

Appendix B: Global Unique Identifier GUID

The Windows driver model introduces a new naming scheme for devices which is language neutral. The schema relies on the concept of a device interface, which is basically a specification of how software can access hardware. Each device interface is uniquely identified by a 128-bit GUID [4].

GUIDGEN

The procedure of creating a GUID to be used in a device driver involves running either UUIDGEN or GUIDGEN and then capturing the resulting identifier in a header file. GUIDGEN is easier to use because it allows to format the GUID for use with the DEFINE_GUID macro and to copy the resulting string to the Clipboard (see Figure 19).

The created GUID is saved in the `guids.h` file which can be found in the `\JusbDll\jusb` folder or `\JusbDriver\sys` and which looks as follows:

```
// {07D25E7A-CBDD-4f69-9BE1-FCCF14F4B299}
DEFINE_GUID(GUID_DEFINTERFACE_JUSB_DEVICES,
0x7d25e7a, 0xcbdd, 0x4f69, 0x9b, 0xe1, 0xfc, 0xcf, 0x14, 0xf4, 0xb2, 0x99);
```

Table 52: GUID_DEFINTERFACE_JUSB_DEVICES

The name of the GUID is `GUID_DEFINTERFACE_JUSB_DEVICES` and it is used to identify the JUSB devices within the JUSB DLL.

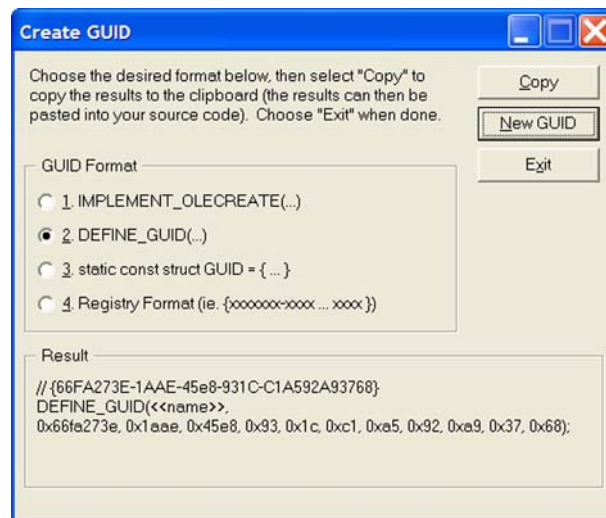


Figure 19: Using GUIDGEN to generate GUID

The output in Figure 19 does not correspond to the output in Table 52 because the guidgen has been executed again for documentation purposes and will hopefully never return the same result.

Start GUIDGEN

Start GUIDGEN with: Start→Run and enter *guidgen*

The guidgen programm is part of the SDK and is installed in the *MicrosoftSDK\Bin* folder.