
cantools Documentation

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CHAPTER 1

About

CAN BUS tools in Python 3.

- [DBC](#), [KCD](#), SYM, ARXML 4 and CDD file parsing.
- CAN message encoding and decoding.
- Simple and extended signal multiplexing.
- Diagnostic DID encoding and decoding.
- `candump` output decoder.
- Node [tester](#).
- C source code generator.
- CAN bus monitor.

Python 2 support is deprecated as Python 3 has better unicode support.

Project homepage: <https://github.com/erimoq/cantools>

Documentation: <https://cantools.readthedocs.io>

CHAPTER 2

Installation

```
pip install cantools
```


3.1 Scripting

The example starts by parsing a small DBC-file and printing its messages and signals.

```
>>> import cantools
>>> from pprint import pprint
>>> db = cantools.database.load_file('tests/files/dbc/motohawk.dbc')
>>> db.messages
[message('ExampleMessage', 0x1f0, False, 8, 'Example message used as template in_
↳MotoHawk models.')]
>>> example_message = db.get_message_by_name('ExampleMessage')
>>> pprint(example_message.signals)
[signal('Enable', 7, 1, 'big_endian', False, 1.0, 0, 0.0, 0.0, '-', False, None, {0:
↳'Disabled', 1: 'Enabled'}, None),
 signal('AverageRadius', 6, 6, 'big_endian', False, 0.1, 0, 0.0, 5.0, 'm', False,
↳None, None, ''),
 signal('Temperature', 0, 12, 'big_endian', True, 0.01, 250, 229.53, 270.47, 'degK',
↳False, None, None, None)]
```

The example continues encoding a message and sending it on a CAN bus using the `python-can` package.

```
>>> import can
>>> can_bus = can.interface.Bus('vcan0', bustype='socketcan')
>>> data = example_message.encode({'Temperature': 250.1, 'AverageRadius': 3.2, 'Enable'
↳': 1})
>>> message = can.Message(arbitration_id=example_message.frame_id, data=data)
>>> can_bus.send(message)
```

Alternatively, a message can be encoded using the `encode_message()` method on the database object.

The last part of the example receives and decodes a CAN message.

```
>>> message = can_bus.recv()
>>> db.decode_message(message.arbitration_id, message.data)
{'AverageRadius': 3.2, 'Enable': 'Enabled', 'Temperature': 250.09}
```

See [examples](#) for additional examples.

3.2 Command line tool

3.2.1 The decode subcommand

Decode CAN frames captured with the Linux program `candump`.

```
$ candump vcan0 | cantools decode tests/files/dbc/motohawk.dbc
vcan0 1F0 [8] 80 4A 0F 00 00 00 00 00 ::
ExampleMessage(
  Enable: 'Enabled' -,
  AverageRadius: 0.0 m,
  Temperature: 255.92 degK
)
vcan0 1F0 [8] 80 4A 0F 00 00 00 00 00 ::
ExampleMessage(
  Enable: 'Enabled' -,
  AverageRadius: 0.0 m,
  Temperature: 255.92 degK
)
vcan0 1F0 [8] 80 4A 0F 00 00 00 00 00 ::
ExampleMessage(
  Enable: 'Enabled' -,
  AverageRadius: 0.0 m,
  Temperature: 255.92 degK
)
```

Alternatively, the decoded message can be printed on a single line:

```
$ candump vcan0 | cantools decode --single-line tests/files/dbc/motohawk.dbc
vcan0 1F0 [8] 80 4A 0F 00 00 00 00 00 :: ExampleMessage(Enable: 'Enabled' -,
↪AverageRadius: 0.0 m, Temperature: 255.92 degK)
vcan0 1F0 [8] 80 4A 0F 00 00 00 00 00 :: ExampleMessage(Enable: 'Enabled' -,
↪AverageRadius: 0.0 m, Temperature: 255.92 degK)
vcan0 1F0 [8] 80 4A 0F 00 00 00 00 00 :: ExampleMessage(Enable: 'Enabled' -,
↪AverageRadius: 0.0 m, Temperature: 255.92 degK)
```

3.2.2 The dump subcommand

Dump given database in a human readable format:

```
$ cantools dump tests/files/dbc/motohawk.dbc
===== Messages =====

-----

Name:      ExampleMessage
Id:        0x1f0
```

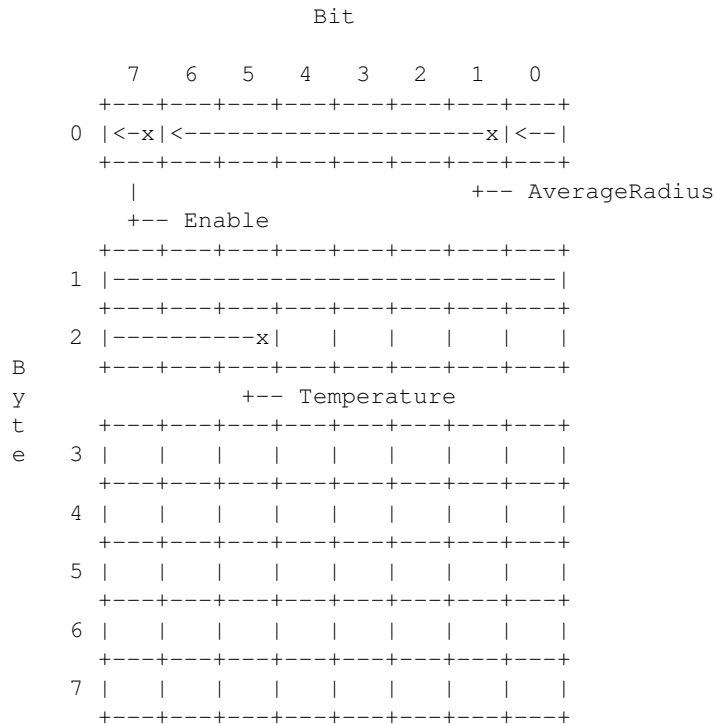
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```

Length:      8 bytes
Cycle time:  - ms
Senders:     PCM1
Layout:

```



Signal tree:

```

-- {root}
  +-- Enable
  +-- AverageRadius
  +-- Temperature

```

Signal choices:

```

Enable
  0 Disabled
  1 Enabled

```

3.2.3 The generate C source subcommand

Generate C source code from given database.

The generated code contains:

- Message [structs](#).
- Message [pack](#) and [unpack](#) functions.
- Signal [encode](#) and [decode](#) functions.

- Frame id, length, type, cycle time and signal choices [defines](#).

Known limitations:

- The maximum signal size is 64 bits, which in practice is never exceeded.

Below is an example of how to generate C source code from a database. The database is `tests/files/dbc/motohawk.dbc`.

```
$ cantools generate_c_source tests/files/dbc/motohawk.dbc
Successfully generated motohawk.h and motohawk.c.
```

See [motohawk.h](#) and [motohawk.c](#) for the contents of the generated files.

In the next example we use `--database-name` to set a custom namespace for all generated types, defines and functions. The output file names are also changed by this option.

```
$ cantools generate_c_source --database-name my_database_name tests/files/dbc/
↪motohawk.dbc
Successfully generated my_database_name.h and my_database_name.c.
```

See [my_database_name.h](#) and [my_database_name.c](#) for the contents of the generated files.

In the last example we use `--no-floating-point-numbers` to generate code without floating point types, i.e. `float` and `double`.

```
$ cantools generate_c_source --no-floating-point-numbers tests/files/dbc/motohawk.dbc
Successfully generated motohawk.h and motohawk.c.
```

See [motohawk_no_floating_point_numbers.h](#) and [motohawk_no_floating_point_numbers.c](#) for the contents of the generated files.

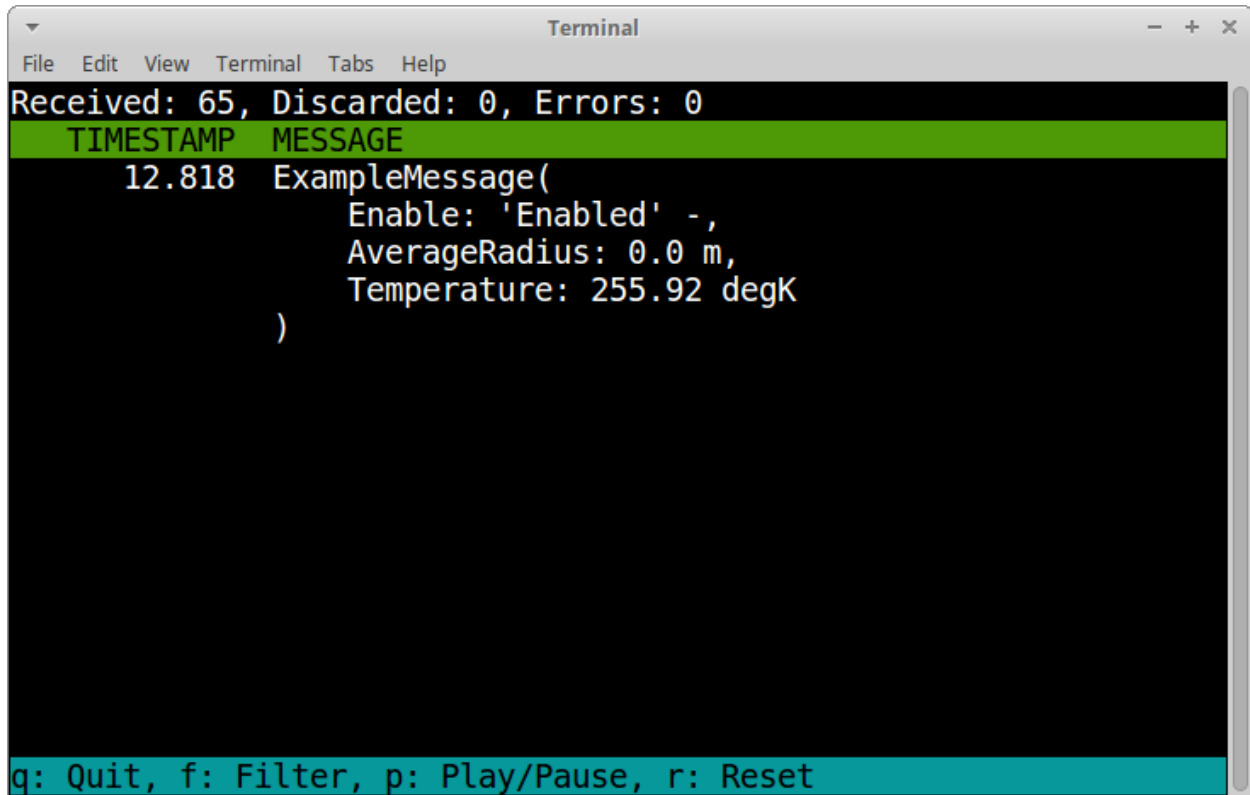
Other C code generators:

- <http://www.coderdbc.com>
- <https://github.com/howerj/dbcc>
- <https://github.com/lonkamikaze/hsk-libs/blob/master/scripts/dbc2c.awk>
- <https://sourceforge.net/projects/comframe/>

3.2.4 The monitor subcommand

Monitor CAN bus traffic in a text based user interface.

```
$ cantools monitor tests/files/dbc/motohawk.dbc
```



```
Terminal
File Edit View Terminal Tabs Help
Received: 65, Discarded: 0, Errors: 0
TIMESTAMP MESSAGE
12.818 ExampleMessage(
        Enable: 'Enabled' -,
        AverageRadius: 0.0 m,
        Temperature: 255.92 degK
    )
q: Quit, f: Filter, p: Play/Pause, r: Reset
```

The menu at the bottom of the monitor shows the available commands.

- Quit: Quit the monitor. Ctrl-C can be used as well.
- Filter: Only display messages matching given regular expression. Press <Enter> to return to the menu from the filter input line.
- Play/Pause: Toggle between playing and paused (or running and freezed).
- Reset: Reset the monitor to its initial state.

CHAPTER 4

Contributing

1. Fork the repository.
2. Install prerequisites.

```
pip install -r requirements.txt
```

3. Implement the new feature or bug fix.
4. Implement test case(s) to ensure that future changes do not break legacy.
5. Run the tests.

```
make test
```

6. Create a pull request.

Functions and classes

`cantools.database.load_file(filename, database_format=None, encoding=None, frame_id_mask=None, strict=True, cache_dir=None)`

Open, read and parse given database file and return a `can.Database` or `diagnostics.Database` object with its contents.

`database_format` is one of 'arxml', 'dbc', 'kcd', 'sym', 'cdd' and None. If None, the database format is selected based on the filename extension as in the table below. Filename extensions are case insensitive.

Extension	Database format
.arxml	'arxml'
.dbc	'dbc'
.kcd	'kcd'
.sym	'sym'
.cdd	'cdd'
<unknown>	None

`encoding` specifies the file encoding. If None, the encoding is selected based on the database format as in the table below. Use `open()` and `load()` if platform dependent encoding is desired.

Database format	Default encoding
'arxml'	'utf-8'
'dbc'	'cp1252'
'kcd'	'utf-8'
'sym'	'cp1252'
'cdd'	'utf-8'
None	'utf-8'

`cache_dir` specifies the database cache location in the file system. Give as None to disable the cache. By default the cache is disabled. The cache key is the contents of given file. Using a cache will significantly reduce the load time when reloading the same file. The cache directory is automatically created if it does not exist. Remove the cache directory `cache_dir` to clear the cache.

See `load_string()` for descriptions of other arguments.

Raises an `UnsupportedDatabaseFormatError` exception if given file does not contain a supported database format.

```
>>> db = cantools.database.load_file('foo.dbc')
>>> db.version
'1.0'
```

`cantools.database.dump_file(database, filename, database_format=None, encoding=None)`

Dump given database *database* to given file *filename*.

See `load_file()` for descriptions of other arguments.

The 'dbc' database format will always have Windows-style line endings (`\r\n`). For other database formats the line ending depends on the operating system.

```
>>> db = cantools.database.load_file('foo.dbc')
>>> cantools.database.dump_file(db, 'bar.dbc')
```

`cantools.database.load_string(string, database_format=None, frame_id_mask=None, strict=True)`

Parse given database string and return a `can.Database` or `diagnostics.Database` object with its contents.

database_format may be one of 'arxml', 'dbc', 'kcd', 'sym', 'cdd' or None, where None means transparent format.

See `can.Database` for a description of *strict*.

Raises an `UnsupportedDatabaseFormatError` exception if given string does not contain a supported database format.

```
>>> with open('foo.dbc') as fin:
...     db = cantools.database.load_string(fin.read())
>>> db.version
'1.0'
```

`cantools.database.load(fp, database_format=None, frame_id_mask=None, strict=True)`

Read and parse given database file-like object and return a `can.Database` or `diagnostics.Database` object with its contents.

See `load_string()` for descriptions of other arguments.

Raises an `UnsupportedDatabaseFormatError` exception if given file-like object does not contain a supported database format.

```
>>> with open('foo.kcd') as fin:
...     db = cantools.database.load(fin)
>>> db.version
None
```

class `cantools.database.can.Database(messages=None, nodes=None, buses=None, version=None, dbc_specifics=None, frame_id_mask=None, strict=True)`

This class contains all messages, signals and definitions of a CAN network.

The factory functions `load()`, `load_file()` and `load_string()` returns instances of this class.

If *strict* is True an exception is raised if any signals are overlapping or if they don't fit in their message.

messages

A list of messages in the database.

Use `get_message_by_frame_id()` or `get_message_by_name()` to find a message by its frame id or name.

nodes

A list of nodes in the database.

buses

A list of CAN buses in the database.

version

The database version, or None if unavailable.

dbc

An object containing dbc specific properties like e.g. attributes.

add_arxml(fp)

Read and parse ARXML data from given file-like object and add the parsed data to the database.

add_arxml_file(filename, encoding='utf-8')

Open, read and parse ARXML data from given file and add the parsed data to the database.

encoding specifies the file encoding.

add_arxml_string(string)

Parse given ARXML data string and add the parsed data to the database.

add_dbc(fp)

Read and parse DBC data from given file-like object and add the parsed data to the database.

```
>>> db = cantools.database.Database()
>>> with open('foo.dbc', 'r') as fin:
...     db.add_dbc(fin)
```

add_dbc_file(filename, encoding='cp1252')

Open, read and parse DBC data from given file and add the parsed data to the database.

encoding specifies the file encoding.

```
>>> db = cantools.database.Database()
>>> db.add_dbc_file('foo.dbc')
```

add_dbc_string(string)

Parse given DBC data string and add the parsed data to the database.

```
>>> db = cantools.database.Database()
>>> with open('foo.dbc', 'r') as fin:
...     db.add_dbc_string(fin.read())
```

add_kcd(fp)

Read and parse KCD data from given file-like object and add the parsed data to the database.

add_kcd_file(filename, encoding='utf-8')

Open, read and parse KCD data from given file and add the parsed data to the database.

encoding specifies the file encoding.

add_kcd_string(string)

Parse given KCD data string and add the parsed data to the database.

add_sym(*fp*)

Read and parse SYM data from given file-like object and add the parsed data to the database.

add_sym_file(*filename*, *encoding*='utf-8')

Open, read and parse SYM data from given file and add the parsed data to the database.

encoding specifies the file encoding.

add_sym_string(*string*)

Parse given SYM data string and add the parsed data to the database.

as_dbc_string()

Return the database as a string formatted as a DBC file.

as_kcd_string()

Return the database as a string formatted as a KCD file.

get_message_by_name(*name*)

Find the message object for given name *name*.

get_message_by_frame_id(*frame_id*)

Find the message object for given frame id *frame_id*.

get_node_by_name(*name*)

Find the node object for given name *name*.

get_bus_by_name(*name*)

Find the bus object for given name *name*.

encode_message(*frame_id_or_name*, *data*, *scaling*=True, *padding*=False, *strict*=True)

Encode given signal data *data* as a message of given frame id or name *frame_id_or_name*. *data* is a dictionary of signal name-value entries.

If *scaling* is False no scaling of signals is performed.

If *padding* is True unused bits are encoded as 1.

If *strict* is True all signal values must be within their allowed ranges, or an exception is raised.

```
>>> db.encode_message(158, {'Bar': 1, 'Fum': 5.0})
b'\x01\x45\x23\x00\x11'
>>> db.encode_message('Foo', {'Bar': 1, 'Fum': 5.0})
b'\x01\x45\x23\x00\x11'
```

decode_message(*frame_id_or_name*, *data*, *decode_choices*=True, *scaling*=True)

Decode given signal data *data* as a message of given frame id or name *frame_id_or_name*. Returns a dictionary of signal name-value entries.

If *decode_choices* is False scaled values are not converted to choice strings (if available).

If *scaling* is False no scaling of signals is performed.

```
>>> db.decode_message(158, b'\x01\x45\x23\x00\x11')
{'Bar': 1, 'Fum': 5.0}
>>> db.decode_message('Foo', b'\x01\x45\x23\x00\x11')
{'Bar': 1, 'Fum': 5.0}
```

refresh()

Refresh the internal database state.

This method must be called after modifying any message in the database to refresh the internal lookup tables used when encoding and decoding messages.

```
class cantools.database.can.Message (frame_id, name, length, signals, comment=None,  
                                     senders=None, send_type=None, cycle_time=None,  
                                     dbc_specifics=None, is_extended_frame=False,  
                                     bus_name=None, signal_groups=None, strict=True,  
                                     protocol=None)
```

A CAN message with frame id, comment, signals and other information.

If *strict* is `True` an exception is raised if any signals are overlapping or if they don't fit in the message.

frame_id

The message frame id.

is_extended_frame

`True` if the message is an extended frame, `False` otherwise.

name

The message name as a string.

length

The message data length in bytes.

signals

A list of all signals in the message.

signal_groups

A list of all signal groups in the message.

comment

The message comment, or `None` if unavailable.

senders

A list of all sender nodes of this message.

send_type

The message send type, or `None` if unavailable.

cycle_time

The message cycle time, or `None` if unavailable.

dbc

An object containing dbc specific properties like e.g. attributes.

bus_name

The message bus name, or `None` if unavailable.

protocol

The message protocol, or `None` if unavailable. Only one protocol is currently supported; 'j1939'.

signal_tree

All signal names and multiplexer ids as a tree. Multiplexer signals are dictionaries, while other signals are strings.

```
>>> foo = db.get_message_by_name('Foo')
>>> foo.signal_tree
['Bar', 'Fum']
>>> bar = db.get_message_by_name('Bar')
>>> bar.signal_tree
[{'A': {0: ['C', 'D'], 1: ['E']}}, 'B']
```

signal_tree_string()

Returns the message signal tree as a string.

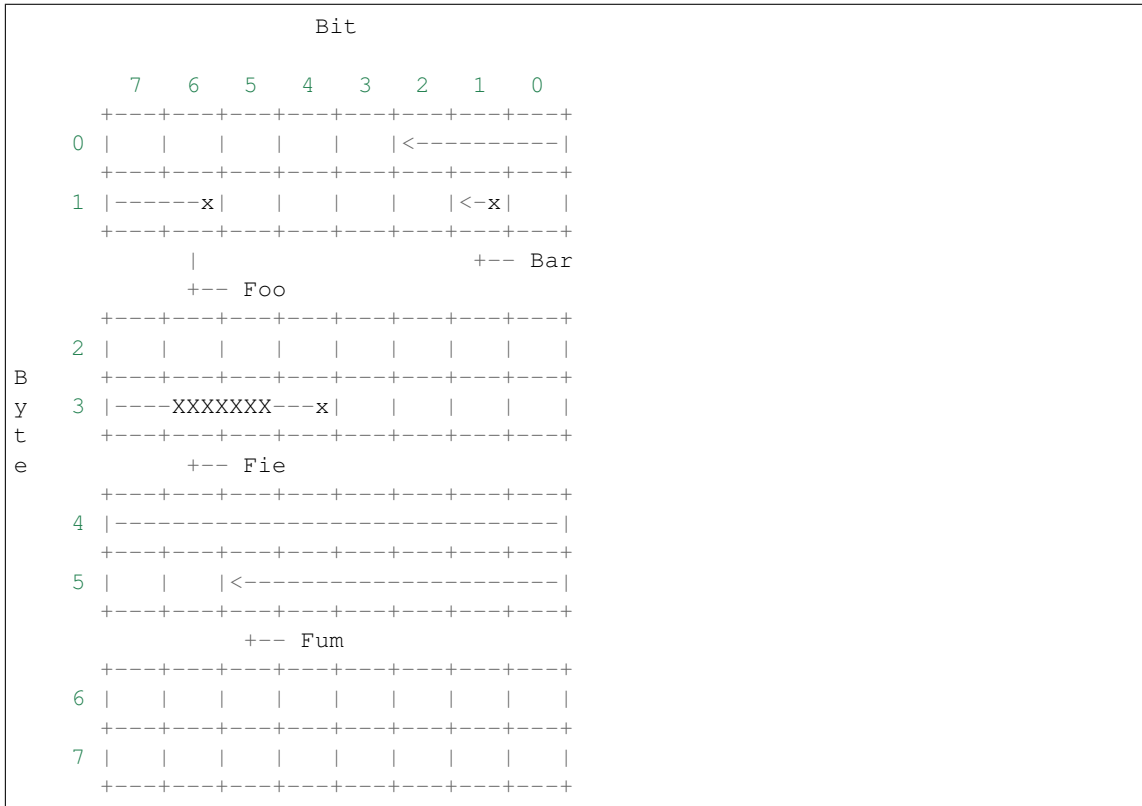
signal_choices_string()

Returns the signal choices as a string.

layout_string(signal_names=True)

Returns the message layout as an ASCII art string. Each signal is an arrow from LSB \times to MSB $<$. Overlapping signal bits are set to X.

Set *signal_names* to `False` to hide signal names.

**encode(data, scaling=True, padding=False, strict=True)**

Encode given data as a message of this type.

If *scaling* is `False` no scaling of signals is performed.

If *padding* is `True` unused bits are encoded as 1.

If *strict* is `True` all signal values must be within their allowed ranges, or an exception is raised.

```
>>> foo = db.get_message_by_name('Foo')
>>> foo.encode({'Bar': 1, 'Fum': 5.0})
b'\x01\x45\x23\x00\x11'
```

decode(data, decode_choices=True, scaling=True)

Decode given data as a message of this type.

If *decode_choices* is `False` scaled values are not converted to choice strings (if available).

If *scaling* is `False` no scaling of signals is performed.

```
>>> foo = db.get_message_by_name('Foo')
>>> foo.decode(b'\x01\x45\x23\x00\x11')
{'Bar': 1, 'Fum': 5.0}
```


is_multiplexed()

Returns True if the message is multiplexed, otherwise False.

```
>>> foo = db.get_message_by_name('Foo')
>>> foo.is_multiplexed()
False
>>> bar = db.get_message_by_name('Bar')
>>> bar.is_multiplexed()
True
```

refresh (*strict=None*)

Refresh the internal message state.

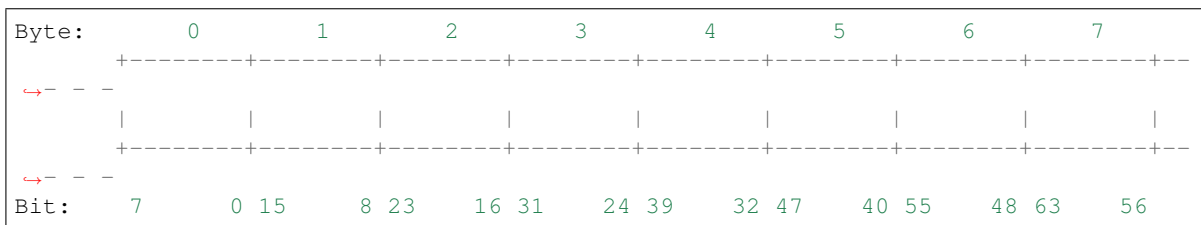
If *strict* is True an exception is raised if any signals are overlapping or if they don't fit in the message.

This argument overrides the value of the same argument passed to the constructor.

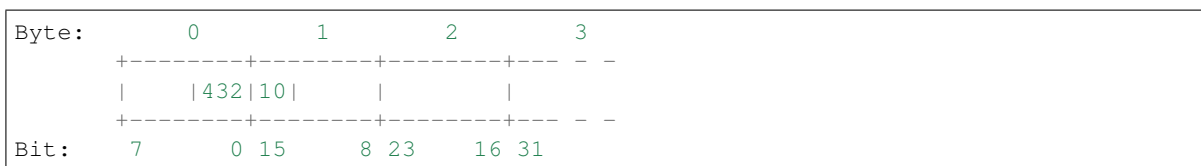
```
class cantools.database.can.Signal(name, start, length, byte_order='little_endian',
                                   is_signed=False, initial=None, scale=1, offset=0, minimum=None, maximum=None, unit=None, choices=None,
                                   dbc_specifics=None, comment=None, receivers=None,
                                   is_multiplexer=False, multiplexer_ids=None, multiplexer_signal=None, is_float=False, decimal=None)
```

A CAN signal with position, size, unit and other information. A signal is part of a message.

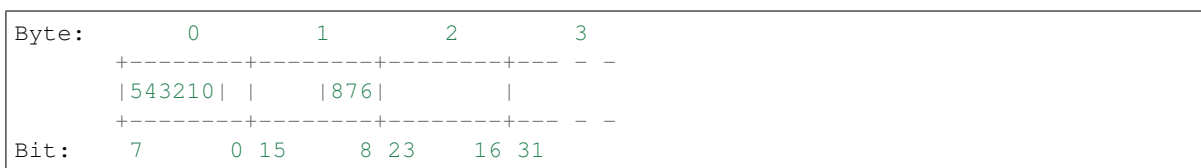
Signal bit numbering in a message:



Big endian signal with start bit 2 and length 5 (0=LSB, 4=MSB):



Little endian signal with start bit 2 and length 9 (0=LSB, 8=MSB):

**name**

The signal name as a string.

start

The start bit position of the signal within its message.

length

The length of the signal in bits.

byte_order

Signal byte order as 'little_endian' or 'big_endian'.

is_signed

True if the signal is signed, False otherwise. Ignore this attribute if `is_float` is True.

is_float

True if the signal is a float, False otherwise.

initial

The initial value of the signal, or None if unavailable.

scale

The scale factor of the signal value.

offset

The offset of the signal value.

minimum

The minimum value of the signal, or None if unavailable.

maximum

The maximum value of the signal, or None if unavailable.

decimal

The high precision values of *scale*, *offset*, *minimum* and *maximum*.

See *Decimal* for more details.

unit

The unit of the signal as a string, or None if unavailable.

choices

A dictionary mapping signal values to enumerated choices, or None if unavailable.

dbc

An object containing dbc specific properties like e.g. attributes.

comment

The signal comment, or None if unavailable.

receivers

A list of all receiver nodes of this signal.

is_multiplexer

True if this is the multiplexer signal in a message, False otherwise.

multiplexer_ids

The multiplexer ids list if the signal is part of a multiplexed message, None otherwise.

multiplexer_signal

The multiplexer signal if the signal is part of a multiplexed message, None otherwise.

class cantools.database.can.signal.**Decimal** (*scale=None*, *offset=None*, *minimum=None*,
maximum=None)

Holds the same values as *scale*, *offset*, *minimum* and *maximum*, but as `decimal.Decimal` instead of `int` and `float` for higher precision (no rounding errors).

scale

The scale factor of the signal value as `decimal.Decimal`.

offset

The offset of the signal value as `decimal.Decimal`.

minimum

The minimum value of the signal as `decimal.Decimal`, or `None` if unavailable.

maximum

The maximum value of the signal as `decimal.Decimal`, or `None` if unavailable.

class `cantools.database.diagnostics.Database` (*dids=None*)

This class contains all DIDs.

The factory functions `load()`, `load_file()` and `load_string()` returns instances of this class.

dids

A list of DIDs in the database.

add_cdd (*fp*)

Read and parse CDD data from given file-like object and add the parsed data to the database.

add_cdd_file (*filename*, *encoding='utf-8'*)

Open, read and parse CDD data from given file and add the parsed data to the database.

encoding specifies the file encoding.

add_cdd_string (*string*)

Parse given CDD data string and add the parsed data to the database.

get_did_by_name (*name*)

Find the DID object for given name *name*.

get_did_by_identifier (*identifier*)

Find the DID object for given identifier *identifier*.

refresh ()

Refresh the internal database state.

This method must be called after modifying any DIDs in the database to refresh the internal lookup tables used when encoding and decoding DIDs.

class `cantools.database.diagnostics.Did` (*identifier*, *name*, *length*, *datas*)

A DID with identifier and other information.

identifier

The did identifier as an integer.

name

The did name as a string.

length

The did name as a string.

datas

The did datas as a string.

encode (*data*, *scaling=True*)

Encode given data as a DID of this type.

If *scaling* is `False` no scaling of datas is performed.

```
>>> foo = db.get_did_by_name('Foo')
>>> foo.encode({'Bar': 1, 'Fum': 5.0})
b'\x01\x45\x23\x00\x11'
```

decode (*data*, *decode_choices=True*, *scaling=True*)

Decode given data as a DID of this type.

If `decode_choices` is `False` scaled values are not converted to choice strings (if available).

If `scaling` is `False` no scaling of datas is performed.

```
>>> foo = db.get_did_by_name('Foo')
>>> foo.decode(b'\x01\x45\x23\x00\x11')
{'Bar': 1, 'Fum': 5.0}
```

refresh()

Refresh the internal DID state.

class `cantools.database.diagnostics.Data` (*name*, *start*, *length*, *byte_order*=`'little_endian'`,
scale=1, *offset*=0, *minimum*=None, *maximum*=None, *unit*=None, *choices*=None)

A data data with position, size, unit and other information. A data is part of a DID.

name

The data name as a string.

start

The start bit position of the data within its DID.

length

The length of the data in bits.

byte_order

Data byte order as `'little_endian'` or `'big_endian'`.

scale

The scale factor of the data value.

offset

The offset of the data value.

minimum

The minimum value of the data, or `None` if unavailable.

maximum

The maximum value of the data, or `None` if unavailable.

unit

The unit of the data as a string, or `None` if unavailable.

choices

A dictionary mapping data values to enumerated choices, or `None` if unavailable.

class `cantools.database.UnsupportedDatabaseFormatError` (*e_arxml*, *e_dbc*, *e_kcd*,
e_sym, *e_cdd*)

This exception is raised when `load_file()`, `load()` and `load_string()` are unable to parse given database file or string.

class `cantools.testers.Tester` (*dut_name*, *database*, *can_bus*, *bus_name*=None,
on_message=None, *decode_choices*=True, *scaling*=True,
padding=False)

Test given node *dut_name* on given CAN bus *bus_name*.

database is a `Database` instance.

can_bus a CAN bus object, normally created using the python-can package.

The *on_message* callback is called for every successfully decoded received message. It is called with one argument, an `DecodedMessage` instance.

Here is an example of how to create a tester:

```
>>> import can
>>> import cantools
>>> can.rc['interface'] = 'socketcan'
>>> can.rc['channel'] = 'vcan0'
>>> can_bus = can.interface.Bus()
>>> database = cantools.database.load_file('tests/files/tester.kcd')
>>> tester = cantools.tester.Tester('PeriodicConsumer', database, can_bus,
↪ 'PeriodicBus')
```

start()

Start the tester. Starts sending enabled periodic messages.

```
>>> tester.start()
```

stop()

Stop the tester. Periodic messages will not be sent after this call. Call `start()` to resume a stopped tester.

```
>>> tester.stop()
```

messages

Set and get signals in messages. Set signals takes effect immediately for started enabled periodic messages. Call `send()` for other messages.

```
>>> periodic_message = tester.messages['PeriodicMessage1']
>>> periodic_message
{'Signal1': 0, 'Signal2': 0}
>>> periodic_message['Signal1'] = 1
>>> periodic_message.update({'Signal1': 2, 'Signal2': 5})
>>> periodic_message
{'Signal1': 2, 'Signal2': 5}
```

enable(message_name)

Enable given message `message_name` and start sending it if its periodic and the tester is running.

```
>>> tester.enable('PeriodicMessage1')
```

disable(message_name)

Disable given message `message_name` and stop sending it if its periodic, enabled and the tester is running.

```
>>> tester.disable('PeriodicMessage1')
```

send(message_name, signals=None)

Send given message `message_name` and optional signals `signals`.

```
>>> tester.send('Message1', {'Signal2': 10})
>>> tester.send('Message1')
```

expect(message_name, signals=None, timeout=None, discard_other_messages=True)

Expect given message `message_name` and signal values `signals` within `timeout` seconds.

Give `signals` as `None` to expect any signal values.

Give `timeout` as `None` to wait forever.

Messages are read from the input queue, and those not matching given `message_name` and `signals` are discarded if `discard_other_messages` is `True`. `flush_input()` may be called to discard all old messages in the input queue before calling the expect function.

Returns the expected message, or `None` on timeout.

```
>>> tester.expect('Message2', {'Signal1': 13})
{'Signal1': 13, 'Signal2': 9}
```

flush_input()

Flush, or discard, all messages in the input queue.

class `cantools.testers.DecodedMessage` (*name, signals*)

A decoded message.

name

Message name.

signals

Message signals.

CHAPTER 6

Coding style

The coding style for this package is defined as below. The rules are based on my personal preference.

- Blank lines before and after statements (if, while, return, ...) (1), unless at beginning or end of another statement or file (8).
- Two blank lines between file level definitions (2).
- Space before and after operators (3), except for keyword arguments where no space is allowed (4).
- One import per line (5).
- Comments and doc strings starts with capital letter and ends with a period, that is, just as sentences (6).
- Blank line after doc strings (7).
- Maximum line length of 90 characters, but aim for less than 80.
- All function arguments on one line, or one per line.
- Class names are CamelCase. Underscore is not allowed.
- Function and variable names are lower case with underscore separating words.

```
import sys
from os import path          # (5)
from os import getcwd        # (5)
                              # (2)
                              # (2)
def foo(bars, fum=None):     # (4)
    """This is a doc string. # (6)

    """
                              # (7)
    files = []               # (3)
    kam = path.join(getcwd(), '..')
                              # (1)
    for bar in bars:
        if len(bar) == 1:    # (8)
```

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```
        fies.append(ham + 2 * bar) # (3)
                                   # (1)
    # This is a comment.          # (6)
    if fum in None:
        fum = 5                    # (3)
    else:
        fum += 1                  # (3)
                                   # (1)
    fies *= fum                   # (3)
                                   # (1)
    return fies
                                   # (2)
                                   # (2)
def goo():
    return True
```


CHAPTER 7

Tips and tricks

Virtual CAN interface setup in Ubuntu:

```
sudo modprobe vcan  
sudo ip link add dev vcan0 type vcan  
sudo ip link set vcan0 mtu 72      # For CAN-FD  
sudo ip link set up vcan0
```


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