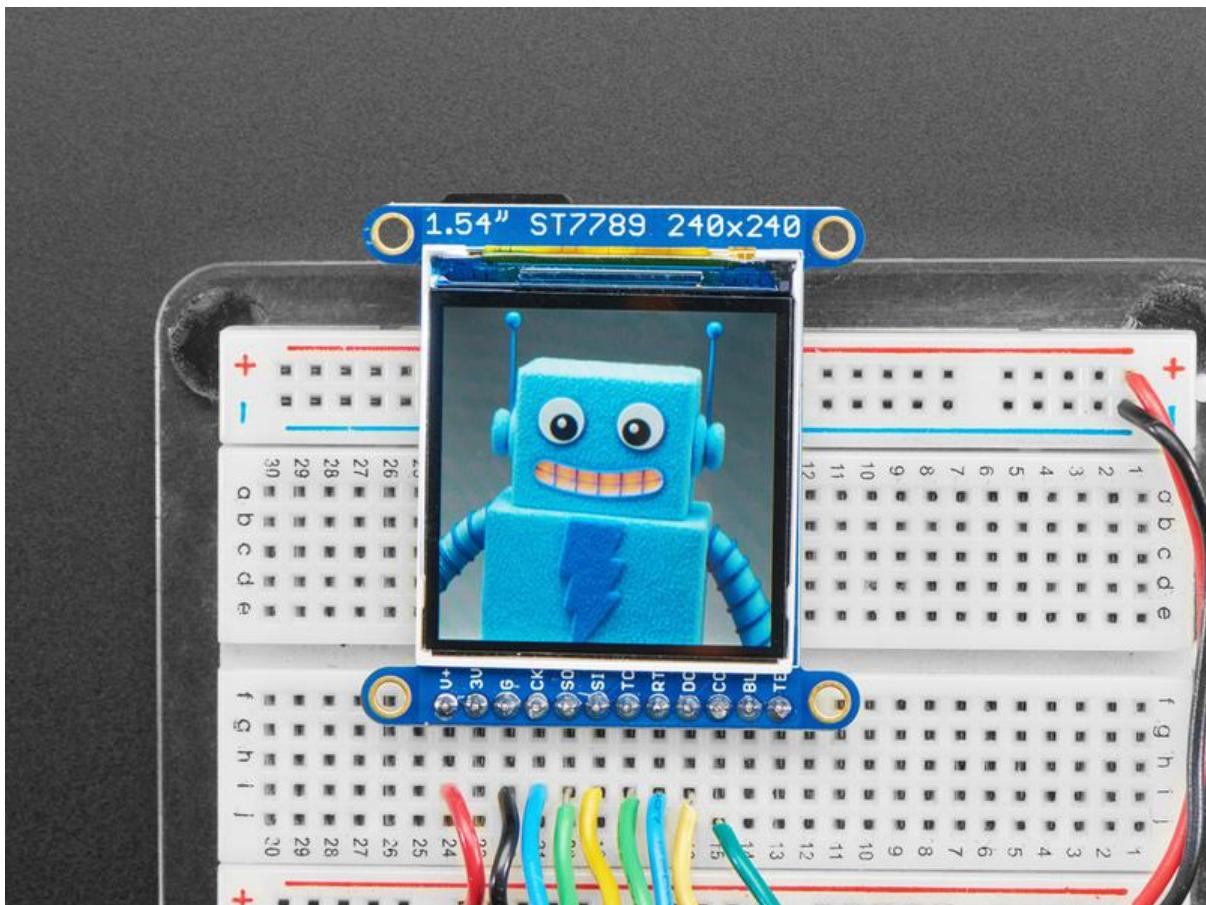




Adafruit 1.3" and 1.54" 240x240 Wide Angle TFT LCD Displays

Created by Kattni Rembor



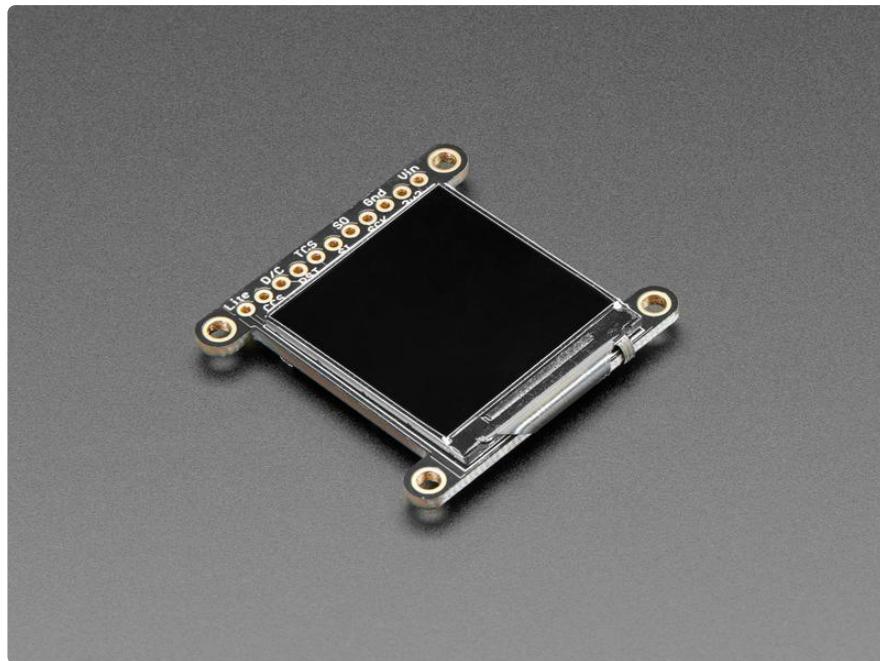
<https://learn.adafruit.com/adafruit-1-3-and-1-54-240-x-240-wide-angle-tft-lcd-displays>

Last updated on 2022-11-01 03:19:30 PM EDT

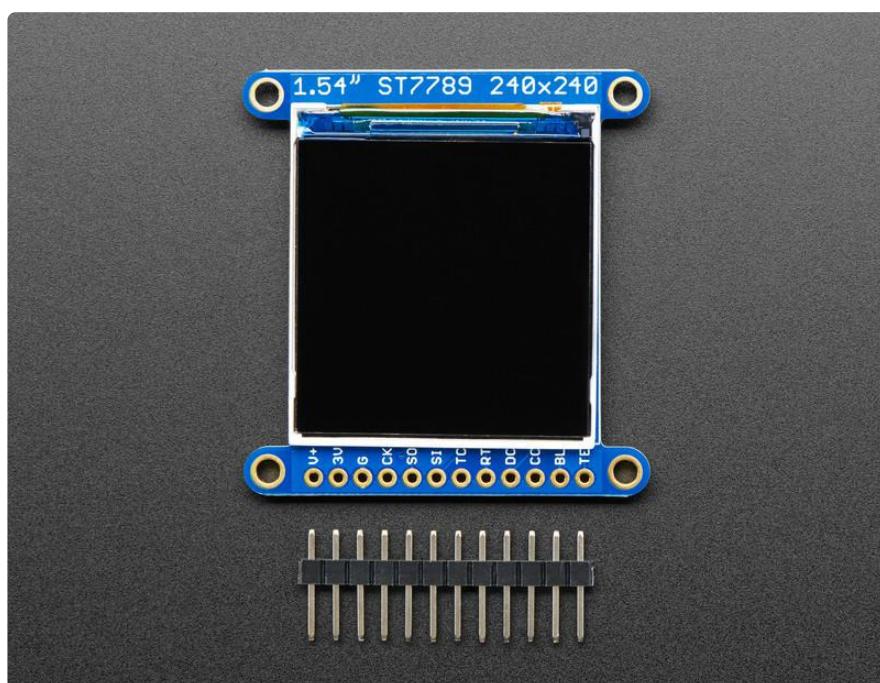
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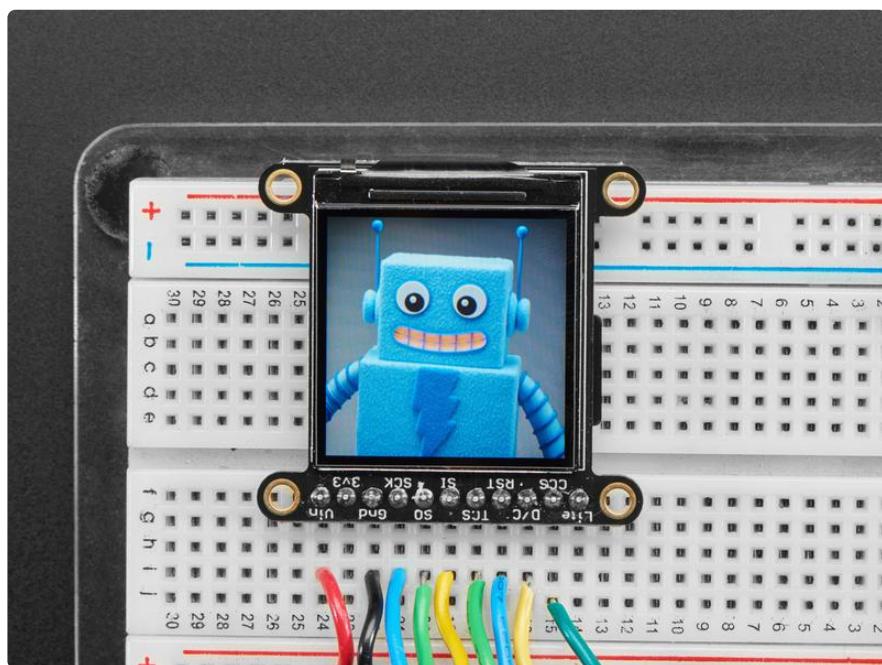
Overview



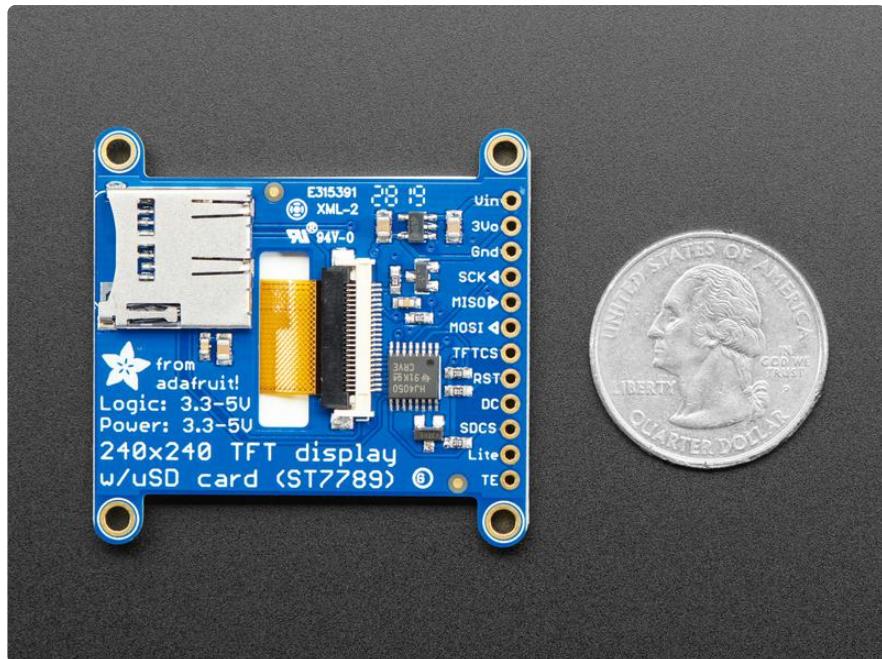
We've been looking for a display like this for a long time! The 1.3" diagonal has a high density 260 ppi, 240x240 pixel display with full-angle viewing. The 1.5" diagonal has a high density 220 ppi, 240x240 pixel display with full-angle viewing. Both look a lot like our 1.44" 128x128 display, but have 4x as many pixels and looks great at any angle. We've seen displays of this caliber used in smartwatches and small electronic devices but they've always been MIPI interface. Finally, we found one that is SPI and has a friendly display driver, so it works with any and all microcontrollers or microcomputers!



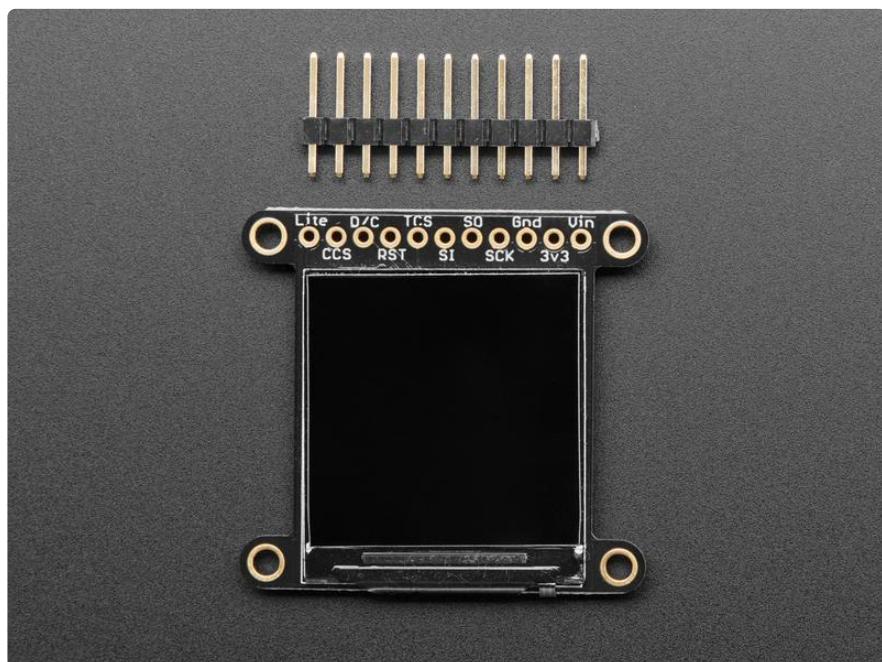
These lovely little display breakouts are the best way to add a small, colorful and very bright display to any project. Since the display uses 4-wire SPI to communicate and has its own pixel-addressable frame buffer, it can be used with every kind of microcontroller. Even a very small one with low memory and few pins available! The 1.3" and 1.54" displays have 240x240 16-bit full color pixels and are IPS displays, so the color looks great up to 80 degrees off axis in any direction. The TFT driver (ST7789) is very similar to the popular ST7735, and our Arduino library supports it well.



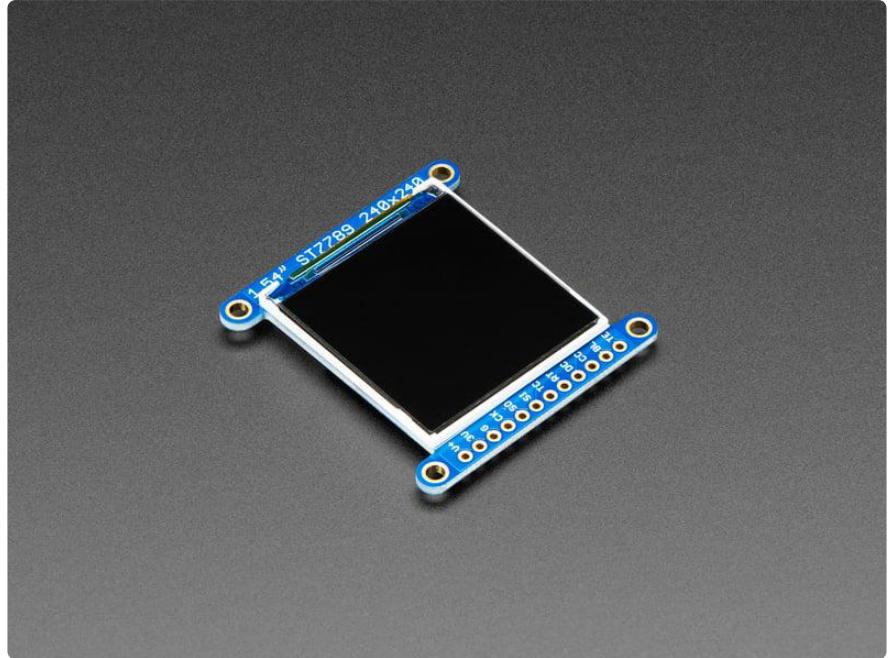
Our breakout has the TFT display soldered on (it uses a delicate flex-circuit connector) as well as a ultra-low-dropout 3.3V regulator and a 3/5V level shifter so you can use it with 3.3V or 5V power and logic. We also had a little space so we placed a microSD card holder so you can easily load full color bitmaps from a FAT16/FAT32 formatted microSD card. The microSD card is not included, [but you can pick one up here](http://adafru.it/102) (<http://adafru.it/102>).



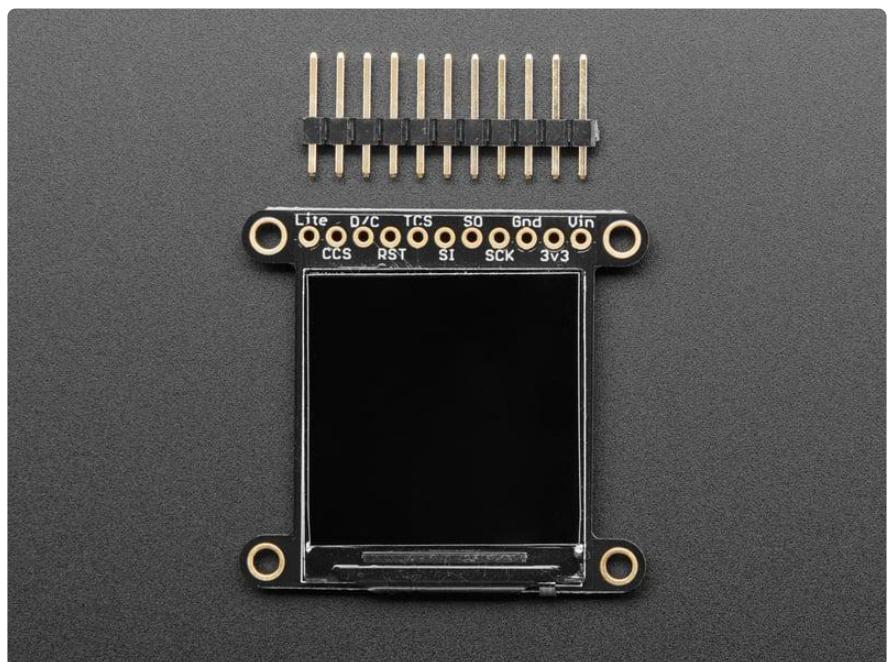
Of course, we wouldn't just leave you with a datasheet and a "good luck!" - [we've written a full open source graphics library that can draw pixels, lines, rectangles, circles, text and bitmaps as well as example code and a wiring tutorial](#) (). The code is written for Arduino but can be easily ported to your favorite microcontroller!

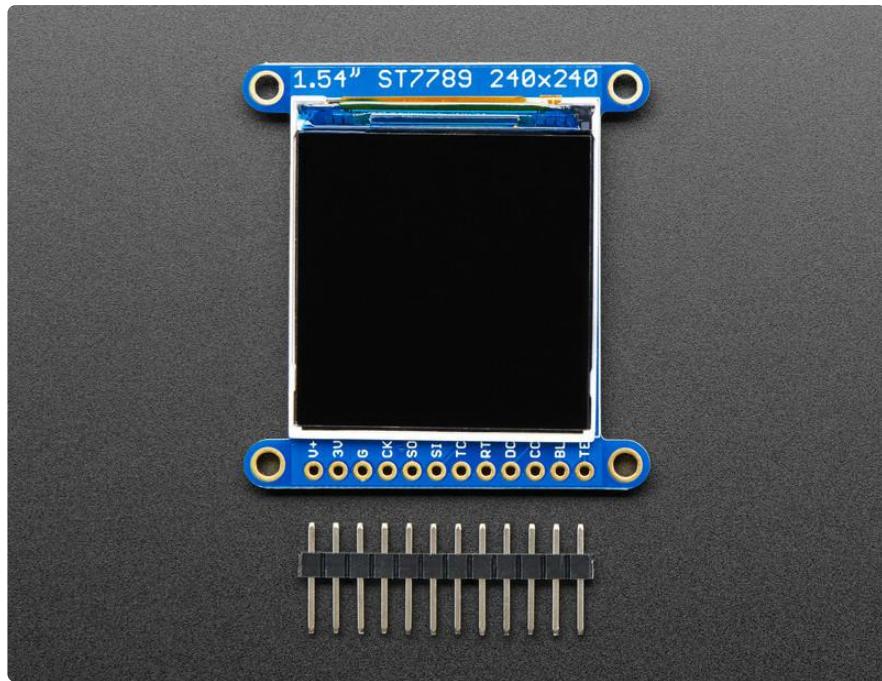


Please note! The 1.54" display is designed original for smart watches and similar, where there's a glass over the screen. Without something gently holding the screen down, the backlight can eventually peel away from the TFT. (It's not destructive but it's unattractive) You can prevent this by, ideally, adding a plastic or glass cover/overlay. If using bare, try dabbing a touch of T6000 or similar craft glue on the thin side edges, or using a thin piece of tape to keep the front TFT attached to the backlight.



Pinouts





This color display uses SPI to receive image data. That means you need at least 4 pins - clock, data in, tft cs and d/c. If you'd like to have SD card usage too, add another 2 pins - data out and card cs. However, there's a couple other pins you may want to use, let's go through them all!

Both the 1.3" and the 1.54" have this first set of pins, but the labels differ slightly. Where there is a difference, the first listed is 1.3" and the second is 1.54".

- 3-5V / Vin - this is the power pin, connect to 3-5VDC - it has reverse polarity protection but try to wire it right!
- 3V3 / 3V - this is the 3.3V output from the onboard regulator
- Gnd / G - this is the power and signal ground pin
- SCK / CL - this is the SPI clock input pin. Use 3-5V logic level
- SO - this is the SPI MISO (Microcontroller In Serial Out) pin, it's used for the SD card. It isn't used for the TFT display which is write-only. It is 3.3V logic out (but can be read by 5V logic)
- SI - this is the SPI MOSI (Microcontroller Out Serial In) pin, it is used to send data from the microcontroller to the SD card and/or TFT. Use 3-5V logic level
- TCS / TC - this is the TFT SPI chip select pin. Use 3-5V logic level
- RST / RT - this is the TFT reset pin. Connect to ground to reset the TFT! Its best to have this pin controlled by the library so the display is reset cleanly, but you can also connect it to the Arduino Reset pin, which works for most cases. There is an automatic-reset chip connected so it will reset on power-up. Use 3-5V logic level
- D/C / DC - this is the TFT SPI data or command selector pin. Use 3-5V logic level

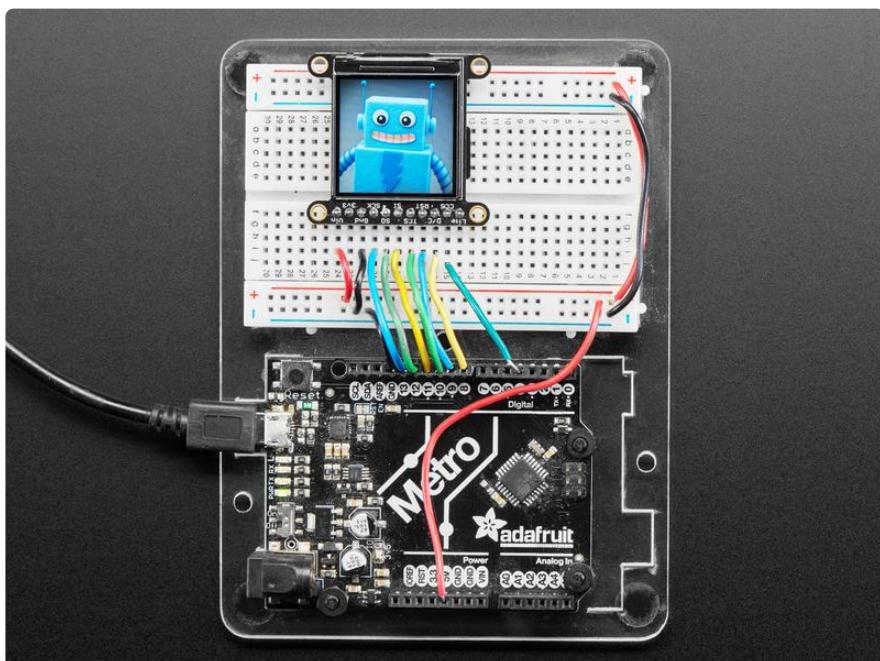
- CCS / CC - this is the SD card chip select, used if you want to read from the SD card. Use 3-5V logic level
- Lite / BL - this is the PWM input for the backlight control. It is by default pulled high (backlight on) you can PWM at any frequency or pull down to turn the backlight off. Use 3-5V logic level

The 1.54" display has one more pin!

- TE - This is the Tear Enable pin. It's an output pin that, when configured, will tell you when the display is refreshing. This is helpful to avoid "tear effect" because you can update the display when it's not drawing.

On the 1.3" display, the TE signal is available, but only as a surface mount test pad (the board couldn't fit another pin)

Arduino Wiring & Test



Basic Graphics Test Wiring

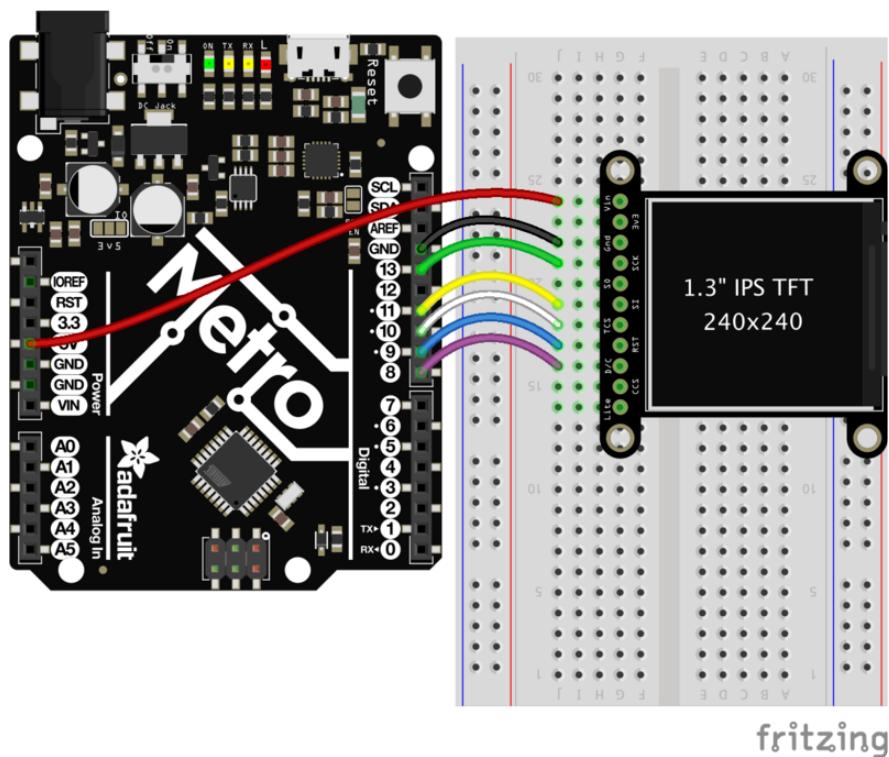
Wiring up the display in SPI mode is pretty easy as there's not that many pins! We'll be using hardware SPI, but you can also use software SPI (any pins) later. Start by connecting the power pins

- 3-5V Vin or V+ connects to the microcontroller 5V pin

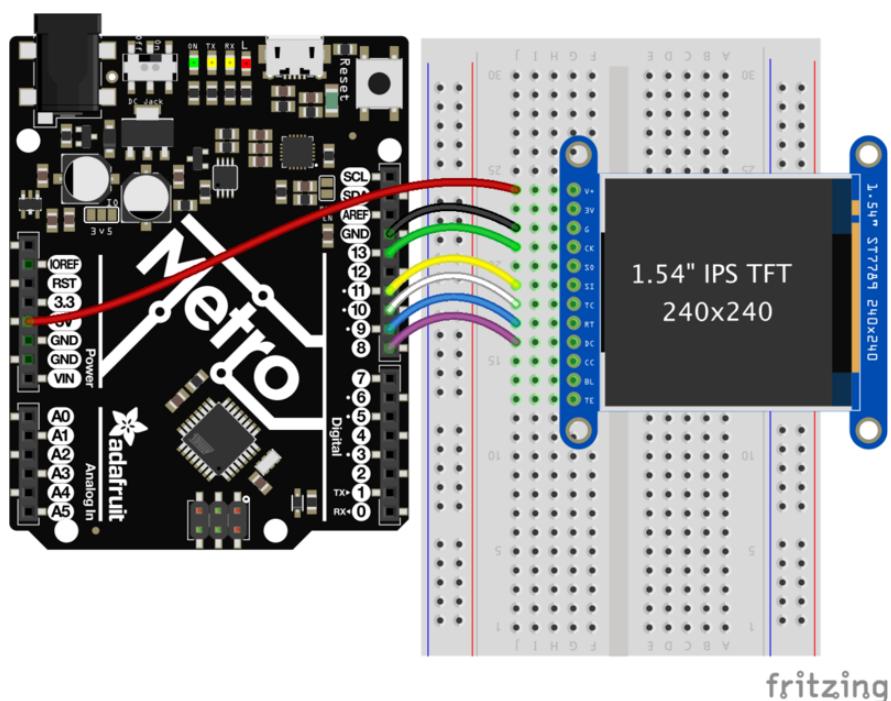
- GND or G connects to Arduino ground
 - SCK or CK connects to SPI clock. On Arduino Uno/Duemilanove/328-based, that's Digital 13. On Mega, it's Digital 52 and on other boards its ICSP-3 ([See SPI Connections for more details \(\)](#))
 - SO is not connected
 - SI connects to SPI MOSI. On Arduino Uno/Duemilanove/328-based, that's Digital 11. On Mega, it's Digital 51 and on other boards its ICSP-4 ([See SPI Connections for more details \(\)](#))
 - TCS or TC connects to our SPI Chip Select pin. We'll be using Digital 10 but you can later change this to any pin
 - RST or RT connects to our Display Reset pin. We'll be using Digital 9 but you can later change this pin too.
 - D/C or DC connects to our SPI data/command select pin. We'll be using Digital 8 but you can later change this pin too.

For the level shifter we use the [CD74HC4050](#) which has a typical propagation delay of ~10ns

1.3" IPS TFT Display



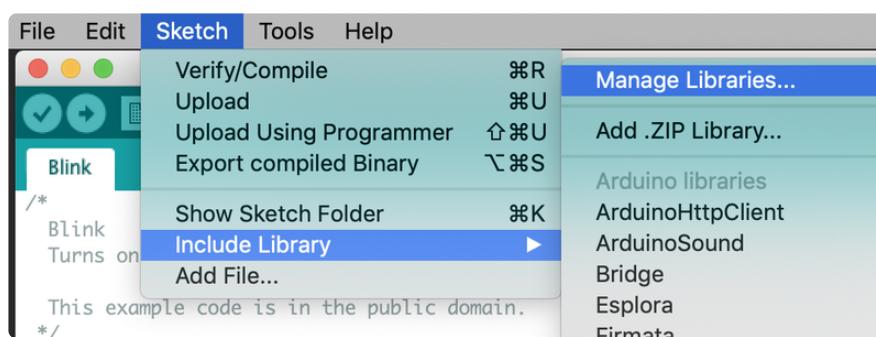
1.54" IPS TFT Display



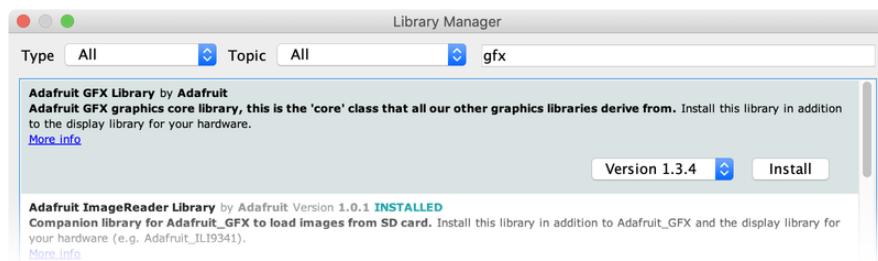
Install Arduino Libraries

We have example code ready to go for use with these TFTs. It's written for Arduino, which should be portable to any microcontroller by adapting the C++ source.

Five libraries need to be installed using the Arduino Library Manager...this is the preferred and modern way. From the Arduino "Sketch" menu, select "Include Library" then "Manage Libraries..."

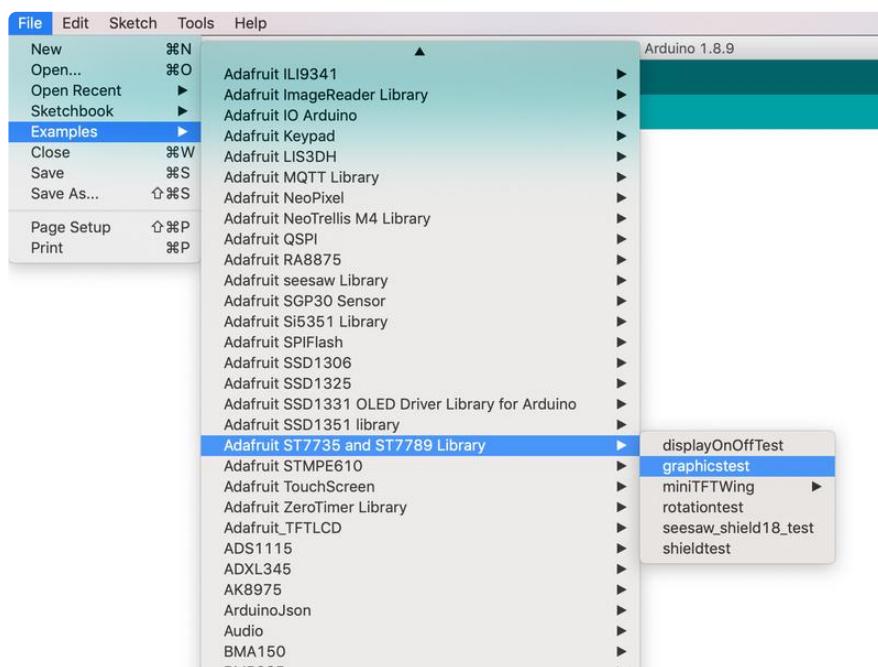


Type "gfx" in the search field to quickly find the first library — Adafruit_GFX:



Repeat the search and install steps, looking for the Adafruit BusIO, Adafruit Zero DMA, Adafruit ST7735 and ST7789, Adafruit SPIFlash, and SdFat - Adafruit Fork libraries.

After restarting the Arduino software, you should see a new example folder called Adafruit ST7735 and ST7789 Library, and inside, an example called graphicstest.



Since this example is written for several displays, there are two changes we need to make in order to use it with the 1.3" or 1.54" display.

First, in the graphicstest source code, look for the lines as follows:

```
// For 1.44" and 1.8" TFT with ST7735 (including Hallowing) use:  
Adafruit_ST7735 tft = Adafruit_ST7735(TFT_CS, TFT_DC, TFT_RST);  
  
// For 1.3", 1.54", and 2.0" TFT with ST7789:  
//Adafruit_ST7789 tft = Adafruit_ST7789(TFT_CS, TFT_DC, TFT_RST);
```

comment out the first line, and uncomment the second, so it looks like:

```
// For 1.44" and 1.8" TFT with ST7735 (including Hallowing) use:  
//Adafruit_ST7735 tft = Adafruit_ST7735(TFT_CS, TFT_DC, TFT_RST);
```

```
// For 1.3", 1.54", and 2.0" TFT with ST7789:  
Adafruit_ST7789 tft = Adafruit_ST7789(TFT_CS, TFT_DC, TFT_RST);
```

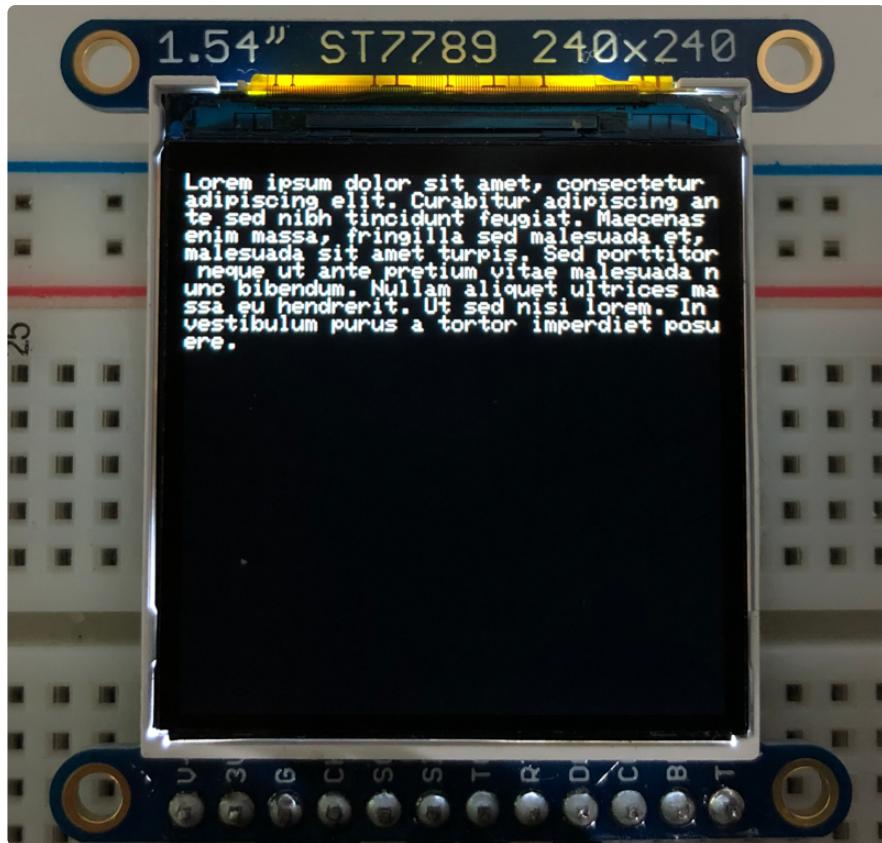
Second, we need to set the correct initializations sequence. In the graphicstest source code, look for the lines as follows:

```
// Use this initializer if using a 1.8" TFT screen:  
tft.initR(INITR_BLACKTAB);      // Init ST7735S chip, black tab  
  
// OR use this initializer (uncomment) if using a 1.44" TFT:  
//tft.initR(INITR_144GREENTAB); // Init ST7735R chip, green tab  
  
// OR use this initializer (uncomment) if using a 0.96" 180x60 TFT:  
//tft.initR(INITR_MINI160x80);  // Init ST7735S mini display  
  
// OR use this initializer (uncomment) if using a 1.3" or 1.54" 240x240 TFT:  
//tft.init(240, 240);          // Init ST7789 240x240  
  
// OR use this initializer (uncomment) if using a 2.0" 320x240 TFT:  
//tft.init(240, 320);          // Init ST7789 320x240
```

comment out the first line, and uncomment the fourth, so it looks like:

```
// Use this initializer if using a 1.8" TFT screen:  
//tft.initR(INITR_BLACKTAB);      // Init ST7735S chip, black tab  
  
// OR use this initializer (uncomment) if using a 1.44" TFT:  
//tft.initR(INITR_144GREENTAB); // Init ST7735R chip, green tab  
  
// OR use this initializer (uncomment) if using a 0.96" 180x60 TFT:  
//tft.initR(INITR_MINI160x80);  // Init ST7735S mini display  
  
// OR use this initializer (uncomment) if using a 1.3" or 1.54" 240x240 TFT:  
tft.init(240, 240);           // Init ST7789 240x240  
  
// OR use this initializer (uncomment) if using a 2.0" 320x240 TFT:  
//tft.init(240, 320);          // Init ST7789 320x240
```

Now upload the sketch to your Arduino. You may need to press the Reset button to reset the arduino and TFT. You should see a collection of graphical tests draw out on the TFT.



Changing Pins

Now that you have it working, there's a few things you can do to change around the pins.

If you're using Hardware SPI, the CLOCK and MOSI pins are 'fixed' and can't be changed. But you can change to software SPI, which is a bit slower, and that lets you pick any pins you like. Find these lines:

```
// OPTION 1 (recommended) is to use the HARDWARE SPI pins, which are unique
// to each board and not reassignable. For Arduino Uno: MOSI = pin 11 and
// SCLK = pin 13. This is the fastest mode of operation and is required if
// using the breakout board's microSD card.

// For 1.44" and 1.8" TFT with ST7735 use:
Adafruit_ST7735 tft = Adafruit_ST7735(TFT_CS, TFT_DC, TFT_RST);

// For 1.3", 1.54", and 2.0" TFT with ST7789:
//Adafruit_ST7789 tft = Adafruit_ST7789(TFT_CS, TFT_DC, TFT_RST);

// OPTION 2 lets you interface the display using ANY TWO or THREE PINS,
// tradeoff being that performance is not as fast as hardware SPI above.
//#define TFT_MOSI 11 // Data out
//#define TFT_SCLK 13 // Clock out

// For ST7735-based displays, we will use this call
//Adafruit_ST7735 tft = Adafruit_ST7735(TFT_CS, TFT_DC, TFT_MOSI, TFT_SCLK,
TFT_RST);
```

```
// OR for the ST7789-based displays, we will use this call  
//Adafruit_ST7789 tft = Adafruit_ST7789(TFT_CS, TFT_DC, TFT_MOSI, TFT_SCLK,  
TFT_RST);
```

Comment out option 1, and uncomment option 2 for the ST7789. Then you can change the TFT_ pins to whatever pins you'd like!

The 1.3" and 1.54" IPS TFT displays have an auto-reset circuit on it so you probably don't need to use the RST pin. You can change

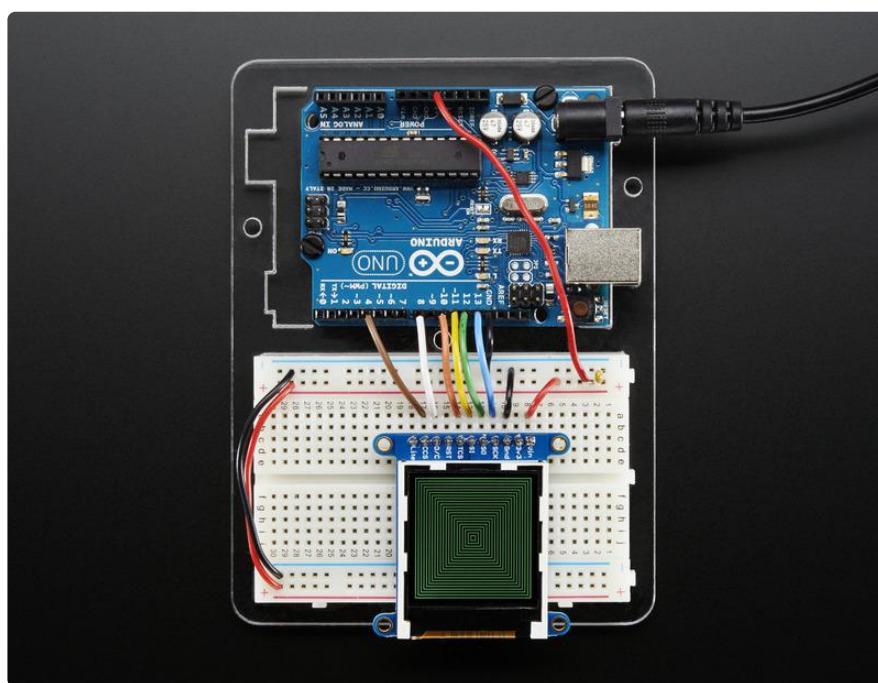
```
#define TFT_RST 9
```

to

```
#define TFT_RST -1
```

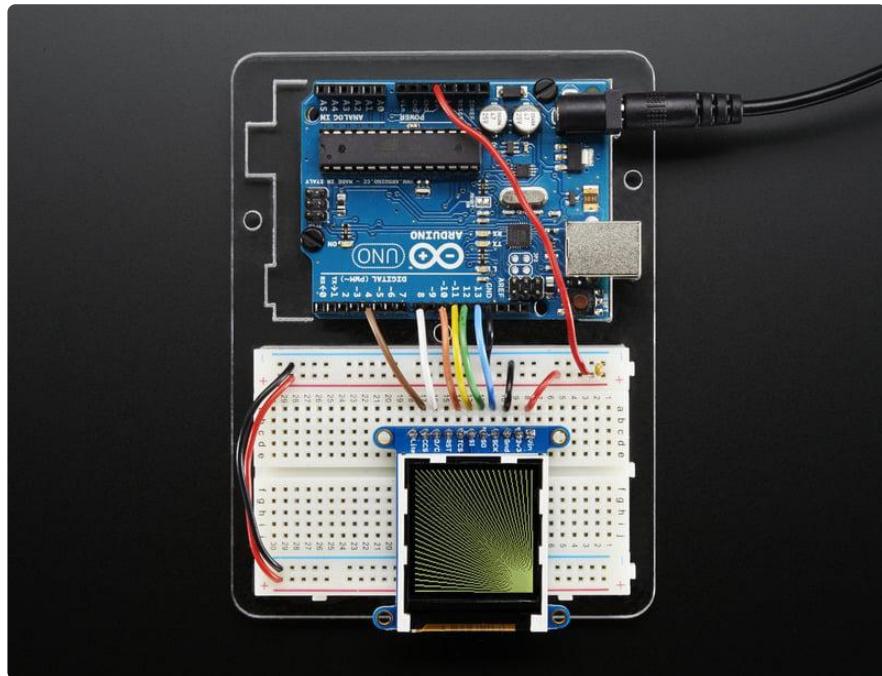
so that pin isn't used either. Or connect it up for manual TFT resetting!

Adafruit GFX library



The Adafruit_GFX library for Arduino provides a common syntax and set of graphics functions for all of our TFT, LCD and OLED displays. This allows Arduino sketches to easily be adapted between display types with minimal fuss...and any new features, performance improvements and bug fixes will immediately apply across our complete offering of color displays.

The GFX library is what lets you draw points, lines, rectangles, round-rects, triangles, text, etc.



Check out our detailed tutorial here <http://learn.adafruit.com/adafruit-gfx-graphics-library> () It covers the latest and greatest of the GFX library!

Drawing Bitmaps

There is a built in microSD card slot into the breakout, and we can use that to load bitmap images! You will need a microSD card formatted FAT16 or FAT32 (they almost always are by default).

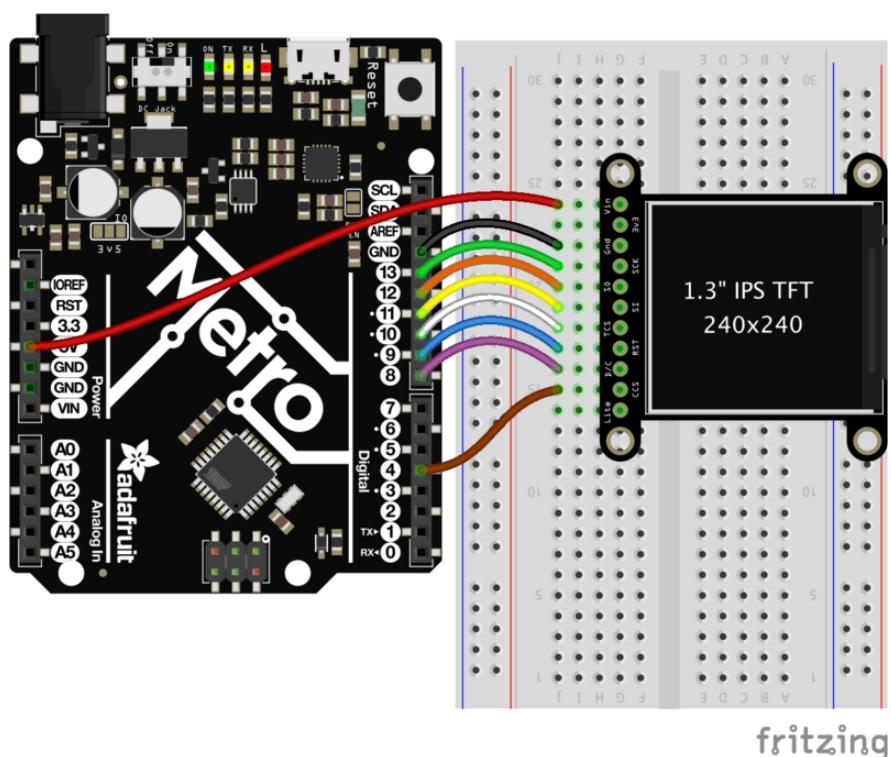
Its really easy to draw bitmaps! Lets start by downloading this image of ADABOT



Copy adabot240.bmp into the base directory of a microSD card and insert it into the microSD socket in the breakout.

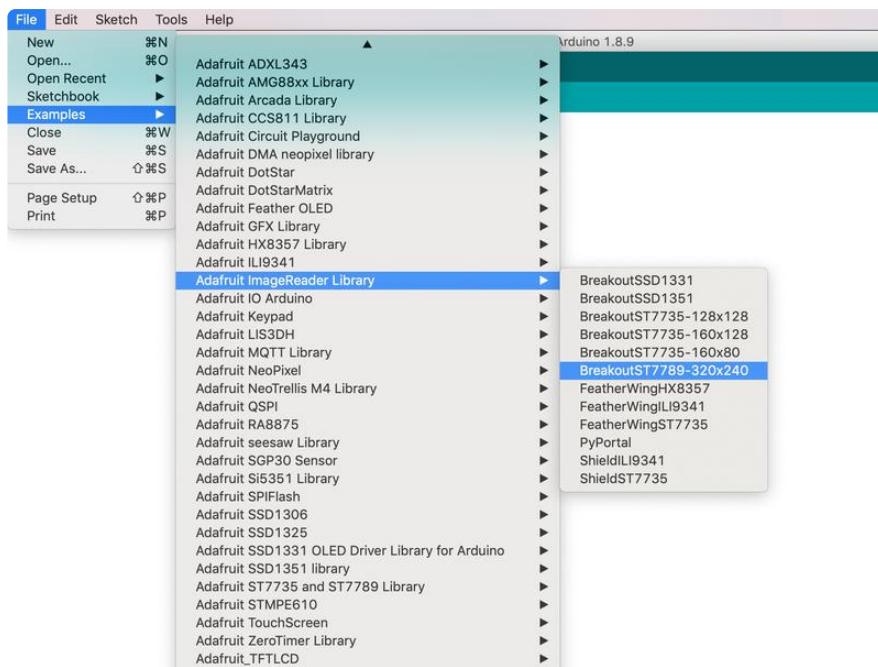
Two more wires are required to interface with the onboard SD card:

- You'll need to connect up the SO pin to the SPI MISO line on your microcontroller. On Arduino Uno/Duemilanove/328-based, that's Digital 12. On Mega's, its Digital 50 and on Leonardo/Due its ICSP-1 ([See SPI Connections for more details \(\)](#))
- Also, the CCS or CC pin to Digital 4 on your Arduino as well. You can change this pin later, but stick with this for now.



You may want to try the SD library examples before continuing, especially one that lists all the files on the SD card

Open the File→examples→Adafruit ImageReader Library→BreakoutST7789 - 320x240 example:



You will need to change a couple of lines for this to work with the 240x240 display. First, we need to set this to the correct display size, so look for the following code:

```
tft.init(240, 320);           // Init ST7789 320x240
```

and change it to this:

```
tft.init(240, 240);           // Init ST7789 240x240
```

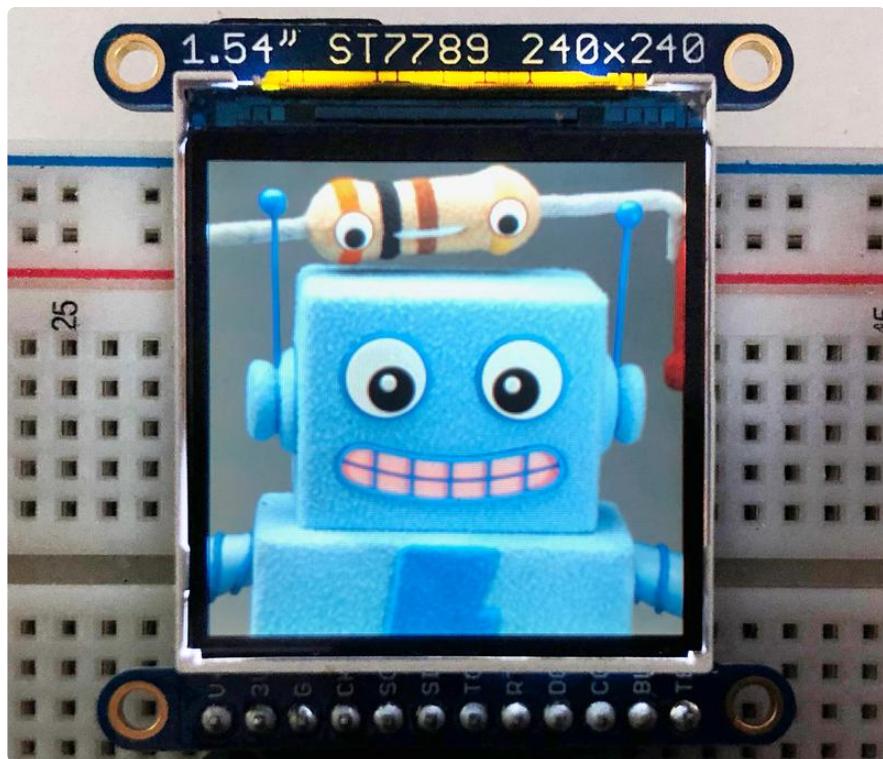
Second, we need to change the filename that we are loading, so look for the following lines of code.

```
Serial.print(F("Loading purple.bmp to screen..."));
stat = reader.drawBMP("/purple.bmp", tft, 0, 0);
```

and change them to this:

```
Serial.print(F("Loading adabot240.bmp to screen..."));
stat = reader.drawBMP("/adabot240.bmp", tft, 0, 0);
```

Now upload the example sketch to the Arduino. You should see ADABOT appear! If you have any problems, check the serial console for any messages such as not being able to initialize the microSD card or not finding the image.



To make new bitmaps, make sure they are less than 240 by 240 pixels and save them in 24-bit BMP format! They must be in 24-bit format, even if they are not 24-bit color as that is the easiest format for the Arduino. You can rotate images using the `setRotation()` procedure

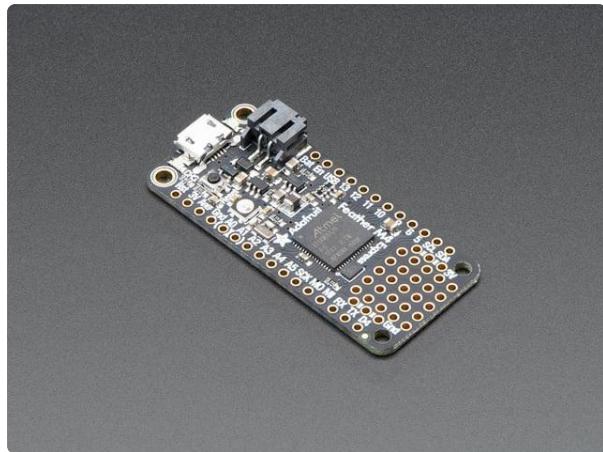
You can draw as many images as you want - don't forget the names must be less than 8 characters long. Just copy the BMP drawing routines below `loop()` and call

```
bmpDraw(bmpfilename, x, y);
```

For each bitmap. They can be smaller than 240x240 and placed in any location on the screen.

CircuitPython Displayio Quickstart

You will need a board capable of running CircuitPython such as the Metro M0 Express or the Metro M4 Express. You can also use boards such as the Feather M0 Express or the Feather M4 Express. We recommend either the Metro M4 or the Feather M4 Express because it's much faster and works better for driving a display. For this guide, we will be using a Feather M4 Express. The steps should be about the same for the Feather M0 Express or either of the Metros. If you haven't already, be sure to check out our [Feather M4 Express \(\)](#) guide.



Adafruit Feather M4 Express - Featuring ATSAMD51

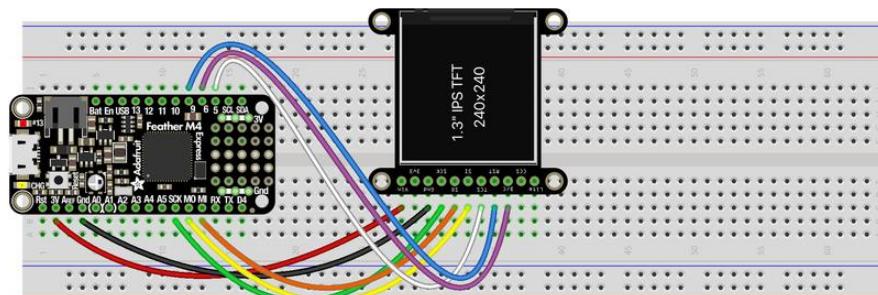
It's what you've been waiting for, the Feather M4 Express featuring ATSAMD51. This Feather is fast like a swift, smart like an owl, strong like a ox-bird (it's half ox,... <https://www.adafruit.com/product/3857>

Preparing the Breakout

Before using the TFT Breakout, you will need to solder the headers or some wires to it. Be sure to check out the [Adafruit Guide To Excellent Soldering \(\)](#). After that the breakout should be ready to go.

Wiring the Breakout to the Feather

- 3-5V VIN connects to the Feather 3V pin
- GND connects to Feather ground
- SCK connects to SPI clock. On the Feather that's SCK.
- SO connects to SPI MISO. On the Feather that's MI
- SI connects to SPI MOSI. On the Feather that's MO
- TCS connects to our SPI Chip Select pin. We'll be using Digital 5 but you can later change this to any pin
- D/C connects to our SPI data/command select pin. We'll be using Digital 6 but you can later change this pin too.
- RST connects to our reset pin. We'll be using Digital 9 but you can later change this pin too.



fritzing

Required CircuitPython Libraries

To use this display with `displayio`, there is only one required library.

First, make sure you are running the [latest version of Adafruit CircuitPython \(\)](#) for your board.

Next, you'll need to install the necessary libraries to use the hardware--carefully follow the steps to find and install these libraries from [Adafruit's CircuitPython library bundle \(\)](#). Our introduction guide has [a great page on how to install the library bundle \(\)](#) for both express and non-express boards.

Remember for non-express boards, you'll need to manually install the necessary libraries from the bundle:

- `adafruit_st7789`

Before continuing make sure your board's lib folder or root filesystem has the `adafruit_st7789` file copied over.

Code Example Additional Libraries

For the Code Example, you will need an additional library. We decided to make use of a library so the code didn't get overly complicated. You'll also need to copy over the following library from the bundle:

- `adafruit_display_text`

Go ahead and install this in the same manner as the driver library by copying the `adafruit_display_text` folder over to the lib folder on your CircuitPython device.

CircuitPython Code Example

```
# SPDX-FileCopyrightText: 2021 ladyada for Adafruit Industries
# SPDX-License-Identifier: MIT

"""
This test will initialize the display using displayio and draw a solid green
background, a smaller purple rectangle, and some yellow text.
"""
import board
import terminalio
```

```

import displayio
from adafruit_display_text import label
from adafruit_st7789 import ST7789

# Release any resources currently in use for the displays
displayio.release_displays()

spi = board.SPI()
tft_cs = board.D5
tft_dc = board.D6

display_bus = displayio.FourWire(
    spi, command=tft_dc, chip_select=tft_cs, reset=board.D9
)

display = ST7789(display_bus, width=240, height=240, rowstart=80)

# Make the display context
splash = displayio.Group()
display.show(splash)

color_bitmap = displayio.Bitmap(240, 240, 1)
color_palette = displayio.Palette(1)
color_palette[0] = 0x00FF00 # Bright Green

bg_sprite = displayio.TileGrid(color_bitmap, pixel_shader=color_palette, x=0, y=0)
splash.append(bg_sprite)

# Draw a smaller inner rectangle
inner_bitmap = displayio.Bitmap(200, 200, 1)
inner_palette = displayio.Palette(1)
inner_palette[0] = 0xAA0088 # Purple
inner_sprite = displayio.TileGrid(inner_bitmap, pixel_shader=inner_palette, x=20,
y=20)
splash.append(inner_sprite)

# Draw a label
text_group = displayio.Group(scale=2, x=50, y=120)
text = "Hello World!"
text_area = label.Label(terminalio.FONT, text=text, color=0xFFFF00)
text_group.append(text_area) # Subgroup for text scaling
splash.append(text_group)

while True:
    pass

```

Let's take a look at the sections of code one by one. We start by importing the board so that we can initialize `SPI`, `displayio`, `terminalio` for the font, a `label`, and the `adafruit_st7789` driver.

```

import board
import displayio
import terminalio
from adafruit_display_text import label
from adafruit_st7789 import ST7789

```

Next we release any previously used displays. This is important because if the Feather is reset, the display pins are not automatically released and this makes them available for use again.

```
displayio.release_displays()
```

Next, we set the SPI object to the board's SPI with the easy shortcut function `board.SPI()`. By using this function, it finds the SPI module and initializes using the default SPI parameters. Next we set the Chip Select and Data/Command pins that will be used.

```
spi = board.SPI()  
tft_cs = board.D5  
tft_dc = board.D6
```

In the next line, we set the display bus to FourWire which makes use of the SPI bus.

```
display_bus = displayio.FourWire(spi, command=tft_dc, chip_select=tft_cs,  
reset=board.D9)
```

Finally, we initialize the driver with a width of 240 and a height of 240. Because the ST7789 chip is capable of driving both 320 and 240 pixel width displays, and the 240 pixel width display is the last 240 pixels, we will need to tell the display that our row starts at 80 pixels over. If we stopped at this point and ran the code, we would have a terminal that we could type at and have the screen update.

```
display = ST7789(display_bus, width=240, height=240, rowstart=80)
```



Next we create a background splash image. We do this by creating a group that we can add elements to and adding that group to the display. In this example, we are

limiting the maximum number of elements to 10, but this can be increased if you would like. The display will automatically handle updating the group.

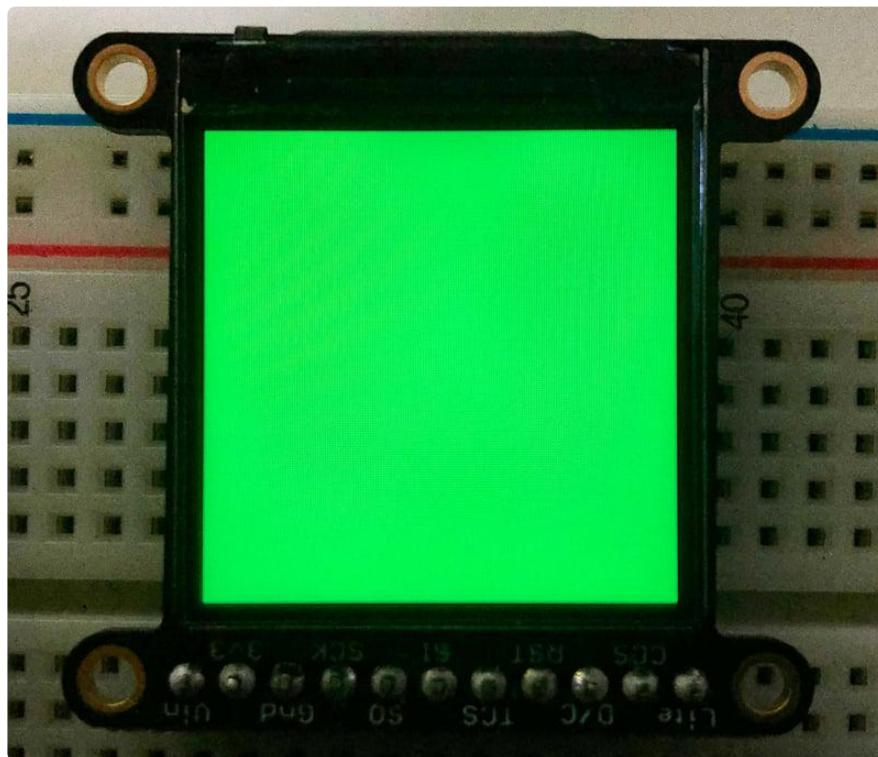
```
splash = displayio.Group(max_size=10)
display.show(splash)
```

Next we create a Bitmap which is like a canvas that we can draw on. In this case we are creating the Bitmap to be the same size as the screen, but only have one color. The Bitmaps can currently handle up to 256 different colors. We create a Palette with one color and set that color to 0x00FF00 which happens to be green. Colors are Hexadecimal values in the format of RRGGBB. Even though the Bitmaps can only handle 256 colors at a time, you get to define what those 256 different colors are.

```
color_bitmap = displayio.Bitmap(240, 240, 1)
color_palette = displayio.Palette(1)
color_palette[0] = 0x00FF00 # Bright Green
```

With all those pieces in place, we create a TileGrid by passing the bitmap and palette and draw it at `(0, 0)` which represents the display's upper left.

```
bg_sprite = displayio.TileGrid(color_bitmap,
                                pixel_shader=color_palette,
                                x=0, y=0)
splash.append(bg_sprite)
```

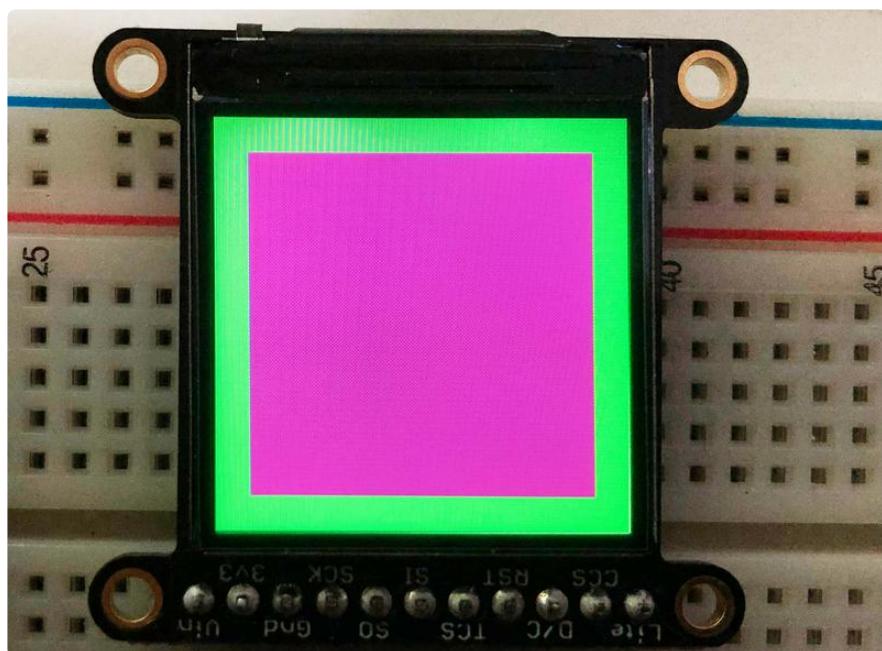


Next we will create a smaller purple square. The easiest way to do this is to create a new bitmap that is a little smaller than the full screen with a single color and place it in a specific location. In this case, we will create a bitmap that is 20 pixels smaller on each side. The screen is 240x240, so we'll want to subtract 40 from each of those numbers.

We'll also want to place it at the position `(20, 20)` so that it ends up centered.

```
inner_bitmap = displayio.Bitmap(200, 200, 1)
inner_palette = displayio.Palette(1)
inner_palette[0] = 0xAA0088 # Purple
inner_sprite = displayio.TileGrid(inner_bitmap,
                                  pixel_shader=inner_palette,
                                  x=20, y=20)
splash.append(inner_sprite)
```

Since we are adding this after the first square, it's automatically drawn on top. Here's what it looks like now.



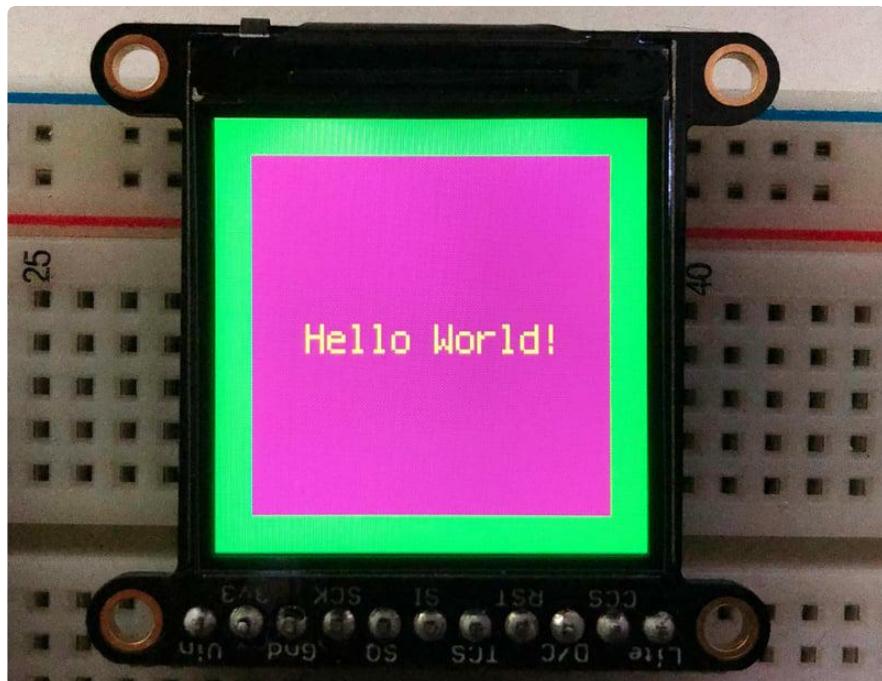
Next let's add a label that says "Hello World!" on top of that. We're going to use the built-in Terminal Font and scale it up by a factor of two. To scale the label only, we will make use of a subgroup, which we will then add to the main group.

Labels are centered vertically, so we'll place it at 120 for the Y coordinate, and around 50 pixels make it appear to be centered horizontally, but if you want to change the text, change this to whatever looks good to you. Let's go with some yellow text, so we'll pass it a value of `0xFFFF00`.

```
text_group = displayio.Group(max_size=10, scale=2, x=50, y=120)
text = "Hello World!"
text_area = label.Label(terminalio.FONT, text=text, color=0xFFFF00)
text_group.append(text_area) # Subgroup for text scaling
splash.append(text_group)
```

Finally, we place an infinite loop at the end so that the graphics screen remains in place and isn't replaced by a terminal.

```
while True:
    pass
```



Where to go from here

Be sure to check out this excellent [guide to CircuitPython Display Support Using displayio \(\)](#)

Python Wiring and Setup

Wiring

It's easy to use display breakouts with Python and the [Adafruit CircuitPython RGB Display \(\)](#) module. This module allows you to easily write Python code to control the display.

We'll cover how to wire the display to your Raspberry Pi. First assemble your display.

Since there's dozens of Linux computers/boards you can use we will show wiring for Raspberry Pi. For other platforms, [please visit the guide for CircuitPython on Linux to see whether your platform is supported \(\)](#).

Connect the display as shown below to your Raspberry Pi.

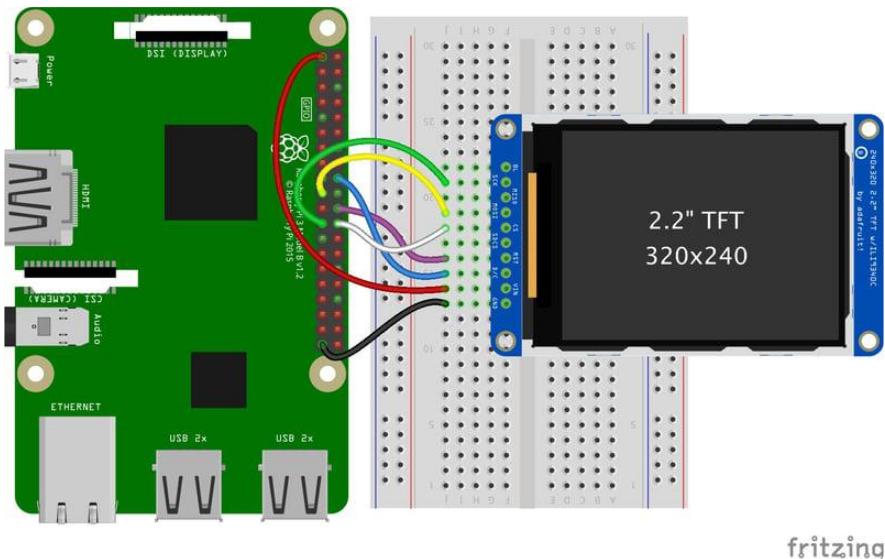
Note this is not a kernel driver that will let you have the console appear on the TFT. However, this is handy when you can't install an fbtft driver, and want to use the TFT purely from 'user Python' code!

You can only use this technique with Linux/computer devices that have hardware SPI support, and not all single board computers have an SPI device so check before continuing

ILI9341 and HX-8357-based Displays

2.2" Display

- CLK connects to SPI clock. On the Raspberry Pi, that's SLCK
- MOSI connects to SPI MOSI. On the Raspberry Pi, that's also MOSI
- CS connects to our SPI Chip Select pin. We'll be using CE0
- D/C connects to our SPI Chip Select pin. We'll be using GPIO 25, but this can be changed later.
- RST connects to our Reset pin. We'll be using GPIO 24 but this can be changed later as well.
- Vin connects to the Raspberry Pi's 3V pin
- GND connects to the Raspberry Pi's ground



fritzing

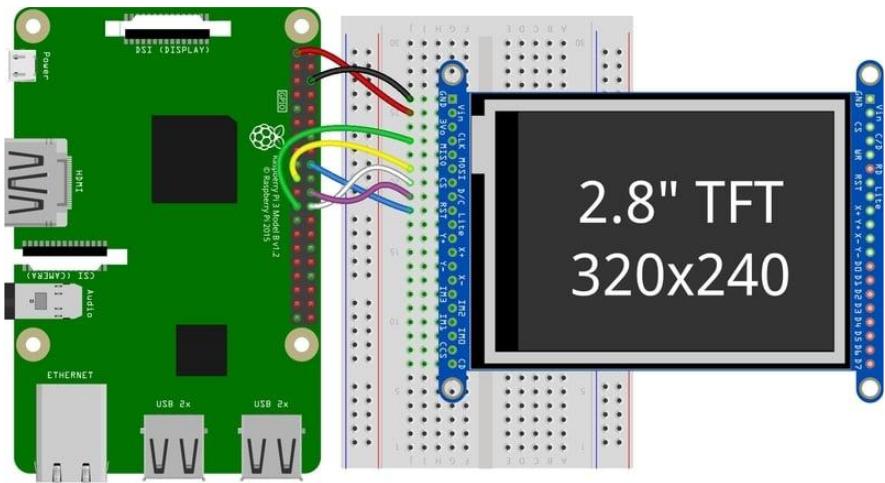
[Download the Fritzing Diagram](#)

2.4", 2.8", 3.2", and 3.5" Displays

These displays are set up to use the 8-bit data lines by default. We want to use them for SPI. To do that, you'll need to either solder bridge some pads on the back or connect the appropriate IM lines to 3.3V with jumper wires. Check the back of your display for the correct solder pads or IM lines to put it in SPI mode.

- Vin connects to the Raspberry Pi's 3V pin
- GND connects to the Raspberry Pi's ground
- CLK connects to SPI clock. On the Raspberry Pi, that's SLCK
- MOSI connects to SPI MOSI. On the Raspberry Pi, that's also MOSI
- CS connects to our SPI Chip Select pin. We'll be using CE0
- D/C connects to our SPI Chip Select pin. We'll be using GPIO 25, but this can be changed later.
- RST connects to our Reset pin. We'll be using GPIO 24 but this can be changed later as well.

These larger displays are set to use 8-bit data lines by default and may need to be modified to use SPI.



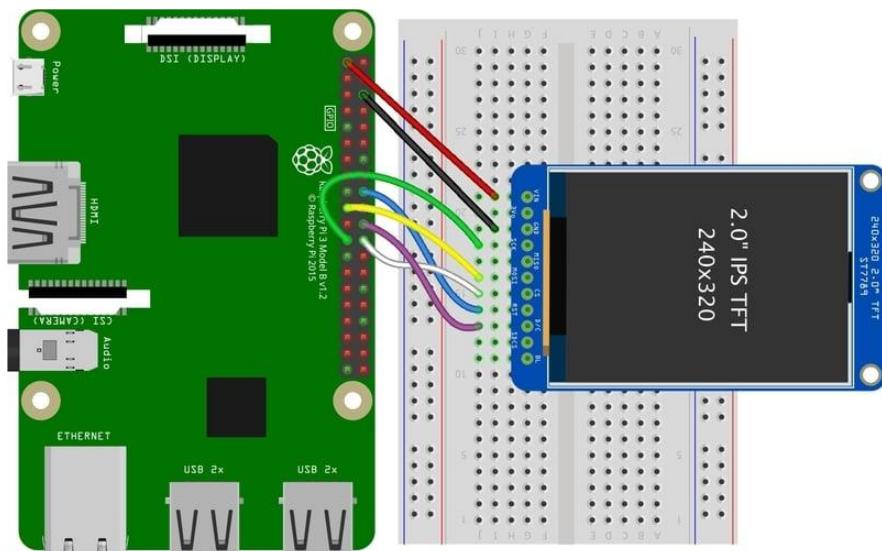
fritzing

[Download the Fritzing Diagram](#)

ST7789 and ST7735-based Displays

1.3", 1.54", and 2.0" IPS TFT Display

- Vin connects to the Raspberry Pi's 3V pin
- GND connects to the Raspberry Pi's ground
- CLK connects to SPI clock. On the Raspberry Pi, that's SLCK
- MOSI connects to SPI MOSI. On the Raspberry Pi, that's also MOSI
- CS connects to our SPI Chip Select pin. We'll be using CE0
- RST connects to our Reset pin. We'll be using GPIO 24 but this can be changed later.
- D/C connects to our SPI Chip Select pin. We'll be using GPIO 25, but this can be changed later as well.

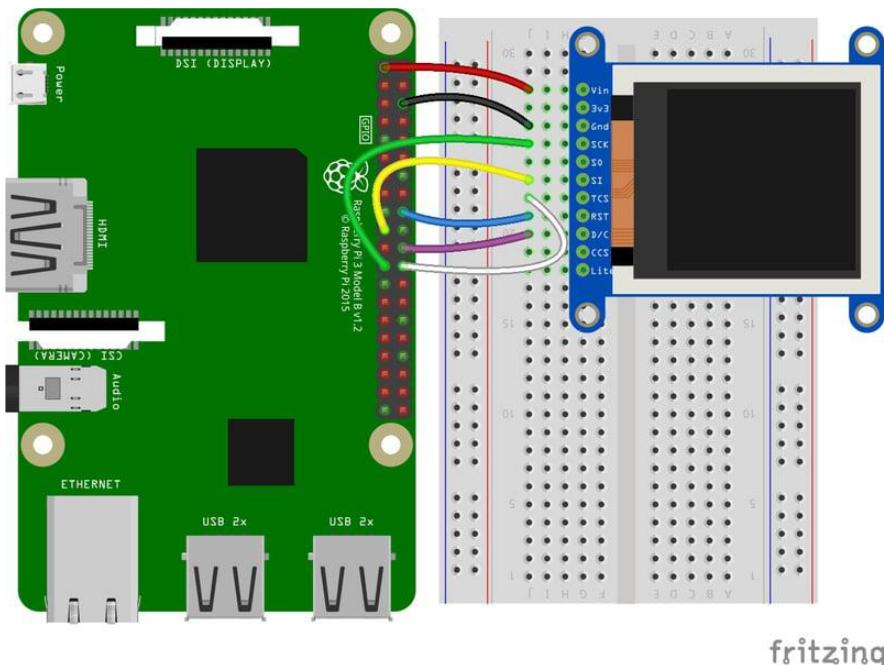


fritzing

[Download the Fritzing Diagram](#)

0.96", 1.14", and 1.44" Displays

- Vin connects to the Raspberry Pi's 3V pin
- GND connects to the Raspberry Pi's ground
- CLK connects to SPI clock. On the Raspberry Pi, that's SLCK
- MOSI connects to SPI MOSI. On the Raspberry Pi, that's also MOSI
- CS connects to our SPI Chip Select pin. We'll be using CE0
- RST connects to our Reset pin. We'll be using GPIO 24 but this can be changed later.
- D/C connects to our SPI Chip Select pin. We'll be using GPIO 25, but this can be changed later as well.

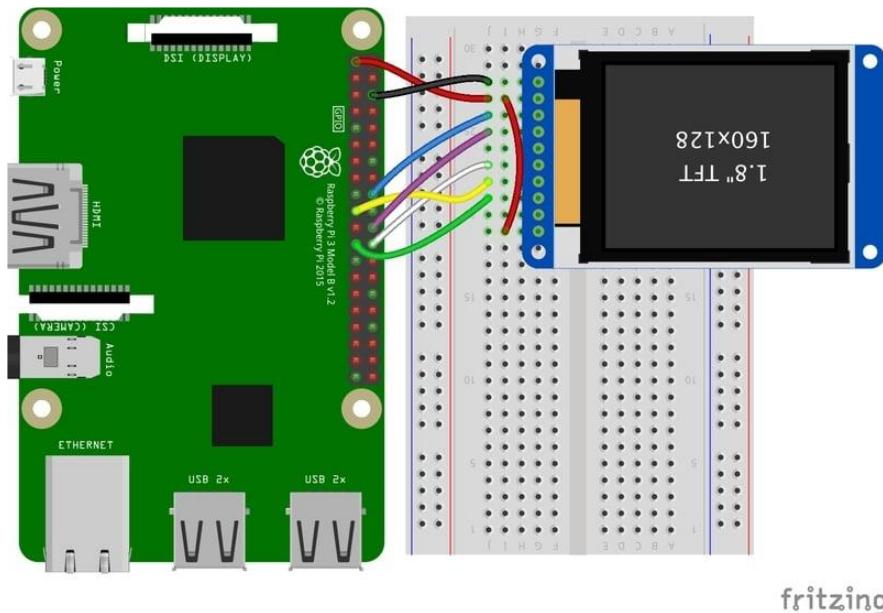


[Download the Fritzing Diagram](#)

1.8" Display

- GND connects to the Raspberry Pi's ground
- Vin connects to the Raspberry Pi's 3V pin
- RST connects to our Reset pin. We'll be using GPIO 24 but this can be changed later.
- D/C connects to our SPI Chip Select pin. We'll be using GPIO 25, but this can be changed later as well.
- CS connects to our SPI Chip Select pin. We'll be using CE0

- MOSI connects to SPI MOSI. On the Raspberry Pi, that's also MOSI
- CLK connects to SPI clock. On the Raspberry Pi, that's SLCK
- LITE connects to the Raspberry Pi's 3V pin. This can be used to separately control the backlight.

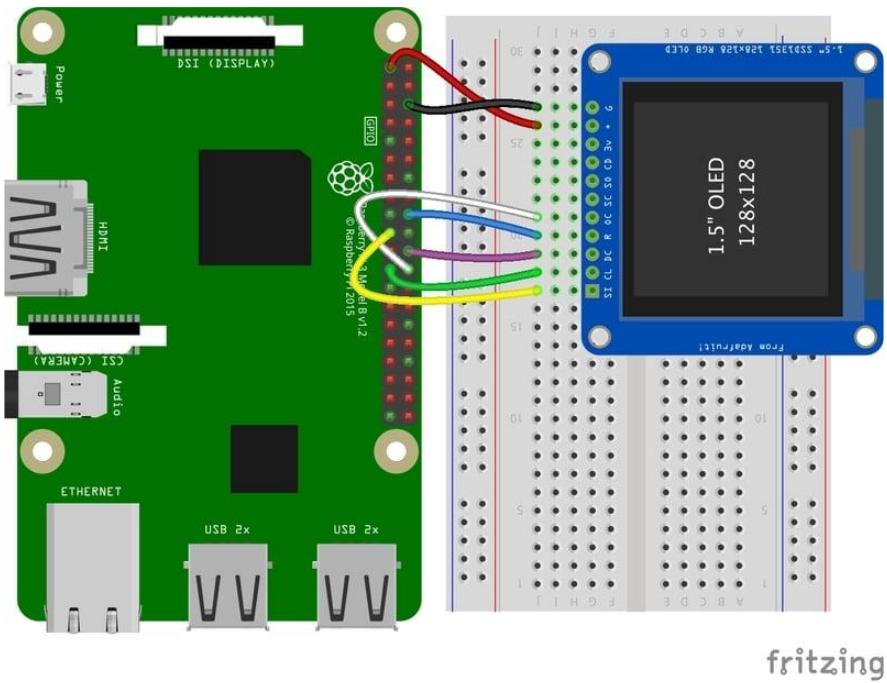


[Download the Fritzing Diagram](#)

SSD1351-based Displays

1.27" and 1.5" OLED Displays

- GND connects to the Raspberry Pi's ground
- Vin connects to the Raspberry Pi's 3V pin
- CLK connects to SPI clock. On the Raspberry Pi, that's SLCK
- MOSI connects to SPI MOSI. On the Raspberry Pi, that's also MOSI
- CS connects to our SPI Chip Select pin. We'll be using CE0
- RST connects to our Reset pin. We'll be using GPIO 24 but this can be changed later.
- D/C connects to our SPI Chip Select pin. We'll be using GPIO 25, but this can be changed later as well.



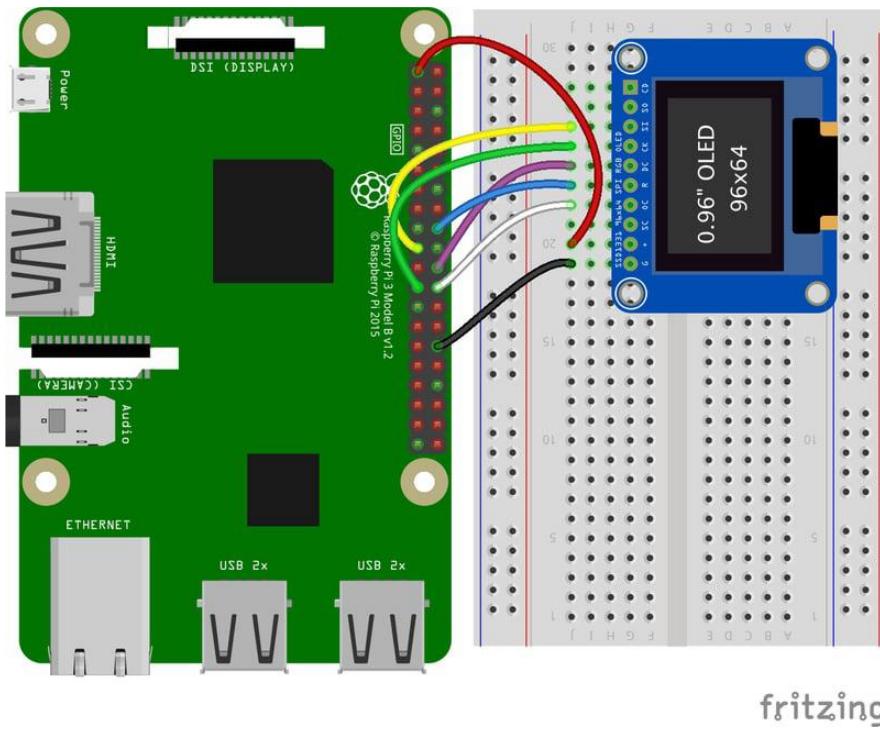
fritzing

[Download the Fritzing Diagram](#)

SSD1331-based Display

0.96" OLED Display

- MOSI connects to SPI MOSI. On the Raspberry Pi, that's also MOSI
- CLK connects to SPI clock. On the Raspberry Pi, that's SLCK
- D/C connects to our SPI Chip Select pin. We'll be using GPIO 25, but this can be changed later.
- RST connects to our Reset pin. We'll be using GPIO 24 but this can be changed later as well.
- CS connects to our SPI Chip Select pin. We'll be using CE0
- Vin connects to the Raspberry Pi's 3V pin
- GND connects to the Raspberry Pi's ground



fritzing

[Download the Fritzing Diagram](#)

Setup

You'll need to install the Adafruit_Blinka library that provides the CircuitPython support in Python. This may also require enabling SPI on your platform and verifying you are running Python 3. [Since each platform is a little different, and Linux changes often, please visit the CircuitPython on Linux guide to get your computer ready \(!\)](#)

If you have previously installed the Kernel Driver with the PiTFT Easy Setup, you will need to remove it first in order to run this example.

Python Installation of RGB Display Library

Once that's done, from your command line run the following command:

- `sudo pip3 install adafruit-circuitpython-rgb-display`

If your default Python is version 3 you may need to run 'pip' instead. Just make sure you aren't trying to use CircuitPython on Python 2.x, it isn't supported!

If that complains about pip3 not being installed, then run this first to install it:

- `sudo apt-get install python3-pip`

DejaVu TTF Font

Raspberry Pi usually comes with the DejaVu font already installed, but in case it didn't, you can run the following to install it:

- `sudo apt-get install fonts-dejavu`

This package was previously calls ttf-dejavu, so if you are running an older version of Raspberry Pi OS, it may be called that.

Pillow Library

We also need PIL, the Python Imaging Library, to allow graphics and using text with custom fonts. There are several system libraries that PIL relies on, so installing via a package manager is the easiest way to bring in everything:

- `sudo apt-get install python3-pil`

That's it. You should be ready to go.

Python Usage

If you have previously installed the Kernel Driver with the PiTFT Easy Setup, you will need to remove it first in order to run this example.

Now that you have everything setup, we're going to look over three different examples. For the first, we'll take a look at automatically scaling and cropping an image and then centering it on the display.

Turning on the Backlight

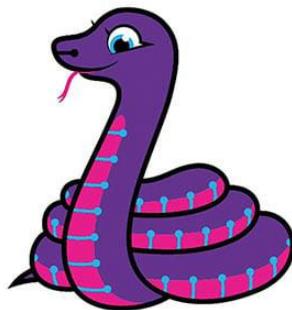
On some displays, the backlight is controlled by a separate pin such as the 1.3" TFT Bonnet with Joystick. On such displays, running the below code will likely result in the

display remaining black. To turn on the backlight, you will need to add a small snippet of code. If your backlight pin number differs, be sure to change it in the code:

```
# Turn on the Backlight
backlight = DigitalInOut(board.D26)
backlight.switch_to_output()
backlight.value = True
```

Displaying an Image

Here's the full code to the example. We will go through it section by section to help you better understand what is going on. Let's start by downloading an image of Blinka. This image has enough border to allow resizing and cropping with a variety of display sizes and ratios to still look good.



Make sure you save it as blinka.jpg and place it in the same folder as your script. Here's the code we'll be loading onto the Raspberry Pi. We'll go over the interesting parts.

```
# SPDX-FileCopyrightText: 2021 ladyada for Adafruit Industries
# SPDX-License-Identifier: MIT

"""
Be sure to check the learn guides for more usage information.

This example is for use on (Linux) computers that are using CPython with
Adafruit Blinka to support CircuitPython libraries. CircuitPython does
not support PIL/pillow (python imaging library)!

Author(s): Melissa LeBlanc-Williams for Adafruit Industries
"""

import digitalio
import board
from PIL import Image, ImageDraw
from adafruit_rgb_display import ili9341
from adafruit_rgb_display import st7789 # pylint: disable=unused-import
```

```

from adafruit_rgb_display import hx8357 # pylint: disable=unused-import
from adafruit_rgb_display import st7735 # pylint: disable=unused-import
from adafruit_rgb_display import ssd1351 # pylint: disable=unused-import
from adafruit_rgb_display import ssd1331 # pylint: disable=unused-import

# Configuration for CS and DC pins (these are PiTFT defaults):
cs_pin = digitalio.DigitalInOut(board.CE0)
dc_pin = digitalio.DigitalInOut(board.D25)
reset_pin = digitalio.DigitalInOut(board.D24)

# Config for display baudrate (default max is 24mhz):
BAUDRATE = 24000000

# Setup SPI bus using hardware SPI:
spi = board.SPI()

# pylint: disable=line-too-long
# Create the display:
# disp = st7789.ST7789(spi, rotation=90,                                     # 2.0" ST7789
# disp = st7789.ST7789(spi, height=240, y_offset=80, rotation=180,   # 1.3", 1.54"
ST7789
# disp = st7789.ST7789(spi, rotation=90, width=135, height=240, x_offset=53,
y_offset=40, # 1.14" ST7789
# disp = st7789.ST7789(spi, rotation=90, width=172, height=320, x_offset=34, #
1.47" ST7789
# disp = st7789.ST7789(spi, rotation=270, width=170, height=320, x_offset=35, #
1.9" ST7789
# disp = hx8357.HX8357(spi, rotation=180,                                     # 3.5" HX8357
# disp = st7735.ST7735R(spi, rotation=90,                                     # 1.8" ST7735R
# disp = st7735.ST7735R(spi, rotation=270, height=128, x_offset=2, y_offset=3, #
1.44" ST7735R
# disp = st7735.ST7735R(spi, rotation=90, bgr=True,                           # 0.96" MiniTFT
ST7735R
# disp = ssd1351.SSD1351(spi, rotation=180,                                     # 1.5" SSD1351
# disp = ssd1351.SSD1351(spi, height=96, y_offset=32, rotation=180, # 1.27" SSD1351
# disp = ssd1331.SSD1331(spi, rotation=180,                                     # 0.96" SSD1331
disp = ili9341.ILI9341(
    spi,
    rotation=90, # 2.2", 2.4", 2.8", 3.2" ILI9341
    cs=cs_pin,
    dc=dc_pin,
    rst=reset_pin,
    baudrate=BAUDRATE,
)
# pylint: enable=line-too-long

# Create blank image for drawing.
# Make sure to create image with mode 'RGB' for full color.
if disp.rotation % 180 == 90:
    height = disp.width # we swap height/width to rotate it to landscape!
    width = disp.height
else:
    width = disp.width # we swap height/width to rotate it to landscape!
    height = disp.height
image = Image.new("RGB", (width, height))

# Get drawing object to draw on image.
draw = ImageDraw.Draw(image)

# Draw a black filled box to clear the image.
draw.rectangle((0, 0, width, height), outline=0, fill=(0, 0, 0))
disp.image(image)

image = Image.open("blinka.jpg")

# Scale the image to the smaller screen dimension
image_ratio = image.width / image.height
screen_ratio = width / height
if screen_ratio < image_ratio:

```

```

        scaled_width = image.width * height // image.height
        scaled_height = height
    else:
        scaled_width = width
        scaled_height = image.height * width // image.width
    image = image.resize((scaled_width, scaled_height), Image.Resampling.BICUBIC)

    # Crop and center the image
    x = scaled_width // 2 - width // 2
    y = scaled_height // 2 - height // 2
    image = image.crop((x, y, x + width, y + height))

    # Display image.
    disp.image(image)

```

So we start with our usual imports including a couple of Pillow modules and the display drivers. That is followed by defining a few pins here. The reason we chose these is because they allow you to use the same code with the PiTFT if you chose to do so.

```

import digitalio
import board
from PIL import Image, ImageDraw
import adafruit_rgb_display.ili9341 as ili9341
import adafruit_rgb_display.st7789 as st7789
import adafruit_rgb_display.hx8357 as hx8357
import adafruit_rgb_display.st7735 as st7735
import adafruit_rgb_display.ssd1351 as ssd1351
import adafruit_rgb_display.ssd1331 as ssd1331

# Configuration for CS and DC pins
cs_pin = digitalio.DigitalInOut(board.CE0)
dc_pin = digitalio.DigitalInOut(board.D25)
reset_pin = digitalio.DigitalInOut(board.D24)

```

Next we'll set the baud rate from the default 24 MHz so that it works on a variety of displays. The exception to this is the SSD1351 driver, which will automatically limit it to 16MHz even if you pass 24MHz. We'll set up our SPI bus and then initialize the display.

We wanted to make these examples work on as many displays as possible with very few changes. The ILI9341 display is selected by default. For other displays, go ahead and comment out the line that starts with:

```
disp = ili9341.ILI9341(spi,
```

and uncomment the line appropriate for your display. The displays have a rotation property so that it can be set in just one place.

```

# Config for display baudrate (default max is 24mhz):
BAUDRATE = 24000000

# Setup SPI bus using hardware SPI:
spi = board.SPI()

```

```

#disp = st7789.ST7789(spi, rotation=90,                      # 2.0" ST7789
#disp = st7789.ST7789(spi, height=240, y_offset=80, rotation=180,  # 1.3", 1.54"
ST7789
#disp = st7789.ST7789(spi, rotation=90, width=135, height=240, x_offset=53,
y_offset=40, # 1.14" ST7789
#disp = hx8357.HX8357(spi, rotation=180,                      # 3.5" HX8357
#disp = st7735.ST7735R(spi, rotation=90,                      # 1.8" ST7735R
#disp = st7735.ST7735R(spi, rotation=270, height=128, x_offset=2, y_offset=3, #
1.44" ST7735R
#disp = st7735.ST7735R(spi, rotation=90, bgr=True,             # 0.96" MiniTFT
ST7735R
#disp = ssd1351.SSD1351(spi, rotation=180,                      # 1.5" SSD1351
#disp = ssd1351.SSD1351(spi, height=96, y_offset=32, rotation=180, # 1.27" SSD1351
#disp = ssd1331.SSD1331(spi, rotation=180,                      # 0.96" SSD1331
disp = ili9341.ILI9341(spi, rotation=90,                      # 2.2", 2.4",
2.8", 3.2" ILI9341
                                         cs=cs_pin, dc=dc_pin, rst=reset_pin, baudrate=BAUDRATE)

```

Next we read the current rotation setting of the display and if it is 90 or 270 degrees, we need to swap the width and height for our calculations, otherwise we just grab the width and height. We will create an `image` with our dimensions and use that to create a `draw` object. The `draw` object will have all of our drawing functions.

```

# Create blank image for drawing.
# Make sure to create image with mode 'RGB' for full color.
if disp.rotation % 180 == 90:
    height = disp.width   # we swap height/width to rotate it to landscape!
    width = disp.height
else:
    width = disp.width   # we swap height/width to rotate it to landscape!
    height = disp.height
image = Image.new('RGB', (width, height))

# Get drawing object to draw on image.
draw = ImageDraw.Draw(image)

```

Next we clear whatever is on the screen by drawing a black rectangle. This isn't strictly necessary since it will be overwritten by the image, but it kind of sets the stage.

```

# Draw a black filled box to clear the image.
draw.rectangle((0, 0, width, height), outline=0, fill=(0, 0, 0))
disp.image(image)

```

Next we open the Blinka image, which we've named `blinka.jpg`, which assumes it is in the same directory that you are running the script from. Feel free to change it if it doesn't match your configuration.

```
image = Image.open("blinka.jpg")
```

Here's where it starts to get interesting. We want to scale the image so that it matches either the width or height of the display, depending on which is smaller, so that we

have some of the image to chop off when we crop it. So we start by calculating the width to height ratio of both the display and the image. If the height is the closer of the dimensions, we want to match the image height to the display height and let it be a bit wider than the display. Otherwise, we want to do the opposite.

Once we've figured out how we're going to scale it, we pass in the new dimensions and using a Bicubic rescaling method, we reassign the newly rescaled image back to `image`. Pillow has quite a few different methods to choose from, but Bicubic does a great job and is reasonably fast.

```
# Scale the image to the smaller screen dimension
image_ratio = image.width / image.height
screen_ratio = width / height
if screen_ratio < image_ratio:
    scaled_width = image.width * height // image.height
    scaled_height = height
else:
    scaled_width = width
    scaled_height = image.height * width // image.width
image = image.resize((scaled_width, scaled_height), Image.BICUBIC)
```

Next we want to figure the starting x and y points of the image where we want to begin cropping it so that it ends up centered. We do that by using a standard centering function, which is basically requesting the difference of the center of the display and the center of the image. Just like with scaling, we replace the `image` variable with the newly cropped image.

```
# Crop and center the image
x = scaled_width // 2 - width // 2
y = scaled_height // 2 - height // 2
image = image.crop((x, y, x + width, y + height))
```

Finally, we take our image and display it. At this point, the image should have the exact same dimensions at the display and fill it completely.

```
disp.image(image)
```



Drawing Shapes and Text

In the next example, we'll take a look at drawing shapes and text. This is very similar to the `displayio` example, but it uses `Pillow` instead. Here's the code for that.

```
# SPDX-FileCopyrightText: 2021 ladyada for Adafruit Industries
# SPDX-License-Identifier: MIT

"""
This demo will draw a few rectangles onto the screen along with some text
on top of that.

This example is for use on (Linux) computers that are using CPython with
Adafruit Blinka to support CircuitPython libraries. CircuitPython does
not support PIL/pillow (python imaging library)!

Author(s): Melissa LeBlanc-Williams for Adafruit Industries
"""

import digitalio
import board
from PIL import Image, ImageDraw, ImageFont
from adafruit_rgb_display import ili9341
from adafruit_rgb_display import st7789 # pylint: disable=unused-import
from adafruit_rgb_display import hx8357 # pylint: disable=unused-import
from adafruit_rgb_display import st7735 # pylint: disable=unused-import
from adafruit_rgb_display import ssd1351 # pylint: disable=unused-import
from adafruit_rgb_display import ssd1331 # pylint: disable=unused-import

# First define some constants to allow easy resizing of shapes.
BORDER = 20
FONTSIZE = 24

# Configuration for CS and DC pins (these are PiTFT defaults):
cs_pin = digitalio.DigitalInOut(board.CE0)
dc_pin = digitalio.DigitalInOut(board.D25)
reset_pin = digitalio.DigitalInOut(board.D24)

# Config for display baudrate (default max is 24mhz):
```

```

BAUDRATE = 24000000

# Setup SPI bus using hardware SPI:
spi = board.SPI()

# pylint: disable=line-too-long
# Create the display:
# disp = st7789.ST7789(spi, rotation=90,                                     # 2.0" ST7789
# disp = st7789.ST7789(spi, height=240, y_offset=80, rotation=180,   # 1.3", 1.54"
ST7789
# disp = st7789.ST7789(spi, rotation=90, width=135, height=240, x_offset=53,
y_offset=40, # 1.14" ST7789
# disp = st7789.ST7789(spi, rotation=90, width=172, height=320, x_offset=34, #
1.47" ST7789
# disp = st7789.ST7789(spi, rotation=270, width=170, height=320, x_offset=35, #
1.9" ST7789
# disp = hx8357.HX8357(spi, rotation=180,                                     # 3.5" HX8357
# disp = st7735.ST7735R(spi, rotation=90,                                     # 1.8" ST7735R
# disp = st7735.ST7735R(spi, rotation=270, height=128, x_offset=2, y_offset=3, #
1.44" ST7735R
# disp = st7735.ST7735R(spi, rotation=90, bgr=True,                           # 0.96" MiniTFT
ST7735R
# disp = ssd1351.SSD1351(spi, rotation=180,                                     # 1.5" SSD1351
# disp = ssd1351.SSD1351(spi, height=96, y_offset=32, rotation=180, # 1.27" SSD1351
# disp = ssd1331.SSD1331(spi, rotation=180,                                     # 0.96" SSD1331
disp = ili9341.ILI9341(
    spi,
    rotation=90,  # 2.2", 2.4", 2.8", 3.2" ILI9341
    cs=cs_pin,
    dc=dc_pin,
    rst=reset_pin,
    baudrate=BAUDRATE,
)
# pylint: enable=line-too-long

# Create blank image for drawing.
# Make sure to create image with mode 'RGB' for full color.
if disp.rotation % 180 == 90:
    height = disp.width # we swap height/width to rotate it to landscape!
    width = disp.height
else:
    width = disp.width # we swap height/width to rotate it to landscape!
    height = disp.height

image = Image.new("RGB", (width, height))

# Get drawing object to draw on image.
draw = ImageDraw.Draw(image)

# Draw a green filled box as the background
draw.rectangle((0, 0, width, height), fill=(0, 255, 0))
disp.image(image)

# Draw a smaller inner purple rectangle
draw.rectangle(
    (BORDER, BORDER, width - BORDER - 1, height - BORDER - 1), fill=(170, 0, 136)
)

# Load a TTF Font
font = ImageFont.truetype("/usr/share/fonts/truetype/dejavu/DejaVuSans.ttf",
FONTSIZE)

# Draw Some Text
text = "Hello World!"
(font_width, font_height) = font.getsize(text)
draw.text(
    (width // 2 - font_width // 2, height // 2 - font_height // 2),
    text,
    font=font,
)

```

```
    fill=(255, 255, 0),  
)  
  
# Display image.  
disp.image(image)
```

Just like in the last example, we'll do our imports, but this time we're including the **ImageFont** Pillow module because we'll be drawing some text this time.

```
import digitalio  
import board  
from PIL import Image, ImageDraw, ImageFont  
import adafruit_rgb_display.il19341 as il19341
```

Next we'll define some parameters that we can tweak for various displays. The **BORDE** **R** will be the size in pixels of the green border between the edge of the display and the inner purple rectangle. The **FONTSIZE** will be the size of the font in points so that we can adjust it easily for different displays.

```
BORDER = 20  
FONTSIZE = 24
```

Next, just like in the previous example, we will set up the display, setup the rotation, and create a draw object. If you have are using a different display than the ILI9341, go ahead and adjust your initializer as explained in the previous example. After that, we will setup the background with a green rectangle that takes up the full screen. To get green, we pass in a tuple that has our Red, Green, and Blue color values in it in that order which can be any integer from **0** to **255**.

```
draw.rectangle((0, 0, width, height), fill=(0, 255, 0))  
disp.image(image)
```

Next we will draw an inner purple rectangle. This is the same color value as our example in displayio quickstart, except the hexadecimal values have been converted to decimal. We use the **BORDER** parameter to calculate the size and position that we want to draw the rectangle.

```
draw.rectangle((BORDER, BORDER, width - BORDER - 1, height - BORDER - 1),  
    fill=(170, 0, 136))
```

Next we'll load a TTF font. The **DejaVuSans.ttf** font should come preloaded on your Pi in the location in the code. We also make use of the **FONTSIZE** parameter that we discussed earlier.

```
# Load a TTF Font
font = ImageFont.truetype('/usr/share/fonts/truetype/dejavu/DejaVuSans.ttf',
FONTSIZE)
```

Now we draw the text Hello World onto the center of the display. You may recognize the centering calculation was the same one we used to center crop the image in the previous example. In this example though, we get the font size values using the `getsize()` function of the font object.

```
# Draw Some Text
text = "Hello World!"
(font_width, font_height) = font.getsize(text)
draw.text((width//2 - font_width//2, height//2 - font_height//2),
          text, font=font, fill=(255, 255, 0))
```

Finally, just like before, we display the image.

```
disp.image(image)
```



Displaying System Information

In this last example we'll take a look at getting the system information and displaying it. This can be very handy for system monitoring. Here's the code for that example:

```
# SPDX-FileCopyrightText: 2021 ladyada for Adafruit Industries
# SPDX-License-Identifier: MIT

"""
This will show some Linux Statistics on the attached display. Be sure to adjust
```

to the display you have connected. Be sure to check the learn guides for more usage information.

This example is for use on (Linux) computers that are using CPython with Adafruit Blinka to support CircuitPython libraries. CircuitPython does not support PIL/pillow (python imaging library)!

```
"""
import time
import subprocess
import digitalio
import board
from PIL import Image, ImageDraw, ImageFont
from adafruit_rgb_display import ili9341
from adafruit_rgb_display import st7789 # pylint: disable=unused-import
from adafruit_rgb_display import hx8357 # pylint: disable=unused-import
from adafruit_rgb_display import st7735 # pylint: disable=unused-import
from adafruit_rgb_display import ssd1351 # pylint: disable=unused-import
from adafruit_rgb_display import ssd1331 # pylint: disable=unused-import

# Configuration for CS and DC pins (these are PiTFT defaults):
cs_pin = digitalio.DigitalInOut(board.CE0)
dc_pin = digitalio.DigitalInOut(board.D25)
reset_pin = digitalio.DigitalInOut(board.D24)

# Config for display baudrate (default max is 24mhz):
BAUDRATE = 24000000

# Setup SPI bus using hardware SPI:
spi = board.SPI()

# pylint: disable=line-too-long
# Create the display:
# disp = st7789.ST7789(spi, rotation=90,                      # 2.0" ST7789
# disp = st7789.ST7789(spi, height=240, y_offset=80, rotation=180, # 1.3", 1.54"
# ST7789
# disp = st7789.ST7789(spi, rotation=90, width=135, height=240, x_offset=53,
# y_offset=40, # 1.14" ST7789
# disp = st7789.ST7789(spi, rotation=90, width=172, height=320, x_offset=34, #
# 1.47" ST7789
# disp = st7789.ST7789(spi, rotation=270, width=170, height=320, x_offset=35, #
# 1.9" ST7789
# disp = hx8357.HX8357(spi, rotation=180,                      # 3.5" HX8357
# disp = st7735.ST7735R(spi, rotation=90,                      # 1.8" ST7735R
# disp = st7735.ST7735R(spi, rotation=270, height=128, x_offset=2, y_offset=3, #
# 1.44" ST7735R
# disp = st7735.ST7735R(spi, rotation=90, bgr=True,           # 0.96" MiniTFT
# ST7735R
# disp = ssd1351.SSD1351(spi, rotation=180,                  # 1.5" SSD1351
# disp = ssd1351.SSD1351(spi, height=96, y_offset=32, rotation=180, # 1.27" SSD1351
# disp = ssd1331.SSD1331(spi, rotation=180,                  # 0.96" SSD1331
disp = ili9341.ILI9341(
    spi,
    rotation=90, # 2.2", 2.4", 2.8", 3.2" ILI9341
    cs=cs_pin,
    dc=dc_pin,
    rst=reset_pin,
    baudrate=BAUDRATE,
)
# pylint: enable=line-too-long

# Create blank image for drawing.
# Make sure to create image with mode 'RGB' for full color.
if disp.rotation % 180 == 90:
    height = disp.width # we swap height/width to rotate it to landscape!
    width = disp.height
else:
    width = disp.width # we swap height/width to rotate it to landscape!
    height = disp.height
```

```

image = Image.new("RGB", (width, height))

# Get drawing object to draw on image.
draw = ImageDraw.Draw(image)

# Draw a black filled box to clear the image.
draw.rectangle((0, 0, width, height), outline=0, fill=(0, 0, 0))
disp.image(image)

# First define some constants to allow easy positioning of text.
padding = -2
x = 0

# Load a TTF font. Make sure the .ttf font file is in the
# same directory as the python script!
# Some other nice fonts to try: http://www.dafont.com/bitmap.php
font = ImageFont.truetype("/usr/share/fonts/truetype/dejavu/DejaVuSans.ttf", 24)

while True:
    # Draw a black filled box to clear the image.
    draw.rectangle((0, 0, width, height), outline=0, fill=0)

    # Shell scripts for system monitoring from here:
    # https://unix.stackexchange.com/questions/119126/command-to-display-memory-
    usage-disk-usage-and-cpu-load
    cmd = "hostname -I | cut -d' ' -f1"
    IP = "IP: " + subprocess.check_output(cmd, shell=True).decode("utf-8")
    cmd = "top -bn1 | grep load | awk '{printf \"CPU Load: %.2f\", $(NF-2)}'"
    CPU = subprocess.check_output(cmd, shell=True).decode("utf-8")
    cmd = "free -m | awk 'NR==2{printf \"Mem: %s/%s MB %.2f%\",
    $3,$3*100/$2 }''"
    MemUsage = subprocess.check_output(cmd, shell=True).decode("utf-8")
    cmd = 'df -h | awk '$NF=="/'{printf "Disk: %d/%d GB %s", $3,$2,$5}''
    Disk = subprocess.check_output(cmd, shell=True).decode("utf-8")
    cmd = "cat /sys/class/thermal/thermal_zone0/temp | awk '{printf \"CPU Temp: %.1f C\",
    $(NF-0) / 1000}'" # pylint: disable=line-too-long
    Temp = subprocess.check_output(cmd, shell=True).decode("utf-8")

    # Write four lines of text.
    y = padding
    draw.text((x, y), IP, font=font, fill="#FFFFFF")
    y += font.getsize(IP)[1]
    draw.text((x, y), CPU, font=font, fill="#FFFF00")
    y += font.getsize(CPU)[1]
    draw.text((x, y), MemUsage, font=font, fill="#00FF00")
    y += font.getsize(MemUsage)[1]
    draw.text((x, y), Disk, font=font, fill="#0000FF")
    y += font.getsize(Disk)[1]
    draw.text((x, y), Temp, font=font, fill="#FF00FF")

    # Display image.
    disp.image(image)
    time.sleep(0.1)

```

Just like the last example, we'll start by importing everything we imported, but we're adding two more imports. The first one is `time` so that we can add a small delay and the other is `subprocess` so we can gather some system information.

```

import time
import subprocess
import digitalio
import board

```

```
from PIL import Image, ImageDraw, ImageFont
import adafruit_rgb_display.ili9341 as ili9341
```

Next, just like in the first two examples, we will set up the display, setup the rotation, and create a draw object. If you have are using a different display than the ILI9341, go ahead and adjust your initializer as explained in the previous example.

Just like in the first example, we're going to draw a black rectangle to fill up the screen. After that, we're going to set up a couple of constants to help with positioning text. The first is the `padding` and that will be the Y-position of the top-most text and the other is `x` which is the X-Position and represents the left side of the text.

```
# First define some constants to allow easy positioning of text.
padding = -2
x = 0
```

Next, we load a font just like in the second example.

```
font = ImageFont.truetype('/usr/share/fonts/truetype/dejavu/DejaVuSans.ttf', 24)
```

Now we get to the main loop and by using `while True:`, it will loop until Control+C is pressed on the keyboard. The first item inside here, we clear the screen, but notice that instead of giving it a tuple like before, we can just pass `0` and it will draw black.

```
draw.rectangle((0, 0, width, height), outline=0, fill=0)
```

Next, we run a few scripts using the `subprocess` function that get called to the Operating System to get information. The in each command is passed through awk in order to be formatted better for the display. By having the OS do the work, we don't have to. These little scripts came from <https://unix.stackexchange.com/questions/119126/command-to-display-memory-usage-disk-usage-and-cpu-load>

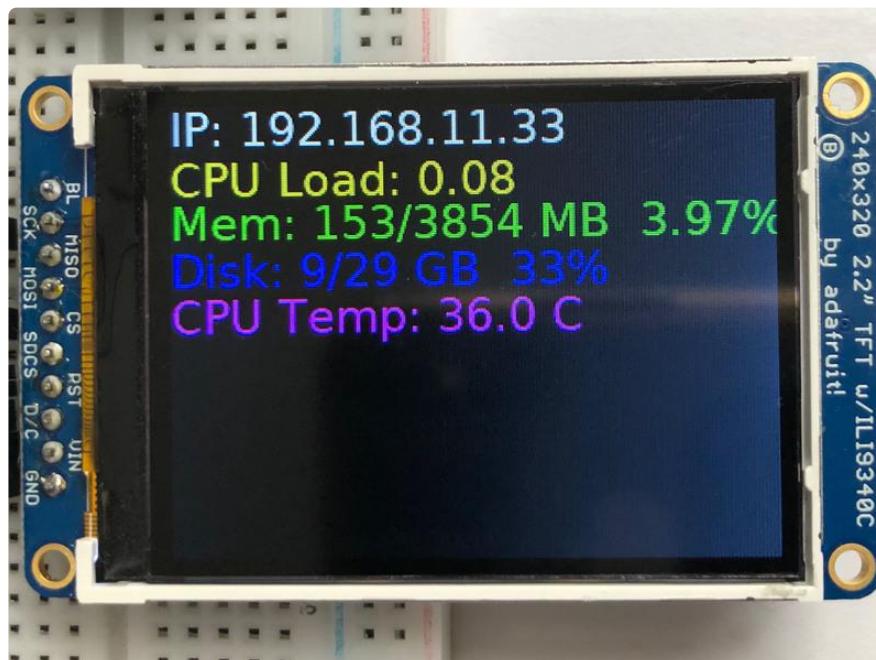
```
cmd = "hostname -I | cut -d' ' -f1"
IP = "IP: "+subprocess.check_output(cmd, shell=True).decode("utf-8")
cmd = "top -bn1 | grep load | awk '{printf \"CPU Load: %.2f\", $(NF-2)}'"
CPU = subprocess.check_output(cmd, shell=True).decode("utf-8")
cmd = "free -m | awk 'NR==2{printf \"Mem: %s/%s MB %.2f%%\", $3,$2,$3*100/$2 }'"
MemUsage = subprocess.check_output(cmd, shell=True).decode("utf-8")
cmd = "df -h | awk '$NF=="/"{printf \"Disk: %d/%d GB %s\", $3,$2,$5}'"
Disk = subprocess.check_output(cmd, shell=True).decode("utf-8")
cmd = "cat /sys/class/thermal/thermal_zone0/temp | awk '{printf \"CPU Temp: %.1f C\", $(NF-0) / 1000}'" # pylint: disable=line-too-long
Temp = subprocess.check_output(cmd, shell=True).decode("utf-8")
```

Now we display the information for the user. Here we use yet another way to pass color information. We can pass it as a color string using the pound symbol, just like we would with HTML. With each line, we take the height of the line using `getsize()` and move the pointer down by that much.

```
y = padding  
draw.text((x, y), IP, font=font, fill="#FFFFFF")  
y += font.getsize(IP)[1]  
draw.text((x, y), CPU, font=font, fill="#FFFF00")  
y += font.getsize(CPU)[1]  
draw.text((x, y), MemUsage, font=font, fill="#00FF00")  
y += font.getsize(MemUsage)[1]  
draw.text((x, y), Disk, font=font, fill="#0000FF")  
y += font.getsize(Disk)[1]  
draw.text((x, y), Temp, font=font, fill="#FF00FF")
```

Finally, we write all the information out to the display using `disp.image()`. Since we are looping, we tell Python to sleep for `0.1` seconds so that the CPU never gets too busy.

```
disp.image(image)  
time.sleep(.1)
```



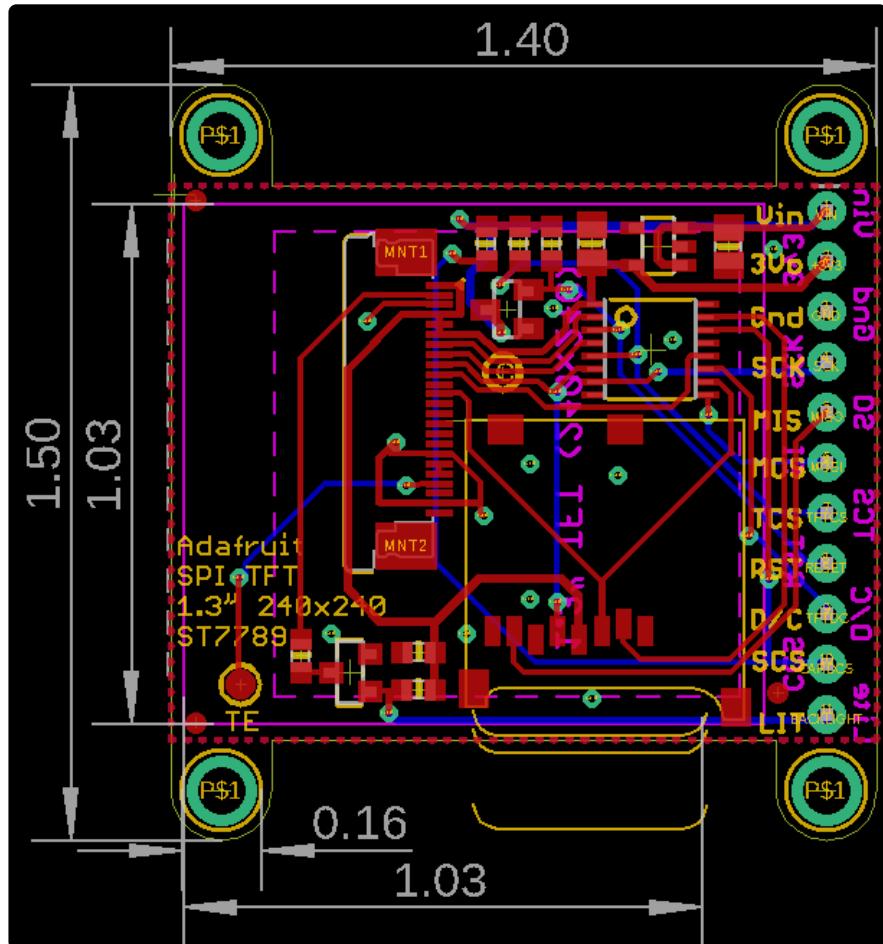
Downloads

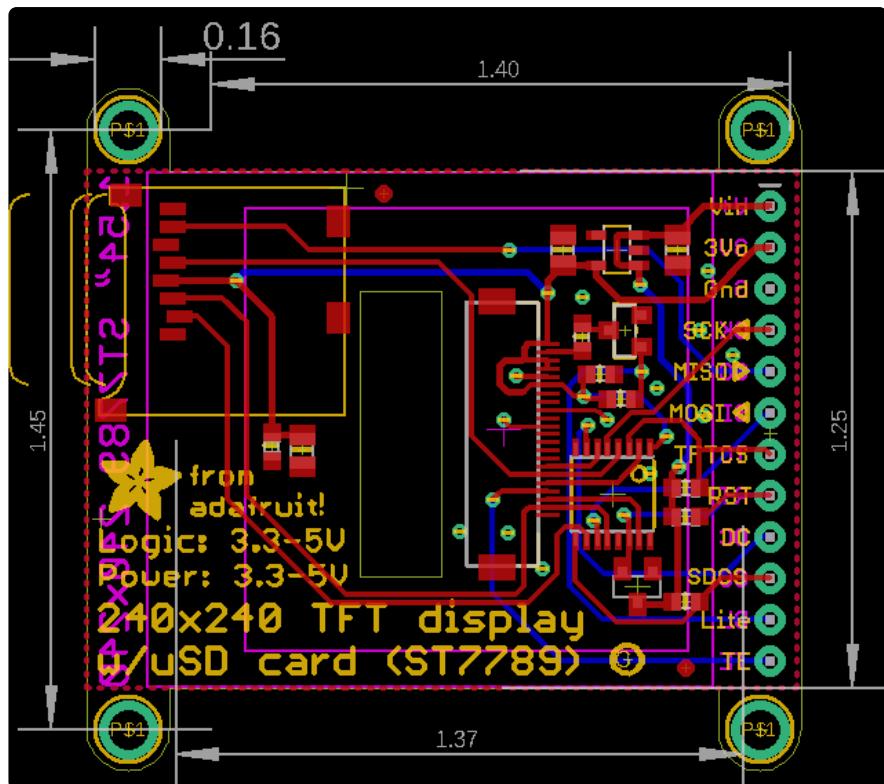
Files

- [1.3" display EagleCAD files on GitHub \(\)](#)
- [1.3" display Fritzing object in the Adafruit Fritzing Library \(\)](#)

- [1.54" display EagleCAD files on GitHub \(\)](#)
- [1.54" display Fritzing object in the Adafruit Fritzing Library \(\)](#)

Fab Prints





Schematics

