

DIO3264/3264A

Digital I/O Card

Software Manual (V3.0)

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Correction record

Version	Record
1.1->1.2	For driver version 2.0 up
	1 Add software key function
	<i>DIO3264_set_password()</i>
	<i>DIO3264_change_password()</i>
	<i>DIO3264_clear_password()</i>
	<i>DIO3264_unlock_security()</i>
	<i>DIO3264_read_security_status()</i>
1.2->1.3	1 For driver version 4.0 up
	Revise how to install
1.3->1.4	Modify all function name (lowercase → uppercase)
2.0	revised to new manual style
3.0	disable the software key function with return value always true
	add Chapt.1 Software compatibility of DIO3264A

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1. **Software compatibility of DIO3264A**

JS Automation has revised the DIO3264 with new chip and design and naming the new version as DIO3264A. We try to fully compatible with the old version DIO3264 on software, if you do not want to recompile or modify the existing software.

Owing to DIO3264A is hardware down compatible with DIO3264 and up compatible with DIO3264B; for the new design, we suggest installing the DIO3264B driver which has full basic functions for DIO3264A and DIO3264B and new advanced functions for DIO3264B. With new naming convention, you can update DIO3264A to DIO3264B easily if you need more function

2. How to install the software of DIO3264

2.1 Install the PCI driver

The PCI card is a plug and play card, once you add a new card on the window system will detect while it is booting. Please follow the following steps to install your new card.

In WinXP/7 and up system you should: (take Win XP as example)

1. Make sure the power is off
2. Plug in the interface card
3. Power on
4. A hardware install wizard will appear and tell you it finds a new PCI card
5. Do not response to the wizard, just Install the file
(..\DIO3264\Software\WinXP_7\ or if you download from website please execute the file
DIO3264_Install.exe to get the file)
6. After installation, power off
7. Power on, it's ready to use

For more detail of step by step installation guide, please refer the file “installation.pdf” on the CD come with the product or register as a member of our user's club at:

<http://automation.com.tw/>

to download the complementary documents.

3. **Where to find the file you need**

WinXP/7 and up

The directory will be located at

.. \ **JS Automation** \ **DIO3264** \ **API** \ (header files and lib files for VB,VC,BCB,C#)

.. \ **JS Automation** \ **DIO3264** \ **Driver** \ (backup copy of DIO3264 drivers)

.. \ **JS Automation** \ **DIO3264** \ **exe** \ (demo program and source code)

The system driver is located at ..\ **system32** \ **Drivers** and the DLL is located at ..\ **system**.

For your easy startup, the demo program with source code demonstrates the card functions and help file.

4. **About the DIO3264 software**

DIO3264 software includes a set of dynamic link library (DLL) and system driver that you can utilize to control the I/O card's ports and points separately.

Your DIO3264 software package includes setup driver, tutorial example and test program that help you how to setup and run appropriately, as well as an executable file which you can use to test each of the DIO3264 functions within Windows' operation system environment.

4.1 What you need to get started

To set up and use your DIO3264 software, you need the following:

- DIO3264 software
- DIO3264 hardware
 - Main board
 - Wiring board (Option)

4.2 Software programming choices

You have several options to choose from when you are programming DIO3264 software. You can use Borland C/C++, Microsoft Visual C/C++, Microsoft Visual Basic, or any other Windows-based compiler that can call into Windows dynamic link libraries (DLLs) for use with the DIO3264 software.

5. **DIO3264 Language support**

The DIO3264 software library is a DLL used with WinXP/7 and up. You can use these DLL with any Windows integrating development environment that can call Windows DLLs.

5.1 Building applications with the DIO3264 software library

The DIO3264 function reference topic contains general information about building DIO3264 applications, describes the nature of the DIO3264 files used in building DIO3264 applications, and explains the basics of making applications using the following tools:

Applications tools

- Microsoft Visual C/C++
- Borland C/C++
- Microsoft Visual C#
- Microsoft Visual Basic
- Microsoft VB.net

If you are not using one of the tools listed, consult your development tool reference manual for details on creating applications that call DLLs.

5.2 DIO3264 Windows libraries

The DIO3264 for Windows function library is a DLL called **DIO3264.dll**. Since a DLL is used, DIO3264 functions are not linked into the executable files of applications. Only the information about the DIO3264 functions in the DIO3264 import libraries is stored in the executable files. Import libraries contain information about their DLL-exported functions. They indicate the presence and location of the DLL routines. Depending on the development tools you are using, you can make your compiler and linker aware of the DLL functions through import libraries or through function declarations.

Refer to **Table 1** to determine to which files you need to link and which to include in your development to use the DIO3264 functions in DIO3264.dll.

Header Files and Import Libraries for Different Development Environments		
Language	Header File	Import Library
Microsoft Visual C/C++	DIO3264.h	DIO3264VC.lib
Borland C/C++	DIO3264.h	DIO3264BC.lib
Microsoft Visual C#	DIO3264.cs	
Microsoft Visual Basic	DIO3264.bas	
Microsoft VB.net	DIO3264.vb	

Table 1

6. **Basic concepts of digital I/O control**

The digital I/O control is the most common type of PC based application. For example, on the main board, printer port is the TTL level digital I/O. Owing to the DIO3264 is input only interface card, we only discuss on input topics.

Types of I/O classified by isolation

If the system and I/O are not electrically connected, we call it is isolated. There are many kinds of isolation: by transformer, by photo-coupler, by magnetic coupler, ... Any kind of device, they can break the electrical connection without breaking the signal is suitable for the purpose.

Currently, photo-coupler isolation is the most popular selection, isolation voltage up to 2000V or over is common. But the photo-coupler is limited by the response time, the high frequency type cost a lot. The new selection is magnetic coupler, it is design to focus on high speed application.

The merit of isolation is to avoid the noise from outside world to enter the PC system, if the noise comes into PC system without elimination, the system maybe get "crazy" by the noise disturbance. Of course the isolation also limits the versatile of programming as input or output at the same pin as the TTL does. The inter-connection of add-on card and wiring board maybe extend to several meters without any problem.

The non-isolated type is generally the TTL level input/output. The ground and power source of the input/output port come from the system. Generally you can program as input or output at the same pin as you wish. **The connection of wiring board and the add-on board is limited to 50cm or shorter** (depends on the environmental noise condition).

Input debounce

Debounce is the function to filter the input jitters. From the microscope view of a switch input, you will see the contact does not come to close or release to open clearly. In most cases, it will contact-release-contact-release... for many times then go to steady state (ON or OFF). If you do not have the debounce function, you will read the input at high state and then next read will get low state, this maybe an error data for your decision of contact input.

*DIO3264 has built-in hardware debounce circuit which limits the input frequency up to 2.2KHz. With this function, the DIO3264 differs from some other company's product; they do not have built-in debounce circuit, sometimes you will get double or triple signal input while fast scanning.

***DIO3264A use build-in digital debounce fixed at 2KHz**

Input interrupt

You can scan the input by polling, but the CPU will spend a lot of time to do null task. Another way is use a timer to sample the input at adequate time (remind the Nyquist-Shannon sampling theorem, at least double of the input frequency). The third one is directly allows the input to generate interrupt to CPU. To use direct interrupt from input, the noise coupled from input must take special care not to mal-trigger the interrupt. DIO3264 provides IN0 and IN1 as interrupt input.

7. **Function format and language difference**

7.1 Function format

Every DIO3264 function is consist of the following format:

Status = function_name (parameter 1, parameter 2, ... parameter n)

Each function returns a value in the **Status** global variable that indicates the success or failure of the function. A returned **Status** equal to zero that indicates the function executed successfully. A non-zero status indicates failure that the function did not execute successfully because of an error, or executed with an error.

Note : **Status** is a 32-bit unsigned integer.

The first parameter to almost every DIO3264 function is the parameter **CardID** which is located the driver of DIO3264 board you want to use those given operation. The **CardID** is assigned by DIP SW. You can utilize multiple devices with different card CardID within one application; to do so, simply pass the appropriate **CardID** to each function.

Note: **CardID** is set by DIP SW (**0x0-0xF**)

7.2 Variable data types

Every function description has a parameter table that lists the data types for each parameter. The following sections describe the notation used in those parameter tables and throughout the manual for variable data types.

Primary Type Names					
Name	Description	Range	C/C++	Visual BASIC	Pascal (Borland Delphi)
u8	8-bit ASCII character	0 to 255	char	Not supported by BASIC. For functions that require character arrays, use string types instead.	Byte
I16	16-bit signed integer	-32,768 to 32,767	short	Integer (for example: deviceNum%)	SmallInt
U16	16-bit unsigned integer	0 to 65,535	unsigned short for 32-bit compilers	Not supported by BASIC. For functions that require unsigned integers, use the signed integer type instead. See the i16 description.	Word
I32	32-bit signed integer	-2,147,483,648 to 2,147,483,647	long	Long (for example: count&)	LongInt
U32	32-bit unsigned integer	0 to 4,294,967,295	unsigned long	Not supported by BASIC. For functions that require unsigned long integers, use the signed long integer type instead. See the i32 description.	Cardinal (in 32-bit operating systems). Refer to the i32 description.
F32	32-bit single-precision floating-point value	-3.402823E+38 to 3.402823E+38	float	Single (for example: num!)	Single
F64	64-bit double-precision floating-point value	-1.797683134862315E+308 to 1.797683134862315E+308	double	Double (for example: voltage Number)	Double

Table 2

7.3 Programming language considerations

Apart from the data type differences, there are a few language-dependent considerations you need to be aware of when you use the DIO3264 API. Read the following sections that apply to your programming language.

Note: Be sure to include the declaration functions of DIO3264 prototypes by including the appropriate DIO3264 header file in your source code. Refer to Building Applications with the DIO3264 Software Library for the header file appropriate to your compiler.

7.3.1 C/C++

For C or C++ programmers, parameters listed as Input/Output parameters or Output parameters are pass-by-reference parameters, which means a pointer points to the destination variable should be passed into the function. For example, the Read Port function has the following format:

```
Status = DIO3264_read_port(CardID, port, data);
```

where **CardID** and **port** are input parameters, and **data** is an output parameter. Consider the following example:

```
u8 CardID, port;  
u8 data,  
u32 Status;  
Status = read_port (CardID, port, &data);
```

7.3.2 Visual basic

The file DIO3264.bas contains definitions for constants required for obtaining DIO Card information and declared functions and variable as global variables. You should use these constants symbols in the DIO3264.bas, do not use the numerical values.

In Visual Basic, you can add the entire DIO3264.bas file into your project. Then you can use any of the constants defined in this file and call these constants in any module of your program. To add the DIO3264.bas file for your project in Visual Basic 4.0, go to the **File** menu and select the **Add File... option**. Select DIO3264.bas, which is browsed in the DIO3264 \ API directory. Then, select **Open** to add the file to the project.

To add the DIO3264.bas file to your project in Visual Basic 5.0 and 6.0, go to the **Project** menu and select **Add Module**. Click on the Existing tab page. **Select** DIO3264.bas, which is in the DIO3264 \ API directory. Then, select **Open** to add the file to the project.

7.3.3 Borland C++ builder

To use Borland C++ builder as development tool, you should generate a .lib file from the .dll file by implib.exe.

implib DIO3264BC.lib DIO3264.dll

Then add the **DIO3264BC.lib** to your project and add

#include "DIO3264.h" to main program.

Now you may use the dll functions in your program. For example, the Read Port function has the following format:

```
Status = DIO3264_read_port(CardID, port, data);
```

where **CardID** and **port** are input parameters, and **data** is an output parameter. Consider the following example:

```
u16 CardID, port;
```

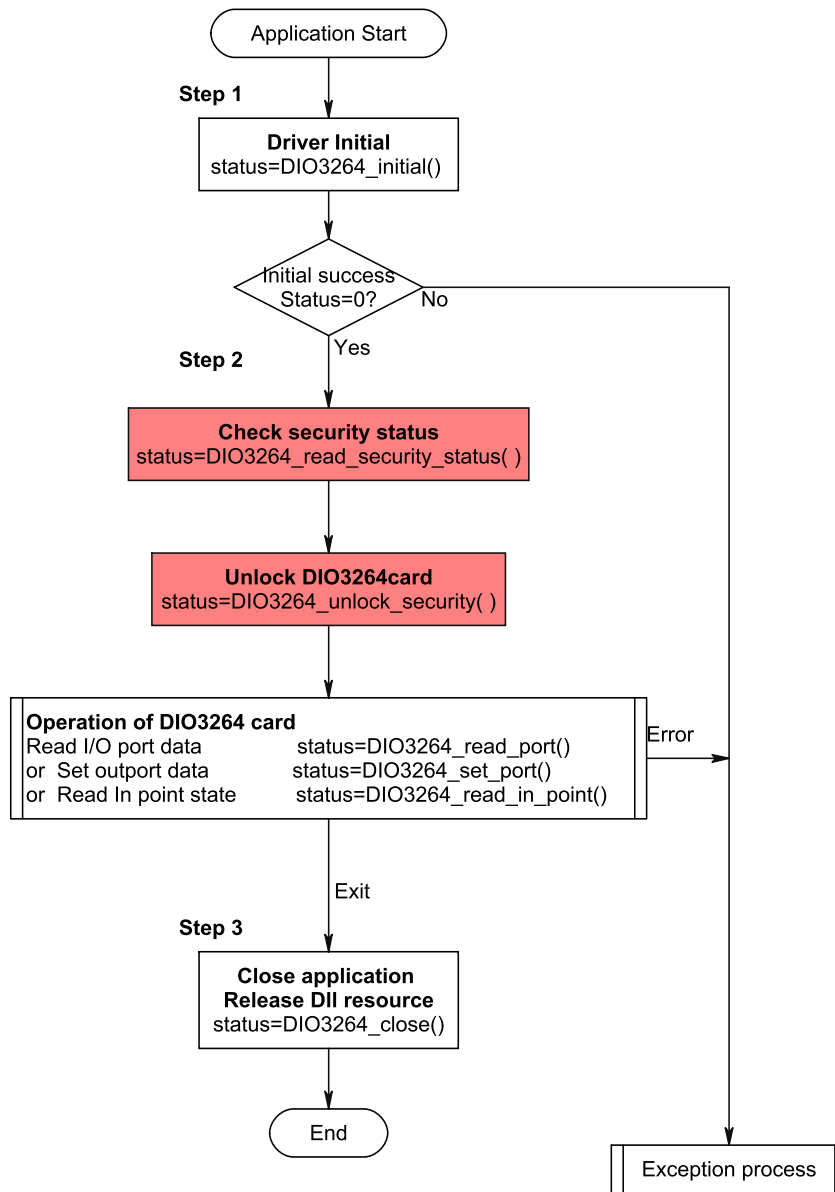
```
u8 data;
```

```
u32 Status;
```

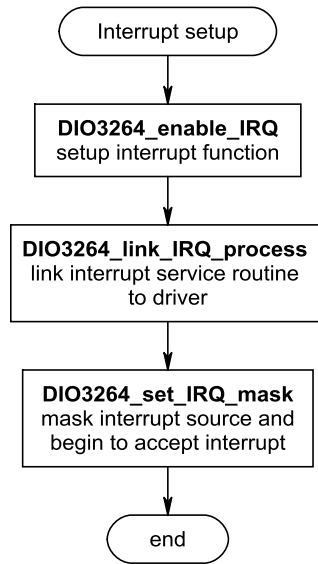
```
Status = read_port (CardID, port, &data);
```

8. Flow chart of application implementation

8.1 DIO3264 Flow chart of application implementation



* If you do not use the password function, no need to unlock



9. **Software overview and dll function**

9.1 Initialization

You need to initialize each time you run your application.

DIO3264_initial() to initial the resources of the driver.

DIO3264_close() to close the resources of the driver.

DIO3264_info() get the information of address assigned by the OS.

DIO3264_get_device_handle() get the driver handle.

● **DIO3264 initial**

Format : u32 status =DIO3264_initial (void)

Purpose: Initial the DIO3264 resource when start the Windows applications.

● **DIO3264 close**

Format : u32 status =DIO3264_close (void);

Purpose: Release the DIO3264 resource when close the Windows applications.

● **DIO3264 info**

Format : u32 status = DIO3264_info(u8 CardID,u16 *Ven_ID,u16 *address);

Purpose: Read the physical I/O address assigned by O.S.

Parameters:

Input:

Name	Type	Description
CardID	u8	assigned by DIP/ROTARY SW(0x0-0xF)

Output:

Name	Type	Description
Ven_ID	u16	return sub system ID(0x3264)
address	u16	physical I/O address assigned by OS

● **DIO3264 get device handle**

Format : u32 status =DIO3264_get_device_handle(u8 CardID,HANDLE *DeviceHandle)

Purpose: Read the device handle assigned by O.S..

Parameters:

Input:

Name	Type	Description
CardID	u8	assigned by DIP/ROTARY

Output:

Name	Type	Description
DeviceHandle	HANDLE	Handle assigned by O.S.

9.2 Input Port R/W

There are 8 input ports on DIO3264 card. The port 0~7 are input ports (IN0~IN63). Use the following functions for input port value reading:

Read I/O Port

DIO3264_read_port()

Read I/O Point

DIO3264_read_in_point()

● **DIO3264 read port**

Format : u32 status = DIO3264_read_port (u8 CardID , u8 port , u8 *data)

Purpose: Read the output values of the I/O port.

Parameters:

Input:

Name	Type	Description
CardID	u8	assigned by DIP/ROTARY
port	u8	port number (0~7)

Output:

Name	Type	Description
data	u8	bitmap of output values port 5 as example: b0: IN40 b1: IN41 ... b7: IN47

● **DIO3264 read in point**

Format : u32 status =DIO3264_read_in_point(u8 CardID, u8 point, u8 *state)

Purpose: Read the input state of the I/O points.

Parameters:

Input:

Name	Type	Description
CardID	u8	assigned by DIP SW
point	u8	point number (0~63)

Output:

Name	Type	Description
state	u8	point of output state 0: inactive 1: active

9.3 Interrupt Function

The DIO3264 card provides 2 input points as interrupt source: IN0 and IN1. To use the external interrupt function you must enable it by:

DIO3264_enable_IRQ() and also you can disable IRQ by:

DIO3264_disable_IRQ()

Next, link the service routine to the interrupt handle by

DIO3264_link_IRQ_process()

Last, you should setup the IRQ mask for the interrupt by:

DIO3264_set_IRQ_mask()

On the service routine, you can check the interrupt source (if multiple interrupt source) by:

DIO3264_IRQ_status()

● **DIO3264 enable IRQ**

Format : u32 status = DIO3264_enable_IRQ (u8 CardID, HANDLE *phEvent)

Purpose: Enable interrupt from IN0, IN1

Parameters:

Input:

Name	Type	Description
CardID	u8	assigned by DIP/ROTARY switch(0x0-0xF)

Output:

Name	Type	Description
phEvent	HANDLE	event handle

● **DIO3264 disable IRQ**

Format : u32 status = DIO3264_disable_IRQ (u8 CardID)

Purpose: Disable interrupt from IN0, IN1

Parameters:

Input:

Name	Type	Description
CardID	u8	assigned by DIP/ROTARY switch(0x0-0xF)

● **DIO3264 link IRQ process**

Format : u32 status = DIO3264_link_IRQ_process (u8 CardID,
void (__stdcall *callbackAddr)(u8 CardID));

Purpose: Link irq service routine to driver

Parameters:

Input:

Name	Type	Description
CardID	u8	assigned by DIP/ROTARY switch(0x0-0xF)
callbackAddr	void	callback address of service routine

● **DIO3264 set IRQ mask**

Format : u32 status = DIO3264_set_IRQ_mask (u8 CardID, u16 Data)

Purpose: Mask interrupt from IN0, IN1

Parameters:

Input:

Name	Type	Description
CardID	u8	assigned by DIP/ROTARY switch(0x0-0xF)
Data	u16	bit0: 0, disable irq from IN0 1, enable irq from IN0 bit1: 0, disable irq from IN1 1, enable irq from IN1

● **DIO3264 IRQ status**

Format : u32 status = DIO3264_IRQ_status (u8 CardID, u32 *Event_Status)

Purpose: To read back the interrupt source to identify IN0 or IN1

Parameters:

Input:

Name	Type	Description
CardID	u8	assigned by DIP/ROTARY switch(0x0-0xF)

Output:

Name	Type	Description
Event_Status	u32	bit0: 1, irq source from IN0 bit1: 1, irq source from IN1

9.4 Software Key Function

From the dll version 5.0 and later, we remove the software key function owing to some customers complained about the card locked on some unknown occasion. We only remain the functions to comply with the existing programs but the returned value always true.

Since DIO3264 is a general purpose card, anyone who can buy from the market. Your program is the fruit of your intelligence, un-authorized copy maybe prevent by the security function enabled.

You can use

DIO3264_set_password() to set password and start the security function. Use

DIO3264_change_password() to change it.

If you don't want to use security function after the password being setup,

DIO3264_clear_password() will reset to the virgin state.

Once the password is set, any function call of the dll's (except for the security functions) will be blocked until the

DIO3264_unlock_security() unlock the security.

You can also use

DIO3264_read_security_status() to check the current status of security.

Note:

Any attempt to unlock the software security function with wrong passwords more than 10 times will "dead lock" the card. We also suggest locking the card under the demo program (comes with the card) and unlocking when your application program starts. Lock and unlock cycles is limited by the semiconductor's life read/write cycles.

● **DIO3264 set password**

Format : u32 status = DIO3264_set_password(u8 CardID,u16 password[5]);

Purpose: To set password and if the password is not all “0”, security function will be enabled.

Parameters:

Input:

Name	Type	Description
CardID	u8	assigned by DIP/ROTARY switch(0x0-0xF)
password[5]	u16	Password, 5 words

Note on password:

If the password is all “0”, the security function is disabled.

● **DIO3264 change password**

Format : u32 status = DIO3264_change_password(u8 CardID,u16 Oldpassword[5],
u16 password[5]);

Purpose: To replace old password with new password.

Parameters:

Input:

Name	Type	Description
CardID	u8	assigned by DIP/ROTARY switch(0x0-0xF)
Oldpassword [5]	u16	The previous password
password[5]	u16	The new password to be set

● **DIO3264 clear password**

Format : u32 status = DIO3264_clear_password(u8 CardID,u16 password[5])

Purpose: To clear password, to set password to all “0”, i.e. disable security function.

Parameters:

Input:

Name	Type	Description
CardID	u8	assigned by DIP/ROTARY switch(0x0-0xF)
password[5]	u16	The password previous set

● **DIO3264 unlock security**

Format : u32 status = DIO3264_unlock_security(u8 CardID,u16 password[5])

Purpose: To unlock security function and enable the further operation of this card

Parameters:

Input:

Name	Type	Description
CardID	u8	assigned by DIP/ROTARY switch(0x0-0xF)
password[5]	u16	The password previous set

● **DIO3264 read security status**

Format : u32 status = DIO3264_read_security_status(u8 CardID,u8 *lock_status, u8 *security_enable);

Purpose: To read security status for checking if the card security function is unlocked.

Parameters:

Input:

Name	Type	Description
CardID	u8	assigned by DIP/ROTARY switch(0x0-0xF)

Output:

Name	Type	Description
lock_status	u8	0: security unlocked 1: locked 2: dead lock (must return to original maker to unlock)
security_enable	u8	0: security function disabled 1: security function enabled

Note on security status:

The security should be unlocked before using any other function of the card, and any attempt to unlock with the wrong passwords more than 10 times will cause the card at dead lock status. Any further operation even with the correct password will not unlock the card. The only way is to send back to the card distributor or the original maker to unlock to virgin state.

10. Dll list

	Function Name	Description
1	DIO3264_initial()	DIO3264 Initial
2	DIO3264_close()	DIO3264 Close
3	DIO3264_info()	get OS. assigned address
4	DIO3264_get_device_handle()	Read device handle
5	DIO3264_read_port()	Read Port Data (byte)
6	DIO3264_read_in_point()	Read Input Point State(bit)
7	DIO3264_enable_IRQ()	Enable interrupt function
8	DIO3264_disable_IRQ()	Disable interrupt function
9	DIO3264_link_IRQ_process()	Link interrupt service routine to driver
10	DIO3264_set_IRQ_mask()	Set interrupt mask
11	DIO3264_IRQ_status()	Read back irq status
12	DIO3264_set_password()	Set software key
13	DIO3264_change_password()	Change software key
14	DIO3264_clear_password()	Clear software key
15	DIO3264_unlock_security()	Unlock software key
16	DIO3264_read_security_status()	Read software key status

11. Port-point reference table

11.1 DIO3264 I/O Port-Point table

DIO3264 I/O Port table								
Bit Port	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0
<i>Port 0</i>	IN 7	IN 6	IN 5	IN 4	IN 3	IN 2	IN 1	IN 0
<i>Port 1</i>	IN 15	IN 14	IN 13	IN 12	IN 11	IN 10	IN 9	IN 8
<i>Port 2</i>	IN 23	IN 22	IN 21	IN 20	IN 19	IN 18	IN 17	IN 16
<i>Port 3</i>	IN 31	IN 30	IN 29	IN 28	IN 27	IN 26	IN 25	IN 24
<i>Port 4</i>	IN 39	IN 38	IN 37	IN 36	IN 35	IN 34	IN 33	IN 32
<i>Port 5</i>	IN 47	IN 46	IN 45	IN 44	IN 43	IN 42	IN 41	IN 40
<i>Port 6</i>	IN 55	IN 54	IN 53	IN 52	IN 51	IN 50	IN 49	IN 48
<i>Port 7</i>	IN 63	IN 62	IN 61	IN 60	IN 59	IN 58	IN 57	IN 56

12. DIO3264 Error codes summary

12.1 DIO3264 Error codes table

Error Code	Symbolic Name	Description
0	JSDRV_NO_ERROR	No error.
2	JSDRV_INIT_ERROR	Driver initial error
3	JSDRV_UNLOCK_ERROR	Security unlock failure
4	JSDRV_LOCK_COUNTER_ERROR	Dead lock, unlock failure more than 10 times
5	SDRV_SET_SECURITY_ERROR	Password overwrite error
100	DEVICE_RW_ERROR	Device Read/Write error
101	JSDRV_NO_CARD	No DIO3264 card on the system.
102	JSDRV_DUPLICATE_ID	DIO3264 CardID duplicate error.
300	JSDIO_ID_ERROR	Function input parameter error. CardID setting error, CardID doesn't match the DIP SW setting
301	JSDIO_PORT_ERROR	Function input parameter error. Parameter out of range. (In port > 7)
302	JSDIO_IN_POINT_ERROR	Function input parameter error. Parameter out of range. (point > 63)