

# DisplayCore

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## Chapter 1

# BMPFile

Bitmap File Renderer (from SD card) for TFT library



## Chapter 2

# DisplayCore

<http://DisplayCore.org>

The [DisplayCore](#) system builds on the popular TFT library to create a fully modular and easily expandable video display system for chipKIT boards.

Instead of just one huge monolithic library the [DisplayCore](#) system is split into a number of much smaller libraries, each one handling a specific task. Each display has its own dedicated library, as do the different touch input systems. The idea of an abstracted connector system has been dropped in favour of embedding the connectivity into the screen driver.

All this means:

- Smaller code - you only include the parts you need
- Faster compilation - you don't need to compile code you won't be using
- Faster display access - removing the communication abstraction layer makes communication much faster
- Easy to support more displays - not just TFT screens, but any display technology can now be supported

Display drivers and tested devices:

- [BD663474](#)
  - WaveShare LCD22
- [Goldelox](#)
  - uOLED-128-G2
- [HX8347D](#)
  - WaveShare 2.8" Touchscreen TFT (SPI)
- [ILI9163](#)
  - Generic 1.44" SPI 128\*128 V1.1
- [ILI9340](#)
  - Adafruit 2.2" TFT
- [ILI9481](#)
  - HY-3.2TFT
- [KS0108](#)
  - [Monochrome](#) graphical LCDs

- [LM6800](#)
  - 4-chip based [KS0108](#)
- [NativeFB](#)
  - Linux framebuffer device (Pi, Armadillo, etc)
- [PG25664CG](#)
  - 256x64 grey-scale OLED
- [Picadillo](#)
  - Picadillo-35T
- [SDL](#)
  - Simple DirectMedia Layer (Linux X windows interface)
- [SSD1289](#)
  - TFT\_320QVT
- [SSD1306](#)
  - Basic IO Shield OLED and PmodOLED
- [SSD1963\\_7](#)
  - Unbranded 7" TFT
- [ST7735](#)
  - Adafruit 1.8" TFT
- [VGA](#)
  - Emulated [VGA](#) device using SPI and DMA
- [VLCD](#)
  - UECIDE VirtualLCD

Framebuffer drivers:

- [Framebuffer332](#) - RGB332 (8 bit) direct colour mapped framebuffer
- [Framebuffer565](#) - RGB565 (16 bit) direct colour mapped framebuffer

[Touch](#) screen drivers:

- [AnalogTouch](#)
  - Uses the PIC's internal ADC to read a 4-wire resistive touch panel.
- [LinuxEvent](#)
  - Read mouse and keyboard events from the Linux input system
- [XPT2046](#)
  - Common SPI touchscreen controller

## Chapter 3

# Hierarchical Index

### 3.1 Class Hierarchy

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## Chapter 4

# Data Structure Index

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## Chapter 5

# Data Structure Documentation

### 5.1 `__attribute__` Struct Reference

#### Public Member Functions

- union {  
    color\_t **value**  
} **\_\_attribute\_\_** ((packed))

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- DisplayCore/DisplayCore.h

### 5.2 AdjustHSV Class Reference

Inheritance diagram for AdjustHSV:

Collaboration diagram for AdjustHSV:

#### Public Member Functions

- color\_t **function** (color\_t)
- void **adjustHue** (int16\_t h)
- void **adjustSaturation** (int16\_t s)
- void **adjustValue** (int16\_t v)

#### Additional Inherited Members

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- Filters/AdjustHSV.h
- Filters/AdjustHSV.cpp

### 5.3 AnalogTouch Class Reference

Inheritance diagram for AnalogTouch:

Collaboration diagram for AnalogTouch:

## Public Member Functions

- **AnalogTouch** (uint8\_t xl, uint8\_t xr, uint8\_t yu, uint8\_t yd, int w, int h)
- void **sample** ()
- int **getSample** (uint8\_t)
- int **x** ()
- int **y** ()
- int **rawX** ()
- int **rawY** ()
- void **offsetX** (int ox)
- void **offsetY** (int oy)
- void **scaleX** (float sx)
- void **scaleY** (float sy)
- boolean **isPressed** ()
- void **initializeDevice** ()
- int **pressure** ()
- void **setRotation** (int r)

## Additional Inherited Members

### 5.3.1 Member Function Documentation

#### 5.3.1.1 void AnalogTouch::initializeDevice ( ) [virtual]

##### Initialize the device

This configures and enables the touch screen device. It should be called before any other touch screen functions. Implements [Touch](#).

#### 5.3.1.2 int AnalogTouch::pressure ( ) [virtual]

##### Calculate the touch pressure

For touch screens that can calculate how hard you are pressing them, this returns the pressure value. For others it returns 0.

Example:

```
int pressure = ts.pressure();
```

Reimplemented from [Touch](#).

#### 5.3.1.3 int AnalogTouch::rawX ( ) [inline], [virtual]

##### Get pressed status

Returns true if the touch screen is pressed, false otherwise.

Reimplemented from [Touch](#).

5.3.1.4 void AnalogTouch::sample ( ) [virtual]

#### Sample the touch screen

This performs a sampling of the touch screen to get the current coordinates and touch status. It should be called regularly to update the current touch screen data.

Implements [Touch](#).

5.3.1.5 void AnalogTouch::setRotation ( int r ) [virtual]

#### Set rotation

This sets the screen orientation of the touch screen. It should be set to the same as the rotation used for the screen.

Implements [Touch](#).

5.3.1.6 int AnalogTouch::x ( ) [virtual]

#### Get X coordinate

This returns the X coordinate of the current touch position.

Implements [Touch](#).

5.3.1.7 int AnalogTouch::y ( ) [virtual]

#### Get Y coordinate

This returns the Y coordinate of the current touch position.

Implements [Touch](#).

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- Drivers/AnalogTouch/AnalogTouch.h
- Drivers/AnalogTouch/AnalogTouch.cpp

## 5.4 BD663474 Class Reference

Inheritance diagram for BD663474:

Collaboration diagram for BD663474:

### Public Member Functions

- **BD663474** (DSPI \*dsapi, uint8\_t cs, uint8\_t rs, uint8\_t reset)
- **BD663474** (DSPI &dsapi, uint8\_t cs, uint8\_t rs, uint8\_t reset)
- void **setAddrWindow** (int x0, int y0, int x1, int y1)
- void **fillScreen** (color\_t color)
- void **setPixel** (int x, int y, color\_t color)
- void **drawVerticalLine** (int x, int y, int h, color\_t color)
- void **drawHorizontalLine** (int x, int y, int w, color\_t color)
- void **fillRectangle** (int x, int y, int w, int h, color\_t color)
- void **setRotation** (int r)

- void [invertDisplay](#) (boolean i)
- void [displayOn](#) ()
- void [displayOff](#) ()
- void **startDisplay** ()
- virtual void [initializeDevice](#) ()
- virtual void **command** (uint16\_t)
- virtual void **data** (uint16\_t)

### Static Public Attributes

- static const int **Width** = 240
- static const int **Height** = 320

### Additional Inherited Members

#### 5.4.1 Member Function Documentation

##### 5.4.1.1 void BD663474::displayOff ( ) [inline],[virtual]

#### Turn off the display

Disable the video output of the display (if supported).

Example:

```
tft.displayOff();
```

Implements [DisplayCore](#).

##### 5.4.1.2 void BD663474::displayOn ( ) [inline],[virtual]

#### Turn on the display

Enable the video output of the display (if supported).

Example:

```
tft.displayOn();
```

Implements [DisplayCore](#).

##### 5.4.1.3 void BD663474::drawHorizontalLine ( int x, int y, int w, color\_t color ) [virtual]

#### Draw a horizontal line

A horizontal line of width (w) is drawn from point (x,y) in colour (color);

Example:

```
tft.drawHorizontalLine(10, 10, 50, Color::Blue);
```

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).

5.4.1.4 void BD663474::drawVerticalLine ( int x, int y, int h, color\_t color ) [virtual]

#### Draw a vertical line

A vertical line of height (h) is drawn from point (x,y) in colour (color);

Example:

```
tft.drawVerticalLine(10, 10, 50, Color::Blue);
```

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).

5.4.1.5 void BD663474::fillRectangle ( int x, int y, int w, int h, color\_t color ) [virtual]

#### Draw a rectangle

This function draws a filled rectangle on the screen. The upper-left corner of the rectangle is at (x, y), and it extends to the right and down for a distance of (w) and (h) pixels respectively. It is drawn in colour (color).

Example:

```
tft.fillRect(10, 10, 200, 300, Color::Blue);
```

It is expected that actual screen drivers will override this function with a high speed optimized function.

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).

5.4.1.6 void BD663474::fillScreen ( color\_t color ) [virtual]

#### Fill the screen with a colour

This function fills the entire screen with a solid colour.

Example:

```
tft.fillScreen(Color::Black);
```

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).

5.4.1.7 void BD663474::initializeDevice ( ) [virtual]

#### Initialize the display

The display is configured and made ready to work. This function *must* be called before anything can happen on the screen, and it *should* be called before any other function.

Example:

```
tft.initializeDevice();
```

Implements [DisplayCore](#).

5.4.1.8 void BD663474::invertDisplay ( boolean i ) [virtual]

#### Invert the display colours

All colours become reversed. Black becomes white, red becomes cyan, etc.

Example:

```
tft.invertDisplay(true);
```

Implements [DisplayCore](#).

**5.4.1.9** void BD663474::setPixel ( int x, int y, color\_t color ) [virtual]

### Draw a pixel

A pixel, coloured (color) is drawn at (x,y).

Example:

```
tft.drawPixel(100, 100, Color::Green);
```

Implements [DisplayCore](#).

**5.4.1.10** void BD663474::setRotation ( int rotation ) [virtual]

### Set screen rotation

This rotates the screen. Value is between 0 and 3, for 0°, 90°, 180° or 270°.

Example:

```
tft.setRotation(1);
```

Implements [DisplayCore](#).

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- Drivers/BD663474/BD663474.h
- Drivers/BD663474/BD663474.cpp

## 5.5 BinaryVector Class Reference

```
#include <BinaryVector.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for BinaryVector:

Collaboration diagram for BinaryVector:

### Public Member Functions

- **BinaryVector** (const uint16\_t \*program)
- void **draw** ([DisplayCore](#) \*dc, int x, int y)
- void **draw** ([DisplayCore](#) \*dc, int x, int y, color\_t)
- void **drawTransformed** ([DisplayCore](#) \*dc, int x, int y, int)
- void **drawTransformed** ([DisplayCore](#) \*dc, int x, int y, int, color\_t)

### Static Public Attributes

- static const uint16\_t **END\_PROG** = 0x0000
- static const uint16\_t **SET\_PIXEL** = 0x0103
- static const uint16\_t **DRAW\_LINE** = 0x0205
- static const uint16\_t **DRAW\_BOX** = 0x0305
- static const uint16\_t **FILL\_BOX** = 0x0405
- static const uint16\_t **DRAW\_BEZIER** = 0x050A

## Additional Inherited Members

### 5.5.1 Detailed Description

Binary Vector Drawing Class

The Binary Vector is a simple Vector Graphics drawing class. It takes a "program" of instructions on how to draw a shape. The program is a simple linear list of drawing operations to perform.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- ImageReaders/BinaryVector/BinaryVector.h
- ImageReaders/BinaryVector/BinaryVector.cpp

## 5.6 BitmapFileHeader Struct Reference

### Data Fields

- uint16\_t **bfType**
- uint32\_t **bfSize**
- uint16\_t **bfReserved1**
- uint16\_t **bfReserved2**
- uint32\_t **bfBitmapOffset**

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following files:

- ImageReaders/BMP/BMP.h
- Utilities/ScreenDump/ScreenDump.cpp

## 5.7 BitmapInfoHeader Struct Reference

### Data Fields

- uint32\_t **biSize**
- int32\_t **biWidth**
- int32\_t **biHeight**
- uint16\_t **biPlanes**
- uint16\_t **biBitCount**
- uint32\_t **biCompression**
- uint32\_t **biSizeImage**
- int32\_t **biXPelsPerMeter**
- int32\_t **biYPelsPerMeter**
- uint32\_t **biClrUsed**
- uint32\_t **biClrImportant**
- uint32\_t **biMaskRed**
- uint32\_t **biMaskGreen**
- uint32\_t **biMaskBlue**
- uint32\_t **biMaskAlpha**
- uint16\_t **biCSType**
- uint32\_t **biRedX**
- uint32\_t **biRedY**
- uint32\_t **biRedZ**
- uint32\_t **biGreenX**

- uint32\_t **biGreenY**
- uint32\_t **biGreenZ**
- uint32\_t **biBlueX**
- uint32\_t **biBlueY**
- uint32\_t **biBlueZ**
- uint32\_t **biGammaRed**
- uint32\_t **biGammaGreen**
- uint32\_t **biGammaBlue**

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following files:

- ImageReaders/BMP/BMP.h
- Utilities/ScreenDump/ScreenDump.cpp

## 5.8 BitmapPixel24 Struct Reference

### Data Fields

- uint8\_t **b**
- uint8\_t **g**
- uint8\_t **r**

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- ImageReaders/BMP/BMP.h

## 5.9 BitmapPixel32 Struct Reference

### Public Member Functions

- union {  
    uint32\_t **value**  
} **\_\_attribute\_\_((packed))**

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- ImageReaders/BMP/BMP.h

## 5.10 LCARS::Block Class Reference

Inheritance diagram for LCARS::Block:

Collaboration diagram for LCARS::Block:

### Public Member Functions

- **Block** ([Touch](#) &ts, [DisplayCore](#) &dev, int x, int y, int w, int h, color\_t col, const char \*txt)
- void [setPixel](#) (int x, int y, color\_t c)
- void **draw** ([DisplayCore](#) \*dev, int x, int y)
- void [initializeDevice](#) ()



## Additional Inherited Members

### 5.10.1 Member Function Documentation

#### 5.10.1.1 void LCARS::Block::initializeDevice ( ) [inline],[virtual]

##### Initialize the display

The display is configured and made ready to work. This function *must* be called before anything can happen on the screen, and it *should* be called before any other function.

Example:

```
tft.initializeDevice();
```

Reimplemented from [Image](#).

#### 5.10.1.2 void LCARS::Block::setPixel ( int x, int y, color\_t color ) [inline],[virtual]

##### Draw a pixel

A pixel, coloured (color) is drawn at (x,y).

Example:

```
tft.drawPixel(100, 100, Color::Green);
```

Reimplemented from [Image](#).

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- Toolkits/LCARSInterface/LCARSInterface.h
- Toolkits/LCARSInterface/LCARSInterface.cpp

## 5.11 BMP Class Reference

Inheritance diagram for BMP:

Collaboration diagram for BMP:

### Public Member Functions

- **BMP** (const char \*data)
- void **draw** ([DisplayCore](#) \*dev, int x, int y)
- void **draw** ([DisplayCore](#) \*dev, int x, int y, color\_t t)
- void **drawTransformed** ([DisplayCore](#) \*dev, int x, int y, int transform)
- void **drawTransformed** ([DisplayCore](#) \*dev, int x, int y, int transform, color\_t t)

### Data Fields

- const char \* **\_data**
- const char \* **\_image**
- struct [BitmapFileHeader](#) \* **\_header**
- struct [BitmapInfoHeader](#) \* **\_info**
- struct [BitmapPixel32](#) \* **\_palette**
- uint16\_t **\_paletteSize**

## Additional Inherited Members

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- ImageReaders/BMP/BMP.h
- ImageReaders/BMP/BMP.cpp

## 5.12 BMPFile Class Reference

Inheritance diagram for BMPFile:

Collaboration diagram for BMPFile:

### Public Member Functions

- **BMPFile** (File &file)
- void **draw** ([DisplayCore](#) \*dev, int x, int y)
- void **draw** ([DisplayCore](#) \*dev, int x, int y, color\_t t)
- void **drawTransformed** ([DisplayCore](#) \*dev, int x, int y, int transform)
- void **drawTransformed** ([DisplayCore](#) \*dev, int x, int y, int transform, color\_t t)
- virtual int [getWidth](#) ()
- virtual int [getHeight](#) ()

### Data Fields

- struct [BitmapFileHeader](#) \_header
- struct [BitmapInfoHeader](#) \_info
- File \* \_file
- struct [BitmapPixel32](#) \_palette [256]
- uint16\_t \_paletteSize
- uint32\_t \_chunkSize
- uint32\_t \_spos

## Additional Inherited Members

### 5.12.1 Member Function Documentation

5.12.1.1 int BMPFile::getHeight ( ) [virtual]

#### Get screen height

Returns the height (in pixels) of the screen.

Example:

```
int height = tft.getHeight();
```

Reimplemented from [Image](#).

#### 5.12.1.2 int BMPFile::getWidth ( ) [virtual]

##### Get screen width

Returns the width (in pixels) of the screen.

Example:

```
int width = tft.getWidth();
```

Reimplemented from [Image](#).

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- ImageReaders/BMPFile/BMPFile.h
- ImageReaders/BMPFile/BMPFile.cpp

## 5.13 Brightness Class Reference

Inheritance diagram for Brightness:

Collaboration diagram for Brightness:

### Public Member Functions

- color\_t **function** (color\_t)
- void **adjustBrightness** (int16\_t b)

### Additional Inherited Members

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- Filters/Brightness.h
- Filters/Brightness.cpp

## 5.14 Color Class Reference

### Static Public Attributes

- static const color\_t **Snow** = RGB(255,250,250)
- static const color\_t **GhostWhite** = RGB(248,248,255)
- static const color\_t **WhiteSmoke** = RGB(245,245,245)
- static const color\_t **Gainsboro** = RGB(220,220,220)
- static const color\_t **FloralWhite** = RGB(255,250,240)
- static const color\_t **OldLace** = RGB(253,245,230)
- static const color\_t **Linen** = RGB(250,240,230)
- static const color\_t **AntiqueWhite** = RGB(250,235,215)
- static const color\_t **PapayaWhip** = RGB(255,239,213)
- static const color\_t **BlanchedAlmond** = RGB(255,235,205)
- static const color\_t **Bisque** = RGB(255,228,196)
- static const color\_t **PeachPuff** = RGB(255,218,185)
- static const color\_t **NavajoWhite** = RGB(255,222,173)
- static const color\_t **Moccasin** = RGB(255,228,181)
- static const color\_t **Cornsilk** = RGB(255,248,220)

- static const color\_t **Ivory** = RGB(255,255,240)
- static const color\_t **LemonChiffon** = RGB(255,250,205)
- static const color\_t **Seashell** = RGB(255,245,238)
- static const color\_t **Honeydew** = RGB(240,255,240)
- static const color\_t **MintCream** = RGB(245,255,250)
- static const color\_t **Azure** = RGB(240,255,255)
- static const color\_t **AliceBlue** = RGB(240,248,255)
- static const color\_t **Lavender** = RGB(230,230,250)
- static const color\_t **LavenderBlush** = RGB(255,240,245)
- static const color\_t **MistyRose** = RGB(255,228,225)
- static const color\_t **White** = RGB(255,255,255)
- static const color\_t **Black** = RGB( 0, 0, 0)
- static const color\_t **DarkSlateGray** = RGB( 47, 79, 79)
- static const color\_t **DimGray** = RGB(105,105,105)
- static const color\_t **SlateGray** = RGB(112,128,144)
- static const color\_t **LightSlateGray** = RGB(119,136,153)
- static const color\_t **Gray** = RGB(190,190,190)
- static const color\_t **LightGray** = RGB(211,211,211)
- static const color\_t **MidnightBlue** = RGB( 25, 25,112)
- static const color\_t **Navy** = RGB( 0, 0,128)
- static const color\_t **NavyBlue** = RGB( 0, 0,128)
- static const color\_t **CornflowerBlue** = RGB(100,149,237)
- static const color\_t **DarkSlateBlue** = RGB( 72, 61,139)
- static const color\_t **SlateBlue** = RGB(106, 90,205)
- static const color\_t **MediumSlateBlue** = RGB(123,104,238)
- static const color\_t **LightSlateBlue** = RGB(132,112,255)
- static const color\_t **MediumBlue** = RGB( 0, 0,205)
- static const color\_t **RoyalBlue** = RGB( 65,105,225)
- static const color\_t **Blue** = RGB( 0, 0,255)
- static const color\_t **DodgerBlue** = RGB( 30,144,255)
- static const color\_t **DeepSkyBlue** = RGB( 0,191,255)
- static const color\_t **SkyBlue** = RGB(135,206,235)
- static const color\_t **LightSkyBlue** = RGB(135,206,250)
- static const color\_t **SteelBlue** = RGB( 70,130,180)
- static const color\_t **LightSteelBlue** = RGB(176,196,222)
- static const color\_t **LightBlue** = RGB(173,216,230)
- static const color\_t **PowderBlue** = RGB(176,224,230)
- static const color\_t **PaleTurquoise** = RGB(175,238,238)
- static const color\_t **DarkTurquoise** = RGB( 0,206,209)
- static const color\_t **MediumTurquoise** = RGB( 72,209,204)
- static const color\_t **Turquoise** = RGB( 64,224,208)
- static const color\_t **Cyan** = RGB( 0,255,255)
- static const color\_t **LightCyan** = RGB(224,255,255)
- static const color\_t **CadetBlue** = RGB( 95,158,160)
- static const color\_t **MediumAquaMarine** = RGB(102,205,170)
- static const color\_t **AquaMarine** = RGB(127,255,212)
- static const color\_t **DarkGreen** = RGB( 0,100, 0)
- static const color\_t **DarkOliveGreen** = RGB( 85,107, 47)
- static const color\_t **DarkSeaGreen** = RGB(143,188,143)
- static const color\_t **SeaGreen** = RGB( 46,139, 87)
- static const color\_t **MediumSeaGreen** = RGB( 60,179,113)
- static const color\_t **LightSeaGreen** = RGB( 32,178,170)
- static const color\_t **PaleGreen** = RGB(152,251,152)
- static const color\_t **SpringGreen** = RGB( 0,255,127)
- static const color\_t **LawnGreen** = RGB(124,252, 0)

- static const color\_t **Green** = RGB( 0,255, 0)
- static const color\_t **Chartreuse** = RGB(127,255, 0)
- static const color\_t **MediumSpringGreen** = RGB( 0,250,154)
- static const color\_t **GreenYellow** = RGB(173,255, 47)
- static const color\_t **LimeGreen** = RGB( 50,205, 50)
- static const color\_t **YellowGreen** = RGB(154,205, 50)
- static const color\_t **ForestGreen** = RGB( 34,139, 34)
- static const color\_t **OliveDrab** = RGB(107,142, 35)
- static const color\_t **DarkKhaki** = RGB(189,183,107)
- static const color\_t **Khaki** = RGB(240,230,140)
- static const color\_t **PaleGoldenrod** = RGB(238,232,170)
- static const color\_t **LightGoldenrodYellow** = RGB(250,250,210)
- static const color\_t **LightYellow** = RGB(255,255,224)
- static const color\_t **Yellow** = RGB(255,255, 0)
- static const color\_t **Gold** = RGB(255,215, 0)
- static const color\_t **LightGoldenrod** = RGB(238,221,130)
- static const color\_t **Goldenrod** = RGB(218,165, 32)
- static const color\_t **DarkGoldenrod** = RGB(184,134, 11)
- static const color\_t **RosyBrown** = RGB(188,143,143)
- static const color\_t **IndianRed** = RGB(205, 92, 92)
- static const color\_t **SaddleBrown** = RGB(139, 69, 19)
- static const color\_t **Sienna** = RGB(160, 82, 45)
- static const color\_t **Peru** = RGB(205,133, 63)
- static const color\_t **Burlywood** = RGB(222,184,135)
- static const color\_t **Beige** = RGB(245,245,220)
- static const color\_t **Wheat** = RGB(245,222,179)
- static const color\_t **SandyBrown** = RGB(244,164, 96)
- static const color\_t **Tan** = RGB(210,180,140)
- static const color\_t **Chocolate** = RGB(210,105, 30)
- static const color\_t **Firebrick** = RGB(178, 34, 34)
- static const color\_t **Brown** = RGB(165, 42, 42)
- static const color\_t **DarkSalmon** = RGB(233,150,122)
- static const color\_t **Salmon** = RGB(250,128,114)
- static const color\_t **LightSalmon** = RGB(255,160,122)
- static const color\_t **Orange** = RGB(255,165, 0)
- static const color\_t **DarkOrange** = RGB(255,140, 0)
- static const color\_t **Coral** = RGB(255,127, 80)
- static const color\_t **LightCoral** = RGB(240,128,128)
- static const color\_t **Tomato** = RGB(255, 99, 71)
- static const color\_t **OrangeRed** = RGB(255, 69, 0)
- static const color\_t **Red** = RGB(255, 0, 0)
- static const color\_t **HotPink** = RGB(255,105,180)
- static const color\_t **DeepPink** = RGB(255, 20,147)
- static const color\_t **Pink** = RGB(255,192,203)
- static const color\_t **LightPink** = RGB(255,182,193)
- static const color\_t **PaleVioletRed** = RGB(219,112,147)
- static const color\_t **Maroon** = RGB(176, 48, 96)
- static const color\_t **MediumVioletRed** = RGB(199, 21,133)
- static const color\_t **VioletRed** = RGB(208, 32,144)
- static const color\_t **Magenta** = RGB(255, 0,255)
- static const color\_t **Violet** = RGB(238,130,238)
- static const color\_t **Plum** = RGB(221,160,221)
- static const color\_t **Orchid** = RGB(218,112,214)
- static const color\_t **MediumOrchid** = RGB(186, 85,211)
- static const color\_t **DarkOrchid** = RGB(153, 50,204)

- static const color\_t **DarkViolet** = RGB(148, 0,211)
- static const color\_t **BlueViolet** = RGB(138, 43,226)
- static const color\_t **Purple** = RGB(160, 32,240)
- static const color\_t **MediumPurple** = RGB(147,112,219)
- static const color\_t **Thistle** = RGB(216,191,216)
- static const color\_t **Gray0** = RGB( 0, 0, 0)
- static const color\_t **Gray1** = RGB( 3, 3, 3)
- static const color\_t **Gray2** = RGB( 5, 5, 5)
- static const color\_t **Gray3** = RGB( 8, 8, 8)
- static const color\_t **Gray4** = RGB( 10, 10, 10)
- static const color\_t **Gray5** = RGB( 13, 13, 13)
- static const color\_t **Gray6** = RGB( 15, 15, 15)
- static const color\_t **Gray7** = RGB( 18, 18, 18)
- static const color\_t **Gray8** = RGB( 20, 20, 20)
- static const color\_t **Gray9** = RGB( 23, 23, 23)
- static const color\_t **Gray10** = RGB( 26, 26, 26)
- static const color\_t **Gray11** = RGB( 28, 28, 28)
- static const color\_t **Gray12** = RGB( 31, 31, 31)
- static const color\_t **Gray13** = RGB( 33, 33, 33)
- static const color\_t **Gray14** = RGB( 36, 36, 36)
- static const color\_t **Gray15** = RGB( 38, 38, 38)
- static const color\_t **Gray16** = RGB( 41, 41, 41)
- static const color\_t **Gray17** = RGB( 43, 43, 43)
- static const color\_t **Gray18** = RGB( 46, 46, 46)
- static const color\_t **Gray19** = RGB( 48, 48, 48)
- static const color\_t **Gray20** = RGB( 51, 51, 51)
- static const color\_t **Gray21** = RGB( 54, 54, 54)
- static const color\_t **Gray22** = RGB( 56, 56, 56)
- static const color\_t **Gray23** = RGB( 59, 59, 59)
- static const color\_t **Gray24** = RGB( 61, 61, 61)
- static const color\_t **Gray25** = RGB( 64, 64, 64)
- static const color\_t **Gray26** = RGB( 66, 66, 66)
- static const color\_t **Gray27** = RGB( 69, 69, 69)
- static const color\_t **Gray28** = RGB( 71, 71, 71)
- static const color\_t **Gray29** = RGB( 74, 74, 74)
- static const color\_t **Gray30** = RGB( 77, 77, 77)
- static const color\_t **Gray31** = RGB( 79, 79, 79)
- static const color\_t **Gray32** = RGB( 82, 82, 82)
- static const color\_t **Gray33** = RGB( 84, 84, 84)
- static const color\_t **Gray34** = RGB( 87, 87, 87)
- static const color\_t **Gray35** = RGB( 89, 89, 89)
- static const color\_t **Gray36** = RGB( 92, 92, 92)
- static const color\_t **Gray37** = RGB( 94, 94, 94)
- static const color\_t **Gray38** = RGB( 97, 97, 97)
- static const color\_t **Gray39** = RGB( 99, 99, 99)
- static const color\_t **Gray40** = RGB(102,102,102)
- static const color\_t **Gray41** = RGB(105,105,105)
- static const color\_t **Gray42** = RGB(107,107,107)
- static const color\_t **Gray43** = RGB(110,110,110)
- static const color\_t **Gray44** = RGB(112,112,112)
- static const color\_t **Gray45** = RGB(115,115,115)
- static const color\_t **Gray46** = RGB(117,117,117)
- static const color\_t **Gray47** = RGB(120,120,120)
- static const color\_t **Gray48** = RGB(122,122,122)
- static const color\_t **Gray49** = RGB(125,125,125)

- static const color\_t **Gray50** = RGB(127,127,127)
- static const color\_t **Gray51** = RGB(130,130,130)
- static const color\_t **Gray52** = RGB(133,133,133)
- static const color\_t **Gray53** = RGB(135,135,135)
- static const color\_t **Gray54** = RGB(138,138,138)
- static const color\_t **Gray55** = RGB(140,140,140)
- static const color\_t **Gray56** = RGB(143,143,143)
- static const color\_t **Gray57** = RGB(145,145,145)
- static const color\_t **Gray58** = RGB(148,148,148)
- static const color\_t **Gray59** = RGB(150,150,150)
- static const color\_t **Gray60** = RGB(153,153,153)
- static const color\_t **Gray61** = RGB(156,156,156)
- static const color\_t **Gray62** = RGB(158,158,158)
- static const color\_t **Gray63** = RGB(161,161,161)
- static const color\_t **Gray64** = RGB(163,163,163)
- static const color\_t **Gray65** = RGB(166,166,166)
- static const color\_t **Gray66** = RGB(168,168,168)
- static const color\_t **Gray67** = RGB(171,171,171)
- static const color\_t **Gray68** = RGB(173,173,173)
- static const color\_t **Gray69** = RGB(176,176,176)
- static const color\_t **Gray70** = RGB(179,179,179)
- static const color\_t **Gray71** = RGB(181,181,181)
- static const color\_t **Gray72** = RGB(184,184,184)
- static const color\_t **Gray73** = RGB(186,186,186)
- static const color\_t **Gray74** = RGB(189,189,189)
- static const color\_t **Gray75** = RGB(191,191,191)
- static const color\_t **Gray76** = RGB(194,194,194)
- static const color\_t **Gray77** = RGB(196,196,196)
- static const color\_t **Gray78** = RGB(199,199,199)
- static const color\_t **Gray79** = RGB(201,201,201)
- static const color\_t **Gray80** = RGB(204,204,204)
- static const color\_t **Gray81** = RGB(207,207,207)
- static const color\_t **Gray82** = RGB(209,209,209)
- static const color\_t **Gray83** = RGB(212,212,212)
- static const color\_t **Gray84** = RGB(214,214,214)
- static const color\_t **Gray85** = RGB(217,217,217)
- static const color\_t **Gray86** = RGB(219,219,219)
- static const color\_t **Gray87** = RGB(222,222,222)
- static const color\_t **Gray88** = RGB(224,224,224)
- static const color\_t **Gray89** = RGB(227,227,227)
- static const color\_t **Gray90** = RGB(229,229,229)
- static const color\_t **Gray91** = RGB(232,232,232)
- static const color\_t **Gray92** = RGB(235,235,235)
- static const color\_t **Gray93** = RGB(237,237,237)
- static const color\_t **Gray94** = RGB(240,240,240)
- static const color\_t **Gray95** = RGB(242,242,242)
- static const color\_t **Gray96** = RGB(245,245,245)
- static const color\_t **Gray97** = RGB(247,247,247)
- static const color\_t **Gray98** = RGB(250,250,250)
- static const color\_t **Gray99** = RGB(252,252,252)
- static const color\_t **Gray100** = RGB(255,255,255)
- static const color\_t **DarkGray** = RGB(169,169,169)
- static const color\_t **DarkBlue** = RGB(0, 0,139)
- static const color\_t **DarkCyan** = RGB(0,139,139)
- static const color\_t **DarkMagenta** = RGB(139, 0,139)

- static const color\_t **DarkRed** = RGB(139, 0, 0)
- static const color\_t **LightGreen** = RGB(144,238,144)
- static const color\_t **Sepia** = RGB(112, 66, 20)

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- DisplayCore/Color.h

## 5.15 Contrast Class Reference

Inheritance diagram for Contrast:

Collaboration diagram for Contrast:

### Public Member Functions

- color\_t **function** (color\_t)
- void **adjustContrast** (int16\_t c)

### Additional Inherited Members

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- Filters/Contrast.h
- Filters/Contrast.cpp

## 5.16 coord Struct Reference

### Data Fields

- int **x**
- int **y**

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- DisplayCore/DisplayCore.h

## 5.17 DisplayCore Class Reference

Inheritance diagram for DisplayCore:

Collaboration diagram for DisplayCore:

### Public Member Functions

- [DisplayCore](#) ()
- virtual void **translateCoordinates** (int \*x, int \*y)
- virtual void **drawBezier** (int x0, int y0, int x1, int y1, int x2, int y2, int x3, int y3, int resolution, color\_t color)
- virtual void **fillBezier** (int x0, int y0, int x1, int y1, int x2, int y2, int x3, int y3, int resolution, color\_t color)
- virtual void [startBuffer](#) ()



- virtual void `endBuffer` ()
- virtual void `enableBacklight` ()
- virtual void `disableBacklight` ()
- virtual void `setBacklight` (int b)
- virtual int `getWidth` ()
- virtual int `getHeight` ()
- uint32\_t `color2rgb` (color\_t c)

### Drawing Functions

*These functions draw pretty shapes on the screen.*

- virtual void `drawCircle` (int x0, int y0, int r, color\_t color)
- virtual void `fillCircle` (int x0, int y0, int r, color\_t color)
- virtual void `drawLine` (int x0, int y0, int x1, int y1, color\_t color)
- virtual void `drawLine` (int x0, int y0, int x1, int y1, int width, color\_t color)
- virtual void `drawRectangle` (int x, int y, int w, int h, color\_t color)
- virtual void `drawRoundRect` (int x, int y, int w, int h, int r, color\_t color)
- virtual void `fillRoundRect` (int x, int y, int w, int h, int r, color\_t color)
- virtual void `drawTriangle` (int x0, int y0, int x1, int y1, int x2, int y2, color\_t color)
- virtual void `fillTriangle` (int x0, int y0, int x1, int y1, int x2, int y2, color\_t color)
- virtual void `fillScreen` (color\_t color)
- virtual void `fillRectangle` (int x, int y, int w, int h, color\_t color)
- void `setClipping` (int x0, int y0, int x1, int y1)
- void `clearClipping` ()

### Image drawing

*These routines are used for drawing basic bitmap images to the screen.*

- virtual void `drawBitmap` (int x, int y, const uint8\_t \*bitmap, int w, int h, color\_t color)
- virtual void `drawRGB` (int x, int y, const color\_t \*bitmap, int w, int h)
- virtual void `drawRGBA` (int x, int y, const color\_t \*bitmap, int w, int h, color\_t trans)

### Text handing functions

*These are functions used for dealing with text and printing of strings to the screen.*

- virtual void `setCursor` (int x, int y)
- virtual void `setCursorX` (int x)
- virtual void `setCursorY` (int y)
- virtual int `getCursorX` ()
- virtual int `getCursorY` ()
- virtual int `getCursor` (boolean x)
- virtual void `setTextColor` (color\_t c)
- virtual void `setTextColor` (color\_t fg, color\_t bg)
- virtual color\_t `getTextColor` ()
- virtual void `invertTextColor` ()
- virtual void `setTextWrap` (boolean w)
- virtual void `setFont` (const uint8\_t \*f)
- virtual int `stringWidth` (const char \*text)
- virtual int `stringHeight` (const char \*text)
- virtual void `write` (uint8\_t c)
- virtual void `write` (const uint8\_t \*buffer, size\_t size)
- int `drawChar` (int x, int y, unsigned char c, color\_t color, color\_t bg)

### Pure virtual functions

*These are all functions that must be implemented in a TFT driver in order for it to function.*

- virtual void `setRotation` (int rotation)=0
- virtual void `setPixel` (int x, int y, color\_t color)=0
- virtual void `drawHorizontalLine` (int x, int y, int w, color\_t color)
- virtual void `drawVerticalLine` (int x, int y, int h, color\_t color)

- virtual void `initializeDevice` ()=0
- virtual void `displayOn` ()=0
- virtual void `displayOff` ()=0
- virtual void `invertDisplay` (boolean i)=0

### Window operations

*The window system is what makes some of the fastest operations available.*

- virtual void `openWindow` (int x0, int y0, int x1, int y1)
- virtual void `windowData` (color\_t d)
- virtual void `windowData` (color\_t \*d, int l)
- virtual void `closeWindow` ()

### Helper Functions

*These are functions used by other functions to do their work. They may be useful in other situations as well, but they won't be as fully documented.*

- void `drawCircleHelper` (int x0, int y0, int r, int cornername, color\_t color)
- void `fillCircleHelper` (int x0, int y0, int r, int cornername, int delta, color\_t color)
- boolean `clipToScreen` (int &x, int &y, int &w, int &h)
- void `fatalError` (const char \*title, const char \*message)

### Data Fields

- int `cursor_x`
- int `cursor_y`
- boolean `wrap`
- color\_t `textcolor`
- color\_t `textbgcolor`
- int `_width`
- int `_height`
- int `rotation`
- int `_clip_x0`
- int `_clip_x1`
- int `_clip_y0`
- int `_clip_y1`

### Protected Attributes

- const uint8\_t \* `font`
- int `winx0`
- int `winy0`
- int `winx1`
- int `winy1`
- int `winpx`
- int `winpy`
- color\_t `bgColor`

## Colour handling

These functions are all related to manipulating colours in one way or another.

- virtual `color_t` [color565](#) (`uint8_t r`, `uint8_t g`, `uint8_t b`)
- virtual `color_t` [colorAt](#) (`int x`, `int y`)
- virtual void [getRectangle](#) (`int x`, `int y`, `int w`, `int h`, `color_t *buf`)
- [point3d rgb2xyz](#) (`color_t c`)
- [point3d xyz2lab](#) (`point3d c`)
- float [deltaE](#) (`point3d labA`, `point3d labB`)
- `uint32_t` [deltaOrth](#) (`color_t c1`, `color_t c2`)
- `color_t` [mix](#) (`color_t a`, `color_t b`, `int pct`)
- static `uint32_t` [rgb2hsv](#) (`color_t rgb`)
- static `color_t` [hsv2rgb](#) (`uint32_t hsv`)

### 5.17.1 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

#### 5.17.1.1 `DisplayCore::DisplayCore ( )`

The default constructor takes no parameters. It creates a blank screen class with no communication abilities.

### 5.17.2 Member Function Documentation

#### 5.17.2.1 `void DisplayCore::clearClipping ( )`

##### Clear clipping boundaries

Remove the clipping boundary imposed by [setClipping\(\)](#).

Example:

```
clearClipping();
```

#### 5.17.2.2 `void DisplayCore::closeWindow ( )` `[virtual]`

##### Close the window

Close the currently opened window and return to normal drawing operations.

Example:

```
tft.closeWindow();
```

Reimplemented in [SDL](#), [SSD1289](#), [ILI9340](#), [ILI9481](#), [Goldelox](#), [HX8347D](#), and [ILI9163](#).

#### 5.17.2.3 `color_t DisplayCore::color565 ( uint8_t r, uint8_t g, uint8_t b )` `[virtual]`

##### Convert RGB to 565 colour

This function takes an RGB triplet (`r`, `g`, `b`) and converts it into a 16-bit 565 colour.

Example:

```
unsigned int yellow = tft.color565(255, 255, 0);
```

#### 5.17.2.4 `color_t DisplayCore::colorAt ( int x, int y )` [virtual]

##### Get the colour at a location

Returns the colour at (x,y) as seen by the screen.

Example:

```
unsigned int color = tft.colorAt(100, 100);
```

Reimplemented in [SSD1963](#), [ILI9481](#), and [Framebuffer332](#).

#### 5.17.2.5 `float DisplayCore::deltaE ( point3d labA, point3d labB )`

##### Calculate the DeltaE between two LAB colours

This function takes two LAB colours and calculates the difference (delta) between them.

Example:

```
float delta = tft.deltaE(colorA, colorB);
```

#### 5.17.2.6 `uint32_t DisplayCore::deltaOrth ( color_t c1, color_t c2 )`

##### Calculate the orthogonal difference between colours

Two RGB 565 colours are compared and the orthogonal distance between them (as HSV colours) is calculated.

Example:

```
unsigned long delta = tft.deltaOrth(Color::Yellow, Color::Orange);
```

#### 5.17.2.7 `virtual void DisplayCore::disableBacklight ( )` [inline],[virtual]

##### Disable Back Light

For devices with their own backlight control this function will turn the backlight off.

Reimplemented in [SSD1963](#).

#### 5.17.2.8 `virtual void DisplayCore::displayOff ( )` [pure virtual]

##### Turn off the display

Disable the video output of the display (if supported).

Example:

```
tft.displayOff();
```

Implemented in [Image](#), [SSD1963](#), [KS0108\\_BB2](#), [LM6800](#), [SSD1289](#), [ST7735](#), [ILI9340](#), [ILI9481](#), [PG25664CG](#), [S6D1306](#), [SDL](#), [Goldelox](#), [VGA](#), [KS0108\\_2](#), [NativeFB](#), [VLCD](#), [KS0108](#), [BD663474](#), [HX8347D](#), and [ILI9163](#).

#### 5.17.2.9 virtual void DisplayCore::displayOn ( ) [pure virtual]

##### Turn on the display

Enable the video output of the display (if supported).

Example:

```
tft.displayOn();
```

Implemented in [Image](#), [SSD1963](#), [KS0108\\_BB2](#), [LM6800](#), [SSD1289](#), [ST7735](#), [ILI9340](#), [ILI9481](#), [PG25664CG](#), [S6D1306](#), [SDL](#), [Goldelox](#), [VGA](#), [KS0108\\_2](#), [NativeFB](#), [VLCD](#), [KS0108](#), [BD663474](#), [HX8347D](#), and [ILI9163](#).

#### 5.17.2.10 void DisplayCore::drawBitmap ( int x, int y, const uint8\_t\* bitmap, int w, int h, color\_t color ) [virtual]

##### Draw a 1-bit bitmap image

A 1-bit bitmap image is a byte array where each byte represents 8 contiguous pixels. The image is rendered to the screen as naturally transparent, with set bits rendered in (color) and unset bits skipped. The image is rendered with the upper left corner at (x,y) and the image is (w,h) in size.

Example:

```
const byte letterA[] = {
    0b00000000,
    0b00111100,
    0b01000010,
    0b01000010,
    0b01111110,
    0b01000010,
    0b01000010,
    0b00000000};
tft.drawBitmap(100, 100, letterA, 8, 8, Color::Red);
```

#### 5.17.2.11 int DisplayCore::drawChar ( int x, int y, unsigned char c, color\_t color, color\_t bg )

##### Draw a character

This is the heart of the text handling. It takes the current font, locates the right character (c) data, and renders it to the screen at the specified (x,y) location. It is drawn in colour (color), and the background is filled in (bg). If (bg) and (color) are equal then the background pixels are skipped.

Example:

```
tft.drawChar(30, 30, 'Q', Color::Red, Color::Blue);
```

#### 5.17.2.12 void DisplayCore::drawCircle ( int x0, int y0, int r, color\_t color ) [virtual]

##### Draw a circle

This function draws the outline of a circle. Its center is at (x0, y0), it has radius (r) and is drawn in colour (color).

Example:

```
tft.drawCircle(50, 50, 20, Color::Red);
```

#### 5.17.2.13 void DisplayCore::drawCircleHelper ( int x0, int y0, int r, int cornername, color\_t color )

This is a helper function. It is used to draw portions of a circle.

5.17.2.14 `void DisplayCore::drawHorizontalLine ( int x, int y, int w, color_t color )` [virtual]

#### Draw a horizontal line

A horizontal line of width (w) is drawn from point (x,y) in colour (color);

Example:

```
tft.drawHorizontalLine(10, 10, 50, Color::Blue);
```

Reimplemented in [SSD1963](#), [LM6800](#), [SSD1289](#), [ST7735](#), [ILI9340](#), [ILI9481](#), [Goldelox](#), [BD663474](#), [HX8347D](#), and [ILI9163](#).

5.17.2.15 `void DisplayCore::drawLine ( int x0, int y0, int x1, int y1, color_t color )` [virtual]

#### Draw a straight line

This function uses Bresenham's algorithm to draw a straight line. The line starts at coordinates (x0, y0) and extends to coordinates (x1, y1). The line is drawn in color (color).

Example:

```
tft.drawLine(10, 10, 40, 60, Color::Green);
```

Reimplemented in [Goldelox](#), and [VLCD](#).

5.17.2.16 `void DisplayCore::drawLine ( int x0, int y0, int x1, int y1, int width, color_t color )` [virtual]

#### Draw a thick straight line

This function uses Bresenham's algorithm to draw a straight line. The line starts at coordinates (x0, y0) and extends to coordinates (x1, y1). The line is drawn in color (color).

Thickness is added using the highly inefficient "cheating" method of drawing circles instead of pixels.

Example:

```
tft.drawLine(10, 10, 40, 60, 4, Color::Green);
```

5.17.2.17 `void DisplayCore::drawRectangle ( int x, int y, int w, int h, color_t color )` [virtual]

#### Draw a rectangle

This function uses accelerated line drawing routines if available. It draws a rectangle on the screen. The upper-left corner of the rectangle is at (x, y), and it extends to the right and down for a distance of (w) and (h) pixels respectively. It is drawn in colour (color).

Example:

```
tft.drawRectangle(10, 10, 200, 300, Color::Blue);
```

Reimplemented in [Goldelox](#).

5.17.2.18 `void DisplayCore::drawRGB ( int x, int y, const color_t * bitmap, int w, int h )` [virtual]

### Draw an RGB (565) image

A 565 raw RGB image is rendered to the screen at (x,y). The image data is stored as an array of 16-bit values, and is (w,h) pixels in size.

Example:

```
tft.drawRGB(10, 30, myImage, 16, 16);
```

**5.17.2.19** void DisplayCore::drawRGBA ( int x, int y, const color\_t\* *bitmap*, int w, int h, color\_t *trans* ) [virtual]

### Draw a transparent RGB (565) image

A 565 raw RGB image is rendered to the screen at (x,y). The image data is stored as an array of 16-bit values, and is (w,h) pixels in size. Any pixels with colour (trans) are skipped.

Example:

```
tft.drawRGBA(10, 30, myImage, 16, 16, Color::Black);
```

**5.17.2.20** void DisplayCore::drawRoundRect ( int x, int y, int w, int h, int r, color\_t *color* ) [virtual]

### Draw a rounded rectangle

A rounded rectangle is a normal rectangle but with the corners rounded off. It is drawn with the upper-left corner at (x,y) and a width of (w) and height of (h). The corners are rounded off at a radius of (r) pixels, and it is drawn in colour (color).

Example:

```
tft.drawRoundRect(10, 10, 100, 50, 4, Color::Yellow);
```

**5.17.2.21** void DisplayCore::drawTriangle ( int x0, int y0, int x1, int y1, int x2, int y2, color\_t *color* ) [virtual]

### Draw a triangle

A simple three lines joined together to form a triangle. The three points of the triangle are defined as (x0, y0), (x1, y1) and (x2, y2). It is drawn in colour (color).

Example:

```
tft.drawTriangle(40, 10, 60, 30, 20, 30, Color::Cyan);
```

**5.17.2.22** void DisplayCore::drawVerticalLine ( int x, int y, int h, color\_t *color* ) [virtual]

### Draw a vertical line

A vertical line of height (h) is drawn from point (x,y) in colour (color);

Example:

```
tft.drawVerticalLine(10, 10, 50, Color::Blue);
```

Reimplemented in [SSD1963](#), [LM6800](#), [SSD1289](#), [ST7735](#), [ILI9340](#), [ILI9481](#), [Goldelox](#), [BD663474](#), [HX8347D](#), and [ILI9163](#).

5.17.2.23 `virtual void DisplayCore::enableBacklight ( ) [inline],[virtual]`

### Enable Back Light

For devices with their own backlight control this function will turn the backlight on. The brightness should be either the default brightness (typically full on) or the last brightness set with `setBacklight()`.

Reimplemented in [SSD1963](#).

5.17.2.24 `virtual void DisplayCore::endBuffer ( ) [inline],[virtual]`

### End buffered mode

Any changes that are pending will be pushed out to the screen. See `startBuffer()` for more information.

Reimplemented in [KS0108\\_BB2](#), [LM6800](#), [PG25664CG](#), [SDL](#), [SSD1306](#), [KS0108\\_2](#), and [KS0108](#).

5.17.2.25 `void DisplayCore::fatalError ( const char * title, const char * message )`

### Display a fatal error

Used internally by various functions and libraries to display a fatal error message. This is an error that cannot be recovered from, so the program stops here.

Example:

```
tft.fatalError("MEMORY ERROR", "Unable to allocate space for objects");
```

5.17.2.26 `void DisplayCore::fillCircle ( int x0, int y0, int radius, color_t color ) [virtual]`

### Draw a filled circle

This function draws a filled circle. It is highly optimised to get the maximum possible speed out of it.

Like the `drawCircle` function it centers the circle at (*x0*, *y0*), has radius (*radius*) and is drawn in (*color*).

Example:

```
tft.fillCircle(50, 50, 20, Color::Red);
```

5.17.2.27 `void DisplayCore::fillCircleHelper ( int x0, int y0, int r, int cornername, int delta, color_t color )`

This is a helper function. It is used to draw segments of a filled circle.

5.17.2.28 `void DisplayCore::fillRectangle ( int x, int y, int w, int h, color_t color ) [virtual]`

### Draw a rectangle

This function draws a filled rectangle on the screen. The upper-left corner of the rectangle is at (*x*, *y*), and it extends to the right and down for a distance of (*w*) and (*h*) pixels respectively. It is drawn in colour (*color*).

Example:

```
tft.fillRectangle(10, 10, 200, 300, Color::Blue);
```



It is expected that actual screen drivers will override this function with a high speed optimized function.

Reimplemented in [SSD1963](#), [LM6800](#), [SSD1289](#), [ST7735](#), [ILI9340](#), [ILI9481](#), [Goldelox](#), [BD663474](#), [HX8347D](#), and [ILI9163](#).

**5.17.2.29** `void DisplayCore::fillRoundRect ( int x, int y, int w, int h, int r, color_t color )` [virtual]

#### Draw a filled rounded rectangle

A rounded rectangle is a normal rectangle but with the corners rounded off. It is drawn with the upper-left corner at (x,y) and a width of (w) and height of (h). The corners are rounded off at a radius of (r) pixels, and it is drawn (and filled) in colour (color).

Example:

```
tft.fillRoundRect(10, 10, 100, 50, 4, Color::Yellow);
```

**5.17.2.30** `void DisplayCore::fillScreen ( color_t color )` [virtual]

#### Fill the screen with a colour

This function fills the entire screen with a solid colour.

Example:

```
tft.fillScreen(Color::Black);
```

Reimplemented in [SSD1963](#), [LM6800](#), [SSD1306](#), [PG25664CG](#), [SSD1289](#), [ST7735](#), [ILI9340](#), [SDL](#), [VGA](#), [ILI9481](#), [Goldelox](#), [BD663474](#), [HX8347D](#), [Framebuffer332](#), and [Framebuffer565](#).

**5.17.2.31** `void DisplayCore::fillTriangle ( int x0, int y0, int x1, int y1, int x2, int y2, color_t color )` [virtual]

#### Draw a filled triangle

A simple three lines joined together to form a triangle. The three points of the triangle are defined as (x0, y0), (x1, y1) and (x2, y2). It is drawn in colour (color).

Example:

```
tft.fillTriangle(40, 10, 60, 30, 20, 30, Color::Cyan);
```

**5.17.2.32** `int DisplayCore::getCursor ( boolean x )` [virtual]

#### Get Text Cursor

Returns the ether the current X or Y position of the text cursor. A parameter of `true` requests the X coordinate, otherwise the Y coordinate is returned.

Example:

```
int x = tft.getCursor(true);  
int y = tft.getCursor(false);
```

#### 5.17.2.33 `int DisplayCore::getCursorX( )` [virtual]

##### Get X Cursor

Returns the current X position of the text cursor.

Example:

```
int x = tft.getCursorX();
```

#### 5.17.2.34 `int DisplayCore::getCursorY( )` [virtual]

##### Get Y Cursor

Returns the current Y position of the text cursor.

Example:

```
int y = tft.getCursorY();
```

#### 5.17.2.35 `int DisplayCore::getHeight( )` [virtual]

##### Get screen height

Returns the height (in pixels) of the screen.

Example:

```
int height = tft.getHeight();
```

Reimplemented in [Image](#), [KS0108\\_BB2](#), [BMPFile](#), [PG25664CG](#), [SSD1306](#), [SDL](#), [Goldelox](#), [VGA](#), [KS0108\\_2](#), [NativeFB](#), [VLCD](#), [KS0108](#), [twAnimIcon](#), and [gciWidget](#).

#### 5.17.2.36 `color_t DisplayCore::getTextColor( )` [virtual]

##### Get the current foreground colour

Returns the currently selected foreground colour.

Example:

```
unsigned int color = tft.getTextColor();
```

#### 5.17.2.37 `int DisplayCore::getWidth( )` [virtual]

##### Get screen width

Returns the width (in pixels) of the screen.

Example:

```
int width = tft.getWidth();
```

Reimplemented in [Image](#), [KS0108\\_BB2](#), [BMPFile](#), [PG25664CG](#), [SSD1306](#), [SDL](#), [Goldelox](#), [VGA](#), [KS0108\\_2](#), [NativeFB](#), [VLCD](#), [KS0108](#), [twAnimIcon](#), and [gciWidget](#).

5.17.2.38 `virtual void DisplayCore::initializeDevice ( ) [pure virtual]`

### Initialize the display

The display is configured and made ready to work. This function *must* be called before anything can happen on the screen, and it *should* be called before any other function.

Example:

```
tft.initializeDevice();
```

Implemented in [Image](#), [SSD1963](#), [KS0108\\_BB2](#), [PG25664CG\\_PMP](#), [LM6800](#), [LCARS::MiniScope](#), [KS0108\\_BB](#), [LCARS::StaticText](#), [PG25664CG\\_PORTB](#), [SSD1306\\_BB](#), [SSD1289\\_PMP](#), [ILI9481\\_PMP](#), [ILI9340](#), [ILI9481](#), [SSD1289](#), [ST7735](#), [LCARS::Block](#), [SSD1306](#), [SDL](#), [Goldelox](#), [LCARS::HBarBend](#), [VGA](#), [KS0108\\_2](#), [PG25664CG](#), [NativeFB](#), [ILI9163](#), [VLCD](#), [LCARS::HBar](#), [BD663474](#), [KS0108](#), [HX8347D](#), [twText](#), [Framebuffer332](#), and [Framebuffer565](#).

5.17.2.39 `virtual void DisplayCore::invertDisplay ( boolean i ) [pure virtual]`

### Invert the display colours

All colours become reversed. Black becomes white, red becomes cyan, etc.

Example:

```
tft.invertDisplay(true);
```

Implemented in [Image](#), [SSD1963](#), [KS0108\\_BB2](#), [LM6800](#), [SSD1289](#), [ST7735](#), [ILI9340](#), [PG25664CG](#), [SSD1306](#), [Goldelox](#), [ILI9481](#), [SDL](#), [VGA](#), [KS0108\\_2](#), [NativeFB](#), [VLCD](#), [KS0108](#), [BD663474](#), [HX8347D](#), and [ILI9163](#).

5.17.2.40 `void DisplayCore::invertTextColor ( ) [virtual]`

### Invert the text colours

The foreground becomes the background, and the background becomes the foreground.

Example:

```
tft.invertTextColor();
```

5.17.2.41 `color_t DisplayCore::mix ( color_t a, color_t b, int pct )`

### Mix two colours together

Returns a new colour that is the mixing of the two provided colours.

Example:

```
unsigned int yellow = tft.mix(Color::Red, Color::Green);
```

5.17.2.42 `void DisplayCore::openWindow ( int x0, int y0, int x1, int y1 ) [virtual]`

### Open a window

Opens the rectangle defined by (x0,y0) to (x1,y1) as a raw data window.

Example:

```
tft.openWindow(0, 0, 100, 100);
```

Reimplemented in [SSD1963](#), [SSD1289](#), [ILI9340](#), [Goldelox](#), [ILI9481](#), [HX8347D](#), and [ILI9163](#).

**5.17.2.43** `uint32_t DisplayCore::rgb2hsv ( color_t rgb )` `[static]`

#### Convert a 565 RGB colour to HSV

Calculate the HSV values for a 565 16-bit RGB colour.

Example:

```
unsigned long hsv = tft.rgb2hsv(Color::Green);
```

**5.17.2.44** `point3d DisplayCore::rgb2xyz ( color_t rgb )`

#### Get the 3D colour space of a colour

This function converts a 565 colour into a 3D coordinate in RGB colour space (X, Y, Z).

Example:

```
point3d color = tft.rgb2xyz(Color::Cyan);
```

**5.17.2.45** `virtual void DisplayCore::setBacklight ( int b )` `[inline]`, `[virtual]`

#### Set Back Light [Brightness](#)

For devices with their own backlight control this function will set the brightness of the backlight.

Reimplemented in [SSD1963](#).

**5.17.2.46** `void DisplayCore::setClipping ( int x0, int y0, int x1, int y1 )`

#### Set clipping boundaries

The clipping boundaries limit where a pixel can be drawn on the screen. It allows you to define an area where primitives will be drawn within and any portion outside the clipping area will be discarded.

Example:

```
setClipping(100, 100, 200, 200);
```

**5.17.2.47** `void DisplayCore::setCursor ( int x, int y )` `[virtual]`

#### Set the text cursor

All future printing will happen from the pixel (x,y).

Example:

```
tft.setCursor(0, 100);
```

5.17.2.48 `void DisplayCore::setCursorX ( int x )` [virtual]

#### Set the text X cursor

All future printing will happen from the X pixel (x).

Example:

```
tft.setCursorX(100);
```

5.17.2.49 `void DisplayCore::setCursorY ( int y )` [virtual]

#### Set the text Y cursor

All future printing will happen from the Y pixel (y).

Example:

```
tft.setCursorY(100);
```

5.17.2.50 `void DisplayCore::setFont ( const uint8_t* f )` [virtual]

#### Set the current font

The current font is set to the font provided. A font is a byte array of data with metric information embedded in it.

Example:

```
tft.setFont(Fonts::Ubuntu12);
```

Reimplemented in [twButton](#), [twAnimIcon](#), and [twIcon](#).

5.17.2.51 `virtual void DisplayCore::setPixel ( int x, int y, color_t color )` [pure virtual]

#### Draw a pixel

A pixel, coloured (color) is drawn at (x,y).

Example:

```
tft.drawPixel(100, 100, Color::Green);
```

Implemented in [Image](#), [SSD1963](#), [KS0108\\_BB2](#), [LCARS::MiniScope](#), [LM6800](#), [LCARS::StaticText](#), [LCARS::Block](#), [PG25664CG](#), [SSD1289](#), [ST7735](#), [ILI9340](#), [SSD1306](#), [ILI9481](#), [Goldelox](#), [VGA](#), [LCARS::HBarBend](#), [KS0108\\_2](#), [VLCD](#), [KS0108](#), [LCARS::HBar](#), [BD663474](#), [HX8347D](#), [ILI9163](#), [twText](#), [Framebuffer332](#), and [Framebuffer565](#).

5.17.2.52 `virtual void DisplayCore::setRotation ( int rotation )` [pure virtual]

#### Set screen rotation

This rotates the screen. Value is between 0 and 3, for 0°, 90°, 180° or 270°.

Example:

```
tft.setRotation(1);
```

Implemented in [Image](#), [SSD1963](#), [LM6800](#), [SSD1289](#), [ST7735](#), [ILI9340](#), [PG25664CG](#), [SSD1306](#), [ILI9481](#), [VGA](#), [KS0108\\_2](#), [VLCD](#), [KS0108](#), [BD663474](#), [HX8347D](#), and [ILI9163](#).

5.17.2.53 `void DisplayCore::setTextColor ( color_t c ) [virtual]`

#### Set the text foreground colour

Sets the foreground colour of all future printing to (c).

Example:

```
tft.setTextColor(Color::Magenta);
```

Reimplemented in [twAnimIcon](#), and [twIcon](#).

5.17.2.54 `void DisplayCore::setTextColor ( color_t fg, color_t bg ) [virtual]`

#### Sets both foreground and background colour

Sets both the foreground and the background colours of all future printing. If the foreground and background colours match the background will be transparent.

Example:

```
tft.setTextColor(Color::Red, Color::Blue);
```

Reimplemented in [twButton](#).

5.17.2.55 `void DisplayCore::setTextWrap ( boolean w ) [virtual]`

#### Enable or disable text wrapping

With text wrapping enabled, when text reaches the right-hand edge of the screen it wraps around back to the left on the next line down. This function allows you to enable (true) or disable (false) this functionality. By default text wrapping is enabled.

Example:

```
tft.setTextWrap(false);
```

5.17.2.56 `virtual void DisplayCore::startBuffer ( ) [inline],[virtual]`

#### Start buffered mode

In buffered mode, where applicable, any data that would be sent to the screen is delayed until buffered mode is ended. This generally has no effect on most screens, but those that use their own driver level may use this to delay pushing out of the buffer to the screen.

Reimplemented in [KS0108\\_BB2](#), [LM6800](#), [PG25664CG](#), [SDL](#), [SSD1306](#), [KS0108\\_2](#), and [KS0108](#).

5.17.2.57 `int DisplayCore::stringHeight ( const char * text ) [virtual]`

#### Calculate the height of a string

As fonts are all fixed height, this just returns the height of the currently selected font in pixels.

Example:

```
int height = stringHeight("The quick brown fox jumped over the lazy dog");
```

5.17.2.58 `int DisplayCore::stringWidth ( const char * text ) [virtual]`

#### Calculate the width of a string

The total width of a string of characters is calculated by examining the width of each character using the current font in turn and accumulating the total width.

Example:

```
int width = tft.stringWidth("The quick brown fox jumped over the lazy dog");
```

5.17.2.59 `void DisplayCore::windowData ( color_t d ) [virtual]`

#### Send pixel data to the window

Sends the raw pixel data for one pixel to the currently opened window.

Example:

```
tft.windowData(Color::Red);
```

Reimplemented in [SSD1963](#), [SDL](#), [SSD1289](#), [ILI9340](#), [Goldelox](#), [ILI9481](#), [HX8347D](#), and [ILI9163](#).

5.17.2.60 `void DisplayCore::windowData ( color_t* d, int l ) [virtual]`

#### Send a block of pixel data to the window

The array of pixel data (\*d) and size (l) is dumped verbatim to the currently opened window.

Example:

```
tft.windowData(myData, 1000);
```

Reimplemented in [SSD1289](#), [ILI9340](#), [Goldelox](#), [ILI9481](#), and [ILI9163](#).

5.17.2.61 `void DisplayCore::write ( uint8_t c ) [virtual]`

#### Get Port Data

Utility function to get the information about an IO port for high speed access.

#### Write a character to the screen

This writes a single character to the screen at the current cursor position. It is used by (among other things) the print routines for rendering strings.

Example:

```
tft.write('Q');
```

Reimplemented in [LCARS::MessageLog](#).

5.17.2.62 `point3d DisplayCore::xyz2lab ( point3d xyz )`

## Convert a 3D colour space point to LAB

Calculate the LAB colour space value of a 3D point in RGB colour space.

Example:

```
point3d labcolor = tft.xyz2lab(color3d);
```

### 5.17.3 Field Documentation

#### 5.17.3.1 `int DisplayCore::_height`

Height of the TFT screen

#### 5.17.3.2 `int DisplayCore::_width`

Width of the TFT screen

#### 5.17.3.3 `int DisplayCore::cursor_x`

The text cursor X position

#### 5.17.3.4 `int DisplayCore::cursor_y`

The text cursor Y position

#### 5.17.3.5 `const uint8_t* DisplayCore::font` `[protected]`

A pointer to the currently selected font table

#### 5.17.3.6 `int DisplayCore::rotation`

Current rotation

#### 5.17.3.7 `color_t DisplayCore::textbgcolor`

Text background colour

#### 5.17.3.8 `color_t DisplayCore::textcolor`

Text foreground colour

#### 5.17.3.9 `boolean DisplayCore::wrap`

Whether or not text wrapping is enabled

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- DisplayCore/DisplayCore.h
- DisplayCore/DisplayCore.cpp



## 5.18 Event Struct Reference

Collaboration diagram for Event:

### Data Fields

- [Widget](#) \* **source**
- int **x**
- int **y**
- int **dx**
- int **dy**
- uint32\_t **type**

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- DisplayCore/DisplayCore.h

## 5.19 event Struct Reference

### Data Fields

- struct timeval **tv**
- unsigned short **type**
- unsigned short **code**
- unsigned int **value**

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- Drivers/LinuxEvent/LinuxEvent.h

## 5.20 LCARS::ExpandedOvalButton Class Reference

Inheritance diagram for LCARS::ExpandedOvalButton:

Collaboration diagram for LCARS::ExpandedOvalButton:

### Public Member Functions

- **ExpandedOvalButton** ([Touch](#) &ts, [DisplayCore](#) &dev, int x, int y, int w, color\_t off, color\_t on, color\_t hi, color\_t st, const char \*text, const char \*title, const char \*offtext, const char \*ontext)
- void **draw** ([DisplayCore](#) \*dev, int x, int y)

### Additional Inherited Members

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- Toolkits/LCARSInterface/LCARSInterface.h
- Toolkits/LCARSInterface/LCARSInterface.cpp

## 5.21 Filter Class Reference

Inheritance diagram for Filter:

Collaboration diagram for Filter:

### Public Member Functions

- virtual **color\_t function** (color\_t)=0
- void **chain** (Filter &f)
- void **chain** (Filter \*f)
- void **endChain** ()

### Helper Functions

*These are functions used by other functions to do their work. They may be useful in other situations as well, but they won't be as fully documented.*

- color\_t **process** (color\_t)

### Protected Attributes

- Filter \* **\_next**

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- DisplayCore/DisplayCore.h
- DisplayCore/DisplayCore.cpp

## 5.22 FontHeader Struct Reference

### Data Fields

- uint8\_t **linesPerCharacter**
- uint8\_t **bytesPerLine**
- uint8\_t **startGlyph**
- uint8\_t **endGlyph**
- uint8\_t **bitsPerPixel**

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- DisplayCore/DisplayCore.h

## 5.23 Form Class Reference

### Public Member Functions

- **Form** (int num...)
- void **render** ()
- void **redraw** ()
- void **onPress** (void(\*func)(Event \*))
- void **onRelease** (void(\*func)(Event \*))

- void **onDrag** (void(\*func)([Event](#) \*))
- void **onTap** (void(\*func)([Event](#) \*))
- void **onRepeat** (void(\*func)([Event](#) \*))

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- DisplayCore/DisplayCore.h
- DisplayCore/DisplayCore.cpp

## 5.24 Framebuffer332 Class Reference

Inheritance diagram for Framebuffer332:

Collaboration diagram for Framebuffer332:

### Public Member Functions

- **Framebuffer332** (int w, int h, uint8\_t \*b)
- void [initializeDevice](#) ()
- void [setPixel](#) (int x, int y, color\_t c)
- color\_t [colorAt](#) (int x, int y)
- void [fillScreen](#) (color\_t c)
- void **draw** ([DisplayCore](#) \*dev, int x, int y)
- void **draw** ([DisplayCore](#) \*dev, int x, int y, color\_t t)
- void **drawTransformed** ([DisplayCore](#) \*dev, int x, int y, int transform)
- void **drawTransformed** ([DisplayCore](#) \*dev, int x, int y, int transform, color\_t t)
- void **draw** ([DisplayCore](#) &dev, int x, int y)
- void **draw** ([DisplayCore](#) &dev, int x, int y, color\_t t)
- void **drawTransformed** ([DisplayCore](#) &dev, int x, int y, int transform)
- void **drawTransformed** ([DisplayCore](#) &dev, int x, int y, int transform, color\_t t)

### Additional Inherited Members

#### 5.24.1 Member Function Documentation

5.24.1.1 `color_t Framebuffer332::colorAt ( int x, int y )` [virtual]

##### Get the colour at a location

Returns the colour at (x,y) as seen by the screen.

Example:

```
unsigned int color = tft.colorAt(100, 100);
```

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).

5.24.1.2 `void Framebuffer332::fillScreen ( color_t color )` [virtual]

##### Fill the screen with a colour

This function fills the entire screen with a solid colour.

Example:

```
tft.fillScreen(Color::Black);
```

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).

#### 5.24.1.3 void Framebuffer332::initializeDevice ( ) [virtual]

##### Initialize the display

The display is configured and made ready to work. This function *must* be called before anything can happen on the screen, and it *should* be called before any other function.

Example:

```
tft.initializeDevice();
```

Reimplemented from [Image](#).

#### 5.24.1.4 void Framebuffer332::setPixel ( int x, int y, color\_t color ) [virtual]

##### Draw a pixel

A pixel, coloured (color) is drawn at (x,y).

Example:

```
tft.drawPixel(100, 100, Color::Green);
```

Reimplemented from [Image](#).

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- Drivers/Framebuffer332/Framebuffer332.h
- Drivers/Framebuffer332/Framebuffer332.cpp

## 5.25 Framebuffer565 Class Reference

Inheritance diagram for Framebuffer565:

Collaboration diagram for Framebuffer565:

### Public Member Functions

- **Framebuffer565** (int w, int h, color\_t \*b)
- void [initializeDevice](#) ( )
- void [setPixel](#) (int x, int y, color\_t c)
- void [fillScreen](#) (color\_t c)
- void **draw** ([DisplayCore](#) \*dev, int x, int y)
- void **draw** ([DisplayCore](#) \*dev, int x, int y, color\_t t)
- void **drawTransformed** ([DisplayCore](#) \*dev, int x, int y, int transform)
- void **drawTransformed** ([DisplayCore](#) \*dev, int x, int y, int transform, color\_t t)
- void **draw** ([DisplayCore](#) &dev, int x, int y)
- void **draw** ([DisplayCore](#) &dev, int x, int y, color\_t t)
- void **drawTransformed** ([DisplayCore](#) &dev, int x, int y, int transform)
- void **drawTransformed** ([DisplayCore](#) &dev, int x, int y, int transform, color\_t t)

## Additional Inherited Members

### 5.25.1 Member Function Documentation

#### 5.25.1.1 void Framebuffer565::fillScreen ( color\_t color ) [virtual]

##### Fill the screen with a colour

This function fills the entire screen with a solid colour.

Example:

```
tft.fillScreen(Color::Black);
```

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).

#### 5.25.1.2 void Framebuffer565::initializeDevice ( ) [virtual]

##### Initialize the display

The display is configured and made ready to work. This function *must* be called before anything can happen on the screen, and it *should* be called before any other function.

Example:

```
tft.initializeDevice();
```

Reimplemented from [Image](#).

#### 5.25.1.3 void Framebuffer565::setPixel ( int x, int y, color\_t color ) [virtual]

##### Draw a pixel

A pixel, coloured (color) is drawn at (x,y).

Example:

```
tft.drawPixel(100, 100, Color::Green);
```

Reimplemented from [Image](#).

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- Drivers/Framebuffer565/Framebuffer565.h
- Drivers/Framebuffer565/Framebuffer565.cpp

## 5.26 gcihdr Struct Reference

### Data Fields

- uint16\_t **width**
- uint16\_t **height**
- uint8\_t **mode**
- uint8\_t **fdel**
- uint16\_t **frames**

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- Toolkits/gciWidget/gciWidget.h

## 5.27 gciWidget Class Reference

Inheritance diagram for gciWidget:

Collaboration diagram for gciWidget:

### Public Member Functions

- **gciWidget** ([Touch](#) &ts, [DisplayCore](#) &dev, const char \*fn, const char \*wn)
- void **draw** ([DisplayCore](#) \*dev, int x, int y)
- int **getFrames** ()
- int **getWidth** ()
- int **getHeight** ()
- void **setValue** (int x)

### Data Fields

- bool **\_loaded**
- File \* **\_file**
- [gcihdr](#) **\_header**
- const char \* **\_filename**
- const char \* **\_widgetname**
- uint32\_t **\_offset**

### Additional Inherited Members

#### 5.27.1 Member Function Documentation

5.27.1.1 int **gciWidget::getHeight** ( ) [inline],[virtual]

##### Get screen height

Returns the height (in pixels) of the screen.

Example:

```
int height = tft.getHeight();
```

Reimplemented from [Image](#).

5.27.1.2 int **gciWidget::getWidth** ( ) [inline],[virtual]

##### Get screen width

Returns the width (in pixels) of the screen.

Example:

```
int width = tft.getWidth();
```

Reimplemented from [Image](#).

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- Toolkits/gciWidget/gciWidget.h
- Toolkits/gciWidget/gciWidget.cpp

## 5.28 Goldelox Class Reference

Inheritance diagram for Goldelox:

Collaboration diagram for Goldelox:

### Public Member Functions

- **Goldelox** (Stream \*dev, int w, int h)
- **Goldelox** (Stream &dev, int w, int h)
- **Goldelox** (Stream \*dev, int w, int h, uint8\_t reset)
- **Goldelox** (Stream &dev, int w, int h, uint8\_t reset)
- void [initializeDevice](#) ()
- void [displayOn](#) ()
- void [displayOff](#) ()
- void [fillScreen](#) (color\_t color)
- void [setPixel](#) (int x, int y, color\_t color)
- void [drawLine](#) (int x0, int y0, int x1, int y1, color\_t color)
- int [getWidth](#) ()
- int [getHeight](#) ()
- void [drawVerticalLine](#) (int x, int y, int h, color\_t color)
- void [drawHorizontalLine](#) (int x, int y, int w, color\_t color)
- void [drawRectangle](#) (int x, int y, int w, int h, color\_t color)
- void [fillRectangle](#) (int x, int y, int w, int h, color\_t color)
- void **setRotation** (uint8\_t r)
- void [invertDisplay](#) (boolean i)
- void **changeBaudRate** (uint32\_t baud)
- void [openWindow](#) (int x, int y, int w, int h)
- void [closeWindow](#) ()
- void [windowData](#) (color\_t d)
- void [windowData](#) (color\_t \*d, int l)

### Additional Inherited Members

#### 5.28.1 Member Function Documentation

5.28.1.1 void Goldelox::closeWindow ( ) [virtual]

##### Close the window

Close the currently opened window and return to normal drawing operations.

Example:

```
tft.closeWindow();
```

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).

5.28.1.2 void Goldelox::displayOff ( ) [virtual]

##### Turn off the display

Disable the video output of the display (if supported).

Example:

```
tft.displayOff();
```

Implements [DisplayCore](#).

**5.28.1.3** `void Goldelox::displayOn ( )` [virtual]

### Turn on the display

Enable the video output of the display (if supported).

Example:

```
tft.displayOn();
```

Implements [DisplayCore](#).

**5.28.1.4** `void Goldelox::drawHorizontalLine ( int x, int y, int w, color_t color )` [virtual]

### Draw a horizontal line

A horizontal line of width (w) is drawn from point (x,y) in colour (color);

Example:

```
tft.drawHorizontalLine(10, 10, 50, Color::Blue);
```

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).

**5.28.1.5** `void Goldelox::drawLine ( int x0, int y0, int x1, int y1, color_t color )` [virtual]

### Draw a straight line

This function uses Bresenham's algorithm to draw a straight line. The line starts at coordinates (x0, y0) and extends to coordinates (x1, y1). The line is drawn in color (color).

Example:

```
tft.drawLine(10, 10, 40, 60, Color::Green);
```

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).

**5.28.1.6** `void Goldelox::drawRectangle ( int x, int y, int w, int h, color_t color )` [virtual]

### Draw a rectangle

This function uses accelerated line drawing routines if available. It draws a rectangle on the screen. The upper-left corner of the rectangle is at (x, y), and it extends to the right and down for a distance of (w) and (h) pixels respectively. It is drawn in colour (color).

Example:

```
tft.drawRectangle(10, 10, 200, 300, Color::Blue);
```

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).



**5.28.1.7** `void Goldelox::drawVerticalLine ( int x, int y, int h, color_t color )` [virtual]

#### Draw a vertical line

A vertical line of height (h) is drawn from point (x,y) in colour (color);

Example:

```
tft.drawVerticalLine(10, 10, 50, Color::Blue);
```

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).

**5.28.1.8** `void Goldelox::fillRectangle ( int x, int y, int w, int h, color_t color )` [virtual]

#### Draw a rectangle

This function draws a filled rectangle on the screen. The upper-left corner of the rectangle is at (x, y), and it extends to the right and down for a distance of (w) and (h) pixels respectively. It is drawn in colour (color).

Example:

```
tft.fillRect(10, 10, 200, 300, Color::Blue);
```

It is expected that actual screen drivers will override this function with a high speed optimized function.

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).

**5.28.1.9** `void Goldelox::fillScreen ( color_t color )` [virtual]

#### Fill the screen with a colour

This function fills the entire screen with a solid colour.

Example:

```
tft.fillScreen(Color::Black);
```

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).

**5.28.1.10** `int Goldelox::getHeight ( )` [inline],[virtual]

#### Get screen height

Returns the height (in pixels) of the screen.

Example:

```
int height = tft.getHeight();
```

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).

**5.28.1.11** `int Goldelox::getWidth ( )` [inline],[virtual]

#### Get screen width

Returns the width (in pixels) of the screen.

Example:

```
int width = tft.getWidth();
```

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).

**5.28.1.12** void Goldelox::initializeDevice ( ) [virtual]

### Initialize the display

The display is configured and made ready to work. This function *must* be called before anything can happen on the screen, and it *should* be called before any other function.

Example:

```
tft.initializeDevice();
```

Implements [DisplayCore](#).

**5.28.1.13** void Goldelox::invertDisplay ( boolean i ) [inline],[virtual]

### Invert the display colours

All colours become reversed. Black becomes white, red becomes cyan, etc.

Example:

```
tft.invertDisplay(true);
```

Implements [DisplayCore](#).

**5.28.1.14** void Goldelox::openWindow ( int x0, int y0, int x1, int y1 ) [virtual]

### Open a window

Opens the rectangle defined by (x0,y0) to (x1,y1) as a raw data window.

Example:

```
tft.openWindow(0, 0, 100, 100);
```

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).

**5.28.1.15** void Goldelox::setPixel ( int x, int y, color\_t color ) [virtual]

### Draw a pixel

A pixel, coloured (color) is drawn at (x,y).

Example:

```
tft.drawPixel(100, 100, Color::Green);
```

Implements [DisplayCore](#).

**5.28.1.16** void Goldelox::windowData ( color\_t d ) [virtual]

### Send pixel data to the window

Sends the raw pixel data for one pixel to the currently opened window.

Example:

```
tft.windowData(Color::Red);
```

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).

5.28.1.17 void Goldelox::windowData ( color\_t \* d, int l ) [virtual]

#### Send a block of pixel data to the window

The array of pixel data (\*d) and size (l) is dumped verbatim to the currently opened window.

Example:

```
tft.windowData(myData, 1000);
```

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- Drivers/Goldelox/Goldelox.h
- Drivers/Goldelox/Goldelox.cpp

## 5.29 LCARS::HBar Class Reference

Inheritance diagram for LCARS::HBar:

Collaboration diagram for LCARS::HBar:

### Public Member Functions

- **HBar** ([Touch](#) &ts, [DisplayCore](#) &dev, int y, color\_t lc, color\_t mc, color\_t rc, const char \*lt, const char \*mt, const char \*rt)
- void [setPixel](#) (int x, int y, color\_t c)
- void **draw** ([DisplayCore](#) \*dev, int x, int y)
- void [initializeDevice](#) ()

### Additional Inherited Members

#### 5.29.1 Member Function Documentation

5.29.1.1 void LCARS::HBar::initializeDevice ( ) [inline],[virtual]

#### Initialize the display

The display is configured and made ready to work. This function *must* be called before anything can happen on the screen, and it *should* be called before any other function.

Example:

```
tft.initializeDevice();
```

Reimplemented from [Image](#).

5.29.1.2 void LCARS::HBar::setPixel ( int x, int y, color\_t color ) [inline],[virtual]

#### Draw a pixel

A pixel, coloured (color) is drawn at (x,y).

Example:

```
tft.drawPixel(100, 100, Color::Green);
```

Reimplemented from [Image](#).

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- Toolkits/LCARSInterface/LCARSInterface.h
- Toolkits/LCARSInterface/LCARSInterface.cpp

## 5.30 LCARS::HBarBend Class Reference

Inheritance diagram for LCARS::HBarBend:

Collaboration diagram for LCARS::HBarBend:

### Public Member Functions

- **HBarBend** ([Touch](#) &ts, [DisplayCore](#) &dev, int x, int y, int bt, color\_t lc, color\_t mc, color\_t rc, color\_t ec, int mp, int ms, int bs, const char \*t)
- void [setPixel](#) (int x, int y, color\_t c)
- void **setValue** (int x)
- void **draw** ([DisplayCore](#) \*dev, int x, int y)
- void [initializeDevice](#) ()
- void **render** ()

### Static Public Attributes

- static const int **BendDown** = 0x01
- static const int **BendUp** = 0x02
- static const int **BendLeft** = 0x10
- static const int **BendRight** = 0x20

### Additional Inherited Members

#### 5.30.1 Member Function Documentation

5.30.1.1 void LCARS::HBarBend::initializeDevice ( ) `[inline], [virtual]`

##### Initialize the display

The display is configured and made ready to work. This function *must* be called before anything can happen on the screen, and it *should* be called before any other function.

Example:

```
tft.initializeDevice();
```

Reimplemented from [Image](#).

5.30.1.2 void LCARS::HBarBend::setPixel ( int x, int y, color\_t color ) [inline],[virtual]

### Draw a pixel

A pixel, coloured (color) is drawn at (x,y).

Example:

```
tft.drawPixel(100, 100, Color::Green);
```

Reimplemented from [Image](#).

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- Toolkits/LCARSInterface/LCARSInterface.h
- Toolkits/LCARSInterface/LCARSInterface.cpp

## 5.31 HX8347D Class Reference

Inheritance diagram for HX8347D:

Collaboration diagram for HX8347D:

### Public Member Functions

- **HX8347D** (DSPI &spi, int dc, int cs)
- void **setAddrWindow** (int x0, int y0, int x1, int y1)
- void **setAddrWindowRead** (int x0, int y0, int x1, int y1)
- void [fillScreen](#) (color\_t color)
- void [setPixel](#) (int x, int y, color\_t color)
- void [drawVerticalLine](#) (int x, int y, int h, color\_t color)
- void [drawHorizontalLine](#) (int x, int y, int w, color\_t color)
- void [fillRectangle](#) (int x, int y, int w, int h, color\_t color)
- void [setRotation](#) (int r)
- void [invertDisplay](#) (boolean i)
- void [displayOn](#) ()
- void [displayOff](#) ()
- void [initializeDevice](#) ()
- void [openWindow](#) (int x0, int y0, int x1, int y1)
- void [windowData](#) (color\_t d)
- void **windowData** (color\_t \*d, uint32\_t l)
- void [closeWindow](#) ()
- void **writeCommand** (uint8\_t)
- void **writeData** (uint8\_t)
- void **setRegister** (uint8\_t reg, uint8\_t val)

### Static Public Attributes

- static const int **Width** = 240
- static const int **Height** = 320

## Additional Inherited Members

### 5.31.1 Member Function Documentation

5.31.1.1 void HX8347D::closeWindow ( ) [virtual]

#### Close the window

Close the currently opened window and return to normal drawing operations.

Example:

```
tft.closeWindow();
```

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).

5.31.1.2 void HX8347D::displayOff ( ) [virtual]

#### Turn off the display

Disable the video output of the display (if supported).

Example:

```
tft.displayOff();
```

Implements [DisplayCore](#).

5.31.1.3 void HX8347D::displayOn ( ) [virtual]

#### Turn on the display

Enable the video output of the display (if supported).

Example:

```
tft.displayOn();
```

Implements [DisplayCore](#).

5.31.1.4 void HX8347D::drawHorizontalLine ( int x, int y, int w, color\_t color ) [virtual]

#### Draw a horizontal line

A horizontal line of width (w) is drawn from point (x,y) in colour (color);

Example:

```
tft.drawHorizontalLine(10, 10, 50, Color::Blue);
```

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).

5.31.1.5 void HX8347D::drawVerticalLine ( int x, int y, int h, color\_t color ) [virtual]

#### Draw a vertical line

A vertical line of height (h) is drawn from point (x,y) in colour (color);

Example:

```
tft.drawVerticalLine(10, 10, 50, Color::Blue);
```

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).

**5.31.1.6** `void HX8347D::fillRectangle ( int x, int y, int w, int h, color_t color )` [virtual]

#### Draw a rectangle

This function draws a filled rectangle on the screen. The upper-left corner of the rectangle is at (x, y), and it extends to the right and down for a distance of (w) and (h) pixels respectively. It is drawn in colour (color).

Example:

```
tft.fillRect(10, 10, 200, 300, Color::Blue);
```

It is expected that actual screen drivers will override this function with a high speed optimized function.

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).

**5.31.1.7** `void HX8347D::fillScreen ( color_t color )` [virtual]

#### Fill the screen with a colour

This function fills the entire screen with a solid colour.

Example:

```
tft.fillScreen(Color::Black);
```

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).

**5.31.1.8** `void HX8347D::initializeDevice ( )` [virtual]

#### Initialize the display

The display is configured and made ready to work. This function *must* be called before anything can happen on the screen, and it *should* be called before any other function.

Example:

```
tft.initializeDevice();
```

Implements [DisplayCore](#).

**5.31.1.9** `void HX8347D::invertDisplay ( boolean i )` [virtual]

#### [Invert](#) the display colours

All colours become reversed. Black becomes white, red becomes cyan, etc.

Example:

```
tft.invertDisplay(true);
```

Implements [DisplayCore](#).

5.31.1.10 void HX8347D::openWindow ( int x0, int y0, int x1, int y1 ) [virtual]

#### Open a window

Opens the rectangle defined by (x0,y0) to (x1,y1) as a raw data window.

Example:

```
tft.openWindow(0, 0, 100, 100);
```

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).

5.31.1.11 void HX8347D::setPixel ( int x, int y, color\_t color ) [virtual]

#### Draw a pixel

A pixel, coloured (color) is drawn at (x,y).

Example:

```
tft.drawPixel(100, 100, Color::Green);
```

Implements [DisplayCore](#).

5.31.1.12 void HX8347D::setRotation ( int rotation ) [virtual]

#### Set screen rotation

This rotates the screen. Value is between 0 and 3, for 0°, 90°, 180° or 270°.

Example:

```
tft.setRotation(1);
```

Implements [DisplayCore](#).

5.31.1.13 void HX8347D::windowData ( color\_t d ) [virtual]

#### Send pixel data to the window

Sends the raw pixel data for one pixel to the currently opened window.

Example:

```
tft.windowData(Color::Red);
```

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- Drivers/HX8347D/HX8347D.h
- Drivers/HX8347D/HX8347D.cpp

## 5.32 ILI9163 Class Reference

Inheritance diagram for ILI9163:

Collaboration diagram for ILI9163:



## Public Member Functions

- **ILI9163** (DSPI \*dspl, uint8\_t cs, uint8\_t rs, uint8\_t reset)
- void **setAddrWindow** (int x0, int y0, int x1, int y1)
- void **setPixel** (int x, int y, color\_t color)
- void **drawVerticalLine** (int x, int y, int h, color\_t color)
- void **drawHorizontalLine** (int x, int y, int w, color\_t color)
- void **fillRectangle** (int x, int y, int w, int h, color\_t color)
- void **setRotation** (int r)
- void **invertDisplay** (boolean i)
- void **displayOn** ()
- void **displayOff** ()
- void **openWindow** (int, int, int, int)
- void **windowData** (color\_t)
- void **windowData** (color\_t \*, int)
- void **closeWindow** ()
- void **startDisplay** ()
- virtual void **initializeDevice** ()
- virtual void **data** (uint16\_t)
- virtual void **command** (uint16\_t)

## Static Public Attributes

- static const int **Width** = 128
- static const int **Height** = 128

## Additional Inherited Members

### 5.32.1 Member Function Documentation

#### 5.32.1.1 void ILI9163::closeWindow ( ) [virtual]

#### Close the window

Close the currently opened window and return to normal drawing operations.

Example:

```
tft.closeWindow();
```

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).

#### 5.32.1.2 void ILI9163::displayOff ( ) [virtual]

#### Turn off the display

Disable the video output of the display (if supported).

Example:

```
tft.displayOff();
```

Implements [DisplayCore](#).

**5.32.1.3** `void ILI9163::displayOn ( )` [virtual]

#### Turn on the display

Enable the video output of the display (if supported).

Example:

```
tft.displayOn();
```

Implements [DisplayCore](#).

**5.32.1.4** `void ILI9163::drawHorizontalLine ( int x, int y, int w, color_t color )` [virtual]

#### Draw a horizontal line

A horizontal line of width (w) is drawn from point (x,y) in colour (color);

Example:

```
tft.drawHorizontalLine(10, 10, 50, Color::Blue);
```

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).

**5.32.1.5** `void ILI9163::drawVerticalLine ( int x, int y, int h, color_t color )` [virtual]

#### Draw a vertical line

A vertical line of height (h) is drawn from point (x,y) in colour (color);

Example:

```
tft.drawVerticalLine(10, 10, 50, Color::Blue);
```

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).

**5.32.1.6** `void ILI9163::fillRectangle ( int x, int y, int w, int h, color_t color )` [virtual]

#### Draw a rectangle

This function draws a filled rectangle on the screen. The upper-left corner of the rectangle is at (x, y), and it extends to the right and down for a distance of (w) and (h) pixels respectively. It is drawn in colour (color).

Example:

```
tft.fillRectangle(10, 10, 200, 300, Color::Blue);
```

It is expected that actual screen drivers will override this function with a high speed optimized function.

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).

**5.32.1.7** `void ILI9163::initializeDevice ( )` [virtual]

#### Initialize the display

The display is configured and made ready to work. This function *must* be called before anything can happen on the screen, and it *should* be called before any other function.

Example:

```
tft.initializeDevice();
```

Implements [DisplayCore](#).

**5.32.1.8** void ILI9163::invertDisplay ( boolean *i* ) [virtual]

### Invert the display colours

All colours become reversed. Black becomes white, red becomes cyan, etc.

Example:

```
tft.invertDisplay(true);
```

Implements [DisplayCore](#).

**5.32.1.9** void ILI9163::openWindow ( int *x0*, int *y0*, int *x1*, int *y1* ) [virtual]

### Open a window

Opens the rectangle defined by (x0,y0) to (x1,y1) as a raw data window.

Example:

```
tft.openWindow(0, 0, 100, 100);
```

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).

**5.32.1.10** void ILI9163::setPixel ( int *x*, int *y*, color\_t *color* ) [virtual]

### Draw a pixel

A pixel, coloured (color) is drawn at (x,y).

Example:

```
tft.drawPixel(100, 100, Color::Green);
```

Implements [DisplayCore](#).

**5.32.1.11** void ILI9163::setRotation ( int *rotation* ) [virtual]

### Set screen rotation

This rotates the screen. Value is between 0 and 3, for 0°, 90°, 180° or 270°.

Example:

```
tft.setRotation(1);
```

Implements [DisplayCore](#).

**5.32.1.12** void ILI9163::windowData ( color\_t *d* ) [virtual]

### Send pixel data to the window

Sends the raw pixel data for one pixel to the currently opened window.

Example:

```
tft.windowData(Color::Red);
```

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).

5.32.1.13 void ILI9163::windowData ( color\_t\* d, int l ) [virtual]

### Send a block of pixel data to the window

The array of pixel data (\*d) and size (l) is dumped verbatim to the currently opened window.

Example:

```
tft.windowData(myData, 1000);
```

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- Drivers/ILI9163/ILI9163.h
- Drivers/ILI9163/ILI9163.cpp

## 5.33 ILI9340 Class Reference

Inheritance diagram for ILI9340:

Collaboration diagram for ILI9340:

### Public Member Functions

- **ILI9340** (DSPI \*spi, uint8\_t cs, uint8\_t dc, uint8\_t reset)
- **ILI9340** (DSPI &spi, uint8\_t cs, uint8\_t dc, uint8\_t reset)
- void **setAddrWindow** (int x0, int y0, int x1, int y1)
- void **fillScreen** (color\_t color)
- void **setPixel** (int x, int y, color\_t color)
- void **drawVerticalLine** (int x, int y, int h, color\_t color)
- void **drawHorizontalLine** (int x, int y, int w, color\_t color)
- void **fillRectangle** (int x, int y, int w, int h, color\_t color)
- void **setRotation** (int r)
- void **invertDisplay** (boolean i)
- void **displayOn** ()
- void **displayOff** ()
- void **openWindow** (int, int, int, int)
- void **windowData** (color\_t)
- void **windowData** (color\_t \*, int)
- void **closeWindow** ()
- void **initializeDevice** ()
- void **data** (uint8\_t)
- void **command** (uint8\_t)

### Static Public Attributes

- static const int **Width** = 240
- static const int **Height** = 320

## Additional Inherited Members

### 5.33.1 Member Function Documentation

#### 5.33.1.1 void ILI9340::closeWindow ( ) [virtual]

##### Close the window

Close the currently opened window and return to normal drawing operations.

Example:

```
tft.closeWindow();
```

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).

#### 5.33.1.2 void ILI9340::displayOff ( ) [inline],[virtual]

##### Turn off the display

Disable the video output of the display (if supported).

Example:

```
tft.displayOff();
```

Implements [DisplayCore](#).

#### 5.33.1.3 void ILI9340::displayOn ( ) [inline],[virtual]

##### Turn on the display

Enable the video output of the display (if supported).

Example:

```
tft.displayOn();
```

Implements [DisplayCore](#).

#### 5.33.1.4 void ILI9340::drawHorizontalLine ( int x, int y, int w, color\_t color ) [virtual]

##### Draw a horizontal line

A horizontal line of width (w) is drawn from point (x,y) in colour (color);

Example:

```
tft.drawHorizontalLine(10, 10, 50, Color::Blue);
```

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).

#### 5.33.1.5 void ILI9340::drawVerticalLine ( int x, int y, int h, color\_t color ) [virtual]

##### Draw a vertical line

A vertical line of height (h) is drawn from point (x,y) in colour (color);

Example:

```
tft.drawVerticalLine(10, 10, 50, Color::Blue);
```

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).

**5.33.1.6** `void ILI9340::fillRectangle ( int x, int y, int w, int h, color_t color )` [virtual]

### Draw a rectangle

This function draws a filled rectangle on the screen. The upper-left corner of the rectangle is at (x, y), and it extends to the right and down for a distance of (w) and (h) pixels respectively. It is drawn in colour (color).

Example:

```
tft.fillRect(10, 10, 200, 300, Color::Blue);
```

It is expected that actual screen drivers will override this function with a high speed optimized function.

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).

**5.33.1.7** `void ILI9340::fillScreen ( color_t color )` [virtual]

### Fill the screen with a colour

This function fills the entire screen with a solid colour.

Example:

```
tft.fillScreen(Color::Black);
```

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).

**5.33.1.8** `void ILI9340::initializeDevice ( )` [virtual]

### Initialize the display

The display is configured and made ready to work. This function *must* be called before anything can happen on the screen, and it *should* be called before any other function.

Example:

```
tft.initializeDevice();
```

Implements [DisplayCore](#).

**5.33.1.9** `void ILI9340::invertDisplay ( boolean i )` [virtual]

### [Invert](#) the display colours

All colours become reversed. Black becomes white, red becomes cyan, etc.

Example:

```
tft.invertDisplay(true);
```

Implements [DisplayCore](#).

5.33.1.10 void ILI9340::openWindow ( int *x0*, int *y0*, int *x1*, int *y1* ) [virtual]

#### Open a window

Opens the rectangle defined by (x0,y0) to (x1,y1) as a raw data window.

Example:

```
tft.openWindow(0, 0, 100, 100);
```

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).

5.33.1.11 void ILI9340::setPixel ( int *x*, int *y*, color\_t *color* ) [virtual]

#### Draw a pixel

A pixel, coloured (color) is drawn at (x,y).

Example:

```
tft.drawPixel(100, 100, Color::Green);
```

Implements [DisplayCore](#).

5.33.1.12 void ILI9340::setRotation ( int *rotation* ) [virtual]

#### Set screen rotation

This rotates the screen. Value is between 0 and 3, for 0°, 90°, 180° or 270°.

Example:

```
tft.setRotation(1);
```

Implements [DisplayCore](#).

5.33.1.13 void ILI9340::windowData ( color\_t *d* ) [virtual]

#### Send pixel data to the window

Sends the raw pixel data for one pixel to the currently opened window.

Example:

```
tft.windowData(Color::Red);
```

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).

5.33.1.14 void ILI9340::windowData ( color\_t\* *d*, int *l* ) [virtual]

#### Send a block of pixel data to the window

The array of pixel data (\*d) and size (l) is dumped verbatim to the currently opened window.

Example:

```
tft.windowData(myData, 1000);
```

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- Drivers/ILI9340/ILI9340.h
- Drivers/ILI9340/ILI9340.cpp

## 5.34 ILI9481 Class Reference

Inheritance diagram for ILI9481:

Collaboration diagram for ILI9481:

### Public Member Functions

- **ILI9481** (uint8\_t rs, uint8\_t wr, uint8\_t rd, uint8\_t cs, uint8\_t reset, uint8\_t d0, uint8\_t d1, uint8\_t d2, uint8\_t d3, uint8\_t d4, uint8\_t d5, uint8\_t d6, uint8\_t d7, uint8\_t d8, uint8\_t d9, uint8\_t d10, uint8\_t d11, uint8\_t d12, uint8\_t d13, uint8\_t d14, uint8\_t d15)
- void **setAddrWindow** (int x0, int y0, int x1, int y1)
- void **fillScreen** (color\_t color)
- void **setPixel** (int x, int y, color\_t color)
- void **drawVerticalLine** (int x, int y, int h, color\_t color)
- void **drawHorizontalLine** (int x, int y, int w, color\_t color)
- void **fillRectangle** (int x, int y, int w, int h, color\_t color)
- void **setRotation** (int r)
- void **invertDisplay** (boolean i)
- void **displayOn** ()
- void **displayOff** ()
- void **openWindow** (int, int, int, int)
- void **windowData** (color\_t)
- void **windowData** (color\_t \*, int)
- void **closeWindow** ()
- virtual color\_t **colorAt** (int x, int y)
- void **startDisplay** ()
- virtual void **initializeDevice** ()
- virtual void **data** (uint16\_t)
- virtual void **command** (uint16\_t)
- virtual uint16\_t **read** (boolean cont=false)
- virtual void **getRectangle** (int x, int y, int w, int h, color\_t \*buf)

### Static Public Attributes

- static const int **Width** = 320
- static const int **Height** = 480

### Additional Inherited Members

#### 5.34.1 Member Function Documentation

5.34.1.1 void ILI9481::closeWindow ( ) [virtual]



### Close the window

Close the currently opened window and return to normal drawing operations.

Example:

```
tft.closeWindow();
```

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).

5.34.1.2 `color_t ILI9481::colorAt ( int x, int y )` [virtual]

### Get the colour at a location

Returns the colour at (x,y) as seen by the screen.

Example:

```
unsigned int color = tft.colorAt(100, 100);
```

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).

5.34.1.3 `void ILI9481::displayOff ( )` [virtual]

### Turn off the display

Disable the video output of the display (if supported).

Example:

```
tft.displayOff();
```

Implements [DisplayCore](#).

5.34.1.4 `void ILI9481::displayOn ( )` [virtual]

### Turn on the display

Enable the video output of the display (if supported).

Example:

```
tft.displayOn();
```

Implements [DisplayCore](#).

5.34.1.5 `void ILI9481::drawHorizontalLine ( int x, int y, int w, color_t color )` [virtual]

### Draw a horizontal line

A horizontal line of width (w) is drawn from point (x,y) in colour (color);

Example:

```
tft.drawHorizontalLine(10, 10, 50, Color::Blue);
```

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).

5.34.1.6 void ILI9481::drawVerticalLine ( int x, int y, int h, color\_t color ) [virtual]

#### Draw a vertical line

A vertical line of height (h) is drawn from point (x,y) in colour (color);

Example:

```
tft.drawVerticalLine(10, 10, 50, Color::Blue);
```

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).

5.34.1.7 void ILI9481::fillRectangle ( int x, int y, int w, int h, color\_t color ) [virtual]

#### Draw a rectangle

This function draws a filled rectangle on the screen. The upper-left corner of the rectangle is at (x, y), and it extends to the right and down for a distance of (w) and (h) pixels respectively. It is drawn in colour (color).

Example:

```
tft.fillRect(10, 10, 200, 300, Color::Blue);
```

It is expected that actual screen drivers will override this function with a high speed optimized function.

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).

5.34.1.8 void ILI9481::fillScreen ( color\_t color ) [virtual]

#### Fill the screen with a colour

This function fills the entire screen with a solid colour.

Example:

```
tft.fillScreen(Color::Black);
```

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).

5.34.1.9 void ILI9481::initializeDevice ( ) [virtual]

#### Initialize the display

The display is configured and made ready to work. This function *must* be called before anything can happen on the screen, and it *should* be called before any other function.

Example:

```
tft.initializeDevice();
```

Implements [DisplayCore](#).

Reimplemented in [ILI9481\\_PMP](#).

5.34.1.10 void ILI9481::invertDisplay ( boolean i ) [virtual]

#### Invert the display colours

All colours become reversed. Black becomes white, red becomes cyan, etc.

Example:

```
tft.invertDisplay(true);
```

Implements [DisplayCore](#).

**5.34.1.11** void ILI9481::openWindow ( int *x0*, int *y0*, int *x1*, int *y1* ) [virtual]

#### Open a window

Opens the rectangle defined by (x0,y0) to (x1,y1) as a raw data window.

Example:

```
tft.openWindow(0, 0, 100, 100);
```

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).

**5.34.1.12** void ILI9481::setPixel ( int *x*, int *y*, color\_t *color* ) [virtual]

#### Draw a pixel

A pixel, coloured (color) is drawn at (x,y).

Example:

```
tft.drawPixel(100, 100, Color::Green);
```

Implements [DisplayCore](#).

**5.34.1.13** void ILI9481::setRotation ( int *rotation* ) [virtual]

#### Set screen rotation

This rotates the screen. Value is between 0 and 3, for 0°, 90°, 180° or 270°.

Example:

```
tft.setRotation(1);
```

Implements [DisplayCore](#).

**5.34.1.14** void ILI9481::windowData ( color\_t *d* ) [virtual]

#### Send pixel data to the window

Sends the raw pixel data for one pixel to the currently opened window.

Example:

```
tft.windowData(Color::Red);
```

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).

**5.34.1.15** void ILI9481::windowData ( color\_t\* *d*, int *l* ) [virtual]

#### Send a block of pixel data to the window

The array of pixel data (\*d) and size (l) is dumped verbatim to the currently opened window.

Example:

```
tft.windowData(myData, 1000);
```

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- Drivers/ILI9481/ILI9481.h
- Drivers/ILI9481/ILI9481.cpp

## 5.35 ILI9481\_PMP Class Reference

Inheritance diagram for ILI9481\_PMP:

Collaboration diagram for ILI9481\_PMP:

### Public Member Functions

- **ILI9481\_PMP** (uint8\_t res)
- void [initializeDevice](#) ()
- void **data** (uint16\_t)
- void **command** (uint16\_t)
- uint16\_t **read** (boolean cont=false)

### Additional Inherited Members

#### 5.35.1 Member Function Documentation

5.35.1.1 void ILI9481\_PMP::initializeDevice ( ) [virtual]

#### Initialize the display

The display is configured and made ready to work. This function *must* be called before anything can happen on the screen, and it *should* be called before any other function.

Example:

```
tft.initializeDevice();
```

Reimplemented from [ILI9481](#).

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- Drivers/ILI9481/ILI9481.h
- Drivers/ILI9481/ILI9481.cpp

## 5.36 Image Class Reference

Inheritance diagram for Image:

Collaboration diagram for Image:

## Public Member Functions

- virtual int [getWidth](#) ()
- virtual int [getHeight](#) ()
- virtual void **draw** ([DisplayCore](#) \*dev, int x, int y)=0
- virtual void **draw** ([DisplayCore](#) \*dev, int x, int y, color\_t t)=0
- virtual void **drawTransformed** ([DisplayCore](#) \*dev, int x, int y, int transform)=0
- virtual void **drawTransformed** ([DisplayCore](#) \*dev, int x, int y, int transform, color\_t t)=0
- void **draw** ([DisplayCore](#) &dev, int x, int y)
- void **draw** ([DisplayCore](#) &dev, int x, int y, color\_t t)
- void **drawTransformed** ([DisplayCore](#) &dev, int x, int y, int transform)
- void **drawTransformed** ([DisplayCore](#) &dev, int x, int y, int transform, color\_t t)
- void **setFilter** ([Filter](#) &f)
- void **removeFilter** ()
- void [setRotation](#) (int r)
- void [setPixel](#) (int x, int y, color\_t c)
- void [initializeDevice](#) ()
- void [displayOn](#) ()
- void [displayOff](#) ()
- void [invertDisplay](#) (boolean i)

## Data Fields

- int **\_width**
- int **\_height**

## Static Public Attributes

- static const uint8\_t **MirrorH** = 0x01
- static const uint8\_t **MirrorV** = 0x02
- static const uint8\_t **Rotate180** = 0x03

## Protected Attributes

- [Filter](#) \* **\_filter**

## Additional Inherited Members

### 5.36.1 Member Function Documentation

5.36.1.1 void [Image::displayOff](#) ( ) [inline],[virtual]

#### Turn off the display

Disable the video output of the display (if supported).

Example:

```
tft.displayOff();
```

Implements [DisplayCore](#).

5.36.1.2 `void Image::displayOn ( ) [inline],[virtual]`

### Turn on the display

Enable the video output of the display (if supported).

Example:

```
tft.displayOn();
```

Implements [DisplayCore](#).

5.36.1.3 `virtual int Image::getHeight ( ) [inline],[virtual]`

### Get screen height

Returns the height (in pixels) of the screen.

Example:

```
int height = tft.getHeight();
```

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).

Reimplemented in [BMPFile](#), [twAnimIcon](#), and [gciWidget](#).

5.36.1.4 `virtual int Image::getWidth ( ) [inline],[virtual]`

### Get screen width

Returns the width (in pixels) of the screen.

Example:

```
int width = tft.getWidth();
```

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).

Reimplemented in [BMPFile](#), [twAnimIcon](#), and [gciWidget](#).

5.36.1.5 `void Image::initializeDevice ( ) [inline],[virtual]`

### Initialize the display

The display is configured and made ready to work. This function *must* be called before anything can happen on the screen, and it *should* be called before any other function.

Example:

```
tft.initializeDevice();
```

Implements [DisplayCore](#).

Reimplemented in [LCARS::MiniScope](#), [LCARS::StaticText](#), [LCARS::Block](#), [LCARS::HBarBend](#), [LCARS::HBar](#), [tw↵Text](#), [Framebuffer332](#), and [Framebuffer565](#).

5.36.1.6 `void Image::invertDisplay ( boolean i ) [inline],[virtual]`

### Invert the display colours

All colours become reversed. Black becomes white, red becomes cyan, etc.

Example:

```
tft.invertDisplay(true);
```

Implements [DisplayCore](#).

**5.36.1.7** `void Image::setPixel ( int x, int y, color_t color )` `[inline], [virtual]`

### Draw a pixel

A pixel, coloured (color) is drawn at (x,y).

Example:

```
tft.drawPixel(100, 100, Color::Green);
```

Implements [DisplayCore](#).

Reimplemented in [LCARS::MiniScope](#), [LCARS::StaticText](#), [LCARS::Block](#), [LCARS::HBarBend](#), [LCARS::HBar](#), [tw↔Text](#), [Framebuffer332](#), and [Framebuffer565](#).

**5.36.1.8** `void Image::setRotation ( int rotation )` `[inline], [virtual]`

### Set screen rotation

This rotates the screen. Value is between 0 and 3, for 0°, 90°, 180° or 270°.

Example:

```
tft.setRotation(1);
```

Implements [DisplayCore](#).

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- `DisplayCore/DisplayCore.h`

## 5.37 Invert Class Reference

Inheritance diagram for Invert:

Collaboration diagram for Invert:

### Public Member Functions

- `color_t function (color_t)`

### Additional Inherited Members

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- `Filters/Invert.h`
- `Filters/Invert.cpp`

## 5.38 KS0108 Class Reference

Inheritance diagram for KS0108:

Collaboration diagram for KS0108:

### Public Member Functions

- **KS0108** (uint32\_t reg, uint32\_t data)
- virtual void [initializeDevice](#) ()
- virtual void **displayInit** ()
- void [setPixel](#) (int x, int y, color\_t color)
- void [startBuffer](#) ()
- void [endBuffer](#) ()
- void [setRotation](#) (int r)
- void [displayOn](#) ()
- void [displayOff](#) ()
- void [invertDisplay](#) (boolean b)
- int [getWidth](#) ()
- int [getHeight](#) ()

### Additional Inherited Members

#### 5.38.1 Member Function Documentation

**5.38.1.1** void [KS0108::displayOff](#) ( ) [inline],[virtual]

##### Turn off the display

Disable the video output of the display (if supported).

Example:

```
tft.displayOff();
```

Implements [DisplayCore](#).

**5.38.1.2** void [KS0108::displayOn](#) ( ) [inline],[virtual]

##### Turn on the display

Enable the video output of the display (if supported).

Example:

```
tft.displayOn();
```

Implements [DisplayCore](#).

**5.38.1.3** void [KS0108::endBuffer](#) ( ) [virtual]

##### End buffered mode

Any changes that are pending will be pushed out to the screen. See [startBuffer\(\)](#) for more information.

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).



5.38.1.4 `int KS0108::getHeight ( ) [virtual]`

#### Get screen height

Returns the height (in pixels) of the screen.

Example:

```
int height = tft.getHeight();
```

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).

5.38.1.5 `int KS0108::getWidth ( ) [virtual]`

#### Get screen width

Returns the width (in pixels) of the screen.

Example:

```
int width = tft.getWidth();
```

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).

5.38.1.6 `void KS0108::initializeDevice ( ) [virtual]`

#### Initialize the display

The display is configured and made ready to work. This function *must* be called before anything can happen on the screen, and it *should* be called before any other function.

Example:

```
tft.initializeDevice();
```

Implements [DisplayCore](#).

Reimplemented in [KS0108\\_BB](#).

5.38.1.7 `void KS0108::invertDisplay ( boolean i ) [inline],[virtual]`

#### Invert the display colours

All colours become reversed. Black becomes white, red becomes cyan, etc.

Example:

```
tft.invertDisplay(true);
```

Implements [DisplayCore](#).

5.38.1.8 `void KS0108::setPixel ( int x, int y, color_t color ) [virtual]`

#### Draw a pixel

A pixel, coloured (color) is drawn at (x,y).

Example:

```
tft.drawPixel(100, 100, Color::Green);
```

Implements [DisplayCore](#).

5.38.1.9 `void KS0108::setRotation ( int rotation )` `[inline]`,`[virtual]`

#### Set screen rotation

This rotates the screen. Value is between 0 and 3, for 0°, 90°, 180° or 270°.

Example:

```
tft.setRotation(1);
```

Implements [DisplayCore](#).

5.38.1.10 `void KS0108::startBuffer ( )` `[virtual]`

#### Start buffered mode

In buffered mode, where applicable, any data that would be sent to the screen is delayed until buffered mode is ended. This generally has no effect on most screens, but those that use their own driver level may use this to delay pushing out of the buffer to the screen.

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- Drivers/KS0108/KS0108.h
- Drivers/KS0108/KS0108.cpp

## 5.39 KS0108\_2 Class Reference

Inheritance diagram for KS0108\_2:

Collaboration diagram for KS0108\_2:

### Public Member Functions

- **KS0108\_2** (uint32\_t reg1, uint32\_t data1, uint32\_t reg2, uint32\_t data2)
- void [initializeDevice](#) ()
- void [setPixel](#) (int x, int y, color\_t color)
- void [startBuffer](#) ()
- void [endBuffer](#) ()
- void [setRotation](#) (int r)
- void [displayOn](#) ()
- void [displayOff](#) ()
- void [invertDisplay](#) (boolean b)
- int [getWidth](#) ()
- int [getHeight](#) ()

### Additional Inherited Members

#### 5.39.1 Member Function Documentation

5.39.1.1 `void KS0108_2::displayOff ( )` `[inline]`,`[virtual]`

### Turn off the display

Disable the video output of the display (if supported).

Example:

```
tft.displayOff();
```

Implements [DisplayCore](#).

5.39.1.2 `void KS0108_2::displayOn( ) [inline],[virtual]`

### Turn on the display

Enable the video output of the display (if supported).

Example:

```
tft.displayOn();
```

Implements [DisplayCore](#).

5.39.1.3 `void KS0108_2::endBuffer( ) [virtual]`

### End buffered mode

Any changes that are pending will be pushed out to the screen. See [startBuffer\(\)](#) for more information.

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).

5.39.1.4 `int KS0108_2::getHeight( ) [virtual]`

### Get screen height

Returns the height (in pixels) of the screen.

Example:

```
int height = tft.getHeight();
```

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).

5.39.1.5 `int KS0108_2::getWidth( ) [virtual]`

### Get screen width

Returns the width (in pixels) of the screen.

Example:

```
int width = tft.getWidth();
```

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).

5.39.1.6 `void KS0108_2::initializeDevice( ) [virtual]`

### Initialize the display

The display is configured and made ready to work. This function *must* be called before anything can happen on the screen, and it *should* be called before any other function.

Example:

```
tft.initializeDevice();
```

Implements [DisplayCore](#).

**5.39.1.7** `void KS0108_2::invertDisplay ( boolean i )` `[inline]`, `[virtual]`

#### **Invert** the display colours

All colours become reversed. Black becomes white, red becomes cyan, etc.

Example:

```
tft.invertDisplay(true);
```

Implements [DisplayCore](#).

**5.39.1.8** `void KS0108_2::setPixel ( int x, int y, color_t color )` `[virtual]`

#### **Draw** a pixel

A pixel, coloured (color) is drawn at (x,y).

Example:

```
tft.drawPixel(100, 100, Color::Green);
```

Implements [DisplayCore](#).

**5.39.1.9** `void KS0108_2::setRotation ( int rotation )` `[inline]`, `[virtual]`

#### **Set** screen rotation

This rotates the screen. Value is between 0 and 3, for 0°, 90°, 180° or 270°.

Example:

```
tft.setRotation(1);
```

Implements [DisplayCore](#).

**5.39.1.10** `void KS0108_2::startBuffer ( )` `[virtual]`

#### **Start** buffered mode

In buffered mode, where applicable, any data that would be sent to the screen is delayed until buffered mode is ended. This generally has no effect on most screens, but those that use their own driver level may use this to delay pushing out of the buffer to the screen.

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- Drivers/KS0108/KS0108.h
- Drivers/KS0108/KS0108.cpp

## 5.40 KS0108\_BB Class Reference

Inheritance diagram for KS0108\_BB:

Collaboration diagram for KS0108\_BB:

### Public Member Functions

- **KS0108\_BB** (uint8\_t rs, uint8\_t rw, uint8\_t e, uint8\_t cs, uint8\_t d0, uint8\_t d1, uint8\_t d2, uint8\_t d3, uint8\_t d4, uint8\_t d5, uint8\_t d6, uint8\_t d7)
- void [initializeDevice](#) ()

### Additional Inherited Members

#### 5.40.1 Member Function Documentation

5.40.1.1 void KS0108\_BB::initializeDevice ( ) [virtual]

##### Initialize the display

The display is configured and made ready to work. This function *must* be called before anything can happen on the screen, and it *should* be called before any other function.

Example:

```
tft.initializeDevice();
```

Reimplemented from [KS0108](#).

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- Drivers/KS0108/KS0108.h
- Drivers/KS0108/KS0108.cpp

## 5.41 KS0108\_BB2 Class Reference

Inheritance diagram for KS0108\_BB2:

Collaboration diagram for KS0108\_BB2:

### Public Member Functions

- **KS0108\_BB2** (uint8\_t rs, uint8\_t rw, uint8\_t e, uint8\_t cs1, uint8\_t cs2, uint8\_t d0, uint8\_t d1, uint8\_t d2, uint8\_t d3, uint8\_t d4, uint8\_t d5, uint8\_t d6, uint8\_t d7)
- void [initializeDevice](#) ()
- void [setPixel](#) (int x, int y, color\_t color)
- void [startBuffer](#) ()
- void [endBuffer](#) ()
- void **setRotation** (uint8\_t r)
- void [displayOn](#) ()
- void [displayOff](#) ()
- void [invertDisplay](#) (boolean b)
- int [getWidth](#) ()
- int [getHeight](#) ()

## Additional Inherited Members

### 5.41.1 Member Function Documentation

5.41.1.1 `void KS0108_BB2::displayOff( ) [inline],[virtual]`

#### Turn off the display

Disable the video output of the display (if supported).

Example:

```
tft.displayOff();
```

Implements [DisplayCore](#).

5.41.1.2 `void KS0108_BB2::displayOn( ) [inline],[virtual]`

#### Turn on the display

Enable the video output of the display (if supported).

Example:

```
tft.displayOn();
```

Implements [DisplayCore](#).

5.41.1.3 `void KS0108_BB2::endBuffer( ) [virtual]`

#### End buffered mode

Any changes that are pending will be pushed out to the screen. See [startBuffer\(\)](#) for more information.

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).

5.41.1.4 `int KS0108_BB2::getHeight( ) [virtual]`

#### Get screen height

Returns the height (in pixels) of the screen.

Example:

```
int height = tft.getHeight();
```

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).

5.41.1.5 `int KS0108_BB2::getWidth( ) [virtual]`

#### Get screen width

Returns the width (in pixels) of the screen.

Example:

```
int width = tft.getWidth();
```

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).

5.41.1.6 `void KS0108_BB2::initializeDevice ( ) [virtual]`

#### Initialize the display

The display is configured and made ready to work. This function *must* be called before anything can happen on the screen, and it *should* be called before any other function.

Example:

```
tft.initializeDevice();
```

Implements [DisplayCore](#).

5.41.1.7 `void KS0108_BB2::invertDisplay ( boolean i ) [inline],[virtual]`

#### Invert the display colours

All colours become reversed. Black becomes white, red becomes cyan, etc.

Example:

```
tft.invertDisplay(true);
```

Implements [DisplayCore](#).

5.41.1.8 `void KS0108_BB2::setPixel ( int x, int y, color_t color ) [virtual]`

#### Draw a pixel

A pixel, coloured (color) is drawn at (x,y).

Example:

```
tft.drawPixel(100, 100, Color::Green);
```

Implements [DisplayCore](#).

5.41.1.9 `void KS0108_BB2::startBuffer ( ) [virtual]`

#### Start buffered mode

In buffered mode, where applicable, any data that would be sent to the screen is delayed until buffered mode is ended. This generally has no effect on most screens, but those that use their own driver level may use this to delay pushing out of the buffer to the screen.

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- Drivers/KS0108/KS0108.h
- Drivers/KS0108/KS0108.cpp

## 5.42 LinuxEvent Class Reference

Inheritance diagram for LinuxEvent:

Collaboration diagram for LinuxEvent:

## Public Member Functions

- **LinuxEvent** (uint16\_t w, uint16\_t h)
- void **sample** ()
- int **getSample** (uint8\_t)
- uint16\_t **x** ()
- uint16\_t **y** ()
- uint16\_t **rawX** ()
- uint16\_t **rawY** ()
- boolean **isPressed** ()
- void **initializeDevice** ()
- uint16\_t **pressure** ()
- void **setRotation** (uint8\_t r)
- size\_t **write** (uint8\_t v)
- int **available** ()
- int **read** ()
- int **peek** ()
- void **flush** ()

## Additional Inherited Members

### 5.42.1 Member Function Documentation

#### 5.42.1.1 void LinuxEvent::initializeDevice ( ) [virtual]

##### Initialize the device

This configures and enables the touch screen device. It should be called before any other touch screen functions. Implements [Touch](#).

#### 5.42.1.2 uint16\_t LinuxEvent::pressure ( ) [virtual]

##### Calculate the touch pressure

For touch screens that can calculate how hard you are pressing them, this returns the pressure value. For others it returns 0.

Example:

```
int pressure = ts.pressure();
```

Reimplemented from [Touch](#).

#### 5.42.1.3 uint16\_t LinuxEvent::rawX ( ) [virtual]

##### Get pressed status

Returns true if the touch screen is pressed, false otherwise.

Reimplemented from [Touch](#).



5.42.1.4 `void LinuxEvent::sample ( ) [virtual]`

#### Sample the touch screen

This performs a sampling of the touch screen to get the current coordinates and touch status. It should be called regularly to update the current touch screen data.

Implements [Touch](#).

5.42.1.5 `uint16_t LinuxEvent::x ( ) [virtual]`

#### Get X coordinate

This returns the X coordinate of the current touch position.

Implements [Touch](#).

5.42.1.6 `uint16_t LinuxEvent::y ( ) [virtual]`

#### Get Y coordinate

This returns the Y coordinate of the current touch position.

Implements [Touch](#).

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- Drivers/LinuxEvent/LinuxEvent.h
- Drivers/LinuxEvent/LinuxEvent.cpp

## 5.43 LM6800 Class Reference

Inheritance diagram for LM6800:

Collaboration diagram for LM6800:

### Public Member Functions

- **LM6800** (uint8\_t d0, uint8\_t d1, uint8\_t d2, uint8\_t d3, uint8\_t d4, uint8\_t d5, uint8\_t d6, uint8\_t d7, uint8\_t csa, uint8\_t csb, uint8\_t csc, uint8\_t e, uint8\_t rs, uint8\_t rw, uint8\_t reset=NULL)
- void **setAddrWindow** (int x0, int y0, int x1, int y1)
- void **fillScreen** (color\_t color)
- void **doSetPixel** (int x, int y, color\_t color)
- void **setPixel** (int x, int y, color\_t color)
- void **drawVerticalLine** (int x, int y, int h, color\_t color)
- void **drawHorizontalLine** (int x, int y, int w, color\_t color)
- void **fillRectangle** (int x, int y, int w, int h, color\_t color)
- void **setRotation** (int r)
- void **invertDisplay** (boolean i)
- void **displayOn** ()
- void **displayOff** ()
- void **initializeDevice** ()
- void **updateScreen** ()
- void **startBuffer** ()
- void **endBuffer** ()

## Static Public Attributes

- static const int **Width** = 256
- static const int **Height** = 64

## Protected Attributes

- uint8\_t **colstart**
- uint8\_t **rowstart**
- uint8\_t **\_variant**
- uint8\_t **buffer** [2048]

## Additional Inherited Members

### 5.43.1 Member Function Documentation

5.43.1.1 void LM6800::displayOff ( ) [inline],[virtual]

#### Turn off the display

Disable the video output of the display (if supported).

Example:

```
tft.displayOff();
```

Implements [DisplayCore](#).

5.43.1.2 void LM6800::displayOn ( ) [inline],[virtual]

#### Turn on the display

Enable the video output of the display (if supported).

Example:

```
tft.displayOn();
```

Implements [DisplayCore](#).

5.43.1.3 void LM6800::drawHorizontalLine ( int x, int y, int w, color\_t color ) [virtual]

#### Draw a horizontal line

A horizontal line of width (w) is drawn from point (x,y) in colour (color);

Example:

```
tft.drawHorizontalLine(10, 10, 50, Color::Blue);
```

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).

5.43.1.4 `void LM6800::drawVerticalLine ( int x, int y, int h, color_t color ) [virtual]`

#### Draw a vertical line

A vertical line of height (h) is drawn from point (x,y) in colour (color);

Example:

```
tft.drawVerticalLine(10, 10, 50, Color::Blue);
```

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).

5.43.1.5 `void LM6800::endBuffer ( ) [inline],[virtual]`

#### End buffered mode

Any changes that are pending will be pushed out to the screen. See [startBuffer\(\)](#) for more information.

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).

5.43.1.6 `void LM6800::fillRectangle ( int x, int y, int w, int h, color_t color ) [virtual]`

#### Draw a rectangle

This function draws a filled rectangle on the screen. The upper-left corner of the rectangle is at (x, y), and it extends to the right and down for a distance of (w) and (h) pixels respectively. It is drawn in colour (color).

Example:

```
tft.fillRect(10, 10, 200, 300, Color::Blue);
```

It is expected that actual screen drivers will override this function with a high speed optimized function.

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).

5.43.1.7 `void LM6800::fillScreen ( color_t color ) [virtual]`

#### Fill the screen with a colour

This function fills the entire screen with a solid colour.

Example:

```
tft.fillScreen(Color::Black);
```

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).

5.43.1.8 `void LM6800::initializeDevice ( ) [virtual]`

#### Initialize the display

The display is configured and made ready to work. This function *must* be called before anything can happen on the screen, and it *should* be called before any other function.

Example:

```
tft.initializeDevice();
```

Implements [DisplayCore](#).

5.43.1.9 void LM6800::invertDisplay ( boolean *i* ) [virtual]

#### Invert the display colours

All colours become reversed. Black becomes white, red becomes cyan, etc.

Example:

```
tft.invertDisplay(true);
```

Implements [DisplayCore](#).

5.43.1.10 void LM6800::setPixel ( int *x*, int *y*, color\_t *color* ) [virtual]

#### Draw a pixel

A pixel, coloured (*color*) is drawn at (*x*,*y*).

Example:

```
tft.drawPixel(100, 100, Color::Green);
```

Implements [DisplayCore](#).

5.43.1.11 void LM6800::setRotation ( int *rotation* ) [inline],[virtual]

#### Set screen rotation

This rotates the screen. Value is between 0 and 3, for 0°, 90°, 180° or 270°.

Example:

```
tft.setRotation(1);
```

Implements [DisplayCore](#).

5.43.1.12 void LM6800::startBuffer ( ) [inline],[virtual]

#### Start buffered mode

In buffered mode, where applicable, any data that would be sent to the screen is delayed until buffered mode is ended. This generally has no effect on most screens, but those that use their own driver level may use this to delay pushing out of the buffer to the screen.

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- Drivers/LM6800/LM6800.h
- Drivers/LM6800/LM6800.cpp

## 5.44 LCARS::MessageLog Class Reference

Inheritance diagram for LCARS::MessageLog:

Collaboration diagram for LCARS::MessageLog:

## Public Member Functions

- **MessageLog** ([Touch](#) &ts, [DisplayCore](#) &dev, int x, int y)
- void **setValue** (int v)
- void **setValue** (const char \*str)
- void **draw** ([DisplayCore](#) \*dev, int x, int y)
- void **render** ()
- virtual void **write** (uint8\_t v)

## Additional Inherited Members

### 5.44.1 Member Function Documentation

5.44.1.1 void LCARS::MessageLog::write ( uint8\_t c ) [virtual]

## Get Port Data

Utility function to get the information about an IO port for high speed access.

## Write a character to the screen

This writes a single character to the screen at the current cursor position. It is used by (among other things) the print routines for rendering strings.

Example:

```
tft.write('Q');
```

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- Toolkits/LCARSInterface/LCARSInterface.h
- Toolkits/LCARSInterface/LCARSInterface.cpp

## 5.45 LCARS::MiniScope Class Reference

Inheritance diagram for LCARS::MiniScope:

Collaboration diagram for LCARS::MiniScope:

## Public Member Functions

- **MiniScope** ([Touch](#) &ts, [DisplayCore](#) &dev, int x, int y)
- void **setValue** (int v)
- int **getValue** ()
- int **getAverage** ()
- void **setPixel** (int x, int y, color\_t c)
- void **draw** ([DisplayCore](#) \*dev, int x, int y)
- void **initializeDevice** ()

## Additional Inherited Members

### 5.45.1 Member Function Documentation

5.45.1.1 `void LCARS::MiniScope::initializeDevice ( )` `[inline]`, `[virtual]`

#### Initialize the display

The display is configured and made ready to work. This function *must* be called before anything can happen on the screen, and it *should* be called before any other function.

Example:

```
tft.initializeDevice();
```

Reimplemented from [Image](#).

5.45.1.2 `void LCARS::MiniScope::setPixel ( int x, int y, color_t color )` `[virtual]`

#### Draw a pixel

A pixel, coloured (color) is drawn at (x,y).

Example:

```
tft.drawPixel(100, 100, Color::Green);
```

Reimplemented from [Image](#).

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- Toolkits/LCARSInterface/LCARSInterface.h
- Toolkits/LCARSInterface/LCARSInterface.cpp

## 5.46 Monochrome Class Reference

Inheritance diagram for Monochrome:

Collaboration diagram for Monochrome:

### Public Member Functions

- `color_t function (color_t)`

## Additional Inherited Members

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- Filters/Monochrome.h
- Filters/Monochrome.cpp

## 5.47 Monolcon Class Reference

Inheritance diagram for Monolcon:

Collaboration diagram for Monolcon:

## Public Member Functions

- **Monolcon** ([Touch](#) &ts, [DisplayCore](#) &dev, int x, int y, int w, int h, const color\_t \*bg, const uint8\_t \*icon, color\_t color, const char \*text, const uint8\_t \*font, color\_t textcol)
- void **draw** ([DisplayCore](#) \*dev, int x, int y)
- void **setColor** (color\_t c)
- void **setIcon** (const uint8\_t \*i)

## Static Public Attributes

- static const color\_t **MonolconBG** []

## Additional Inherited Members

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- Toolkits/Monolcon/Monolcon.h
- Toolkits/Monolcon/Monolcon.cpp
- Toolkits/Monolcon/MonolconBG.cpp

## 5.48 NativeFB Class Reference

Inheritance diagram for NativeFB:

Collaboration diagram for NativeFB:

## Public Member Functions

- void [initializeDevice](#) ()
- void **setPixel** (int16\_t x, int16\_t y, uint16\_t c)
- uint16\_t **colorAt** (int16\_t x, int16\_t y)
- void **setRotation** (uint8\_t r)
- void [displayOn](#) ()
- void [displayOff](#) ()
- void [invertDisplay](#) (boolean b)
- uint16\_t [getWidth](#) ()
- uint16\_t [getHeight](#) ()
- void **disableCursor** ()
- void **enableCursor** ()

## Additional Inherited Members

### 5.48.1 Member Function Documentation

#### 5.48.1.1 void NativeFB::displayOff ( ) [virtual]

#### Turn off the display

Disable the video output of the display (if supported).

Example:

```
tft.displayOff();
```

Implements [DisplayCore](#).

#### 5.48.1.2 void NativeFB::displayOn ( ) [virtual]

##### Turn on the display

Enable the video output of the display (if supported).

Example:

```
tft.displayOn();
```

Implements [DisplayCore](#).

#### 5.48.1.3 uint16\_t NativeFB::getHeight ( ) [virtual]

##### Get screen height

Returns the height (in pixels) of the screen.

Example:

```
int height = tft.getHeight();
```

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).

#### 5.48.1.4 uint16\_t NativeFB::getWidth ( ) [virtual]

##### Get screen width

Returns the width (in pixels) of the screen.

Example:

```
int width = tft.getWidth();
```

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).

#### 5.48.1.5 void NativeFB::initializeDevice ( ) [virtual]

##### Initialize the display

The display is configured and made ready to work. This function *must* be called before anything can happen on the screen, and it *should* be called before any other function.

Example:

```
tft.initializeDevice();
```

Implements [DisplayCore](#).

#### 5.48.1.6 void NativeFB::invertDisplay ( boolean i ) [inline],[virtual]

##### [Invert](#) the display colours

All colours become reversed. Black becomes white, red becomes cyan, etc.

Example:

```
tft.invertDisplay(true);
```



Implements [DisplayCore](#).

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- Drivers/NativeFB/NativeFB.h
- Drivers/NativeFB/NativeFB.cpp

## 5.49 Noise Class Reference

Inheritance diagram for Noise:

Collaboration diagram for Noise:

### Public Member Functions

- **Noise** (int n)
- color\_t **function** (color\_t)
- void **setLevel** (int n)

### Additional Inherited Members

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- Filters/Noise.h
- Filters/Noise.cpp

## 5.50 LCARS::OvalButton Class Reference

Inheritance diagram for LCARS::OvalButton:

Collaboration diagram for LCARS::OvalButton:

### Public Member Functions

- **OvalButton** ([Touch](#) &ts, [DisplayCore](#) &dev, int x, int y, color\_t off, color\_t on, color\_t hi, const char \*text)
- void **draw** ([DisplayCore](#) \*dev, int x, int y)

### Additional Inherited Members

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- Toolkits/LCARSInterface/LCARSInterface.h
- Toolkits/LCARSInterface/LCARSInterface.cpp

## 5.51 PG25664CG Class Reference

Inheritance diagram for PG25664CG:

Collaboration diagram for PG25664CG:

## Public Member Functions

- **PG25664CG** (uint8\_t dc, uint8\_t wr, uint8\_t rd, uint8\_t cs, uint8\_t reset, uint8\_t d0, uint8\_t d1, uint8\_t d2, uint8\_t d3, uint8\_t d4, uint8\_t d5, uint8\_t d6, uint8\_t d7)
- void **startDisplay** ()
- virtual void **initializeDevice** ()
- void **displayOn** ()
- void **displayOff** ()
- void **setPixel** (int x, int y, color\_t c)
- void **fillScreen** (color\_t c)
- void **setRotation** (int r)
- void **invertDisplay** (boolean i)
- void **startBuffer** ()
- void **endBuffer** ()
- int **getWidth** ()
- int **getHeight** ()

## Data Fields

- int **\_buffered**

## Additional Inherited Members

### 5.51.1 Member Function Documentation

#### 5.51.1.1 void PG25664CG::displayOff ( ) [virtual]

##### Turn off the display

Disable the video output of the display (if supported).

Example:

```
tft.displayOff();
```

Implements [DisplayCore](#).

#### 5.51.1.2 void PG25664CG::displayOn ( ) [virtual]

##### Turn on the display

Enable the video output of the display (if supported).

Example:

```
tft.displayOn();
```

Implements [DisplayCore](#).

#### 5.51.1.3 void PG25664CG::endBuffer ( ) [virtual]

##### End buffered mode

Any changes that are pending will be pushed out to the screen. See [startBuffer\(\)](#) for more information.

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).

5.51.1.4 `void PG25664CG::fillScreen ( color_t color ) [virtual]`

#### Fill the screen with a colour

This function fills the entire screen with a solid colour.

Example:

```
tft.fillScreen(Color::Black);
```

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).

5.51.1.5 `int PG25664CG::getHeight ( ) [inline],[virtual]`

#### Get screen height

Returns the height (in pixels) of the screen.

Example:

```
int height = tft.getHeight();
```

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).

5.51.1.6 `int PG25664CG::getWidth ( ) [inline],[virtual]`

#### Get screen width

Returns the width (in pixels) of the screen.

Example:

```
int width = tft.getWidth();
```

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).

5.51.1.7 `virtual void PG25664CG::initializeDevice ( ) [inline],[virtual]`

#### Initialize the display

The display is configured and made ready to work. This function *must* be called before anything can happen on the screen, and it *should* be called before any other function.

Example:

```
tft.initializeDevice();
```

Implements [DisplayCore](#).

Reimplemented in [PG25664CG\\_PMP](#), and [PG25664CG\\_PORTB](#).

5.51.1.8 `void PG25664CG::invertDisplay ( boolean i ) [inline],[virtual]`

#### [Invert](#) the display colours

All colours become reversed. Black becomes white, red becomes cyan, etc.

Example:

```
tft.invertDisplay(true);
```

Implements [DisplayCore](#).

5.51.1.9 void PG25664CG::setPixel ( int x, int y, color\_t color ) [virtual]

#### Draw a pixel

A pixel, coloured (color) is drawn at (x,y).

Example:

```
tft.drawPixel(100, 100, Color::Green);
```

Implements [DisplayCore](#).

5.51.1.10 void PG25664CG::setRotation ( int rotation ) [inline],[virtual]

#### Set screen rotation

This rotates the screen. Value is between 0 and 3, for 0°, 90°, 180° or 270°.

Example:

```
tft.setRotation(1);
```

Implements [DisplayCore](#).

5.51.1.11 void PG25664CG::startBuffer ( ) [virtual]

#### Start buffered mode

In buffered mode, where applicable, any data that would be sent to the screen is delayed until buffered mode is ended. This generally has no effect on most screens, but those that use their own driver level may use this to delay pushing out of the buffer to the screen.

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- Drivers/PG25664CG/PG25664CG.h
- Drivers/PG25664CG/PG25664CG.cpp

## 5.52 PG25664CG\_PMP Class Reference

Inheritance diagram for PG25664CG\_PMP:

Collaboration diagram for PG25664CG\_PMP:

### Public Member Functions

- **PG25664CG\_PMP** (uint8\_t res)
- void [initializeDevice](#) ()

### Additional Inherited Members

#### 5.52.1 Member Function Documentation

5.52.1.1 void PG25664CG\_PMP::initializeDevice ( ) [inline],[virtual]

### Initialize the display

The display is configured and made ready to work. This function *must* be called before anything can happen on the screen, and it *should* be called before any other function.

Example:

```
tft.initializeDevice();
```

Reimplemented from [PG25664CG](#).

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- Drivers/PG25664CG/PG25664CG.h
- Drivers/PG25664CG/PG25664CG.cpp

## 5.53 PG25664CG\_PORTB Class Reference

Inheritance diagram for PG25664CG\_PORTB:

Collaboration diagram for PG25664CG\_PORTB:

### Public Member Functions

- **PG25664CG\_PORTB** (uint8\_t dc, uint8\_t wr, uint8\_t rd, uint8\_t cs, uint8\_t res, uint8\_t doff)
- void [initializeDevice](#) ()

### Additional Inherited Members

#### 5.53.1 Member Function Documentation

5.53.1.1 void PG25664CG\_PORTB::initializeDevice ( ) [inline],[virtual]

### Initialize the display

The display is configured and made ready to work. This function *must* be called before anything can happen on the screen, and it *should* be called before any other function.

Example:

```
tft.initializeDevice();
```

Reimplemented from [PG25664CG](#).

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- Drivers/PG25664CG/PG25664CG.h
- Drivers/PG25664CG/PG25664CG.cpp

## 5.54 point3d Struct Reference

### Data Fields

- float **x**
- float **y**

- float **z**

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- DisplayCore/DisplayCore.h

## 5.55 Raw565 Class Reference

Inheritance diagram for Raw565:

Collaboration diagram for Raw565:

### Public Member Functions

- **Raw565** (const color\_t \*data, int w, int h)
- void **draw** (DisplayCore \*dev, int x, int y)
- void **draw** (DisplayCore \*dev, int x, int y, color\_t t)
- void **drawTransformed** (DisplayCore \*dev, int x, int y, int transform)
- void **drawTransformed** (DisplayCore \*dev, int x, int y, int transform, color\_t t)
- void **draw** (DisplayCore &dev, int x, int y)
- void **draw** (DisplayCore &dev, int x, int y, color\_t t)
- void **drawTransformed** (DisplayCore &dev, int x, int y, int transform)
- void **drawTransformed** (DisplayCore &dev, int x, int y, int transform, color\_t t)

### Additional Inherited Members

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- ImageReaders/Raw565/Raw565.h
- ImageReaders/Raw565/Raw565.cpp

## 5.56 LCARS::RectButton Class Reference

Inheritance diagram for LCARS::RectButton:

Collaboration diagram for LCARS::RectButton:

### Public Member Functions

- **RectButton** (Touch &ts, DisplayCore &dev, int x, int y, int w, int h, color\_t off, color\_t on, color\_t hi, const uint8\_t \*f, const char \*t)
- void **draw** (DisplayCore \*dev, int x, int y)

### Additional Inherited Members

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- Toolkits/LCARSInterface/LCARSInterface.h
- Toolkits/LCARSInterface/LCARSInterface.cpp

## 5.57 ScreenDump Class Reference

### Static Public Member Functions

- static void **dump565** ([DisplayCore](#) &dev, SDClass &sd, const char \*filename)
- static void **dumpBMP** ([DisplayCore](#) &dev, SDClass &sd, const char \*filename)

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- Utilities/ScreenDump/ScreenDump.h
- Utilities/ScreenDump/ScreenDump.cpp

## 5.58 SDL Class Reference

Inheritance diagram for SDL:

Collaboration diagram for SDL:

### Public Member Functions

- **SDL** (uint16\_t w, uint16\_t h, uint8\_t t)
- **SDL** (uint8\_t t)
- void [initializeDevice](#) ()
- void **setPixel** (int16\_t x, int16\_t y, uint16\_t c)
- uint16\_t **colorAt** (int16\_t x, int16\_t y)
- void **setRotation** (uint8\_t r)
- void [displayOn](#) ()
- void [displayOff](#) ()
- void [invertDisplay](#) (boolean b)
- void [fillScreen](#) (uint16\_t c)
- void **fillRectangle** (int16\_t x, int16\_t y, int16\_t w, int16\_t h, uint16\_t color)
- uint16\_t [getWidth](#) ()
- uint16\_t [getHeight](#) ()
- void [startBuffer](#) ()
- void [endBuffer](#) ()
- void **flip** ()
- void **hideCursor** ()
- void **showCursor** ()
- void **openWindow** (uint16\_t x0, uint16\_t y0, uint16\_t x1, uint16\_t y1)
- void [windowData](#) (uint16\_t d)
- void **windowData** (uint16\_t \*d, uint32\_t l)
- void [closeWindow](#) ()

### Static Public Attributes

- static const uint8\_t **Windowed** = 0
- static const uint8\_t **Window** = 0
- static const uint8\_t **Fullscreen** = 0x01
- static const uint8\_t **DoubleBuffer** = 0x02
- static const uint8\_t **Doublebuffer** = 0x02
- static const uint8\_t **DoubleBuffered** = 0x02
- static const uint8\_t **Doublebuffered** = 0x02

## Additional Inherited Members

### 5.58.1 Member Function Documentation

#### 5.58.1.1 void SDL::closeWindow ( ) [virtual]

##### Close the window

Close the currently opened window and return to normal drawing operations.

Example:

```
tft.closeWindow();
```

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).

#### 5.58.1.2 void SDL::displayOff ( ) [inline],[virtual]

##### Turn off the display

Disable the video output of the display (if supported).

Example:

```
tft.displayOff();
```

Implements [DisplayCore](#).

#### 5.58.1.3 void SDL::displayOn ( ) [inline],[virtual]

##### Turn on the display

Enable the video output of the display (if supported).

Example:

```
tft.displayOn();
```

Implements [DisplayCore](#).

#### 5.58.1.4 void SDL::endBuffer ( ) [virtual]

##### End buffered mode

Any changes that are pending will be pushed out to the screen. See [startBuffer\(\)](#) for more information.

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).

#### 5.58.1.5 void SDL::fillScreen ( uint16\_t color ) [virtual]

##### Fill the screen with a colour

This function fills the entire screen with a solid colour.

Example:

```
tft.fillScreen(Color::Black);
```

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).



5.58.1.6 `uint16_t SDL::getHeight ( ) [virtual]`

#### Get screen height

Returns the height (in pixels) of the screen.

Example:

```
int height = tft.getHeight();
```

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).

5.58.1.7 `uint16_t SDL::getWidth ( ) [virtual]`

#### Get screen width

Returns the width (in pixels) of the screen.

Example:

```
int width = tft.getWidth();
```

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).

5.58.1.8 `void SDL::initializeDevice ( ) [virtual]`

#### Initialize the display

The display is configured and made ready to work. This function *must* be called before anything can happen on the screen, and it *should* be called before any other function.

Example:

```
tft.initializeDevice();
```

Implements [DisplayCore](#).

5.58.1.9 `void SDL::invertDisplay ( boolean i ) [inline],[virtual]`

#### [Invert](#) the display colours

All colours become reversed. Black becomes white, red becomes cyan, etc.

Example:

```
tft.invertDisplay(true);
```

Implements [DisplayCore](#).

5.58.1.10 `void SDL::startBuffer ( ) [virtual]`

#### Start buffered mode

In buffered mode, where applicable, any data that would be sent to the screen is delayed until buffered mode is ended. This generally has no effect on most screens, but those that use their own driver level may use this to delay pushing out of the buffer to the screen.

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).

5.58.1.11 `void SDL::windowData ( uint16_t d ) [virtual]`

### Send pixel data to the window

Sends the raw pixel data for one pixel to the currently opened window.

Example:

```
tft.windowData(Color::Red);
```

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- Drivers/SDL/SDL.h
- Drivers/SDL/SDL.cpp

## 5.59 SDLTouch Class Reference

Inheritance diagram for SDLTouch:

Collaboration diagram for SDLTouch:

### Public Member Functions

- **SDLTouch** (uint16\_t w, uint16\_t h)
- boolean **isPressed** ()
- uint16\_t **x** ()
- uint16\_t **y** ()
- uint16\_t **rawX** ()
- uint16\_t **rawY** ()
- void **setRotation** (uint8\_t r)
- void **sample** ()
- void **initializeDevice** ()

### Additional Inherited Members

#### 5.59.1 Member Function Documentation

5.59.1.1 `void SDLTouch::initializeDevice ( ) [inline],[virtual]`

### Initialize the device

This configures and enables the touch screen device. It should be called before any other touch screen functions.

Implements [Touch](#).

5.59.1.2 `uint16_t SDLTouch::rawX ( ) [inline],[virtual]`

### Get pressed status

Returns true if the touch screen is pressed, false otherwise.

Reimplemented from [Touch](#).

5.59.1.3 `void SDLTouch::sample ( ) [virtual]`

### Sample the touch screen

This performs a sampling of the touch screen to get the current coordinates and touch status. It should be called regularly to update the current touch screen data.

Implements [Touch](#).

5.59.1.4 `uint16_t SDLTouch::x ( ) [virtual]`

### Get X coordinate

This returns the X coordinate of the current touch position.

Implements [Touch](#).

5.59.1.5 `uint16_t SDLTouch::y ( ) [virtual]`

### Get Y coordinate

This returns the Y coordinate of the current touch position.

Implements [Touch](#).

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- Drivers/SDL/SDL.h
- Drivers/SDL/SDL.cpp

## 5.60 SSD1289 Class Reference

Inheritance diagram for SSD1289:

Collaboration diagram for SSD1289:

### Public Member Functions

- virtual void **command** (uint16\_t)
- virtual void **data** (uint16\_t)
- **SSD1289** (uint8\_t rs, uint8\_t wr, uint8\_t rd, uint8\_t cs, uint8\_t reset, uint8\_t d0, uint8\_t d1, uint8\_t d2, uint8\_t d3, uint8\_t d4, uint8\_t d5, uint8\_t d6, uint8\_t d7, uint8\_t d8, uint8\_t d9, uint8\_t d10, uint8\_t d11, uint8\_t d12, uint8\_t d13, uint8\_t d14, uint8\_t d15)
- void **startDisplay** ()
- void **setAddrWindow** (int x0, int y0, int x1, int y1)
- void [fillScreen](#) (color\_t color)
- void [setPixel](#) (int x, int y, color\_t color)
- void [drawVerticalLine](#) (int x, int y, int h, color\_t color)
- void [drawHorizontalLine](#) (int x, int y, int w, color\_t color)
- void [fillRectangle](#) (int x, int y, int w, int h, color\_t color)
- void [setRotation](#) (int r)
- void [invertDisplay](#) (boolean i)
- void [displayOn](#) ()
- void [displayOff](#) ()
- virtual void [initializeDevice](#) ()

- virtual void [openWindow](#) (int x0, int y0, int x1, int y1)
- virtual void [windowData](#) (color\_t d)
- virtual void [windowData](#) (color\_t \*d, int l)
- virtual void [closeWindow](#) ()

### Static Public Attributes

- static const int **Width** = 240
- static const int **Height** = 320

### Additional Inherited Members

#### 5.60.1 Member Function Documentation

5.60.1.1 void SSD1289::closeWindow ( ) [virtual]

##### Close the window

Close the currently opened window and return to normal drawing operations.

Example:

```
tft.closeWindow();
```

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).

5.60.1.2 void SSD1289::displayOff ( ) [inline],[virtual]

##### Turn off the display

Disable the video output of the display (if supported).

Example:

```
tft.displayOff();
```

Implements [DisplayCore](#).

5.60.1.3 void SSD1289::displayOn ( ) [inline],[virtual]

##### Turn on the display

Enable the video output of the display (if supported).

Example:

```
tft.displayOn();
```

Implements [DisplayCore](#).

5.60.1.4 void SSD1289::drawHorizontalLine ( int x, int y, int w, color\_t color ) [virtual]

##### Draw a horizontal line

A horizontal line of width (w) is drawn from point (x,y) in colour (color);

Example:

```
tft.drawHorizontalLine(10, 10, 50, Color::Blue);
```

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).

**5.60.1.5** `void SSD1289::drawVerticalLine ( int x, int y, int h, color_t color )` [virtual]

#### Draw a vertical line

A vertical line of height (h) is drawn from point (x,y) in colour (color);

Example:

```
tft.drawVerticalLine(10, 10, 50, Color::Blue);
```

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).

**5.60.1.6** `void SSD1289::fillRectangle ( int x, int y, int w, int h, color_t color )` [virtual]

#### Draw a rectangle

This function draws a filled rectangle on the screen. The upper-left corner of the rectangle is at (x, y), and it extends to the right and down for a distance of (w) and (h) pixels respectively. It is drawn in colour (color).

Example:

```
tft.fillRect(10, 10, 200, 300, Color::Blue);
```

It is expected that actual screen drivers will override this function with a high speed optimized function.

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).

**5.60.1.7** `void SSD1289::fillScreen ( color_t color )` [virtual]

#### Fill the screen with a colour

This function fills the entire screen with a solid colour.

Example:

```
tft.fillScreen(Color::Black);
```

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).

**5.60.1.8** `void SSD1289::initializeDevice ( )` [virtual]

#### Initialize the display

The display is configured and made ready to work. This function *must* be called before anything can happen on the screen, and it *should* be called before any other function.

Example:

```
tft.initializeDevice();
```

Implements [DisplayCore](#).

Reimplemented in [SSD1289\\_PMP](#).

**5.60.1.9** void SSD1289::invertDisplay ( boolean *i* ) [virtual]

#### **Invert** the display colours

All colours become reversed. Black becomes white, red becomes cyan, etc.

Example:

```
tft.invertDisplay(true);
```

Implements [DisplayCore](#).

**5.60.1.10** void SSD1289::openWindow ( int *x0*, int *y0*, int *x1*, int *y1* ) [virtual]

#### **Open** a window

Opens the rectangle defined by (x0,y0) to (x1,y1) as a raw data window.

Example:

```
tft.openWindow(0, 0, 100, 100);
```

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).

**5.60.1.11** void SSD1289::setPixel ( int *x*, int *y*, color\_t *color* ) [virtual]

#### **Draw** a pixel

A pixel, coloured (color) is drawn at (x,y).

Example:

```
tft.drawPixel(100, 100, Color::Green);
```

Implements [DisplayCore](#).

**5.60.1.12** void SSD1289::setRotation ( int *rotation* ) [virtual]

#### **Set** screen rotation

This rotates the screen. Value is between 0 and 3, for 0°, 90°, 180° or 270°.

Example:

```
tft.setRotation(1);
```

Implements [DisplayCore](#).

**5.60.1.13** void SSD1289::windowData ( color\_t *d* ) [virtual]

#### **Send** pixel data to the window

Sends the raw pixel data for one pixel to the currently opened window.

Example:

```
tft.windowData(Color::Red);
```

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).

5.60.1.14 void SSD1289::windowData ( color\_t \* d, int l ) [virtual]

#### Send a block of pixel data to the window

The array of pixel data (\*d) and size (l) is dumped verbatim to the currently opened window.

Example:

```
tft.windowData(myData, 1000);
```

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- Drivers/SSD1289/SSD1289.h
- Drivers/SSD1289/SSD1289.cpp

## 5.61 SSD1289\_PMP Class Reference

Inheritance diagram for SSD1289\_PMP:

Collaboration diagram for SSD1289\_PMP:

### Public Member Functions

- void **command** (uint16\_t)
- void **data** (uint16\_t)
- **SSD1289\_PMP** (uint8\_t res)
- void [initializeDevice](#) ()

### Additional Inherited Members

#### 5.61.1 Member Function Documentation

5.61.1.1 void SSD1289\_PMP::initializeDevice ( ) [virtual]

#### Initialize the display

The display is configured and made ready to work. This function *must* be called before anything can happen on the screen, and it *should* be called before any other function.

Example:

```
tft.initializeDevice();
```

Reimplemented from [SSD1289](#).

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- Drivers/SSD1289/SSD1289.h
- Drivers/SSD1289/SSD1289.cpp

## 5.62 SSD1306 Class Reference

Inheritance diagram for SSD1306:

Collaboration diagram for SSD1306:

## Public Member Functions

- **SSD1306** (DSPI &spi, int cs, int dc, int vdd, int vbat, int reset=-1)
- **SSD1306** (DSPI \*spi, int cs, int dc, int vdd, int vbat, int reset=-1)
- **SSD1306** (int cs, int dc, int vdd, int vbat, int reset=-1)
- virtual void **initializeDevice** ()
- void **setPixel** (int x, int y, color\_t color)
- void **displayOn** ()
- void **displayOff** ()
- void **setRotation** (int r)
- void **invertDisplay** (boolean i)
- void **startBuffer** ()
- void **endBuffer** ()
- int **getWidth** ()
- int **getHeight** ()
- void **fillScreen** (color\_t color)

## Protected Member Functions

- void **updateDisplay** ()
- virtual void **command** (uint8\_t c)
- virtual void **command** (uint8\_t c1, uint8\_t c2)
- virtual void **command** (uint8\_t c1, uint8\_t c2, uint8\_t c3)
- virtual void **data** (uint8\_t d)
- void **setPage** (int p)
- void **setY** (int y)

## Protected Attributes

- const int **DC\_DATA** = HIGH
- const int **DC\_COMMAND** = LOW
- const int **CMD\_SEG\_REMAP** = 0xA1
- const int **CMD\_COM\_DIR** = 0xC8
- const int **CMD\_COM\_CONFIG** = 0xDA
- const int **CMD\_DISP\_ON** = 0xAF
- const int **CMD\_DISP\_OFF** = 0xAE
- DSPI \* **\_spi**
- int **\_cs**
- int **\_dc**
- int **\_vdd**
- int **\_vbat**
- int **\_reset**
- int **\_buffered**
- uint8\_t **\_buffer** [8 \* 128]

## Additional Inherited Members

### 5.62.1 Member Function Documentation

#### 5.62.1.1 void SSD1306::displayOff ( ) [virtual]

#### Turn off the display

Disable the video output of the display (if supported).

Example:



```
tft.displayOff();
```

Implements [DisplayCore](#).

**5.62.1.2** `void SSD1306::displayOn ( ) [virtual]`

### Turn on the display

Enable the video output of the display (if supported).

Example:

```
tft.displayOn();
```

Implements [DisplayCore](#).

**5.62.1.3** `void SSD1306::endBuffer ( ) [inline],[virtual]`

### End buffered mode

Any changes that are pending will be pushed out to the screen. See [startBuffer\(\)](#) for more information.

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).

**5.62.1.4** `void SSD1306::fillScreen ( color_t color ) [virtual]`

### Fill the screen with a colour

This function fills the entire screen with a solid colour.

Example:

```
tft.fillScreen(Color::Black);
```

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).

**5.62.1.5** `int SSD1306::getHeight ( ) [inline],[virtual]`

### Get screen height

Returns the height (in pixels) of the screen.

Example:

```
int height = tft.getHeight();
```

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).

**5.62.1.6** `int SSD1306::getWidth ( ) [inline],[virtual]`

### Get screen width

Returns the width (in pixels) of the screen.

Example:

```
int width = tft.getWidth();
```

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).

#### 5.62.1.7 void SSD1306::initializeDevice ( ) [virtual]

##### Initialize the display

The display is configured and made ready to work. This function *must* be called before anything can happen on the screen, and it *should* be called before any other function.

Example:

```
tft.initializeDevice();
```

Implements [DisplayCore](#).

Reimplemented in [SSD1306\\_BB](#).

#### 5.62.1.8 void SSD1306::invertDisplay ( boolean i ) [inline],[virtual]

##### Invert the display colours

All colours become reversed. Black becomes white, red becomes cyan, etc.

Example:

```
tft.invertDisplay(true);
```

Implements [DisplayCore](#).

#### 5.62.1.9 void SSD1306::setPixel ( int x, int y, color\_t color ) [virtual]

##### Draw a pixel

A pixel, coloured (color) is drawn at (x,y).

Example:

```
tft.drawPixel(100, 100, Color::Green);
```

Implements [DisplayCore](#).

#### 5.62.1.10 void SSD1306::setRotation ( int rotation ) [virtual]

##### Set screen rotation

This rotates the screen. Value is between 0 and 3, for 0°, 90°, 180° or 270°.

Example:

```
tft.setRotation(1);
```

Implements [DisplayCore](#).

#### 5.62.1.11 void SSD1306::startBuffer ( ) [inline],[virtual]

##### Start buffered mode

In buffered mode, where applicable, any data that would be sent to the screen is delayed until buffered mode is ended. This generally has no effect on most screens, but those that use their own driver level may use this to delay pushing out of the buffer to the screen.

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- Drivers/SSD1306/SSD1306.h
- Drivers/SSD1306/SSD1306.cpp

## 5.63 SSD1306\_BB Class Reference

Inheritance diagram for SSD1306\_BB:

Collaboration diagram for SSD1306\_BB:

### Public Member Functions

- **SSD1306\_BB** (uint32\_t mosi, uint32\_t sck, int cs, int dc, int vdd, int vbat, int reset=-1)
- virtual void [initializeDevice](#) ()

### Additional Inherited Members

#### 5.63.1 Member Function Documentation

5.63.1.1 void SSD1306\_BB::initializeDevice ( ) [virtual]

#### Initialize the display

The display is configured and made ready to work. This function *must* be called before anything can happen on the screen, and it *should* be called before any other function.

Example:

```
tft.initializeDevice();
```

Reimplemented from [SSD1306](#).

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- Drivers/SSD1306/SSD1306.h
- Drivers/SSD1306/SSD1306.cpp

## 5.64 SSD1306\_IOSHIELD Class Reference

Inheritance diagram for SSD1306\_IOSHIELD:

Collaboration diagram for SSD1306\_IOSHIELD:

### Additional Inherited Members

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- Drivers/SSD1306/SSD1306.h

## 5.65 SSD1306\_UMOD\_JA Class Reference

Inheritance diagram for SSD1306\_UMOD\_JA:

Collaboration diagram for SSD1306\_UMOD\_JA:

### Additional Inherited Members

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- Drivers/SSD1306/SSD1306.h

## 5.66 SSD1306\_UMOD\_JB Class Reference

Inheritance diagram for SSD1306\_UMOD\_JB:

Collaboration diagram for SSD1306\_UMOD\_JB:

### Additional Inherited Members

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- Drivers/SSD1306/SSD1306.h

## 5.67 SSD1306\_UMOD\_JD Class Reference

Inheritance diagram for SSD1306\_UMOD\_JD:

Collaboration diagram for SSD1306\_UMOD\_JD:

### Additional Inherited Members

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- Drivers/SSD1306/SSD1306.h

## 5.68 SSD1306\_UMOD\_JE Class Reference

Inheritance diagram for SSD1306\_UMOD\_JE:

Collaboration diagram for SSD1306\_UMOD\_JE:

### Additional Inherited Members

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- Drivers/SSD1306/SSD1306.h

## 5.69 SSD1963 Class Reference

Inheritance diagram for SSD1963:

Collaboration diagram for SSD1963:

### Public Member Functions

- **SSD1963** (uint8\_t rs, uint8\_t wr, uint8\_t rd, uint8\_t cs, uint8\_t reset, uint8\_t d0, uint8\_t d1, uint8\_t d2, uint8\_t d3, uint8\_t d4, uint8\_t d5, uint8\_t d6, uint8\_t d7, uint8\_t d8, uint8\_t d9, uint8\_t d10, uint8\_t d11, uint8\_t d12, uint8\_t d13, uint8\_t d14, uint8\_t d15, uint8\_t tft\_bus\_width=TFTBUS18)
- **SSD1963** (uint8\_t rs, uint8\_t wr, uint8\_t rd, uint8\_t cs, uint8\_t reset, uint8\_t d0, uint8\_t d1, uint8\_t d2, uint8\_t d3, uint8\_t d4, uint8\_t d5, uint8\_t d6, uint8\_t d7, uint8\_t tft\_bus\_width=TFTBUS18)
- void [fillScreen](#) (color\_t color)
- void [setPixel](#) (int x, int y, color\_t color)
- void [drawVerticalLine](#) (int x, int y, int h, color\_t color)
- void [drawHorizontalLine](#) (int x, int y, int w, color\_t color)
- void [fillRectangle](#) (int x, int y, int w, int h, color\_t color)
- void [setRotation](#) (int r)
- void [invertDisplay](#) (boolean i)
- void [displayOn](#) ()
- void [displayOff](#) ()
- color\_t [colorAt](#) (int x, int y)
- void [initializeDevice](#) ()
- void [windowData](#) (color\_t d)
- void [openWindow](#) (int, int, int, int)
- void [enableBacklight](#) ()
- void [disableBacklight](#) ()
- void [setBacklight](#) (int b)

### Static Public Attributes

- static const int [Width](#) = 800
- static const int [Height](#) = 480

### Additional Inherited Members

#### 5.69.1 Member Function Documentation

##### 5.69.1.1 color\_t SSD1963::colorAt ( int x, int y ) [virtual]

#### Get the colour at a location

Returns the colour at (x,y) as seen by the screen.

Example:

```
unsigned int color = tft.colorAt(100, 100);
```

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).

5.69.1.2 `void SSD1963::disableBacklight ( ) [virtual]`

### Disable Back Light

For devices with their own backlight control this function will turn the backlight off.

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).

5.69.1.3 `void SSD1963::displayOff ( ) [virtual]`

### Turn off the display

Disable the video output of the display (if supported).

Example:

```
tft.displayOff();
```

Implements [DisplayCore](#).

5.69.1.4 `void SSD1963::displayOn ( ) [virtual]`

### Turn on the display

Enable the video output of the display (if supported).

Example:

```
tft.displayOn();
```

Implements [DisplayCore](#).

5.69.1.5 `void SSD1963::drawHorizontalLine ( int x, int y, int w, color_t color ) [virtual]`

### Draw a horizontal line

A horizontal line of width (w) is drawn from point (x,y) in colour (color);

Example:

```
tft.drawHorizontalLine(10, 10, 50, Color::Blue);
```

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).

5.69.1.6 `void SSD1963::drawVerticalLine ( int x, int y, int h, color_t color ) [virtual]`

### Draw a vertical line

A vertical line of height (h) is drawn from point (x,y) in colour (color);

Example:

```
tft.drawVerticalLine(10, 10, 50, Color::Blue);
```

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).

5.69.1.7 `void SSD1963::enableBacklight ( ) [virtual]`

### Enable Back Light

For devices with their own backlight control this function will turn the backlight on. The brightness should be either the default brightness (typically full on) or the last brightness set with `setBacklight()`.

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).

5.69.1.8 `void SSD1963::fillRectangle ( int x, int y, int w, int h, color_t color ) [virtual]`

### Draw a rectangle

This function draws a filled rectangle on the screen. The upper-left corner of the rectangle is at (x, y), and it extends to the right and down for a distance of (w) and (h) pixels respectively. It is drawn in colour (color).

Example:

```
tft.fillRectangle(10, 10, 200, 300, Color::Blue);
```

It is expected that actual screen drivers will override this function with a high speed optimized function.

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).

5.69.1.9 `void SSD1963::fillScreen ( color_t color ) [virtual]`

### Fill the screen with a colour

This function fills the entire screen with a solid colour.

Example:

```
tft.fillScreen(Color::Black);
```

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).

5.69.1.10 `void SSD1963::initializeDevice ( ) [virtual]`

### Initialize the display

The display is configured and made ready to work. This function *must* be called before anything can happen on the screen, and it *should* be called before any other function.

Example:

```
tft.initializeDevice();
```

Implements [DisplayCore](#).

5.69.1.11 `void SSD1963::invertDisplay ( boolean i ) [virtual]`

### Invert the display colours

All colours become reversed. Black becomes white, red becomes cyan, etc.

Example:

```
tft.invertDisplay(true);
```

Implements [DisplayCore](#).

5.69.1.12 void SSD1963::openWindow ( int *x0*, int *y0*, int *x1*, int *y1* ) [virtual]

### Open a window

Opens the rectangle defined by (x0,y0) to (x1,y1) as a raw data window.

Example:

```
tft.openWindow(0, 0, 100, 100);
```

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).

5.69.1.13 void SSD1963::setBacklight ( int *b* ) [virtual]

### Set Back Light **Brightness**

For devices with their own backlight control this function will set the brightness of the backlight.

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).

5.69.1.14 void SSD1963::setPixel ( int *x*, int *y*, color\_t *color* ) [virtual]

### Draw a pixel

A pixel, coloured (color) is drawn at (x,y).

Example:

```
tft.drawPixel(100, 100, Color::Green);
```

Implements [DisplayCore](#).

5.69.1.15 void SSD1963::setRotation ( int *rotation* ) [virtual]

### Set screen rotation

This rotates the screen. Value is between 0 and 3, for 0°, 90°, 180° or 270°.

Example:

```
tft.setRotation(1);
```

Implements [DisplayCore](#).

5.69.1.16 void SSD1963::windowData ( color\_t *d* ) [virtual]

### Send pixel data to the window

Sends the raw pixel data for one pixel to the currently opened window.

Example:

```
tft.windowData(Color::Red);
```

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).



## 5.69.2 Field Documentation

5.69.2.1 `const int SSD1963::Height = 480` `[static]`

The height of the screen is 480 pixels

5.69.2.2 `const int SSD1963::Width = 800` `[static]`

The width of the screen is 800 pixels

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- Drivers/SSD1963/SSD1963.h
- Drivers/SSD1963/SSD1963.cpp

## 5.70 ST7735 Class Reference

Inheritance diagram for ST7735:

Collaboration diagram for ST7735:

### Public Member Functions

- **ST7735** (DSPI \*spi, uint8\_t cs, uint8\_t dc, uint8\_t variant)
- **ST7735** (DSPI &spi, uint8\_t cs, uint8\_t dc, uint8\_t variant)
- void [fillScreen](#) (color\_t color)
- void [setPixel](#) (int x, int y, color\_t color)
- void [drawVerticalLine](#) (int x, int y, int h, color\_t color)
- void [drawHorizontalLine](#) (int x, int y, int w, color\_t color)
- void [fillRectangle](#) (int x, int y, int w, int h, color\_t color)
- void [setRotation](#) (int r)
- void [invertDisplay](#) (boolean i)
- void [displayOn](#) ()
- void [displayOff](#) ()
- void [initializeDevice](#) ()

### Static Public Attributes

- static const uint8\_t [GreenTab](#) = 0x00
- static const uint8\_t [RedTab](#) = 0x01
- static const uint8\_t [BlackTab](#) = 0x02
- static const uint8\_t [TypeB](#) = 0x03
- static const uint8\_t [Width](#) = 128
- static const uint8\_t [Height](#) = 160

### Additional Inherited Members

#### 5.70.1 Member Function Documentation

5.70.1.1 `void ST7735::displayOff ( )` `[inline], [virtual]`

### Turn off the display

Disable the video output of the display (if supported).

Example:

```
tft.displayOff();
```

Implements [DisplayCore](#).

5.70.1.2 `void ST7735::displayOn ( )` [inline],[virtual]

### Turn on the display

Enable the video output of the display (if supported).

Example:

```
tft.displayOn();
```

Implements [DisplayCore](#).

5.70.1.3 `void ST7735::drawHorizontalLine ( int x, int y, int w, color_t color )` [virtual]

### Draw a horizontal line

A horizontal line of width (w) is drawn from point (x,y) in colour (color);

Example:

```
tft.drawHorizontalLine(10, 10, 50, Color::Blue);
```

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).

5.70.1.4 `void ST7735::drawVerticalLine ( int x, int y, int h, color_t color )` [virtual]

### Draw a vertical line

A vertical line of height (h) is drawn from point (x,y) in colour (color);

Example:

```
tft.drawVerticalLine(10, 10, 50, Color::Blue);
```

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).

5.70.1.5 `void ST7735::fillRectangle ( int x, int y, int w, int h, color_t color )` [virtual]

### Draw a rectangle

This function draws a filled rectangle on the screen. The upper-left corner of the rectangle is at (x, y), and it extends to the right and down for a distance of (w) and (h) pixels respectively. It is drawn in colour (color).

Example:

```
tft.fillRectangle(10, 10, 200, 300, Color::Blue);
```

It is expected that actual screen drivers will override this function with a high speed optimized function.

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).

5.70.1.6 `void ST7735::fillScreen ( color_t color ) [virtual]`

#### Fill the screen with a colour

This function fills the entire screen with a solid colour.

Example:

```
tft.fillScreen(Color::Black);
```

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).

5.70.1.7 `void ST7735::initializeDevice ( ) [virtual]`

#### Initialize the display

The display is configured and made ready to work. This function *must* be called before anything can happen on the screen, and it *should* be called before any other function.

Example:

```
tft.initializeDevice();
```

Implements [DisplayCore](#).

5.70.1.8 `void ST7735::invertDisplay ( boolean i ) [virtual]`

#### Invert the display colours

All colours become reversed. Black becomes white, red becomes cyan, etc.

Example:

```
tft.invertDisplay(true);
```

Implements [DisplayCore](#).

5.70.1.9 `void ST7735::setPixel ( int x, int y, color_t color ) [virtual]`

#### Draw a pixel

A pixel, coloured (color) is drawn at (x,y).

Example:

```
tft.drawPixel(100, 100, Color::Green);
```

Implements [DisplayCore](#).

5.70.1.10 `void ST7735::setRotation ( int rotation ) [virtual]`

#### Set screen rotation

This rotates the screen. Value is between 0 and 3, for 0°, 90°, 180° or 270°.

Example:

```
tft.setRotation(1);
```

Implements [DisplayCore](#).

## 5.70.2 Field Documentation

5.70.2.1 `const uint8_t ST7735::BlackTab = 0x02` `[static]`

Adafruit screen with a black tab

5.70.2.2 `const uint8_t ST7735::GreenTab = 0x00` `[static]`

Adafruit screen with a green tab

5.70.2.3 `const uint8_t ST7735::Height = 160` `[static]`

The native size of the screen is 160 pixels high

5.70.2.4 `const uint8_t ST7735::RedTab = 0x01` `[static]`

Adafruit screen with a red tab

5.70.2.5 `const uint8_t ST7735::TypeB = 0x03` `[static]`

Adafruit "Type B" screen

5.70.2.6 `const uint8_t ST7735::Width = 128` `[static]`

The native size of the screen is 128 pixels wide

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- Drivers/ST7735/ST7735.h
- Drivers/ST7735/ST7735.cpp

## 5.71 LCARS::StaticText Class Reference

Inheritance diagram for LCARS::StaticText:

Collaboration diagram for LCARS::StaticText:

### Public Member Functions

- **StaticText** ([Touch](#) &ts, [DisplayCore](#) &dev, int x, int y, color\_t col, const uint8\_t \*f, const char \*txt)
- void [setPixel](#) (int x, int y, color\_t c)
- void **draw** ([DisplayCore](#) \*dev, int x, int y)
- void [initializeDevice](#) ()
- void **setAlign** (int align)
- void **setText** (const char \*txt)

### Static Public Attributes

- static const int **AlignLeft** = 0
- static const int **AlignRight** = 1
- static const int **AlignCenter** = 2

## Additional Inherited Members

### 5.71.1 Member Function Documentation

#### 5.71.1.1 void LCARS::StaticText::initializeDevice ( ) [inline],[virtual]

#### Initialize the display

The display is configured and made ready to work. This function *must* be called before anything can happen on the screen, and it *should* be called before any other function.

Example:

```
tft.initializeDevice();
```

Reimplemented from [Image](#).

#### 5.71.1.2 void LCARS::StaticText::setPixel ( int x, int y, color\_t color ) [inline],[virtual]

#### Draw a pixel

A pixel, coloured (color) is drawn at (x,y).

Example:

```
tft.drawPixel(100, 100, Color::Green);
```

Reimplemented from [Image](#).

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- Toolkits/LCARSInterface/LCARSInterface.h
- Toolkits/LCARSInterface/LCARSInterface.cpp

## 5.72 Tint Class Reference

Inheritance diagram for Tint:

Collaboration diagram for Tint:

### Public Member Functions

- **Tint** (color\_t c)
- color\_t **function** (color\_t)
- void **setTint** (color\_t c)

## Additional Inherited Members

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- Filters/Tint.h
- Filters/Tint.cpp

## 5.73 Touch Class Reference

Inheritance diagram for Touch:

### Public Member Functions

- [Touch](#) (int w, int h)
- virtual void [initializeDevice](#) ()=0
- virtual int [x](#) ()=0
- virtual int [y](#) ()=0
- virtual int [rawX](#) ()
- virtual int [rawY](#) ()
- virtual boolean [isPressed](#) ()=0
- virtual int [pressure](#) ()
- virtual void [setRotation](#) (int r)=0
- virtual void [sample](#) ()=0
- virtual void [scaleX](#) (float x)
- virtual void [scaleY](#) (float y)
- virtual void [offsetX](#) (float x)
- virtual void [offsetY](#) (float y)

### Data Fields

- float [\\_scale\\_x](#)
- float [\\_scale\\_y](#)
- int [\\_offset\\_x](#)
- int [\\_offset\\_y](#)

### Protected Attributes

- int [\\_width](#)
- int [\\_height](#)

#### 5.73.1 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

5.73.1.1 [Touch::Touch](#) ( int w, int h ) `[inline]`

##### Create a new touch screen object

This takes a pointer to a communication device, and the width and height of the touch screen.

#### 5.73.2 Member Function Documentation

5.73.2.1 [virtual void Touch::initializeDevice](#) ( ) `[pure virtual]`

##### Initialize the device

This configures and enables the touch screen device. It should be called before any other touch screen functions.

Implemented in [LinuxEvent](#), [SDLTouch](#), [XPT2046](#), and [AnalogTouch](#).

5.73.2.2 `virtual int Touch::pressure ( ) [inline],[virtual]`

#### Calculate the touch pressure

For touch screens that can calculate how hard you are pressing them, this returns the pressure value. For others it returns 0.

Example:

```
int pressure = ts.pressure();
```

Reimplemented in [LinuxEvent](#), and [AnalogTouch](#).

5.73.2.3 `virtual int Touch::rawX ( ) [inline],[virtual]`

#### Get pressed status

Returns true if the touch screen is pressed, false otherwise.

Reimplemented in [LinuxEvent](#), [SDLTouch](#), and [AnalogTouch](#).

5.73.2.4 `virtual void Touch::sample ( ) [pure virtual]`

#### Sample the touch screen

This performs a sampling of the touch screen to get the current coordinates and touch status. It should be called regularly to update the current touch screen data.

Implemented in [LinuxEvent](#), [SDLTouch](#), [XPT2046](#), and [AnalogTouch](#).

5.73.2.5 `virtual void Touch::setRotation ( int r ) [pure virtual]`

#### Set rotation

This sets the screen orientation of the touch screen. It should be set to the same as the rotation used for the screen.

Implemented in [AnalogTouch](#), and [XPT2046](#).

5.73.2.6 `virtual int Touch::x ( ) [pure virtual]`

#### Get X coordinate

This returns the X coordinate of the current touch position.

Implemented in [LinuxEvent](#), [SDLTouch](#), [XPT2046](#), and [AnalogTouch](#).

5.73.2.7 `virtual int Touch::y ( ) [pure virtual]`

#### Get Y coordinate

This returns the Y coordinate of the current touch position.

Implemented in [LinuxEvent](#), [SDLTouch](#), [XPT2046](#), and [AnalogTouch](#).

### 5.73.3 Field Documentation

#### 5.73.3.1 `int Touch::_height` `[protected]`

The height of the touch screen in pixels

#### 5.73.3.2 `int Touch::_width` `[protected]`

The width of the touch screen in pixels

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- `DisplayCore/DisplayCore.h`

## 5.74 `tsAnimIconData` Struct Reference

### Data Fields

- `uint16_t frames`
- `uint16_t width`
- `uint16_t height`
- `uint16_t data []`

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- `Toolkits/Widgets/twAnimIcon.h`

## 5.75 `twAnimIcon` Class Reference

Inheritance diagram for `twAnimIcon`:

Collaboration diagram for `twAnimIcon`:

### Public Member Functions

- `twAnimIcon` (`Touch` &ts, `DisplayCore` &dev, int x, int y, const char \*txt, const `uint16_t` \*data, const `uint8_t` \*f)
- void `draw` (`DisplayCore` \*dev, int x, int y)
- void `setBackgroundColor` (`color_t` c)
- void `setTextColor` (`color_t` c)
- void `setFont` (const `uint8_t` \*f)
- void `setLabel` (const char \*t)
- int `getWidth` ()
- int `getHeight` ()

### Additional Inherited Members

#### 5.75.1 Member Function Documentation

##### 5.75.1.1 `int twAnimIcon::getHeight` ( ) `[inline]`, `[virtual]`



### Get screen height

Returns the height (in pixels) of the screen.

Example:

```
int height = tft.getHeight();
```

Reimplemented from [Image](#).

5.75.1.2 `int twAnimIcon::getWidth ( ) [inline],[virtual]`

### Get screen width

Returns the width (in pixels) of the screen.

Example:

```
int width = tft.getWidth();
```

Reimplemented from [Image](#).

5.75.1.3 `void twAnimIcon::setFont ( const uint8_t* f ) [inline],[virtual]`

### Set the current font

The current font is set to the font provided. A font is a byte array of data with metric information embedded in it.

Example:

```
tft.setFont (Fonts::Ubuntu12);
```

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).

5.75.1.4 `void twAnimIcon::setTextColor ( color_t c ) [inline],[virtual]`

### Set the text foreground colour

Sets the foreground colour of all future printing to (c).

Example:

```
tft.setTextColor (Color::Magenta);
```

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- Toolkits/Widgets/twAnimIcon.h
- Toolkits/Widgets/twAnimIcon.cpp

## 5.76 twButton Class Reference

Inheritance diagram for twButton:

Collaboration diagram for twButton:

## Public Member Functions

- **twButton** ([Touch](#) &ts, [DisplayCore](#) &dev, int x, int y, int w, int h, const char \*txt)
- void **draw** ([DisplayCore](#) \*dev, int x, int y)
- void **setBackgroundColor** (color\_t c1, color\_t c2)
- void **setTextColor** (color\_t c1, color\_t c2)
- void **setBevel** (int b)
- void **setBevelColor** (color\_t hi, color\_t low)
- void **setFont** (const uint8\_t \*f)
- void **setLabel** (char \*t)

## Additional Inherited Members

### 5.76.1 Member Function Documentation

5.76.1.1 void twButton::setFont ( const uint8\_t \* f ) [inline], [virtual]

#### Set the current font

The current font is set to the font provided. A font is a byte array of data with metric information embedded in it.

Example:

```
tft.setFont (Fonts::Ubuntu12);
```

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).

5.76.1.2 void twButton::setTextColor ( color\_t fg, color\_t bg ) [inline], [virtual]

#### Sets both foreground and background colour

Sets both the foreground and the background colours of all future printing. If the foreground and background colours match the background will be transparent.

Example:

```
tft.setTextColor (Color::Red, Color::Blue);
```

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- Toolkits/Widgets/twButton.h
- Toolkits/Widgets/twButton.cpp

## 5.77 twHBar Class Reference

Inheritance diagram for twHBar:

Collaboration diagram for twHBar:

## Public Member Functions

- **twHBar** ([Touch](#) &ts, [DisplayCore](#) &dev, int x, int y, int w, int h)
- void **draw** ([DisplayCore](#) \*dev, int x, int y)

- void **setBorderColor** (color\_t c)
- void **setScaleColor** (color\_t c)
- void **setBackgroundColor** (color\_t c)
- void **setMinimum** (int32\_t m)
- void **setMaximum** (int32\_t m)
- void **setValue** (int32\_t m)

### Additional Inherited Members

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- Toolkits/Widgets/twHBar.h
- Toolkits/Widgets/twHBar.cpp

## 5.78 twlcon Class Reference

Inheritance diagram for twlcon:

Collaboration diagram for twlcon:

### Public Member Functions

- **twlcon** ([Touch](#) &ts, [DisplayCore](#) &dev, int x, int y, int w, int h, const char \*txt, const color\_t \*icon, const uint8\_t \*f)
- void **draw** ([DisplayCore](#) \*dev, int x, int y)
- void **setBackgroundColor** (color\_t c)
- void **setTextColor** (color\_t c)
- void **setFont** (const uint8\_t \*f)
- void **setLabel** (const char \*t)

### Additional Inherited Members

#### 5.78.1 Member Function Documentation

5.78.1.1 void twlcon::setFont ( const uint8\_t\* f ) [inline], [virtual]

##### Set the current font

The current font is set to the font provided. A font is a byte array of data with metric information embedded in it.  
Example:

```
tft.setFont(Fonts::Ubuntu12);
```

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).

5.78.1.2 void twlcon::setTextColor ( color\_t c ) [inline], [virtual]

##### Set the text foreground colour

Sets the foreground colour of all future printing to (c).

Example:

```
tft.setTextColor(Color::Magenta);
```

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- Toolkits/Widgets/twlcon.h
- Toolkits/Widgets/twlcon.cpp

## 5.79 twText Class Reference

Inheritance diagram for twText:

Collaboration diagram for twText:

### Public Member Functions

- **twText** ([Touch](#) &ts, [DisplayCore](#) &dev, int x, int y, color\_t col, const uint8\_t \*f, const char \*txt)
- void **setPixel** (int x, int y, color\_t c)
- void **draw** ([DisplayCore](#) \*dev, int x, int y)
- void **initializeDevice** ()
- void **setAlign** (uint8\_t align)
- void **setText** (const char \*txt)

### Static Public Attributes

- static const uint8\_t **AlignLeft** = 0
- static const uint8\_t **AlignRight** = 1
- static const uint8\_t **AlignCenter** = 2

### Additional Inherited Members

#### 5.79.1 Member Function Documentation

5.79.1.1 void twText::initializeDevice ( ) [inline],[virtual]

##### Initialize the display

The display is configured and made ready to work. This function *must* be called before anything can happen on the screen, and it *should* be called before any other function.

Example:

```
tft.initializeDevice();
```

Reimplemented from [Image](#).

5.79.1.2 void twText::setPixel ( int x, int y, color\_t color ) [inline],[virtual]

##### Draw a pixel

A pixel, coloured (color) is drawn at (x,y).

Example:

```
tft.drawPixel(100, 100, Color::Green);
```

Reimplemented from [Image](#).

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- Toolkits/Widgets/twText.h
- Toolkits/Widgets/twText.cpp

## 5.80 VGA Class Reference

Inheritance diagram for VGA:

Collaboration diagram for VGA:

### Public Member Functions

- **VGA** (uint8\_t hsync, uint8\_t vsync)
- void [initializeDevice](#) ()
- void [setPixel](#) (int x, int y, color\_t c)
- void [setRotation](#) (int r)
- void [displayOn](#) ()
- void [displayOff](#) ()
- void [invertDisplay](#) (boolean i)
- int [getWidth](#) ()
- int [getHeight](#) ()
- void **vblank** ()
- void **flip** ()
- void [fillScreen](#) (color\_t c)
- uint32\_t **millis** ()

### Static Public Attributes

- static const int **Width** = 768 / (VGA\_USE\_H\_RES + 1)
- static const int **Height** = 480 / (VGA\_USE\_V\_RES + 1)

### Additional Inherited Members

#### 5.80.1 Member Function Documentation

5.80.1.1 void [VGA::displayOff](#) ( ) `[inline], [virtual]`

#### Turn off the display

Disable the video output of the display (if supported).

Example:

```
tft.displayOff();
```

Implements [DisplayCore](#).

**5.80.1.2** `void VGA::displayOn ( ) [inline],[virtual]`

### Turn on the display

Enable the video output of the display (if supported).

Example:

```
tft.displayOn();
```

Implements [DisplayCore](#).

**5.80.1.3** `void VGA::fillScreen ( color_t color ) [virtual]`

### Fill the screen with a colour

This function fills the entire screen with a solid colour.

Example:

```
tft.fillScreen(Color::Black);
```

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).

**5.80.1.4** `int VGA::getHeight ( ) [inline],[virtual]`

### Get screen height

Returns the height (in pixels) of the screen.

Example:

```
int height = tft.getHeight();
```

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).

**5.80.1.5** `int VGA::getWidth ( ) [inline],[virtual]`

### Get screen width

Returns the width (in pixels) of the screen.

Example:

```
int width = tft.getWidth();
```

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).

**5.80.1.6** `void VGA::initializeDevice ( ) [virtual]`

### Initialize the display

The display is configured and made ready to work. This function *must* be called before anything can happen on the screen, and it *should* be called before any other function.

Example:

```
tft.initializeDevice();
```

Implements [DisplayCore](#).

5.80.1.7 void `VGA::invertDisplay ( boolean i )` `[inline]`, `[virtual]`

#### Invert the display colours

All colours become reversed. Black becomes white, red becomes cyan, etc.

Example:

```
tft.invertDisplay(true);
```

Implements [DisplayCore](#).

5.80.1.8 void `VGA::setPixel ( int x, int y, color_t color )` `[virtual]`

#### Draw a pixel

A pixel, coloured (color) is drawn at (x,y).

Example:

```
tft.drawPixel(100, 100, Color::Green);
```

Implements [DisplayCore](#).

5.80.1.9 void `VGA::setRotation ( int rotation )` `[inline]`, `[virtual]`

#### Set screen rotation

This rotates the screen. Value is between 0 and 3, for 0°, 90°, 180° or 270°.

Example:

```
tft.setRotation(1);
```

Implements [DisplayCore](#).

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- Drivers/VGA/VGA.h
- Drivers/VGA/VGA.cpp

## 5.81 VLCD Class Reference

Inheritance diagram for VLCD:

Collaboration diagram for VLCD:

### Public Member Functions

- void [initializeDevice](#) ()
- void **initializeDevice** (Stream &s)
- void **setSize** (int x, int y)
- void **sendData** (uint8\_t \*data)
- void [setPixel](#) (int x, int y, color\_t c)
- void [drawLine](#) (int x0, int y0, int x1, int y1, color\_t c)
- void [setRotation](#) (int r)

- void [displayOn](#) ()
- void [displayOff](#) ()
- void [invertDisplay](#) (boolean b)
- void [setForeground](#) (color\_t c)
- void [setBackground](#) (color\_t c)
- void [setBaud](#) (uint32\_t b)
- int [getWidth](#) ()
- int [getHeight](#) ()

## Additional Inherited Members

### 5.81.1 Member Function Documentation

5.81.1.1 void [VLCD::displayOff](#) ( ) [\[inline\]](#),[\[virtual\]](#)

#### Turn off the display

Disable the video output of the display (if supported).

Example:

```
tft.displayOff();
```

Implements [DisplayCore](#).

5.81.1.2 void [VLCD::displayOn](#) ( ) [\[inline\]](#),[\[virtual\]](#)

#### Turn on the display

Enable the video output of the display (if supported).

Example:

```
tft.displayOn();
```

Implements [DisplayCore](#).

5.81.1.3 void [VLCD::drawLine](#) ( int x0, int y0, int x1, int y1, color\_t color ) [\[virtual\]](#)

#### Draw a straight line

This function uses Bresenham's algorithm to draw a straight line. The line starts at coordinates (x0, y0) and extends to coordinates (x1, y1). The line is drawn in color (color).

Example:

```
tft.drawLine(10, 10, 40, 60, Color::Green);
```

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).

5.81.1.4 int [VLCD::getHeight](#) ( ) [\[inline\]](#),[\[virtual\]](#)

#### Get screen height

Returns the height (in pixels) of the screen.



Example:

```
int height = tft.getHeight();
```

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).

**5.81.1.5** `int VLCD::getWidth ( ) [inline],[virtual]`

#### Get screen width

Returns the width (in pixels) of the screen.

Example:

```
int width = tft.getWidth();
```

Reimplemented from [DisplayCore](#).

**5.81.1.6** `void VLCD::initializeDevice ( ) [virtual]`

#### Initialize the display

The display is configured and made ready to work. This function *must* be called before anything can happen on the screen, and it *should* be called before any other function.

Example:

```
tft.initializeDevice();
```

Implements [DisplayCore](#).

**5.81.1.7** `void VLCD::invertDisplay ( boolean i ) [inline],[virtual]`

#### Invert the display colours

All colours become reversed. Black becomes white, red becomes cyan, etc.

Example:

```
tft.invertDisplay(true);
```

Implements [DisplayCore](#).

**5.81.1.8** `void VLCD::setPixel ( int x, int y, color_t color ) [virtual]`

#### Draw a pixel

A pixel, coloured (color) is drawn at (x,y).

Example:

```
tft.drawPixel(100, 100, Color::Green);
```

Implements [DisplayCore](#).

**5.81.1.9** `void VLCD::setRotation ( int rotation ) [inline],[virtual]`

## Set screen rotation

This rotates the screen. Value is between 0 and 3, for 0°, 90°, 180° or 270°.

Example:

```
tft.setRotation(1);
```

Implements [DisplayCore](#).

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- Drivers/VLCD/VLCD.h
- Drivers/VLCD/VLCD.cpp

## 5.82 LCARS::VScale Class Reference

Inheritance diagram for LCARS::VScale:

Collaboration diagram for LCARS::VScale:

### Public Member Functions

- **VScale** ([Touch](#) &ts, [DisplayCore](#) &dev, int x, int y, color\_t lowCol, color\_t hiCol, color\_t overCol)
- void **setValue** (int v)
- void **draw** ([DisplayCore](#) \*dev, int x, int y)
- void **render** ()

### Additional Inherited Members

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- Toolkits/LCARSInterface/LCARSInterface.h
- Toolkits/LCARSInterface/LCARSInterface.cpp

## 5.83 Widget Class Reference

Inheritance diagram for Widget:

Collaboration diagram for Widget:

### Public Member Functions

- **Widget** ([Touch](#) &t, [DisplayCore](#) &d, int x, int y)
- virtual void **setValue** (int v)
- virtual int **getValue** ()
- virtual void **render** ()
- void **setUserValue** (uint32\_t v)
- uint32\_t **getUserValue** ()
- void **onPress** (void(\*func)([Event](#) \*))
- void **onRelease** (void(\*func)([Event](#) \*))
- void **onDrag** (void(\*func)([Event](#) \*))
- void **onTap** (void(\*func)([Event](#) \*))

- void **onRepeat** (void(\*func)([Event](#) \*))
- void **handleTouch** ()
- virtual void **draw** ([DisplayCore](#) \*dev, int x, int y)=0
- void **draw** ([DisplayCore](#) \*dev, int x, int y, color\_t t)
- void **drawTransformed** ([DisplayCore](#) \*dev, int x, int y, int transform)
- void **drawTransformed** ([DisplayCore](#) \*dev, int x, int y, int transform, color\_t t)
- void **draw** ([DisplayCore](#) &dev, int x, int y)
- void **draw** ([DisplayCore](#) &dev, int x, int y, color\_t t)
- void **drawTransformed** ([DisplayCore](#) &dev, int x, int y, int transform)
- void **drawTransformed** ([DisplayCore](#) &dev, int x, int y, int transform, color\_t t)
- virtual void **redraw** ()
- virtual void **setEnabled** (boolean e)
- virtual boolean **isEnabled** ()
- virtual boolean **isActive** ()
- void **setLocation** (int x, int y)

### Data Fields

- int **\_sense\_x**
- int **\_sense\_y**
- int **\_sense\_w**
- int **\_sense\_h**

### Protected Attributes

- [Touch](#) \* **\_ts**
- [DisplayCore](#) \* **\_dev**
- int **\_x**
- int **\_y**
- int **\_value**
- uint32\_t **\_user**
- boolean **\_redraw**
- uint32\_t **\_dbStart**
- boolean **\_dbPressed**
- int **\_sx**
- int **\_sy**
- int **\_ex**
- int **\_ey**
- int **\_rx**
- int **\_ry**
- uint32\_t **\_st**
- uint32\_t **\_rt**
- uint32\_t **\_et**
- int **\_rc**
- int **\_rp**
- int **\_tx**
- int **\_ty**
- boolean **\_active**
- boolean **\_touch**
- boolean **\_enabled**
- void(\* **\_press** )([Event](#) \*)
- void(\* **\_release** )([Event](#) \*)
- void(\* **\_drag** )([Event](#) \*)
- void(\* **\_tap** )([Event](#) \*)
- void(\* **\_repeat** )([Event](#) \*)

## Additional Inherited Members

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- DisplayCore/DisplayCore.h
- DisplayCore/DisplayCore.cpp

## 5.84 XPT2046 Class Reference

Inheritance diagram for XPT2046:

Collaboration diagram for XPT2046:

### Public Member Functions

- void [sample](#) ()
- int [x](#) ()
- int [y](#) ()
- boolean [isPressed](#) ()
- void [initializeDevice](#) ()
- void [setRotation](#) (int r)
- [XPT2046](#) (DSPI \*spi, uint8\_t cs, int w, int h)
- [XPT2046](#) (DSPI &spi, uint8\_t cs, int w, int h)

## Additional Inherited Members

### 5.84.1 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

5.84.1.1 [XPT2046::XPT2046](#) ( DSPI \* *spi*, uint8\_t *cs*, int *w*, int *h* ) `[inline]`

#### Create a new [XPT2046](#) object

This creates a new [XPT2046](#) touchscreen object. It requires an SPI compatible TFTCommunicator driver to be passed either as a pointer or as a reference. It also requires the width and height (natural orientation) of the touch screen.

Example:

```
XPT2046 ts(spiDev, 240, 320);
```

### 5.84.2 Member Function Documentation

5.84.2.1 [void XPT2046::initializeDevice](#) ( ) `[virtual]`

#### Initialize the device

This configures and enables the touch screen device. It should be called before any other touch screen functions.

Implements [Touch](#).

5.84.2.2 `void XPT2046::sample ( ) [virtual]`

#### Sample the touch screen

This performs a sampling of the touch screen to get the current coordinates and touch status. It should be called regularly to update the current touch screen data.

Implements [Touch](#).

5.84.2.3 `void XPT2046::setRotation ( int r ) [virtual]`

#### Set rotation

This sets the screen orientation of the touch screen. It should be set to the same as the rotation used for the screen.

Implements [Touch](#).

5.84.2.4 `int XPT2046::x ( ) [virtual]`

#### Get X coordinate

This returns the X coordinate of the current touch position.

Implements [Touch](#).

5.84.2.5 `int XPT2046::y ( ) [virtual]`

#### Get Y coordinate

This returns the Y coordinate of the current touch position.

Implements [Touch](#).

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- Drivers/XPT2046/XPT2046.h
- Drivers/XPT2046/XPT2046.cpp

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