
PiFace Common Documentation

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1	Installation	3
1.1	Install	3
1.2	Uninstall	4
2	Example	5
2.1	MCP23S17	5
3	Reference	7
3.1	Core	7
3.2	SPI	7
3.3	Interrupts	8
3.4	MCP23S17	10
4	Indices and tables	13
	Python Module Index	15

The pifacecommon Python module is required for all PiFace extensions. It provides functions and classes for generic interfacing with the boards over SPI.

Links:

- [Blog](#)
- [GitHub](#)
- [PyPI](#)

Contents:

Installation

1.1 Install

1.1.1 apt-get

Make sure you are using the latest version of Raspbian:

```
$ sudo apt-get update
$ sudo apt-get upgrade
```

Install `pifacecommon` (for Python 3 and 2) with the following command:

```
$ sudo apt-get install python{,3}-pifacecommon
```

You will also need to set up automatic loading of the SPI kernel module which can be done with the latest version of `raspi-config`. Run:

```
$ sudo raspi-config
```

Then navigate to Advanced Options, SPI and select yes.

You may need to reboot.

1.1.2 Manually

This is a more detailed description of the installation. You will have to reboot after setting up SPI and GPIO permissions.

Building and installing

Download and install with:

```
$ git clone https://github.com/piface/pifacecommon.git
$ cd pifacecommon/
$ sudo python3 setup.py install
```

Note: Substitute `python3` for `python` if you want to install for Python 2.

Enable the SPI module

PiFace boards communicate with the Raspberry Pi through the SPI interface. The SPI interface driver is included in the latest Raspbian distributions but is not enabled by default. You can load the SPI driver manually by running:

```
$ sudo modprobe spi-bcm2708
```

You can permanently enable it one of two ways, depending on which kernel version you're on.

- Kernel Version < 3.18 (The old way): Comment out `blacklist spi-bcm2708` line in `/etc/modprobe.d/raspi-blacklist.conf`.
- Kernel Version >= 3.18 (Device Tree): add `dtparam=spi=on` to `/boot/config.txt`

The `/dev/spidev*` devices should now appear but they require special privileges for the user `pi` to access them. You can set these up by adding the following `udev rule` to `/etc/udev/rules.d/50-spi.rules`:

```
KERNEL=="spidev*", GROUP="spi", MODE="0660"
```

Then create the `spi` group and add the user `pi`:

```
$ groupadd spi
$ gpasswd -a pi spi
```

Note: To enable other users to access SPI devices (PiFace, for example) you can add them to the `spi` group with `gpasswd -a otheruser spi`.

Enable GPIO access

Interrupts work by monitoring the GPIO pins. You'll need to give the user `pi` access to these by adding the following `udev rule` (all on one line) to `/etc/udev/rules.d/51-gpio.rules`:

```
SUBSYSTEM=="gpio*", PROGRAM="/bin/sh -c 'chown -R root:gpio /sys/class/gpio && chmod -R 770 /sys/class/gpio'
```

Then create the `gpio` group and add the user `pi`:

```
$ groupadd gpio
$ gpasswd -a pi gpio
```

1.2 Uninstall

```
$ sudo apt-get remove python{,3}-pifacecommon
```

Example

Here are some examples of how to use `pifacecommon`.

2.1 MCP23S17

```
>>> import pifacecommon.mcp23s17
>>> mcp = pifacecommon.mcp23s17.MCP23S17()
>>> mcp.gpioa.value = 0xAA
>>> mcp.gpioa.value
170
>>> mcp.gpioa.bits[3].value
1
```


3.1 Core

`pifacecommon.core.get_bit_mask(bit_num)`

Returns as bit mask with `bit_num` set.

Parameters `bit_num` (*int*) – The bit number.

Returns `int` – the bit mask

Raises `RangeError`

```
>>> bin(pifacecommon.core.get_bit_mask(0))
1
>>> pifacecommon.core.get_bit_mask(1)
2
>>> bin(pifacecommon.core.get_bit_mask(3))
'0b1000'
```

`pifacecommon.core.get_bit_num(bit_pattern)`

Returns the lowest bit num from a given bit pattern. Returns `None` if no bits set.

Parameters `bit_pattern` (*int*) – The bit pattern.

Returns `int` – the bit number

Returns `None` – no bits set

```
>>> pifacecommon.core.get_bit_num(0)
None
>>> pifacecommon.core.get_bit_num(0b1)
0
>>> pifacecommon.core.get_bit_num(0b11000)
3
```

`pifacecommon.core.sleep_microseconds(microseconds)`

Sleeps for the given number of microseconds.

Parameters `microseconds` (*int*) – Number of microseconds to sleep for.

3.2 SPI

class `pifacecommon.spi.SPIDevice` (*bus=0, chip_select=0, spi_callback=None*)

An SPI Device at `/dev/spi<bus>.<chip_select>`.

spisend (*bytes_to_send*)

Sends bytes via the SPI bus.

Parameters **bytes_to_send** (*bytes*) – The bytes to send on the SPI device.

Returns bytes – returned bytes from SPI device

Raises InitError

3.3 Interrupts

class `pifacecommon.interrupts.EventQueue` (*pin_function_maps*)

Stores events in a queue.

add_event (*event*)

Adds events to the queue. Will ignore events that occur before the settle time for that pin/direction. Such events are assumed to be bouncing.

class `pifacecommon.interrupts.FunctionMap` (*callback, settle_time=None*)

Maps something to a callback function. (This is an abstract class, you must implement a `SomethingFunctionMap`).

class `pifacecommon.interrupts.GPIOInterruptDevice`

A device that interrupts using the GPIO pins.

gpio_interrupts_disable ()

Disables gpio interrupts.

gpio_interrupts_enable ()

Enables GPIO interrupts.

class `pifacecommon.interrupts.InterruptEvent` (*interrupt_flag, interrupt_capture, chip, timestamp*)

An interrupt event containing the interrupt flag and capture register values, the chip object from which the interrupt occurred and a timestamp.

class `pifacecommon.interrupts.PinFunctionMap` (*pin_num, direction, callback, settle_time*)

Maps an IO pin and a direction to callback function.

class `pifacecommon.interrupts.PortEventListener` (*port, chip, return_after_kbdint=True*)

Listens for port events and calls the registered functions.

```
>>> def print_flag(event):
...     print(event.interrupt_flag)
...
>>> port = pifacecommon.mcp23s17.GPIOA
>>> listener = pifacecommon.interrupts.PortEventListener(port)
>>> listener.register(0, pifacecommon.interrupts.IODIR_ON, print_flag)
>>> listener.activate()
```

activate ()

When activated the `PortEventListener` will run callbacks associated with pins/directions.

deactivate ()

When deactivated the `PortEventListener` will not run anything.

deregister (*pin_num=None, direction=None*)

De-registers callback functions

Parameters

- **pin_num** (*int*) – The pin number. If None then all functions are de-registered
- **direction** – The event direction. If None then all functions for the given pin are de-registered

:type direction:int

register (*pin_num, direction, callback, settle_time=0.02*)

Registers a pin number and direction to a callback function.

Parameters

- **pin_num** (*int*) – The pin pin number.
- **direction** (*int*) – The event direction (use: IODIR_ON/IODIR_OFF/IODIR_BOTH)
- **callback** (*function*) – The function to run when event is detected.
- **settle_time** (*int*) – Time within which subsequent events are ignored.

`pifacecommon.interrupts.bring_gpio_interrupt_into_userspace()`

Bring the interrupt pin on the GPIO into Linux userspace.

`pifacecommon.interrupts.deactivate_gpio_interrupt()`

Remove the GPIO interrupt pin from Linux userspace.

`pifacecommon.interrupts.handle_events(function_maps, event_queue, event_matches_function_map, terminate_signal)`

Waits for events on the event queue and calls the registered functions.

Parameters

- **function_maps** (*list*) – A list of classes that have inherited from `FunctionMaps` describing what to do with events.
- **event_queue** (`multiprocessing.Queue`) – A queue to put events on.
- **event_matches_function_map** (*function*) – A function that determines if the given event and `FunctionMap` match.
- **terminate_signal** – The signal that, when placed on the event queue, causes this function to exit.

`pifacecommon.interrupts.set_gpio_interrupt_edge(edge='falling')`

Set the interrupt edge on the userspace GPIO pin.

Parameters **edge** (*string*) – The interrupt edge ('none', 'falling', 'rising').

`pifacecommon.interrupts.wait_until_file_exists(filename)`

Wait until a file exists.

Parameters **filename** (*string*) – The name of the file to wait for.

`pifacecommon.interrupts.watch_port_events(port, chip, pin_function_maps, event_queue, return_after_kbdint=False)`

Waits for a port event. When a port event occurs it is placed onto the event queue.

Parameters

- **port** (*int*) – The port we are waiting for interrupts on (GPIOA/GPIOB).
- **chip** (`pifacecommon.mcp23s17.MCP23S17`) – The chip we are waiting for interrupts on.
- **pin_function_maps** (*list*) – A list of classes that have inherited from `FunctionMaps` describing what to do with events.

- `event_queue` (`multiprocessing.Queue`) – A queue to put events on.

3.4 MCP23S17

Consult the datasheet for more information.

class `pifacecommon.mcp23s17.MCP23S17` (*hardware_addr=0, bus=0, chip_select=0*)

Microchip's MCP23S17: A 16-Bit I/O Expander with Serial Interface.

Attribute `iodira/iodirb` – Controls the direction of the data I/O.

Attribute `ipola/ipolb` – This register allows the user to configure the polarity on the corresponding GPIO port bits.

Attribute `gpintena/gpintenb` – The GPINTEN register controls the interrupt-onchange feature for each pin.

Attribute `defvala/defvalb` – The default comparison value is configured in the DEFVAL register.

Attribute `intcona/intconb` – The INTCON register controls how the associated pin value is compared for the interrupt-on-change feature.

Attribute `iocon` – The IOCON register contains several bits for configuring the device.

Attribute `gppua/gppub` – The GPPU register controls the pull-up resistors for the port pins.

Attribute `intfa/intfb` – The INTF register reflects the interrupt condition on the port pins of any pin that is enabled for interrupts via the GPINTEN register.

Attribute `intcapa/intcapb` – The INTCAP register captures the GPIO port value at the time the interrupt occurred.

Attribute `gpioa/gpiob` – The GPIO register reflects the value on the port.

Attribute `olata/olatb` – The OLAT register provides access to the output latches.

clear_interrupts (*port*)

Clears the interrupt flags by 'read'ing the capture register.

read (*address*)

Returns the value of the address specified.

Parameters `address` (*int*) – The address to read from.

read_bit (*bit_num, address*)

Returns the bit specified from the address.

Parameters

- `bit_num` (*int*) – The bit number to read from.
- `address` (*int*) – The address to read from.

Returns `int` – the bit value from the address

write (*data, address*)

Writes data to the address specified.

Parameters

- `data` (*int*) – The data to write.
- `address` (*int*) – The address to write to.

write_bit (*value, bit_num, address*)

Writes the value given to the bit in the address specified.

Parameters

- **value** (*int*) – The value to write.
- **bit_num** (*int*) – The bit number to write to.
- **address** (*int*) – The address to write to.

class `pifacecommon.mcp23s17.MCP23S17Register` (*address, chip*)

An 8-bit register inside an MCP23S17.

class `pifacecommon.mcp23s17.MCP23S17RegisterBase` (*address, chip*)

Base class for objects on an 8-bit register inside an MCP23S17.

class `pifacecommon.mcp23s17.MCP23S17RegisterBit` (*bit_num, address, chip*)

A bit inside register inside an MCP23S17.

class `pifacecommon.mcp23s17.MCP23S17RegisterBitNeg` (*bit_num, address, chip*)

A negated bit inside register inside an MCP23S17.

class `pifacecommon.mcp23s17.MCP23S17RegisterNeg` (*address, chip*)

An negated 8-bit register inside an MCP23S17.

class `pifacecommon.mcp23s17.MCP23S17RegisterNibble` (*nibble, address, chip*)

An 4-bit nibble inside a register inside an MCP23S17.

class `pifacecommon.mcp23s17.MCP23S17RegisterNibbleNeg` (*nibble, address, chip*)

A negated 4-bit nibble inside a register inside an MCP23S17.

Indices and tables

- *genindex*
- *modindex*
- *search*

p

`pifacecommon.core`, 7
`pifacecommon.interrupts`, 8
`pifacecommon.mcp23s17`, 10
`pifacecommon.spi`, 7

A

activate() (pifacecommon.interrupts.PortEventListener method), 8
 add_event() (pifacecommon.interrupts.EventQueue method), 8

B

bring_gpio_interrupt_into_userspace() (in module pifacecommon.interrupts), 9

C

clear_interrupts() (pifacecommon.mcp23s17.MCP23S17 method), 10

D

deactivate() (pifacecommon.interrupts.PortEventListener method), 8
 deactivate_gpio_interrupt() (in module pifacecommon.interrupts), 9
 deregister() (pifacecommon.interrupts.PortEventListener method), 8

E

EventQueue (class in pifacecommon.interrupts), 8

F

FunctionMap (class in pifacecommon.interrupts), 8

G

get_bit_mask() (in module pifacecommon.core), 7
 get_bit_num() (in module pifacecommon.core), 7
 gpio_interrupts_disable() (pifacecommon.interrupts.GPIOInterruptDevice method), 8
 gpio_interrupts_enable() (pifacecommon.interrupts.GPIOInterruptDevice method), 8
 GPIOInterruptDevice (class in pifacecommon.interrupts), 8

H

handle_events() (in module pifacecommon.interrupts), 9

I

InterruptEvent (class in pifacecommon.interrupts), 8

M

MCP23S17 (class in pifacecommon.mcp23s17), 10
 MCP23S17Register (class in pifacecommon.mcp23s17), 11
 MCP23S17RegisterBase (class in pifacecommon.mcp23s17), 11
 MCP23S17RegisterBit (class in pifacecommon.mcp23s17), 11
 MCP23S17RegisterBitNeg (class in pifacecommon.mcp23s17), 11
 MCP23S17RegisterNeg (class in pifacecommon.mcp23s17), 11
 MCP23S17RegisterNibble (class in pifacecommon.mcp23s17), 11
 MCP23S17RegisterNibbleNeg (class in pifacecommon.mcp23s17), 11

P

pifacecommon.core (module), 7
 pifacecommon.interrupts (module), 8
 pifacecommon.mcp23s17 (module), 10
 pifacecommon.spi (module), 7
 PinFunctionMap (class in pifacecommon.interrupts), 8
 PortEventListener (class in pifacecommon.interrupts), 8

R

read() (pifacecommon.mcp23s17.MCP23S17 method), 10
 read_bit() (pifacecommon.mcp23s17.MCP23S17 method), 10
 register() (pifacecommon.interrupts.PortEventListener method), 9

S

`set_gpio_interrupt_edge()` (in module `pifacecommon.interrupts`), 9

`sleep_microseconds()` (in module `pifacecommon.core`), 7

`SPIDevice` (class in `pifacecommon.spi`), 7

`spisend()` (`pifacecommon.spi.SPIDevice` method), 7

W

`wait_until_file_exists()` (in module `pifacecommon.interrupts`), 9

`watch_port_events()` (in module `pifacecommon.interrupts`), 9

`write()` (`pifacecommon.mcp23s17.MCP23S17` method), 10

`write_bit()` (`pifacecommon.mcp23s17.MCP23S17` method), 10