Config-pin usage to configure a pin

Name: Shreya Mamadapur Student ID: C0774035

Instructor: Takis Zourntos

Information about config-pin can be seen in command terminal using \$config-pin --help

```
config-pin [-a] <pin> <mode>
    Set <pin> to <mode>, configuring pin multiplexing and optionally
    configuring the gpio. Valid <mode> strings vary based on <pin>,
    however all pins have a default and gpio mode. The default mode is
    the reset state of the pin, with the pin mux set to gpio, the pull up/down resistor set to it's reset value, and the pin receive buffer
    enabled. To setup gpio, the following <mode> strings are all valid:
        gpio :
            Set pinmux to gpio, existing direction and value unchanged
        in | input:
            Set pinmux to gpio and set gpio direction to input
        out | output :
            Set pinmux to gpio and set gpio direction to output
        hi | high | 1 :
            Set pinmux to gpio and set gpio direction to output driving high
        lo | low | 0 :
            Set pinmux to apio and set apio direction to output driving low
    To enable pull-up or pull-down resistors, a suffex may be appended to
    any of the above gpio modes. Use + or _pu to enable the pull-up resistor
    and - or _pd to enable the pull-down resistor. Examples:
        in+ | in pu:
            Enable pull-up resistor and setup pin as per input, above.
        hi- | hi pd:
            Enable pull-down resistor and setup pin as per high, above.
            While the pull-down resistor will be enabled, it will not do much
            until application software changes the pin direction to input.
config-pin -l <pin>
    list valid <mode> values for <pin>
config-pin -i <pin>
    show information to <pin>
config-pin -q <pin>
    query pin and report configuration details
config-pin -f [file]
    Read list of pin configurations from file, one per line
    Comments and white-space are allowed
    With no file, or when file is -, read standard input.
config-pin -h
    Display this help text
```

Let's see an example to configure the P8.26 pin which is a gpio. The details of the header pins can be found in Derek-Molley's Github repository.

Config-pin usage to configure a pin



P8.26 is gpio 129 = (1*32)+29 = 61. Some default configurations of this gpio are:

```
root@beaglebone:/sys/class/gpio/gpio61# ls
active_low device direction edge label power subsystem uevent value
root@beaglebone:/sys/class/gpio/gpio61# cat active_low
0
root@beaglebone:/sys/class/gpio/gpio61# cat direction
in
root@beaglebone:/sys/class/gpio/gpio61# cat value
0
root@beaglebone:/sys/class/gpio/gpio61#
```

We can also see some info about pin using config-pin

```
root@beaglebone:/sys/class/gpio/gpio61# config-pin -i P8.26
Pin name: P8_26
Function if no cape loaded: gpio
Function if cape loaded: default gpio gpio_pu gpio_pd gpio_input
Function information: gpio1_29 default gpio1_29 gpio1_29 gpio1_29 gpio1_29
Kernel GPIO id: 61
PRU GPIO id: 93
root@beaglebone:/sys/class/gpio/gpio61#
```

Config-pin usage to configure a pin

```
root@beaglebone:/sys/class/gpio/gpio61# config-pin -l P8.26
default gpio gpio_pu gpio_pd gpio_input
root@beaglebone:/sys/class/gpio/gpio61# config-pin -q P8.26
P8_26 Mode: gpio Direction: in Value: 0
root@beaglebone:/sys/class/gpio/gpio61#
```

Example to change the direction of P8.26:

```
root@beaglebone:/sys/class/gpio/gpio61# config-pin -q P8.26
P8_26 Mode: gpio Direction: in Value: 0
root@beaglebone:/sys/class/gpio/gpio61# config-pin -a P8.26 0
root@beaglebone:/sys/class/gpio/gpio61# config-pin -q P8.26
P8_26 Mode: gpio Direction: out Value: 0
root@beaglebone:/sys/class/gpio/gpio61#
```