C function), 711  
 v4l2\_event (C type), 203  
 v4l2\_event\_ctrl (C type), 205

v4l2\_event\_dequeue (C function), 657  
 v4l2\_event\_frame\_sync (C type), 205  
 v4l2\_event\_motion\_det (C type), 205  
 v4l2\_event\_pending (C function), 658  
 v4l2\_event\_queue (C function), 657  
 v4l2\_event\_queue\_fh (C function), 658  
 v4l2\_event\_src\_change (C type), 205  
 v4l2\_event\_subdev\_unsubscribe (C function), 659  
 v4l2\_event\_subscribe (C function), 658  
 v4l2\_event\_subscription (C type), 303  
 v4l2\_event\_unsubscribe (C function), 659  
 v4l2\_event\_unsubscribe\_all (C function), 659  
 v4l2\_event\_vsync (C type), 204  
 v4l2\_exportbuffer (C type), 229  
 v4l2\_ext\_control (C type), 241  
 v4l2\_ext\_controls (C type), 242  
 v4l2\_fd\_open (C function), 170  
 v4l2\_fh (C type), 630  
 v4l2\_fh\_add (C function), 631  
 v4l2\_fh\_del (C function), 631  
 v4l2\_fh\_exit (C function), 631  
 v4l2\_fh\_init (C function), 630  
 v4l2\_fh\_is\_singular (C function), 632  
 v4l2\_fh\_is\_singular\_file (C function), 632  
 v4l2\_fh\_open (C function), 631  
 v4l2\_fh\_release (C function), 631  
 v4l2\_field (C type), 127  
 v4l2\_file\_operations (C type), 614  
 v4l2\_fill\_mbus\_format (C function), 719  
 v4l2\_fill\_mbus\_format\_mplane (C function), 720  
 v4l2\_fill\_pix\_format (C function), 719  
 v4l2\_fill\_pix\_format\_mplane (C function), 720  
 v4l2\_find\_dv\_timings\_cap (C function), 712  
 v4l2\_find\_dv\_timings\_cea861\_vic (C function), 712  
 v4l2\_find\_nearest\_size (C function), 743  
 v4l2\_flash (C type), 715  
 v4l2\_flash\_config (C type), 715  
 v4l2\_flash\_ctrl\_data (C type), 714  
 v4l2\_flash\_indicator\_init (C function), 716  
 v4l2\_flash\_init (C function), 716  
 v4l2\_flash\_ops (C type), 715  
 v4l2\_flash\_release (C function), 716  
 v4l2\_fmtdesc (C type), 213  
 v4l2\_format (C type), 251  
 v4l2\_fract (C type), 225  
 v4l2\_framebuffer (C type), 246  
 v4l2\_frequency (C type), 253  
 v4l2\_frequency\_band (C type), 218  
 v4l2\_frmival\_stepwise (C type), 217  
 v4l2\_frmivalenum (C type), 217  
 v4l2\_frmivaltypes (C type), 217  
 v4l2\_frmsize\_discrete (C type), 215  
 v4l2\_frmsize\_stepwise (C type), 215  
 v4l2\_frmsizeenum (C type), 215  
 v4l2\_frmsizetypes (C type), 215  
 v4l2\_fwnode\_bus\_mipi\_csi1 (C type), 731  
 v4l2\_fwnode\_bus\_mipi\_csi2 (C type), 730  
 v4l2\_fwnode\_bus\_parallel (C type), 731

v4l2\_fwnode\_endpoint (C type), 731  
 v4l2\_fwnode\_endpoint\_alloc\_parse (C function), 733  
 v4l2\_fwnode\_endpoint\_free (C function), 733  
 v4l2\_fwnode\_endpoint\_parse (C function), 732  
 v4l2\_fwnode\_link (C type), 732  
 v4l2\_fwnode\_parse\_link (C function), 733  
 v4l2\_fwnode\_put\_link (C function), 733  
 v4l2\_g\_ctrl (C function), 685  
 v4l2\_g\_ext\_ctrls (C function), 686  
 v4l2\_g\_parm\_cap (C function), 744  
 v4l2\_get\_control (C function), 170  
 v4l2\_get\_subdev\_hostdata (C function), 650  
 v4l2\_get\_subdevdata (C function), 649  
 v4l2\_get\_timestamp (C function), 744  
 v4l2\_hdmi\_colorimetry (C type), 714  
 v4l2\_hsv\_encoding (C type), 102  
 v4l2\_hw\_freq\_seek (C type), 291  
 v4l2\_i2c\_new\_subdev (C function), 741  
 v4l2\_i2c\_new\_subdev\_board (C function), 741  
 v4l2\_i2c\_subdev\_addr (C function), 742  
 v4l2\_i2c\_subdev\_init (C function), 742  
 v4l2\_i2c\_tuner\_addrs (C function), 742  
 v4l2\_i2c\_tuner\_type (C type), 742  
 v4l2\_input (C type), 220  
 v4l2\_ioctl (C function), 169  
 v4l2\_ioctl\_ops (C type), 744  
 v4l2\_jpegcompression (C type), 254  
 v4l2\_kevent (C type), 656  
 v4l2\_kioctl (C type), 751  
 v4l2\_m2m\_buf\_queue (C function), 725  
 v4l2\_m2m\_buf\_remove (C function), 727  
 v4l2\_m2m\_buf\_remove\_by\_buf (C function), 727  
 v4l2\_m2m\_buffer (C type), 721  
 v4l2\_m2m\_create\_bufs (C function), 723  
 v4l2\_m2m\_ctx (C type), 721  
 v4l2\_m2m\_ctx\_init (C function), 725  
 v4l2\_m2m\_ctx\_release (C function), 725  
 v4l2\_m2m\_dqbuf (C function), 723  
 v4l2\_m2m\_dst\_buf\_remove (C function), 727  
 v4l2\_m2m\_dst\_buf\_remove\_by\_buf (C function), 727  
 v4l2\_m2m\_exobuf (C function), 723  
 v4l2\_m2m\_for\_each\_dst\_buf (C function), 726  
 v4l2\_m2m\_for\_each\_dst\_buf\_safe (C function), 726  
 v4l2\_m2m\_for\_each\_src\_buf (C function), 726  
 v4l2\_m2m\_for\_each\_src\_buf\_safe (C function), 726  
 v4l2\_m2m\_get\_curr\_priv (C function), 722  
 v4l2\_m2m\_get\_dst\_vq (C function), 726  
 v4l2\_m2m\_get\_src\_vq (C function), 726  
 v4l2\_m2m\_get\_vq (C function), 722  
 v4l2\_m2m\_init (C function), 724  
 v4l2\_m2m\_job\_finish (C function), 722  
 v4l2\_m2m\_mmap (C function), 724  
 v4l2\_m2m\_next\_buf (C function), 726  
 v4l2\_m2m\_next\_dst\_buf (C function), 726  
 v4l2\_m2m\_next\_src\_buf (C function), 726  
 v4l2\_m2m\_num\_dst\_bufs\_ready (C function), 725

v4l2\_m2m\_num\_src\_bufs\_ready (C function), 725  
v4l2\_m2m\_ops (C type), 720  
v4l2\_m2m\_poll (C function), 724  
v4l2\_m2m\_prepare\_buf (C function), 723  
v4l2\_m2m\_qbuf (C function), 723  
v4l2\_m2m\_querybuf (C function), 723  
v4l2\_m2m\_queue\_ctx (C type), 721  
v4l2\_m2m\_release (C function), 725  
v4l2\_m2m\_reqbufs (C function), 722  
v4l2\_m2m\_src\_buf\_remove (C function), 727  
v4l2\_m2m\_src\_buf\_remove\_by\_buf (C function),  
  727  
v4l2\_m2m\_streamoff (C function), 724  
v4l2\_m2m\_streamon (C function), 724  
v4l2\_m2m\_try\_schedule (C function), 722  
v4l2\_match\_dv\_timings (C function), 712  
v4l2\_mbus\_config (C type), 719  
v4l2\_mbus\_frame\_desc (C type), 641  
v4l2\_mbus\_frame\_desc\_entry (C type), 640  
v4l2\_mbus\_frame\_desc\_flags (C type), 640  
v4l2\_mbus\_framefmt (C type), 161  
v4l2\_mbus\_type (C type), 719  
v4l2\_mc\_create\_media\_graph (C function), 717  
v4l2\_memory (C type), 126  
v4l2\_modulator (C type), 256  
v4l2\_mpeg\_vbi\_fmt\_itv (C type), 148  
v4l2\_mpeg\_vbi\_ITV0 (C type), 149  
v4l2\_mpeg\_vbi\_itv0 (C type), 149  
v4l2\_mpeg\_vbi\_itv0\_line (C type), 149  
v4l2\_norm\_to\_name (C function), 750  
v4l2\_open (C function), 169  
v4l2\_output (C type), 223  
v4l2\_outputparm (C type), 260  
v4l2\_pipeline\_link\_notify (C function), 719  
v4l2\_pipeline\_pm\_use (C function), 718  
v4l2\_pix\_format (C type), 61  
v4l2\_pix\_format\_mplane (C type), 64  
v4l2\_plane (C type), 122  
v4l2\_plane\_pix\_format (C type), 63  
v4l2\_print\_dv\_timings (C function), 712  
v4l2\_prio\_change (C function), 613  
v4l2\_prio\_check (C function), 614  
v4l2\_prio\_close (C function), 614  
v4l2\_prio\_init (C function), 613  
v4l2\_prio\_max (C function), 614  
v4l2\_prio\_open (C function), 613  
v4l2\_prio\_state (C type), 613  
v4l2\_priority (C type), 263  
v4l2\_quantization (C type), 102  
v4l2\_query\_ext\_ctrl (C function), 685  
v4l2\_queryctrl (C function), 685  
v4l2\_querymenu (C function), 685  
v4l2\_rds\_data (C type), 152  
v4l2\_read (C function), 170  
v4l2\_rect (C type), 135  
v4l2\_rect\_intersect (C function), 736  
v4l2\_rect\_map\_inside (C function), 736  
v4l2\_rect\_overlap (C function), 737  
v4l2\_rect\_same\_size (C function), 736  
v4l2\_rect\_scale (C function), 737  
v4l2\_rect\_set\_max\_size (C function), 736  
v4l2\_rect\_set\_min\_size (C function), 736  
v4l2\_rect\_set\_size\_to (C function), 736  
v4l2\_requestbuffers (C type), 290  
v4l2\_s\_ctrl (C function), 686  
v4l2\_s\_ext\_ctrls (C function), 686  
v4l2\_s\_parm\_cap (C function), 744  
v4l2\_sdr\_format (C type), 153  
v4l2\_selection (C type), 264  
v4l2\_set\_control (C function), 170  
v4l2\_set\_subdev\_hostdata (C function), 650  
v4l2\_set\_subdevdata (C function), 649  
v4l2\_sliced\_vbi\_cap (C type), 266  
v4l2\_sliced\_vbi\_data (C type), 146  
v4l2\_sliced\_vbi\_format (C type), 145  
v4l2\_spi\_new\_subdev (C function), 742  
v4l2\_spi\_subdev\_init (C function), 743  
v4l2\_src\_change\_event\_subdev\_subscribe (C function), 659  
v4l2\_src\_change\_event\_subscribe (C function), 659  
v4l2\_standard (C type), 224  
v4l2\_streamparm (C type), 259  
v4l2\_subdev (C type), 647  
v4l2\_subdev\_alloc\_pad\_config (C function), 650  
v4l2\_subdev\_audio\_ops (C type), 640  
v4l2\_subdev\_call (C function), 651  
v4l2\_subdev\_core\_ops (C type), 638  
v4l2\_subdev\_crop (C type), 298  
v4l2\_subdev\_fh (C type), 648  
v4l2\_subdev\_format (C type), 299  
v4l2\_subdev\_frame\_interval (C type), 301  
v4l2\_subdev\_frame\_interval\_enum (C type), 294  
v4l2\_subdev\_frame\_size\_enum (C type), 296  
v4l2\_subdev\_free\_pad\_config (C function), 650  
v4l2\_subdev\_get\_try\_compose (C function), 649  
v4l2\_subdev\_get\_try\_crop (C function), 649  
v4l2\_subdev\_get\_try\_format (C function), 649  
v4l2\_subdev\_has\_op (C function), 651  
v4l2\_subdev\_init (C function), 650  
v4l2\_subdev\_internal\_ops (C type), 646  
v4l2\_subdev\_io\_pin\_bits (C type), 637  
v4l2\_subdev\_io\_pin\_config (C type), 638  
v4l2\_subdev\_ir\_mode (C type), 643  
v4l2\_subdev\_ir\_ops (C type), 644  
v4l2\_subdev\_ir\_parameters (C type), 643  
v4l2\_subdev\_link\_validate (C function), 650  
v4l2\_subdev\_link\_validate\_default (C function), 650  
v4l2\_subdev\_mbus\_code\_enum (C type), 297  
v4l2\_subdev\_notify (C function), 624  
v4l2\_subdev\_notify\_event (C function), 651  
v4l2\_subdev\_ops (C type), 646  
v4l2\_subdev\_pad\_config (C type), 644  
v4l2\_subdev\_pad\_ops (C type), 645  
v4l2\_subdev\_platform\_data (C type), 647  
v4l2\_subdev\_selection (C type), 302  
v4l2\_subdev\_sensor\_ops (C type), 643

v4l2\_subdev\_to\_v4l2\_flash (C function), 716  
 v4l2\_subdev\_tuner\_ops (C type), 639  
 v4l2\_subdev\_vbi\_ops (C type), 642  
 v4l2\_subdev\_video\_ops (C type), 641  
 v4l2\_subscribed\_event (C type), 657  
 v4l2\_subscribed\_event\_ops (C type), 656  
 v4l2\_timecode (C type), 126  
 v4l2\_try\_ext\_ctrls (C function), 686  
 v4l2\_tuner (C type), 269  
 v4l2\_tuner\_type (C type), 270  
 v4l2\_valid\_dv\_timings (C function), 711  
 v4l2\_vbi\_format (C type), 140  
 v4l2\_video\_device\_flags (C type), 613  
 v4l2\_video\_std\_construct (C function), 751  
 v4l2\_video\_std\_frame\_period (C function), 751  
 v4l2\_window (C type), 134  
 v4l2\_xfer\_func (C type), 101  
 v4l2\_ycbcr\_encoding (C type), 101  
 v4l\_bound\_align\_image (C function), 743  
 v4l\_disable\_media\_source (C function), 718  
 v4l\_enable\_media\_source (C function), 718  
 v4l\_printk\_ioctl (C function), 751  
 vb2\_buf\_ops (C type), 696  
 vb2\_buffer (C type), 694  
 vb2\_buffer\_done (C function), 698  
 vb2\_buffer\_in\_use (C function), 706  
 vb2\_buffer\_state (C type), 694  
 vb2\_clear\_last\_buffer\_dequeued (C function), 706  
 vb2\_core\_create\_bufs (C function), 700  
 vb2\_core\_dqbuf (C function), 701  
 vb2\_core\_exobuf (C function), 702  
 vb2\_core\_poll (C function), 704  
 vb2\_core\_prepare\_buf (C function), 700  
 vb2\_core\_qbuf (C function), 701  
 vb2\_core\_querybuf (C function), 699  
 vb2\_core\_queue\_init (C function), 702  
 vb2\_core\_queue\_release (C function), 703  
 vb2\_core\_reqbufs (C function), 699  
 vb2\_core\_streamoff (C function), 702  
 vb2\_core\_streamon (C function), 701  
 vb2\_create\_bufs (C function), 707  
 vb2\_discard\_done (C function), 699  
 vb2\_dqbuf (C function), 708  
 vb2\_exobuf (C function), 708  
 vb2\_fileio\_is\_active (C function), 705  
 vb2\_get\_drv\_priv (C function), 706  
 vb2\_get\_plane\_payload (C function), 706  
 vb2\_get\_unmapped\_area (C function), 703  
 vb2\_io\_modes (C type), 694  
 vb2\_is\_busy (C function), 705  
 vb2\_is\_streaming (C function), 705  
 vb2\_mem\_ops (C type), 692  
 vb2\_memory (C type), 692  
 vb2\_mmap (C function), 703  
 vb2\_ops (C type), 695  
 vb2\_ops\_wait\_finish (C function), 710  
 vb2\_ops\_wait\_prepare (C function), 710  
 vb2\_plane (C type), 693

vb2\_plane\_cookie (C function), 698  
 vb2\_plane\_size (C function), 706  
 vb2\_plane\_vaddr (C function), 698  
 vb2\_poll (C function), 710  
 vb2\_prepare\_buf (C function), 707  
 vb2\_qbuf (C function), 708  
 vb2\_queue (C type), 697  
 vb2\_queue\_error (C function), 703  
 vb2\_queue\_init (C function), 709  
 vb2\_queue\_release (C function), 709  
 vb2\_read (C function), 704  
 vb2\_reqbufs (C function), 707  
 vb2\_set\_plane\_payload (C function), 706  
 vb2\_start\_streaming\_called (C function), 706  
 vb2\_streamoff (C function), 709  
 vb2\_streamon (C function), 709  
 vb2\_thread\_fnc (C type), 704  
 vb2\_thread\_start (C function), 705  
 vb2\_thread\_stop (C function), 705  
 vb2\_v4l2\_buffer (C type), 707  
 vb2\_verify\_memory\_type (C function), 706  
 vb2\_vmarea\_handler (C type), 710  
 vb2\_wait\_for\_all\_buffers (C function), 699  
 vb2\_write (C function), 704  
 vdev\_to\_v4l2\_subdev (C function), 648  
 vfl\_devnode\_direction (C type), 612  
 vfl\_devnode\_type (C type), 612  
 video\_attributes\_t (C type), 467  
 VIDEO\_CLEAR\_BUFFER (C function), 463  
 VIDEO\_COMMAND (C function), 459  
 video\_command (C type), 448, 459  
 VIDEO\_CONTINUE (C function), 454  
 video\_devdata (C function), 619  
 video\_device (C type), 615  
 video\_device\_alloc (C function), 618  
 video\_device\_node\_name (C function), 620  
 video\_device\_release (C function), 618  
 video\_device\_release\_empty (C function), 619  
 video\_drvdata (C function), 619  
 video\_event (C type), 448, 458  
 VIDEO\_FAST\_FORWARD (C function), 461  
 video\_format\_t (C type), 464  
 VIDEO\_FREEZE (C function), 454  
 VIDEO\_GET\_CAPABILITIES (C function), 462  
 video\_get\_drvdata (C function), 619  
 VIDEO\_GET\_EVENT (C function), 458  
 VIDEO\_GET\_FRAME\_COUNT (C function), 456  
 VIDEO\_GET\_FRAME\_RATE (C function), 457  
 VIDEO\_GET\_NAVI (C function), 467  
 VIDEO\_GET\_PTS (C function), 457  
 VIDEO\_GET\_SIZE (C function), 460  
 VIDEO\_GET\_STATUS (C function), 456  
 video\_highlight (C type), 450, 465  
 video\_ioctl2 (C function), 752  
 video\_is\_registered (C function), 620  
 video\_navi\_pack (C type), 450, 467  
 VIDEO\_PLAY (C function), 453  
 video\_register\_device (C function), 617

**video\_register\_device\_no\_warn** (C function), 618  
**VIDEO\_SELECT\_SOURCE** (C function), 455  
**VIDEO\_SET\_ATTRIBUTE** (C function), 467  
**VIDEO\_SET\_BLANK** (C function), 455  
**VIDEO\_SET\_DISPLAY\_FORMAT** (C function), 460  
**video\_set\_drvdata** (C function), 619  
**VIDEO\_SET\_FORMAT** (C function), 464  
**VIDEO\_SET\_HIGHLIGHT** (C function), 465  
**VIDEO\_SET\_ID** (C function), 463  
**VIDEO\_SET\_SPU** (C function), 466  
**VIDEO\_SET\_SPU\_PALETTE** (C function), 466  
**VIDEO\_SET\_STREAMTYPE** (C function), 463  
**VIDEO\_SET\_SYSTEM** (C function), 464  
**video\_size\_t** (C type), 460  
**VIDEO\_SLOWMOTION** (C function), 462  
**video\_spu** (C type), 450, 466  
**video\_spu\_palette** (C type), 450, 466  
**video\_status** (C type), 449, 456  
**video\_still\_picture** (C type), 449  
**VIDEO\_STILLPICTURE** (C function), 461  
**VIDEO\_STOP** (C function), 453  
**video\_stream\_source\_t** (C type), 455  
**VIDEO\_TRY\_COMMAND** (C function), 459  
**video\_unregister\_device** (C function), 618  
**video\_usercopy** (C function), 752  
**VIDIOC\_CREATE\_BUFS** (C function), 193  
**VIDIOC\_CROPCAP** (C function), 195  
**VIDIOC\_DBG\_G\_CHIP\_INFO** (C function), 197  
**VIDIOC\_DBG\_G\_REGISTER** (C function), 198  
**VIDIOC\_DBG\_S\_REGISTER** (C function), 198  
**VIDIOC\_DECODER\_CMD** (C function), 200  
**VIDIOC\_DQBUF** (C function), 276  
**VIDIOC\_DQEVENT** (C function), 202  
**VIDIOC\_DV\_TIMINGS\_CAP** (C function), 206  
**VIDIOC\_ENCODER\_CMD** (C function), 208  
**VIDIOC\_ENUM\_DV\_TIMINGS** (C function), 211  
**VIDIOC\_ENUM\_FMT** (C function), 212  
**VIDIOC\_ENUM\_FRAMEINTERVALS** (C function), 216  
**VIDIOC\_ENUM\_FRAMESIZES** (C function), 214  
**VIDIOC\_ENUM\_FREQ\_BANDS** (C function), 218  
**VIDIOC\_ENUMAUDIO** (C function), 210  
**VIDIOC\_ENUMAUDOUT** (C function), 210  
**VIDIOC\_ENUMINPUT** (C function), 220  
**VIDIOC\_ENUMOUTPUT** (C function), 223  
**VIDIOC\_ENUMSTD** (C function), 224  
**VIDIOC\_EXPBUF** (C function), 227  
**VIDIOC\_G\_AUDIO** (C function), 229  
**VIDIOC\_G\_AUDOUT** (C function), 230  
**VIDIOC\_G\_CROP** (C function), 232  
**VIDIOC\_G\_CTRL** (C function), 233  
**VIDIOC\_G\_DV\_TIMINGS** (C function), 234  
**VIDIOC\_G\_EDID** (C function), 238  
**VIDIOC\_G\_ENC\_INDEX** (C function), 239  
**VIDIOC\_G\_EXT\_CTRLS** (C function), 241  
**VIDIOC\_G\_FBUF** (C function), 246  
**VIDIOC\_G\_FMT** (C function), 251  
**VIDIOC\_G\_FREQUENCY** (C function), 252  
**VIDIOC\_G\_INPUT** (C function), 253  
**VIDIOC\_G\_JPEGCOMP** (C function), 254  
**VIDIOC\_G\_MODULATOR** (C function), 255  
**VIDIOC\_G\_OUTPUT** (C function), 258  
**VIDIOC\_G\_PARM** (C function), 258  
**VIDIOC\_G\_PRIORITY** (C function), 262  
**VIDIOC\_G\_SELECTION** (C function), 263  
**VIDIOC\_G\_SLICED\_VBI\_CAP** (C function), 266  
**VIDIOC\_G\_STD** (C function), 268  
**VIDIOC\_G\_TUNER** (C function), 268  
**VIDIOC\_LOG\_STATUS** (C function), 274  
**VIDIOC\_OVERLAY** (C function), 274  
**VIDIOC\_PREPARE\_BUF** (C function), 275  
**VIDIOC\_QBUF** (C function), 276  
**VIDIOC\_QUERY\_DV\_TIMINGS** (C function), 288  
**VIDIOC\_QUERY\_EXT\_CTRL** (C function), 281  
**VIDIOC\_QUERYBUF** (C function), 277  
**VIDIOC\_QUERYCAP** (C function), 278  
**VIDIOC\_QUERYCTRL** (C function), 281  
**VIDIOC\_QUERYMENU** (C function), 281  
**VIDIOC\_QUERYSTD** (C function), 289  
**VIDIOC\_REQBUFS** (C function), 289  
**VIDIOC\_S\_AUDIO** (C function), 229  
**VIDIOC\_S\_AUDOUT** (C function), 231  
**VIDIOC\_S\_CROP** (C function), 232  
**VIDIOC\_S\_CTRL** (C function), 233  
**VIDIOC\_S\_DV\_TIMINGS** (C function), 234  
**VIDIOC\_S\_EDID** (C function), 238  
**VIDIOC\_S\_EXT\_CTRLS** (C function), 241  
**VIDIOC\_S\_FBUF** (C function), 246  
**VIDIOC\_S\_FMT** (C function), 251  
**VIDIOC\_S\_FREQUENCY** (C function), 252  
**VIDIOC\_S\_HW\_FREQ\_SEEK** (C function), 291  
**VIDIOC\_S\_INPUT** (C function), 253  
**VIDIOC\_S\_JPEGCOMP** (C function), 254  
**VIDIOC\_S\_MODULATOR** (C function), 255  
**VIDIOC\_S\_OUTPUT** (C function), 258  
**VIDIOC\_S\_PARM** (C function), 258  
**VIDIOC\_S\_PRIORITY** (C function), 262  
**VIDIOC\_S\_SELECTION** (C function), 263  
**VIDIOC\_S\_STD** (C function), 268  
**VIDIOC\_S\_TUNER** (C function), 268  
**VIDIOC\_STREAMOFF** (C function), 293  
**VIDIOC\_STREAMON** (C function), 293  
**VIDIOC\_SUBDEV\_DV\_TIMINGS\_CAP** (C function), 206  
**VIDIOC\_SUBDEV\_ENUM\_DV\_TIMINGS** (C function), 211  
**VIDIOC\_SUBDEV\_ENUM\_FRAME\_INTERVAL** (C function), 294  
**VIDIOC\_SUBDEV\_ENUM\_FRAME\_SIZE** (C function), 295  
**VIDIOC\_SUBDEV\_ENUM\_MBUS\_CODE** (C function), 296  
**VIDIOC\_SUBDEV\_G\_CROP** (C function), 297  
**VIDIOC\_SUBDEV\_G\_DV\_TIMINGS** (C function), 234  
**VIDIOC\_SUBDEV\_G\_EDID** (C function), 238  
**VIDIOC\_SUBDEV\_G\_FMT** (C function), 299  
**VIDIOC\_SUBDEV\_G\_FRAME\_INTERVAL** (C function), 300

VIDIOC\_SUBDEV\_G\_SELECTION (C function), 301  
VIDIOC\_SUBDEV\_QUERY\_DV\_TIMINGS (C function),  
    288  
VIDIOC\_SUBDEV\_S\_CROP (C function), 297  
VIDIOC\_SUBDEV\_S\_DV\_TIMINGS (C function), 234  
VIDIOC\_SUBDEV\_S\_EDID (C function), 238  
VIDIOC\_SUBDEV\_S\_FMT (C function), 299  
VIDIOC\_SUBDEV\_S\_FRAME\_INTERVAL (C function),  
    300  
VIDIOC\_SUBDEV\_S\_SELECTION (C function), 301  
VIDIOC\_SUBSCRIBE\_EVENT (C function), 302  
VIDIOC\_TRY\_DECODER\_CMD (C function), 200  
VIDIOC\_TRY\_ENCODER\_CMD (C function), 208  
VIDIOC\_TRY\_EXT\_CONTROLS (C function), 241  
VIDIOC\_TRY\_FMT (C function), 251  
VIDIOC\_UNSUBSCRIBE\_EVENT (C function), 302

## W

write (C function), 452

## Z

zd1301\_demod\_get\_dvb\_frontend (C function), 880  
zd1301\_demod\_get\_i2c\_adapter (C function), 880  
zd1301\_demod\_platform\_data (C type), 880  
zl10036\_attach (C function), 880